



DEGREE PROFILE OF	
Embætisprógv í lóg (Emb.L.)	
<i>Master of Legal Practice (MLP)</i>	

TYPE OF DEGREE & LENGTH	Løgfrøðilig embætisútbúgving. 120 ECTS. 2 ár. <i>Two-year professional Master's degree in law. 120 ECTS.</i>
INSTITUTION(S)	Fróðskaparsetur Føroya, Søgu- og samfelagsdeildin. <i>University of the Faroe Islands, Faculty of History and Social Sciences.</i>
ACCREDITATION ORGANISATION(S)	Barna- og Útbúgvingarmálaráðið (BÚMR). Viðvirkjandi lógarfestum løgfrøðiligum embætum: viðkomandi danskir myndugleikar. <i>Faroese Ministry of Children and Education. As concerns legal practices regulated in the law on court procedure (retsplejeloven): relevant Danish authorities.</i>
PERIOD OF REFERENCE	Valid from autumn 2022.
CYCLE /LEVEL	"2nd Cycle" according to the QF-EHEA, and level 7 according to the EQF-LLL.

A	PURPOSE
	To provide students with a high level of competence in law, based on a balance between a prudential and doctrinal approach, and based on a learning of skills and a student centered approach to learning, enable them to comprehend and analyse law and jurisprudence with special regard to specific Faroese legal areas, and law in small jurisdictions.

B	CHARACTERISTICS		
1	<table><tr><td>DISCIPLINE(S) / SUBJECT AREA(S)</td><td><p>The courses on the programme are divided into three main categories: (1) dogmatic public law courses; (2) dogmatic private law courses; and (3) methodological courses. The final component comprises a MLP- thesis (20 ECTS) on a chosen topic. The four semesters are organised as follows:</p><p>1st semester: Obligatory courses are: Tax Law and Legisprudence (the theory and practice of legislation). In addition the students must choose an elective course from a specified list (bound option).</p><p>2nd semester: Obligatory courses are EU-Law and Private International Law. Students are again required to choose an elective course from a specified list (bound option).</p><p>3rd semester: Meaning and doctrine, and the first part of the master's thesis are obligatory components. In addition, students are required to select one optional course from a specified list (bound option).</p></td></tr></table>	DISCIPLINE(S) / SUBJECT AREA(S)	<p>The courses on the programme are divided into three main categories: (1) dogmatic public law courses; (2) dogmatic private law courses; and (3) methodological courses. The final component comprises a MLP- thesis (20 ECTS) on a chosen topic. The four semesters are organised as follows:</p> <p>1st semester: Obligatory courses are: Tax Law and Legisprudence (the theory and practice of legislation). In addition the students must choose an elective course from a specified list (bound option).</p> <p>2nd semester: Obligatory courses are EU-Law and Private International Law. Students are again required to choose an elective course from a specified list (bound option).</p> <p>3rd semester: Meaning and doctrine, and the first part of the master's thesis are obligatory components. In addition, students are required to select one optional course from a specified list (bound option).</p>
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		<p>4th semester: Faroese Constitutional Law II, and second part of the master's thesis are obligatory. In addition, students are required to select an elective course.</p> <p>The MLP- thesis is 20 ECTS. It must demonstrate legal comprehension at a high level. The thesis will be delivered in two submissions, the first part at the end of the 3rd semester, and the second part at the end of the 4th semester.</p>
2	GENERAL / SPECIALIST FOCUS	A generalist approach to law, adapted to a Faroese context.
3	ORIENTATION	Research-oriented, and applicable to the legal profession.
4	DISTINCTIVE FEATURES	<p>Language of teaching is dominantly Faroese. One full course (10 ECTS) is taught in English. Teaching materials are, varying with the topic, dependent upon all these languages, in Faroese, Danish, English, and, to a lesser extent, Norwegian.</p> <p>Law is taught in the context of small jurisdictions and societies in formