

GENERAL REPORT

Accreditation of Master's Study Programmes in Law in the Republic of Moldova

by the Estonian Quality Agency
for Higher and Vocational Education

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2015

Estonian Quality Agency for Higher and Vocational Education EKKA)

is the national quality assurance agency responsible for evaluations of higher and vocational education in Estonia.

EKKA's mission is to promote quality in the field of education and thereby increase the competitiveness of the Estonian society.

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The key activities of EKKA include:

- Institutional accreditation of higher education institutions and
- Quality assessment of study programme groups in higher education institutions
- Accreditation of study programme groups in vocational education and training
- Providing to the general public the information about the outcomes of assessments
- Training of assessment experts
- Counselling and training of educational institutions
- Participating in international networks, collecting and sharing best practices in the area of external quality assurance

Contents

INTRODUCTION	4
ACCREDITATION RESULTS	7
MAIN FINDINGS	12
COMMENDATIONS	12
AREAS OF IMPROVEMENT AND RECOMMENDATIONS BY ASSESSMENT AREAS.....	13
<i>STUDY PROGRAMME AND ITS DEVELOPMENT</i>	<i>13</i>
<i>TEACHING AND LEARNING</i>	<i>14</i>
<i>TEACHING STAFF</i>	<i>15</i>
<i>STUDENTS</i>	<i>16</i>
<i>RESOURCES</i>	<i>17</i>
COMPARISON TO SIMILAR STUDY PROGRAMMES IN OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES	18
GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF	
MOLDOVA	22
SUMMARY	24
ANNEXIS	27
ANNEX 1 ASSESSMENT TEAMS, DATES, INSTITUTIONS, STUDY PROGRAMMES, OBSERVERS	27
ANNEX 2 PROCESS TIMETABLE	30
ANNEX 3 AGGREGATE ACCREDITATION RESULTS	32
ANNEX 4 MASTER’S PROGRAMME IN LAW FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF TARTU	33

Introduction

In October 2014, the Ministry of Education of the Republic of Moldova (MoE) published "The procurement of the services for external evaluations of quality in higher education (higher education law master study programmes, cycle II) in the Republic of Moldova". On November 3, the Estonian Quality Agency for Higher and Vocational Education submitted the bid for participation in the procurement. On November 18, EKKA received positive feedback from the MoE and started preparations for accreditation.

The accreditation process was supported by the development activities of the project "Creation and Capacity Building of Quality Assurance Agency for Professional Education in Republic of Moldova" financed by the Development Cooperation Fund of the Estonian Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the frames of the project in cooperation with the Interim Board of the Quality Assurance Agency for the training Professional Education (ANACIP) and the Ministry of Education of Moldova

On January 13, 2015, the MoE sent EKKA the final list of study programmes to be accredited. There were 25 study programmes in Law on Master level in 12 higher education institutions (HEI). Later, The University of European Political and Economic Studies (USPEE) "Constantin Stere" contacted EKKA and requested to accredit their Business Law Master programme. The latter was financed by the USPEE itself.

On February 11, EKKA sent the proposal for the composition of accreditation committees as well as the timetable to the MoE, and requested an official approval both from the MoE and HEI-s. The approval was confirmed by the MoE on March 3.

There were five accreditation committees (also called: team, panel), containing 3-5 people each. Altogether we had 16 experts from 8 countries: Estonia, Moldova, Romania, Austria, Great Britain (UK), The Netherlands, Ukraine, Lithuania (see <http://ekka.archimedes.ee/en/agency/international-cooperation/accreditation-study-programmes-moldova/>). A committee comprised at least two academic representatives and one student. In addition, a member from outside the higher education sector was involved whenever possible. In each committee there was one member from Moldova or Romania, knowing Moldovan context, and having Romanian

as his/her mother tongue. The conflict of interest was avoided. Each committee was supported by a coordinator, and an interpreter. The members of the Interim Board of ANACIP also participated as observers in assessment visits in order to gain some experience in the work of assessment experts and the organisation of assessment visits.

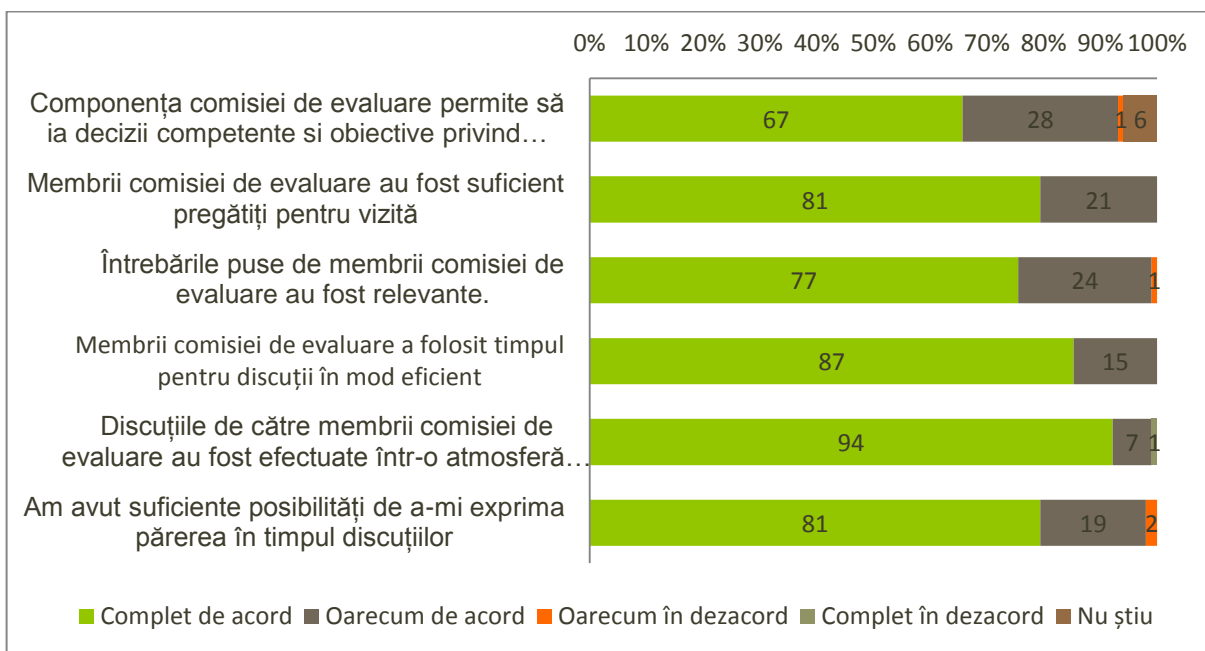
The accreditation methodology - Requirements and Procedure for Accreditation of Study Programmes in Moldova – is based on Moldovan legislation, European Standards and Guidelines for Quality Assurance in the European Higher Education Area (ESG, http://www.enqa.eu/wp-content/uploads/2015/05/ESG_endorsed-with-changed-foreword.pdf), EKKA's requirements and feedback from the MoE and HEI-s. On February 20, EKKA sent the requirements and procedure for accreditation (http://ekka.archimedes.ee/wp-content/uploads/EKKA_Requirements_and_procedures_Moldova_28.01.151.pdf) as well as the Template for the Self-Evaluation of Study Programmes and the overall timetable of the accreditation process (ANNEX 2) to the MoE.

EKKA conducted training sessions for university staff and evaluation experts in Chisinau on January 20-21.2015 and January 22-23.2015, respectively. For the Estonian experts, a training was organised on March 9. In addition, an introductory training was provided to all experts a day before the accreditation visits.

The HEI-s submitted their self-evaluation reports to EKKA on April 6.

The accreditation visits took place on May 4-8 (Teams 1 and 2), on May 18-22 (Teams 3,4) and on May 25 (Team 5 – USPÉE) (ANNEX 1).

Within 5 days after the site visit, the coordinator of each team asked for feedback from all the interviewees concerning the procedure of interviews and competence of experts. In general, the feedback was very positive in all HEI-s:



The accreditation committees submitted the first drafts of the assessment report to EKKA by June 21. After reviewing them, and, in some cases, asking for more arguments, EKKA forwarded the reports to the respective HEI-s for their comments. HEI-s had two weeks to comment on the reports and correct the factual mistakes if necessary. The accreditation committees reviewed the comments and made some changes in the reports, if appropriate. EKKA received the final versions of the accreditation reports by the end of August, 2015. EKKA presented the accreditation reports along with comments from the HEI-s to the EKKA Quality Assessment Council for Higher Education. The accreditation decisions were made at the Council's meeting on October 12, 2015.

The whole process was carefully monitored by Dr Maiki Udam, Director for Development and International Cooperation of EKKA, who was the main coordinator of the accreditation in Moldova as well as by Dr Heli Mattisen, Director of EKKA.

EKKA acknowledges the openness and support of the Moldovan Ministry of Education, especially of Ms Nadejda Velisco, Head of the Department for Higher Education, and of all the universities under accreditation.

Accreditation results

The accreditation committees evaluated a study programme at a given higher education level in five separate assessment areas (hereinafter referred to as 'component assessments'):

1. Study programme and its development
2. Teaching and learning
3. Teaching staff
4. Students
5. Resources

Looking at the general picture, the best results were in component 1: the study programme and its development, where 18 programmes out of 26 conformed to requirements. At the same time, this component also had most of the negative results: 5 programmes did not conform to requirements. The weakest components were 3 (teaching staff) and 4 (students): only 3 and 4 programmes respectively conformed to requirements. In both cases, there were two programmes that did not conform at all. Component 5 (resources) had no non-conforming programmes: 8 programmes conformed to requirements fully and 18 partially. In component 2 (teaching and learning), 7 programmes conformed to requirements and 2 did not. The rest conformed partially.

Looking at the level of specific requirements, we can see that the most challenging were the following ones:

1.5 - The objectives and learning outcomes of a study programme are in coherence with the European Qualifications Framework (EQF). The structure and content of the study programme is internationally comparable. (5Y, 15P, 6N)¹

2.3 - Within the education process of study programme, up-to-date teaching materials are used. (5Y, 14P, 7N)

¹ Y – Conforms to requirements
P – Partially conforms to requirements
N – Does not conform to requirements

2.7 - The higher education institution recognizes prior learning and work experiences. (6Y, 12P, 8N)

2.9 - Students are involved in research and development activities, the supervision of student research papers (seminar papers, applied projects, final thesis) is well organised and the satisfaction rate with the quality of supervision is high. (4Y, 22P)

3.6 - Visiting members of the teaching staff (including from foreign higher education institutions) are involved in teaching in a study programme. (2Y, 7P, 17N)

3.7 - The members of the full-time teaching staff of a higher education institution regularly develop their skills at foreign higher education institutions and participate in international networks. (1Y, 11P, 14N)

3.8 - Teaching staff are involved in national and international research projects and participate in forums, national and international scientific conferences. (6Y, 14P, 6N)

4.4 - Students participate in international mobility programmes. The percentage of students participating in student mobility is stable or growing. (1Y, 6P, 19N)

5.6 - A library supports the conduct of studies ensuring that up-to-date information sources are available, and provides students with the opportunities for independent work. (1Y, 14P, 11N)

Shortcomings in these requirements are in full coherence with the recommendations provided by the committees and presented below in chapter Main findings.

Requirement 5.5 (the students are provided with dormitories and medical service) presented the best results: all programmes were conforming to requirements, except for 2 that were partially conforming. As this requirement was in most cases not relevant to the particular accreditations – most of the students were adults and lived with their families – it was not acknowledged in the commendations either.

The concise table with component assessments is presented in ANNEX 3.

The EKKa Quality Assessment Council analyzed the accreditation reports with component assessments and HEI's comments, and on its meeting 12.10.2015 decided to

make following proposals to the Minister of Education of the Republic of Moldova:

University	Study programme	Decision
European University of Moldova	Criminal Law	accredit for 5 years
Technical University of Moldova	Property Law	accredit for 5 years
National Police Academy "Stefan cel Mare" of MIA	Economic Law	accredit for 3 years
	Criminal Law	accredit for 3 years
	Criminal Law (Criminal Investigation)	accredit for 3 years
Comrat State University	Criminal Law	accredit for 5 years
Academy of Economic Studies of Moldova	Financial-fiscal Law	accredit for 3 years
	Customs Law	not to accredit
	Economic Law	accredit for 3 years
State Agrarian University of Moldova	Patrimonial Law	not to accredit
State University of Moldova	Criminal Law	accredit for 3 years
	Criminal Procedure and Criminalistics	accredit for 3 years
	Public Law	accredit for 3 years
	International Law	accredit for 3 years
	Civil Judicial Procedures	accredit for 3 years
	Customs Law and Customs Activity	accredit for 3 years
	Business Law	accredit for 3 years
	Civil Law	accredit for 3 years
	Labour Law	accredit for 3 years
Trade Cooperative University of Moldova	Public Law	accredit for 3 years
Alecu Russo State University of Balti	Criminal Sciences and Criminology	accredit for 3 years
	Business Law	not to accredit
The Institute of International Relations of Moldova	International Law	not to accredit
Free International University of Moldova	International and institutional Law	accredit for 3 years
The Academy of Public Administration	Constitutional and Administrative Law	not to accredit
The University of European Political and Economic Studies "Constantin Stere"	Business Law	accredit for 3 years

The rationale behind negative accreditations involve as a rule a number of following non-compliances essential for the quality of studies at Master's level:

- The title, content and learning outcomes of the study programme are not consistent.
- The objectives and learning outcomes of a study programme are not in coherence with the European Qualifications Framework (EQF). The structure and content of the study programme are not internationally comparable.
- There is no clear distinction between the master and bachelor studies.
- The student workload (incl. independent work) is not meeting the requirement of 90 ECTS.
- There is no actual cooperation with the representatives of the labour market about the development of the study programme. The expectations of the labour market are not explored.
- Within the education process of study programme, outdated teaching materials are used. In writing their MA thesis, the students use out-of-date materials.
- The number of full-time teaching staff of the programme is not sufficient to achieve the learning outcomes of the full-fledged master programme with all its specialised master courses.
- Teaching methods used by the teaching staff are outdated and do not encourage the students to take active role in the learning process.
- The members of teaching staff of the programme do not develop their skills at foreign higher education institutions or participate in international networks.
- The university doesn't have any sustainable academic policy in providing support to the academic staff in their research activities. The research as such is not clearly defined and the faculty members are not guided to the international standard-based research world.
- The admission numbers are below the minimum requirements set for a student group and the numbers are declining.
- The library does not provide up-to-date information in the area concerned. The students, faculty and librarians are not skilled in using international databases.

Curricula granted accreditation for the maximum period of time (5 years)

showed good results in the following areas:

- The programme is nationally competitive and innovative and has good visibility in the labour market in the Republic of Moldova.
- The faculty takes into consideration the feedback from the employing organisations in order to modernise its curriculum and to adapt it to the needs of the local labour market. The employers have been efficiently integrated into the programme development.
- The widespread usage of Moodle platform provides the students with information regarding the courses online.
- The academic staff possesses good qualifications and has good connections to the law practitioners in the area concerned.
- The academic staff are involved in national and international research activities and participate in scientific conferences, both at national and international level. There is a stimulating system in place based on bonuses for those members of the academic staff who are actively involved in research activities.
- The academic progress of students is constantly and systematically monitored by the University. There is a body responsible for counselling students in their career choices and tracking their employment.
- The organization of internship is effective.
- The students' feedback is systematically collected and analysed and the results are presented in special reports.
- The graduates of the study programme are competitive in the Moldovan labour market. There is a good employment rate in respective fields. The employers are satisfied with the graduates' skills.
- The University has made visible efforts to modernise the library.

The decisions of EKKA's Council are proposals to the Minister of Education of Moldova, thus they may be disputed after adoption of the corresponding administrative decision by the Ministry of Education of the Republic of Moldova.

Evaluation proceedings conducted by EKKA may be disputed if the proceedings do not comply with the procedure provided for in this document. The challenge can be filed with the Management Board of the Archimedes Foundation within 30 working days after the person filing the challenge became or should have become aware of the contested finding.

Main findings

The assessment teams prepared reports for each of the 26 study programmes. There are some specific recommendations for every study programme assessed, but a considerable part of the areas of improvement and recommendations provided by different assessment teams are presented in several reports.

We will highlight here the most important and frequent commendations and recommendations characterising general findings in the group of Master's study programmes assessed.

Commendations

1. The majority of MA programmes have been constructed in a way that conforms to the legislative framework in Moldova and the instructions issued by the Ministry of Education.
2. There exists a strong practical component in several programmes which makes them visible in the labour market in the Republic of Moldova.
3. In general, teaching and learning environment includes all facilities necessary for conducting studies (auditoriums, seminar rooms, laboratories, rooms for students' independent work and recreation, video projectors, internet etc.).
4. Most of the full time teaching staff have PhD or equivalent degrees.
5. Teaching staff is also involved in practical activities in the field of law.
6. Teaching staff is balanced by age and academic continuity is ensured.
7. The academic staff has a strong sense of mission and is well aware of the objectives of the study programme and of their role in achieving these objectives.
8. The graduation rate is high.
9. Students' satisfaction with the study programmes is high.
10. Several universities have good cooperation with a number of Romanian universities.

Areas of improvement and recommendations by assessment areas

Study programme and its development

1. In order to optimize the use of academic resources (e.g. avoid teaching several subjects with the same/overlapping content on different curricula) and allow for a better sharing of both area-specific and interdisciplinary know-how, it is highly recommended to increase the cooperation between different law programmes regarding both the content and conduct of studies.
2. The objectives and learning outcomes of the study programme are not always in coherence with the European Qualifications Framework. They need to be formulated in accordance with the EQF (level 7). The learning outcomes do not reflect the aspects of critical awareness and original thinking and/or research. For reasons of academic depth and research orientation the international comparability appears to be absent.
3. The objectives, content and learning outcomes of Master's study programme are not always clearly distinguishable from those of the Bachelor's study programme. There are several courses within the MA programme that seem to be the same or very similar to the courses from the 1st cycle.
4. The correspondence between the title and content, as well as the purpose and expected learning outcomes of the MA programme should be improved.
5. It is advisable to implement a clear system of gathering and taking into account the feedback from all the important stakeholders to improve the quality of the content and delivery of the programme.
6. It is strongly recommended to consider the possibility to increase the proportion of elective courses in the curricula. It would provide more choices to students, but also increase the amount of credits that could be transferred after the end of academic mobility, and therefore again make academic mobility more attractive to the students. At the moment students only have limited opportunity to select specialist courses that are particular interest to them and relevant to the intended future employment.
7. The universities should improve the research skills of the students. Most of the programmes do not contain a special course that would develop some research skills for the students necessary for their work on the master thesis and their further doctoral studies.

8. It is advisable to pay more attention to developing the students' English language skills (e.g., include in the curriculum more foreign language materials).
9. The practical part of the master theses is often more developed than the scientific one. Therefore it is recommended to improve the requirements to the scientific level of the master theses and to enhance the master thesis supervision in this part and also offer the students some special course(s) on the methodology of legal research.

Teaching and learning

10. It is recommended to revamp and upgrade the programmes and make them into much more challenging and demanding programmes which meet master level requirements and make students study the allotted ECTS hours. It is recommended to ensure that students' workload of independent work is meeting the requirements of 90 ECTS credits by revising the teaching and learning methods and requirements. The study-load of the students is not more than 20 hours per week – being clearly too low – and this is not sufficient for a full-time programme.
11. A very limited number of foreign legal literature (journal articles and books) is used during the studies. Syllabi should include foreign legal literature (journal articles and books) in addition to literature in Romanian and Russian. Library should acquire some well-known up-to-date textbooks covering the study programme related European or international regulations in English, French and German.
12. The students usually find the place for internship by themselves. They usually opt for the institutions/companies in which they are employed. That is why the internship in reality might mean "just continuing the usual business at work". There is not enough supervision during internship. In order to achieve the necessary learning outcomes, all the internships should be conducted in the field.
13. It is recommended to provide students with personal feedback regarding their performance at different assessments in order to support student development.
14. The documents presented to the committees demonstrated an unusually high average grade of the students. Here, a question might be raised whether the grading system is adequate in its current form for effectively measuring the

- performance of the students or should it be somewhat modified and improved in order to really support the development of the students.
15. It is recommended to involve master students in broader research and development activities.
 16. There is currently no system for the recognition of the prior learning and work experience in place. The recognition of prior learning and work experience needs to be applied, i.e. in order to make academic mobility more attractive.
 17. It is recommended to adapt a unified and systematic approach towards preventing plagiarism and seek opportunities how to teach students about anti-plagiarism and academic ethics (e.g course for academic writing, master's seminars etc). Implementing anti-plagiarism software is a positive improvement but there is room for further improvements.

Teaching staff

18. The universities should encourage young professionals to become part of the academic staff, improve the used teaching methods and provide more resources for ensuring an interactive environment during the study process.
19. By the time of the site visit, in most cases the teaching staff was not involved in any national or international research projects. Compared to internationally acceptable standards, the participation in the international research projects and other international scientific activity needs to be much more active. In order to achieve that, more resources should be found and allocated to research activities.
20. At the management level, a system should be created to support and encourage the members of the full-time teaching staff to regularly develop their knowledge and skills and participate in international mobility and networks.
21. The universities are strongly advised to encourage academic staff to participate in international grant application schemes and tenders as well as to invite foreign visiting professors to enrich the study environment in the master programme.
22. Regular goals for the international cooperation should be set and the achievement of those goals should be measured regularly, e.g. during quarterly performance reviews of the members of the academic staff.
23. It is highly recommended to apply for the EU funding already available to Moldova, e.g the Erasmus + programme.

24. The methodological training of the teaching staff should be continuous and systematic. Teaching competence should be considered as one of the performance indicators of the staff.
25. Clear staff development system is missing: development activities are not planned in a longer perspective or implemented in a systemic way, but rather organised on an ad-hoc basis. It is recommended to establish a comprehensive staff development system that includes also other important elements of staff development, like the implementation of regular appraisal interviews with the teachers.
26. In most cases the committees found no evidence regarding the involvement of any foreign visiting professors in this programme. The universities should actively seek possibilities for involving visiting professors in the teaching on the study programme.
27. The limitation of foreign language command is currently not allowing access to the vast variety of materials that are available in English/French nor fostering staff mobility, their participation in international networks and conferences, and doing research in the field. The foreign language skills among teaching staff should be improved before they would be ready to take full advantage of possible foreign trips.

Students

28. There is a lack of information among the students regarding counselling services. The universities should establish an effective study counselling system for the students. Also, students should be better informed about the already existing counselling services the universities are offering, and encouraged to take advantage of such possibilities.
29. The students don't know who exactly represents them in decision-making bodies. It is very important that the ones not personally participating in the decision making processes still know about their representatives, the activities of these bodies and have periodical communication with them. It is recommended for the universities and for the students themselves to promote the possibilities to be involved and to follow decision-making processes within the universities.
30. Often, nobody from the programme has participated in any international mobility programmes. It is recommended to encourage international student

- exchange and short studies abroad. Universities, in order to improve its graduate's competitiveness have to turn more attention to the mobility issues.
31. There is no tracking mechanism for monitoring the graduates. The graduates can give valuable feedback and contacts to the faculty, and therefore the universities should be more proactive in regards of keeping in touch with their alumni. It is recommended to seek ways how to formally strengthen the ties with graduates (alumni club, events for graduates, satisfaction surveys for alumni etc.). It is recommended that the data regarding the employment of graduates should be collected more regularly and systematically.

Resources

32. The existing ICT solutions should be further developed in order to guarantee the existing resources to be fully utilized and to take the usage of modern technologies to the next level, e.g., full e-courses, webinars, video lectures and comparable.
33. The literature in the field is inadequate and needs fundamental strategic re-planning. The universities should pay attention to the modern sources of information when replenishing the library, investing in international academic databases, and training the librarians, teaching staff and students to be able and motivated to use the resources. The libraries need a major investment, especially regarding field specific legal literature in English, French or German.
34. The students and academic staff are not aware of international databases and therefore not motivated to use the few available. Also the librarians need training to give advice to the students on how to access electronic academic materials. It is recommended to increase the awareness of students and academic staff of international databases and motivate them to use the few available.
35. In order to promote internationalization (and academic mobility) processes, the universities should consider updating and revising their webpage's content in English.

Comparison to similar study programmes in other European countries

As Europe has no unified educational and legislative system, it is not easy or even reasonable to compare Moldovan master study programmes in Law with similar curricula in other European countries. Still, as the accreditation experts were from different European countries and brought their experience into the process, some comparisons can be made. The similarities and differences are also reflected in the accreditation results.

The quality of the content and structure of the Master of Law study programmes in Moldova is variable. Some of the accredited study programmes - for example, the Criminal Law programme in the European University of Moldova (EUM) and the Property Law programme in the Technical University of Moldova (TUM) have been found to be fully comparable to the master level programmes in other European countries, following the Bologna model and having a developed educational system. The content of some other programmes, however, does not meet the standards of the European Qualifications Framework (Level 7) - for example, the objectives and learning outcomes of the study programme "Customs Law" in the Academy of Economic Studies of Moldova (AESM) are not in coherence with the European Qualifications Framework and need to be formulated in accordance with the EQF level 7.

Still, some pervading differences stand out between the focus, structure and the teaching and learning methods of the Moldovan study programmes in Law as compared to the common practice in Europe:

1. The main issue appears to be the fragmentation and a rather narrow focus of specialties of the Moldovan study programmes. For example, in the State University of Moldova (SUM), 9 different Master of Law programmes can be distinguished, each with a highly specialized focus (e.g "International Law", "Criminal Law", "Business Law", "Civil Judicial Procedures", etc.), whereas a somewhat more flexible approach has been adopted in most European universities. For example, in the University of Tartu (UT), there are two Master of Law study programmes - one broad-based programme ("Law", see ANNEX 4) covering all areas of law, under which the students can choose different subjects in order to build their specialty, and one interdisciplinary

programme of "IT Law"². Similarly, in the Maastricht University (the Netherlands), the students are admitted to a broader Master of Law study programme (e.g. "Globalization and Law"³) under which various specializations like Human Rights, Corporate and Commercial Law and International Trade and Investment Law are possible. Allowing the students to choose their specializations under a more broad-based study programme appears to have the advantage of using the academic and financial resources more effectively, as well as increasing the international comparability of the programmes. Very narrow specializations can also have an effect of unnecessarily impeding the possible mobility of graduates from one specialization to another.

2. Compared to other European law programmes, the opportunities of students to choose elective disciplines or disciplines to free choice are very limited, if not virtually non-existent. For example, the structure of the Master's Programme of "International Law" in SUM (90 ECTS) allows for only 10 ECTS worth of elective disciplines. The "Business Law" study programme of the Alecu Russo State University of Bălți offers one optional discipline in the volume of 5 ECTS, as well as the programme two free-choice disciplines, one of which is presented as a fundamental course. In comparison, the study programme of "Law" in the UT allows for 27 ECTS worth of electives, as well as 6 ECTS worth of disciplines to free choice. In the University of Maastricht, students choosing the specialization Human Rights under the "Globalization and Law" study programme (60 ECTS) will have to do three compulsory courses, choose a minimum of three courses covered by the curriculum of this specialization and can freely fill in the remaining 12 ECTS.

Increasing the proportion of elective courses in the curriculum, besides providing more choices to students, would also increase the amount of credits that could be transferred after the end of academic mobility and therefore make increase the attractiveness of both internal and external mobility. However, the present Framework Plan adopted by the Ministry of Education is quite inflexible in stipulating the volume of fundamental, specialised and optional courses, allowing the volumes of courses to be strictly 5/10/15 ECTS and subsequently one semester up to 6-2 courses/modules.

It is therefore strongly advisable to reconsider giving higher education institutions greater freedom to decide upon the volume of obligatory and

² See: <http://www.oi.ut.ee/en/admissions/programme-information-technology-law>

³ See: http://www.maastrichtuniversity.nl/web/Faculties/FL/programme_information_master_human_rights.htm

optional courses in the programme, thereby expanding students' choices. Furthermore, institutions could be allowed to have courses with volumes bigger or smaller than 5 ECTS, depending on the content of the specific course, and not simply 5 ECTS in order to fulfil some formal requirements. This would also allow for a better implementation of the existing legislation regarding the recognition of prior learning and work experience that has to this day been hindered by the general lack of electives in the curriculum. On the European level, the recognition of the results of previous studies and work experience is a common practice.

3. Due to the aforementioned Framework Plan, all courses on master's level must have the same amount of ECTS (5 ECTS) with the same number of contact hours and hours for individual work. Taking also into account the real workload of the students, this leads to a justified question whether the learning outcomes and objectives of all the disciplines can be fully met in an equal fashion. For example, it was noted that the hours studied by the students on the "International Law" study programme in the Institute of International Relations of Moldova (IRIM) do not add up to the hours that are necessary to merit the 90 credits. Also, it was revealed that a lot of the students studying on the SUM "International Law" programme are already employed and attend the courses in addition to their everyday work, which makes it questionable whether the students actually have enough time to spend the required 25-30 hours per credit point on their studies during the semester. It can be concluded that in general, the real student workload on the study programmes is too low to meet the ECTS requirements and is therefore not comparable to the similar study programmes in Europe.
4. The average grades of students were unrealistically high and it can be concluded that the current grading system does not conform to the ECTS grading scale. For example, on the study programme of "Criminal Law" in the "Stefan cel Mare" Academy of MIA, the vast majority of grades were observed to be a generous 8, 9 or 10 and no overall failures were observed, with a 100% success rate for the students that took the examinations.

Clarifications by academic staff indicated, though, to unclear assessment principles in general, rather than to ingenious students. On the study programme of "International Law" in the IRIM, the average grades of the students were found to be unreasonably high due to the implementation of the grading system which does not make it possible to really distinguish the

students according to their knowledge acquired. As a reasonable explanation for the high grades, it was stated that the assessment levels and course levels are set too low for a true master programme. Regarding the study programmes of SUM, it also remained generally unclear to the experts how the assessment methods were chosen and matched to learning outcomes and whether the students received personal feedback regarding their performance at different assessments in order to support student development.

5. The major issue regarding the resources is a prevailing lack of foreign literature and insufficient access to international databases. For example, in the SUM (with the exception of the study programme of "International Law"), the experts observed that there is almost no foreign literature in the field of law and the books available are rather outdated. Therefore, it was noted that the library needs a major investment, especially regarding field specific legal literature in English, French or German. It was also recommended to increase the awareness of students and academic staff of international databases and motivate them to use the few available. The lack of internationally relevant sources necessary for law education was also generally visible on other study programmes. The content of the programmes can hardly be comparable to any other European country (e.g. Estonia or The Netherlands), except Romania, if the literature in the library is only in Romanian, written by local people, and at the same time rather outdated. Also research contacts seem mainly to be with Romania, to great extent because of the lack of foreign language skills of both teachers and students.

General Recommendations to the Ministry of Education of the Republic of Moldova

The findings gathered during the assessment process revealed some shortcomings which need to be overcome at the system level by reconsidering some provisions of current regulations.

According to the assessment committees, the Ministry of Education of the Republic of Moldova could consider following recommendations:

- It is recommended either to make the distinction between the degrees of scientific master and professional master more clear, or apply only one type of master's degree.
- It is recommended to look for possibilities to reduce tensions caused by the dualistic situation where the teaching staff can be appointed and positioned both by the higher education institution and by VAK (through separate administrative procedures).
- Rather strict policy of the Academy of Science about limited numbers of "eligible institutions" whom to allocate research funds could be reconsidered in order to pursue research culture in the wider academic community.
- According to the Framework Plan for higher education (Order of the Ministry of Education no 455 of 2011 § 62) for the master studies, a course shall have 5/10/15 credits and subsequently one semester shall plan 6-2 courses/modules. This means that all courses on master's level must have the same amount of ECTS (5 ECTS) with the same number of contact hours and hours for individual work. Some courses also are "combined courses" and they offer 10 ECTS. The assessment committee recommends considering changing this rule in order to enable the universities offering master's level programmes some additional flexibility and to support the academic mobility.
- The Academy of Public Administration has obviously a privileged position compared to other universities, as it can offer places funded by state budget also to applicants who are not related to civil service, due to the high number of places funded by the state and a smaller number of recommendations/delegations coming from the public administration authorities. The Academy and the Ministry are recommended to assess and revise the admission strategy in order to ensure some clarity with

regard to categories of the candidates who can apply in order to achieve a fair distribution of state funded places among all the universities offering MA studies in Law.

- The Committee is of the opinion that the requirement established by the state in terms of having a dormitory for *all* the students appears to be superfluous and should be revised. Instead of all the institutions having their own dormitories, it could be considered to cooperate with other real-estate companies or proprietors offering accommodation. So is the requirement regarding the provision of medical service – it appears to be outdated, too expensive, not efficient and, therefore, too much of a burden on small institutions and programmes with low funding.
- There is a need to clarify the rules and procedures for recognition of prior learning and work experience and their implementation at the state level.
- The national admission criteria include a specialty exam and evaluation of the IT and foreign language skills (English/French). Regarding the general lack of foreign language skills among the master students encountered by the committees, a question can be raised whether the language test serves its purpose adequately or is there some room for improvement.

Summary

In the period from January to October 2015, 26 Master's study programmes in Law were accredited in Moldova by the Estonian Quality Agency for Higher and Vocational Education (EKKA). The accreditation was procured by the Ministry of Education of the Republic of Moldova and the accreditation decisions of EKKA's Higher Education Quality Assessment Council are proposals to the Moldovan Minister of Education who will make the final decision.

Three out of 26 Master's study programmes are proposed to be accredited for 5 years and 18 programmes for 3 years. 5 study programmes are proposed not to be accredited, mainly due to the lack of qualified teaching staff, outdated learning materials and other information sources used in teaching and learning process, non-consistency regarding the title, content and learning outcomes of study programmes, and a low study load of students not meeting the ECTS requirements.

According to the accreditation results, there seems to be an urgent need to invest 1) in human resources, in order to support the development of teaching and research skills of the teaching staff as well as to widen the scope of international mobility both, of students and staff members and 2) in library funds and other information sources in the field, in order to update the teaching materials and ensure the access to international databases. Even though the financial sustainability of the institutions is present, the room to invest in staff, mobility, research, library, and in career and mobility and student guidance, evaluation, monitoring and counselling services, is currently very limited.

Limitations are also present in the context of building an academic community with full time academic staff and students. Large proportions of staff and of students teach or study part-time. This specifically poses questions from the perspective of being able to maintain and uphold hours of study which are compatible with the ECTS requirements. Students spend less hours on studying, including self-study, than can be expected. This evidently negatively impacts upon the depth and quality of the master studies.

The above finding contrasts sharply with the also common characteristic that students receive very high grades on the ten points scale. Grades of predominantly 9's and 10's indicate either that the teaching staff may not resist the requests (and expectations) of students for high grades, or that the expectations set in study load, study materials and exams are not really up to master level standards and expectations. The more so, since we have noted that the programmes strongly focus on practicality, application and practice, and less on master level academic skills and analytical knowledge and open academic competences.

Student mobility is very much hampered by financial reasons, scarcity of funds, absence of knowledge about possibilities, linguistic capabilities, and tradition. Universities must be expected to be much more assertive to take the lead here and to pursue policies and solutions enabling students and stimulating students to study abroad and enjoy abroad experiences in exchanges, summer schools and similar activities. These activities ought to be seen in the light of Moldovan policies in the context of the EU Association agreement and therefore include substantially more exchanges with the EU states and universities.

In the context of the foregoing point, universities and staff must give examples and take the lead. That is necessary to learn from practices and teaching programmes abroad, as well as from the structures of monitoring and guidance that have been set up abroad, to organize foreign staff to teach in the master in Moldova (and to allow students in Moldova experiences with foreign professors in their courses), and also for Moldovan staff to study abroad and be an example for Moldovan students and bring home their new experiences.

Another important topic would be the cooperation between the universities: All institutions which offer master programmes in law should coordinate their efforts and investments in library facilities. It is advised to coordinate and consolidate master programmes in order to offer the best selection in concentrations of staff and students that are sustainable and manageable and that are in proportion to demographic trends and labour market needs.

Despite the critical points outlined above, there are still several universities in Moldova offering an array of quality master study programmes in the field of law. The good visibility of these programmes on the Moldovan labour market, as well as their good cooperation with the employers and the involvement of teaching staff in international networks and research activities serve as examples and good

benchmarks for the development of other similar study programmes. The fact that the Ministry of Education of the Republic of Moldova has taken the direction towards independent, external evaluation of the study programmes should create excellent prerequisites for further developments in the field of higher education. Conducting this accreditation has in many ways also been a good learning opportunity for EKKA and shall hopefully pave the way for further cooperation in the future.

Annexis

Annex 1 Assessment teams, dates, institutions, study programmes, observers

TEAMS	DATES	INSTITUTION	CONTACT PERSON	PROGRAMMES	EXPERTS	OBSERVERS
1	4-5.05	Academy Police "Stefan cel Mare"	Ursu Veaceslav	(1) Economical Law (2) Criminal Law (prosecution) (3) Criminal Law (investigations)	Dr Stephen Shute – Chair Ms Stela Buiuc Dr Mihai Floroiu Mr Andres Parmas (Student)	Dr. Maria Hamuraru
	6.05	European University of Moldova	Airapetean Artur	(1) Criminal Law	<i>Coordinator: Dr Birgit Vilgats,</i> birgit.vilgats@tlu.ee	Dr. Rina Țurcan
	7.05	State University from Comrat	Zaharia Serghei	(1) Criminal Law		
2	4-5.05	Academy of Economic Studies	Casian Angela	(1) Financial-fiscal Law (2) Customs Law (3) Economic Law	Dr Kristiina Tõnnisson – Chair Dr Yuliya Vashcenko	Dr. Nicolae Luca
	6.05	Technical University of Moldova	Andrei Chiciuc	(1) Property Law	Mr Adrian Ermurachi (Student) Dr Tanel Kerikmäe	Dr. Sergiu Baciuc
	7.05	State Agrarian University of	Bontea Oleg	(1) Patrimonial Law		Ms. Mariana Șargarovschi

		Moldova			Coordinator: Mr Hillar Bauman hillar.bauman@archimedes.ee	
3	19-21.05	Moldova State University	Sergiu Ursu	(1) Criminal Law (2) Criminal procedure and Criminalistics (3) Public Law (4) International Law (5) Civil judicial procedures (6) Customs Law (7) Business Law (8) Civil Law (9) Labour Law	Dr Urmas Volens – Chair Dr Ingeborg Mottl Dr Mihai Floroiu Dr Rene Värk Mr Joosep Raudsepp (Student) Coordinator: Mr Hillar Bauman hillar.bauman@archimedes.ee	Dr. Sergiu Musteata
	22.05	Trade Cooperative University of Moldova			Observer: Sergiu Baciuc	Dr. Lora Moşanu-Şupac moshanu_ssust@yahoo.com
4	19.05	State University "A.Russo" from Balti	Igor Cojocarui	(1) Criminal Sciences and Criminology (2) Business Law	Dr Aalt Willem Heringa – Chair Dr Ausra Raulickyte	Dr. Viorelia Moldovan-Batrinac v.moldovan-batrinac@ulim.md
	20.05	The Moldovan Institute of International Relations	Pogonet Galina	(1) International Law	Ms Aliis Liin Ms Stela Buiuc (Student)	
	21.05	Free International University of Moldova	Natalia Osoianu	(1) International and institutional Law		Dr. Valeriu Bordan valeriu.bordan@gmail.com

	22.05	The Academy of Public Administration	Dr. Silvia Goriuc	(1) Constitutional and Administrative Law	<i>Coordinator: Ms Tiia Bach</i> tiia.bach@archimedes.ee	Dr. Igor Bucataru igorbucataru@gmail.com
5	25.05	The University of European Political and Economic Studies "Constantin Stere"	Dr. Avornic Gheorghe	(1) Business Law	Dr Mihai Floroiu – Chair Dr Ausra Raulickyte Ms Stela Buiuc (Student) <i>Coordinator: Ms Tiia Bach</i> tiia.bach@archimedes.ee	

General Coordinator: Dr Maiki Udam, maiki.udam@archimedes.ee

Annex 2 Process timetable

DEADLINE	ACTOR	ACTIVITY
19.-20.01	EKKA	Training of higher education institutions in Chisinau
22.-23.01	EKKA	Training of Moldovan experts in Chisinau
26.01	HEI-s	Information about contact persons from HEI-s to EKKA
2.02	EKKA	Information about the composition of assessment committees to HEI-s and Ministry
9.02	HEI-s, Ministry	Feedback about the composition of assessment committees
16.02	EKKA	Assessment committees and assessment coordinators are approved by EKKA director
23.03	HEI-s	Self-evaluation reports from HEI-s to Ministry
25.03	Ministry	Self-evaluation reports from Ministry to EKKA
6.04	EKKA	Self-evaluation reports to the assessment committees
4.-8.05	Assessment committees	Assessment visits of the assessment committees 1-2
18.-22.05	Assessment committees	Assessment visits of the assessment committees 3-4
15.06-15.07	Assessment Committees, EKKA, Ministry	Draft assessment reports to EKKA and Ministry for forwarding to HEI-s
30.06-30.07	HEI-s	Within five working days after the receipt of the draft

		assessment report, HEI-s comments to the Ministry for forwarding to EKKA
31.08	Assessment Committees	Final evaluation reports to EKKA
12.10	EKKA Council	EKKA Council decisions
20.10	EKKA	EKKA Council decisions to Ministry
30.11	EKKA	General report to Ministry

Annex 3 Aggregate accreditation results

UNIVERSITY/PROGRAMME	STUDY PROGRAMME	TEACHING AND LEARNING	TEACHING STAFF	STUDENTS	RESOURCES
EUM Criminal Law	Y	Y	Y	Y	P
COMRAT Criminal Law	Y	Y	P	Y	P
MIA Criminal Law	Y	Y	P	P	Y
MIA Criminal Law (Criminal Investigation)	Y	Y	P	P	Y
MIA Economic Law	Y	Y	P	P	Y
AESM Customs Law	N	P	P	P	Y
AESM Economic Law	Y	P	P	P	Y
AESM Financial-Fiscal Law	P	P	P	P	Y
TUM Property Law	Y	Y	P	Y	Y
SAUM Patrimonial Law	N	P	N	P	P
MSU Business	Y	P	P	P	P
MSU Civil Judicial	Y	P	P	P	P
MSU Civil judicial procedures	Y	P	P	P	P
MSU Criminal Law	Y	P	P	P	P
MSU Criminal Procedure	Y	P	P	P	P
MSU Customs Law	Y	P	P	P	P
MSU International Law	Y	P	Y	P	P
MSU Labour Law	Y	P	P	P	P
MSU Public Law	Y	P	P	P	P
TCUM Public Law	Y	P	P	P	P
ULIM International and institutional Law	Y	P	P	P	P
IRIM International Law	N	N	N	N	P
APA Constitutional and Administrative Law	N	P	P	N	P
BALTI Business Law	N	N	P	P	P
BALTI Criminal Sciences and Criminology	P	P	P	P	P
USPEE Business	P	Y	P	P	Y



ACCREDITED FOR 5 YEARS; Y - area conforms to requirements

ACCREDITED FOR 3 YEARS; P - area partially conforms to requirements

NO ACCREDITATION; N - area does not conform to requirements

Annex 4 Master's programme in Law from the University of Tartu

Curriculum Õigusteadus/Law (2588)

master's studies

2015/2016. study year

Tartu Ülikool

Faculty of Law

614 Master's programmes, ISCED-97 level 5A2

Broad field of study: Social sciences, business and law

Field of study: Law

Detailed field of study: Law

Study programme group: Law

Language of instruction: Estonian

Other languages needed for achieving learning outcomes: English, Russian, German, French

Study form: Regular studies, Open university studies

Standard period of study: 2 years

Credits: 120 ECTS

Degree to be awarded: õigusteaduse magister

Degree to be awarded in English: Master of Arts in Law

Document issued at graduation: diploma

Specialties:

Õigusteadus/Law

Infotehnoloogiaõigus/Information Technology Law (opened 20.06.2014)

Other languages needed for achieving learning outcomes of this specialisation: English

Confirmation date at UT Council 23.01.2001

Changed at UT Council 20.06.2014 (changing name of degree)

Changed at UT Council 20.06.2014 (adding speciality)

Right to conduct studies in this study programme group unspecified period

Added to ministry's registry on 22.08.2002

Programme Director: Silvia Kaugia (09.02.2015 -)

Admission requirements:

Bachelor's degree or equivalent level of education.

The competition requirements will be specified in the admission regulations of the University of Tartu.

Graduates of the bachelor's curriculum in law of the University of Tartu (180 ECTS) are admitted into the master's curriculum. Graduates of other positively accredited bachelor's curriculum are admitted on the precondition of having taken the prerequisite courses for master's curriculum (60 ECTS).

Objective of curriculum:

To provide comprehensive academic education in law and fundamentals for continuing studies in

the doctoral programme, professional skills for in the positions requiring high qualifications in law.

Learning outcomes:

Students completing the program:

- 1) have systematized understanding of the different specialties of the law and their interrelationships, including fundamental principles and their application;
- 2) have an enhanced comprehension of the sub-fields of public and private law;
- 3) have an enhanced comprehension of various specialties of the law and corresponding legal practice and theoretical issues;
- 4) appreciate the principles for application of legal theories and concepts;
- 5) are able to make discerning choices in selection of appropriate methods for resolution of legal issues, and evaluate the consequences of such choices;
- 6) are competent to independently resolve legal disputes and problems encountered in the application of legal norms;
- 7) are capable of drafting legislative acts and various types of legal documents;
- 8) are able to construe and apply legal documents and make the necessary practical steps for it;
- 9) are capable to appear in court on behalf of litigants and represent clients in legal disputes;
- 10) are well skilled in the use of legal analysis and reasoning, in both verbal and written form;
- 11) are proficient in legal language in both Estonian and at least one foreign language at the advanced level;
- 12) understand legal ethics as well as the role of the legal profession in society;
- 13) are able to compete for admission to the bar as private attorneys, for appointment to such positions as judges, public prosecutors and notaries, and qualify for employment where advanced legal education is a prerequisite (for example, positions in the Office of Chancellor of Justice, the National Audit Office, local government, various Ministries, etc.).

Brief description of curriculum:

The curriculum has two specialty: specialization in Law (studies in Tartu and Tallinn) and specialization in IT Law (studies in Tartu).

The Master's Program consists in the modules of compulsory general courses (57 ECTS) and optional courses (6 ECTS) as well as the modules of respective specializations.

For specialization in Law, one is also required to pass the modules of elective courses (27 ECTS) and Master's thesis (30 ECTS).

For specialization in Information Technology Law (IT Law) one is also required to pass the specialization courses in IT Law (36 ECTS), elective courses (6 ECTS), and Master's exam (15 ECTS).

Graduation requirements:

To obtain the Master of Arts in Law degree, one needs to complete compulsory general courses (57 ECTS), elective courses in the amount of 27 ECTS, optional courses in the amount of 6 ECTS, and defend the Master's thesis (30 ECTS). Students are required to take at least one elective course taught in foreign language.

To obtain the Master of Arts in Law (Information Technology Law) degree, one needs to complete compulsory general courses (57 ECTS), specialization courses in IT Law (36 ECTS), elective courses in the amount of 6 ECTS, optional courses in the amount of 6 ECTS, and pass the Master's exam (15 ECTS).

Law	120 ECTS
1. Law: specialization in Law	120 ECTS
1.1. Module of general legal courses (obligatory for students specializing in Law)	57 ECTS
OIAO.05.041 Administrative Court Procedure	3 ECTS
OIEO.02.013 Environmental Law	6 ECTS
OIEO.06.005 Competition Law	3 ECTS
OIAO.03.021 Criminalistics	3 ECTS
OIAO.05.008 Tax Law	3 ECTS
OIAO.06.035 Legal Practice Course	9 ECTS
OIEO.06.046 Private International Law	6 ECTS
OIEO.05.024 Social Security Law	3 ECTS
OIEO.04.079 Civil Enforcement Law	3 ECTS
OIAO.03.022 Misdemeanour Procedure	3 ECTS
OIEO.01.018 Philosophy of Law	3 ECTS
OIAO.06.026 General Theory of Law	3 ECTS
OIAO.06.030 Legal Analysis and Argumentation	3 ECTS
OIAO.05.043 Methodology of Legislative Drafting	3 ECTS
Special Seminar (required to chose one):	3 ECTS
OIAO.05.058 Administrative Law (Advanced Seminar)	3 ECTS
OIEO.06.086 Advanced Seminar in IT Law	3 ECTS
OIAO.01.034 Advanced Seminar in Criminal Law	3 ECTS
OIAO.07.070 Special Seminar on International and European Law	3 ECTS
OIEO.04.090 Civil Law Special Seminar	3 ECTS
1.2. Module of elective courses: for students specializing in Law in the amount of 27 ECTS	27 ECTS
Specialisation in IT law	27 ECTS
OIAO.05.071 Public E-Services	3 ECTS
OIEO.06.080 E-Commerce and IT Contracts	3 ECTS
OIAO.06.060 Fundamentals of ICT	3 ECTS
OIAO.06.062 Information Infrastructure and Architecture	3 ECTS
MTAT.07.028 Information Security	3 ECTS
OIEO.06.082 Intellectual Property Protection in the Field of Information Technology	3 ECTS
OIEO.06.081 Legal Steps in IPR Intensive Enterprise Life Cycle	6 ECTS
OIAO.01.047 ICT Litigation, Digital Evidence, Computer Forensics, and Cyber Crime	3 ECTS
OIAO.07.093 Cyber Defence and International Cyber Security	3 ECTS
OIEO.06.085 Practical Training in IT Law	3 ECTS
OIAO.05.070 Privacy and data protection	3 ECTS
MTAT.03.236 Introduction to Programming	3 ECTS
Special Courses	27 ECTS
OIAO.06.050 Fundamentals of Information Literacy	3 ECTS
OIAO.05.056 Lawyer's Ethics	3 ECTS
OIEO.01.035 Contemporary Legal Philosophy	6 ECTS
MJJV.09.009 Accounting	3 ECTS

MJJV.03.084	Organizational Behaviour	3 ECTS
OIAO.02.037	Clinical Legal Education (Providing Legal Aid) I	6 ECTS
OIAO.02.035	Clinical Legal Education (Providing Legal Aid) II	6 ECTS
OIAO.02.036	Clinical Legal Education (Providing Legal Aid) III	3 ECTS
OIAO.06.053	French Legal Terminology and Legal System I	3 ECTS
OIAO.06.055	French Legal Terminology and Legal System II	3 ECTS
OIAO.06.059	French Legal Terminology and Legal System III	3 ECTS
OIEO.06.037	International Commercial Arbitral Moot I	3 ECTS
OIEO.06.040	International Commercial Arbitral Moot II	3 ECTS
FLLC.01.001	Legal English IV (conversation course), Level C1	3 ECTS
OIAO.06.029	Psychology of Law	3 ECTS
OIAO.06.028	Sociology of Law	3 ECTS
OIAO.02.020	Moot Court I	3 ECTS
Private Law		27 ECTS
OIEO.03.006	Copyright Law	3 ECTS
OIEO.06.023	European Contract Law	3 ECTS
OIEO.06.078	Financial Services Law	3 ECTS
OIEO.04.080	Insurance Law	3 ECTS
OIEO.04.076	Insolvency Law	3 ECTS
OIEO.05.028	International and EU Labour Law	3 ECTS
OIEO.05.025	International Social Security Law	3 ECTS
OIEO.06.039	Advanced Seminar on Public Procurement Law	3 ECTS
OIEO.06.020	Introduction to Estonian Private Law	3 ECTS
OIEO.06.070	Introduction to German Private Law	3 ECTS
OIEO.06.062	Introduction to Comparative Law	3 ECTS
OIEO.05.031	Developing Social Rights in Estonia: Right to Work and Right to Social Security	3 ECTS
OIEO.05.030	Comparative Labour Law	3 ECTS
OIEO.06.027	Law of Securities Markets	3 ECTS
OIEO.06.077	Company Law Case Study	3 ECTS
Public Law		27 ECTS
OIEO.02.007	Seminar on European Union Environmental Law	3 ECTS
OIAO.05.057	Advanced Course in Administrative Law	3 ECTS
OIAO.07.098	International Protection of Human Rights	3 ECTS
OIAO.06.054	IT-Law	3 ECTS
OIEO.02.015	Seminar on Environmental Law	3 ECTS
OIAO.01.042	Criminal Policy	5 ECTS
OIAO.02.016	Criminology	3 ECTS
OIAO.06.063	Contemporary Legal Framework on Domestic Violence	4 ECTS
OIAO.01.041	White-collar Criminal Law	3 ECTS
OIAO.05.045	Special Course of Tax Law	3 ECTS
OIAO.01.007	Medical Law	3 ECTS
OIAO.03.024	Drafting Procedural Documents	3 ECTS
OIAO.03.026	Methods of Investigation	3 ECTS
OIAO.05.064	Privacy Law and Personal Data Protection	3 ECTS
OIAO.07.086	Public International Law	6 ECTS
OIAO.07.056	International Humanitarian Law	3 ECTS

OIAO.07.043	International Criminal Law	3 ECTS
OIAO.07.072	Russian Approaches to International Law and Human Rights	6 ECTS
OIAO.07.064	History and Theory of International Law	6 ECTS
OIAO.07.078	International Courts and Tribunals	3 ECTS
OIAO.07.100	Current Issues In Religion, Law And Politics	6 ECTS
OIAO.05.038	State Liability	3 ECTS
OIAO.07.069	German Law II	3 ECTS
OIAO.07.051	Introduction to Human Rights	3 ECTS
OIAO.07.094	Introduction to the Protection of the Rights of the Child	3 ECTS
OIAO.07.084	Introduction to US Legal Thought	3 ECTS
OIAO.07.085	Introduction to Russian Law: one	3 ECTS
OIAO.03.012	Prosecution and Defence in Criminal Proceedings	3 ECTS
OIAO.07.088	Selected Problems in US Business and Constitutional Law	3 ECTS
OIAO.07.087	Selected Problems in Russian Private and Constitutional Law	3 ECTS
OIAO.06.058	Fundamentals of Comparative Law	3 ECTS
OIAO.07.071	Transitional Justice in Eastern and Central Europe: Problems of International Law and Human Rights	6 ECTS
1.3. Optional Courses 6 ECTS (obligatory/elective)		6 ECTS
1.4. Master's Thesis 30 ECSTS (required for the student specializing in Law)		30 ECTS
OIAO.05.060	Master's Thesis	30 ECTS
or OIEO.00.018	Master's Thesis	30 ECTS
2. Law		120 ECTS
2.1. Module of general legal courses 57 ECTS (obligatory)		57 ECTS
P2OG.02.109	Administrative Court Procedure	3 ECTS
P2OG.02.168	Environmental Law	6 ECTS
P2OG.01.063	Competition Law	3 ECTS
P2OG.02.160	Criminalistics	3 ECTS
or OIAO.03.021	Criminalistics	3 ECTS
P2OG.02.014	Tax Law	3 ECTS
P2OG.02.114	Legal Practice Course	9 ECTS
P2OG.01.098	Private International Law	6 ECTS
P2OG.02.015	Social Security Law	3 ECTS
P2OG.01.055	Civil Enforcement Law	3 ECTS
or OIEO.04.079	Civil Enforcement Law	3 ECTS
P2OG.02.169	Misdemeanour Procedure	3 ECTS
P2OG.02.106	Philosophy of Law	3 ECTS
or OIEO.01.018	Philosophy of Law	3 ECTS
P2OG.02.170	General Theory of Law	3 ECTS
or P2OG.02.062	Theory of Law	3 ECTS
P2OG.02.171	Legal Analysis and Argumentation	3 ECTS
P2OG.02.167	Methodology of Legislative Drafting	3 ECTS
or OIAO.05.043	Methodology of Legislative Drafting	3 ECTS

Special Seminar (required to chose one):	3 ECTS
P2OG.02.117 Administrative Law (Advanced Seminar)	3 ECTS
P2OG.02.066 Advanced Seminar in Criminal Law	3 ECTS
P2OG.02.031 Special Seminar on International and European Law	3 ECTS
P2OG.01.048 Civil Law Special Seminar	3 ECTS

2.2. Module of legal elective courses 27 ECTS (obligatory) **27 ECTS**

Public Law	27 ECTS
P2OG.01.061 Data Protection	3 ECTS
P2OG.01.105 Data Protection special course	3 ECTS
P2OG.01.052 Public Service	3 ECTS
P2OG.02.119 Diplomatic and Consular Law	3 ECTS
P2OG.02.182 Special Course on European Union Law	6 ECTS
P2OG.02.175 European Union Law on immigration	3 ECTS
P2OG.02.055 International Protection of Human Rights	3 ECTS
P2OG.02.164 IT-Law	3 ECTS
P2OG.02.107 Criminal Policy	3 ECTS
P2OG.02.137 Crime in the Republic of Estonia	3 ECTS
P2OG.02.178 Special Course of Tax Law	3 ECTS
P2OG.02.129 Medical Law	3 ECTS
P2OG.01.097 Problems of Procedural Law	3 ECTS
P2OG.01.021 Notary Office	3 ECTS
P2OG.02.138 Prosecutor in Criminal Procedure	3 ECTS
P2OG.02.075 International Humanitarian Law	3 ECTS
P2OG.02.043 Special Course of Tax Law	3 ECTS
P2OG.02.118 International Criminal Law	3 ECTS
P2OG.02.127 International Air Law	3 ECTS
P2OG.02.131 Special Course on International Humanitarian Law	3 ECTS
P2OG.02.128 Special Course on International Law	3 ECTS
P2OG.02.141 Use of Armed Force in International Law	3 ECTS
P2OG.02.032 Terrorism and International Law	3 ECTS
P2OG.01.068 Special Seminar of Civil Procedure	3 ECTS
P2OG.01.118 Trying Cases to Juries in the US	3 ECTS
P2OG.02.162 Crimes against Property	3 ECTS
P2OG.02.187 Trial Advocacy	3 ECTS
P2OG.02.183 Advanced course of legislative process	3 ECTS
Special Courses	27 ECTS
P2OG.02.179 Public Economy	6 ECTS
P2OG.03.051 Enterprise Management	6 ECTS
P2OG.02.061 European Law Moot Court Competition	6 ECTS
P2OG.04.036 Advanced Legal English (C1)	6 ECTS
P2OG.03.083 Investigative Psychology	3 ECTS
P2OG.02.135 Practical Course in Case Analysis Writing	3 ECTS
P2OG.02.161 Written Legal Argumentation	3 ECTS
P2OG.02.101 Fundamentals of Forensic Psychiatry	3 ECTS
P2OG.03.070 Special Course of Criminology and	3 ECTS
P2OG.02.028 The Media Representations of Crime	3 ECTS
P2OG.02.053 Mediacrime	3 ECTS

P2OG.02.158	Organized Crime	3 ECTS
P2OG.03.057	Science in Action	3 ECTS
P2OG.04.037	French Legal Terminology (B2-C1)	6 ECTS
P2OG.03.085	Psychological Evaluation and Intervention	6 ECTS
P2OG.03.044	Advertising Law and Psychology of Advertising	6 ECTS
P2OG.01.091	Latin Text about the Roman Private Law	3 ECTS
P2OG.01.096	Law and Ethics	3 ECTS
P2OG.02.166	Law and Politics	3 ECTS
P2OG.02.026	Sociology of Law	3 ECTS
Private Law		27 ECTS
P2OG.01.107	Construction and Planning Law	6 ECTS
P2OG.01.077	Housing Law	3 ECTS
P2OG.01.104	Special Course on EU Consumer Law	6 ECTS
P2OG.01.056	Financial Markets Law	3 ECTS
P2OG.01.112	Insurance Law	6 ECTS
P2OG.01.094	Drafting of Contracts	3 ECTS
P2OG.01.119	Drafting of Contracts	6 ECTS
P2OG.01.110	Banking Law	6 ECTS
P2OG.01.113	Insolvency Law	6 ECTS
P2OG.01.069	Advanced Course in Family Law	3 ECTS
P2OG.01.037	Special Course of the Inheritance Law	3 ECTS
P2OG.01.038	International Social Security Law	3 ECTS
P2OG.01.093	International Sales Law	3 ECTS
P2OG.01.102	Public Procurement Law	6 ECTS
P2OG.01.103	Introduction to German Private Law	3 ECTS
P2OG.01.117	Introduction to German Private Law	6 ECTS
P2OG.02.147	Introduction to the German Law of Obligations	3 ECTS
P2OG.01.101	Introduction to Comparative Law	3 ECTS
P2OG.01.099	Knowledge Transfer	3 ECTS
P2OG.01.095	Product and Services Safety Law	3 ECTS
P2OG.01.100	Transport Law	3 ECTS
P2OG.01.073	Special Course of the Labour Law	3 ECTS
P2OG.01.118	Trying Cases to Juries in the US	3 ECTS
P2OG.01.066	Special Seminar of Obligations Law	3 ECTS
P2OG.01.076	Comparative Labour Law	3 ECTS
P2OG.01.062	Securities Regulation	3 ECTS
P2OG.01.111	Mergers and Acquisitions	3 ECTS
2.3. Optional Courses 6 ECTS (obligatory/elective)		6 ECTS
2.4. Master's Thesis 30 ECSTS (obligatory)		30 ECTS
P2OG.00.005	Master's Thesis	30 ECTS
3. Information Technology Law		120 ECTS
3.1. Module of general legal courses (obligatory for students specializing in IT Law)		57 ECTS
OIAO.05.041	Administrative Court Procedure	3 ECTS
OIEO.02.013	Environmental Law	6 ECTS
OIEO.06.005	Competition Law	3 ECTS

OIAO.03.021	Criminalistics	3 ECTS
OIAO.05.008	Tax Law	3 ECTS
OIAO.06.035	Legal Practice Course	9 ECTS
OIEO.06.046	Private International Law	6 ECTS
OIEO.05.024	Social Security Law	3 ECTS
OIEO.04.079	Civil Enforcement Law	3 ECTS
OIAO.03.022	Misdemeanour Procedure	3 ECTS
OIEO.01.018	Philosophy of Law	3 ECTS
OIAO.06.026	General Theory of Law	3 ECTS
OIAO.06.030	Legal Analysis and Argumentation	3 ECTS
OIAO.05.043	Methodology of Legislative Drafting	3 ECTS

Special Seminar

3 ECTS

OIAO.05.058	Administrative Law (Advanced Seminar)	3 ECTS
OIEO.06.086	Advanced Seminar in IT Law	3 ECTS
OIAO.01.034	Advanced Seminar in Criminal Law	3 ECTS
OIAO.07.070	Special Seminar on International and European Law	3 ECTS
OIEO.04.090	Civil Law Special Seminar	3 ECTS

3.2. Module of elective courses: for students specializing in IT Law in the amount of 6 ECTS (obligatory)

6 ECTS

Public Law

6 ECTS

OIEO.02.007	Seminar on European Union Environmental Law	3 ECTS
OIAO.05.057	Advanced Course in Administrative Law	3 ECTS
OIAO.07.098	International Protection of Human Rights	3 ECTS
OIAO.06.054	IT-Law	3 ECTS
OIEO.02.015	Seminar on Environmental Law	3 ECTS
OIAO.01.042	Criminal Policy	5 ECTS
OIAO.02.016	Criminology	3 ECTS
OIAO.06.063	Contemporary Legal Framework on Domestic Violence	4 ECTS
OIAO.01.041	White-collar Criminal Law	3 ECTS
OIAO.05.045	Special Course of Tax Law	3 ECTS
OIAO.01.007	Medical Law	3 ECTS
OIAO.03.024	Drafting Procedural Documents	3 ECTS
OIAO.03.026	Methods of Investigation	3 ECTS
OIAO.05.064	Privacy Law and Personal Data Protection	3 ECTS
OIAO.07.086	Public International Law	6 ECTS
OIAO.07.056	International Humanitarian Law	3 ECTS
OIAO.07.043	International Criminal Law	3 ECTS
OIAO.07.072	Russian Approaches to International Law and Human Rights	6 ECTS
OIAO.07.064	History and Theory of International Law	6 ECTS
OIAO.07.078	International Courts and Tribunals	3 ECTS
OIAO.07.100	Current Issues In Religion, Law And Politics	6 ECTS
OIAO.05.038	State Liability	3 ECTS
OIAO.07.069	German Law II	3 ECTS
OIAO.07.051	Introduction to Human Rights	3 ECTS
OIAO.07.094	Introduction to the Protection of the Rights of the	3 ECTS

Introduction to the Protection of the Rights of the Child

OIAO.07.084	Introduction to US Legal Thought	3 ECTS
OIAO.07.085	Introduction to Russian Law: one	3 ECTS
OIAO.03.012	Prosecution and Defence in Criminal Proceedings	3 ECTS
OIAO.07.088	Selected Problems in US Business and Constitutional Law	3 ECTS
OIAO.07.087	Selected Problems in Russian Private and Constitutional Law	3 ECTS
OIAO.06.058	Fundamentals of Comparative Law	3 ECTS
OIAO.07.071	Transitional Justice in Eastern and Central Europe: Problems of International Law and Human Rights	6 ECTS

6 ECTS

OIAO.06.050	Fundamentals of Information Literacy	3 ECTS
OIAO.05.056	Lawyer's Ethics	3 ECTS
OIEO.01.035	Contemporary Legal Philosophy	6 ECTS
MJJV.09.009	Accounting	3 ECTS
MJJV.03.084	Organizational Behaviour	3 ECTS
OIAO.02.037	Clinical Legal Education (Providing Legal Aid) I	6 ECTS
OIAO.02.035	Clinical Legal Education (Providing Legal Aid) II	6 ECTS
OIAO.02.036	Clinical Legal Education (Providing Legal Aid) III	3 ECTS
OIAO.06.053	French Legal Terminology and Legal System I	3 ECTS
OIAO.06.055	French Legal Terminology and Legal System II	3 ECTS
OIAO.06.059	French Legal Terminology and Legal System III	3 ECTS
OIEO.06.037	International Commercial Arbitral Moot I	3 ECTS
OIEO.06.040	International Commercial Arbitral Moot II	3 ECTS
FLLC.01.001	Legal English IV (conversation course), Level C1	3 ECTS
OIAO.06.029	Psychology of Law	3 ECTS
OIAO.06.028	Sociology of Law	3 ECTS
OIAO.02.020	Moot Court I	3 ECTS

Private Law

6 ECTS

OIEO.03.006	Copyright Law	3 ECTS
OIEO.06.023	European Contract Law	3 ECTS
OIEO.06.078	Financial Services Law	3 ECTS
OIEO.04.080	Insurance Law	3 ECTS
OIEO.04.076	Insolvency Law	3 ECTS
OIEO.06.085	Practical Training in IT Law	3 ECTS
OIEO.05.028	International and EU Labour Law	3 ECTS
OIEO.05.025	International Social Security Law	3 ECTS
OIEO.06.039	Advanced Seminar on Public Procurement Law	3 ECTS
OIEO.06.020	Introduction to Estonian Private Law	3 ECTS
OIEO.06.070	Introduction to German Private Law	3 ECTS
OIEO.06.062	Introduction to Comparative Law	3 ECTS
OIEO.05.031	Developing Social Rights in Estonia: Right to Work and Right to Social Security	3 ECTS
OIEO.05.030	Comparative Labour Law	3 ECTS
OIEO.06.027	Law of Securities Markets	3 ECTS
OIEO.06.077	Company Law Case Study	3 ECTS

3.3. Specialization module in IT Law 36 ECTS (obligatory for

36 ECTS

students specializing in IT Law)

Legal Subjects		21 ECTS
OIEO.06.080	E-Commerce and IT Contracts	3 ECTS
OIEO.06.082	Intellectual Property Protection in the Field of Information Technology	3 ECTS
OIEO.06.081	Legal Steps in IPR Intensive Enterprise Life Cycle	6 ECTS
OIAO.01.047	ICT Litigation, Digital Evidence, Computer Forensics, and Cyber Crime	3 ECTS
OIAO.07.093	Cyber Defence and International Cyber Security	3 ECTS
OIAO.05.070	Privacy and data protection	3 ECTS
Technical Subjects		15 ECTS
OIAO.05.071	Public E-Services	3 ECTS
OIAO.06.060	Fundamentals of ICT	3 ECTS
OIAO.06.062	Information Infrastructure and Architecture	3 ECTS
MTAT.07.028	Information Security	3 ECTS
MTAT.03.236	Introduction to Programming	3 ECTS
3.4. Optional Courses 6 ECTS (obligatory/elective)		6 ECTS
3.5. Master's Exam 15 ECTS (compulsory for the students specializing in IT Law)		15 ECTS
OIAO.05.072	Master's Exam	15 ECTS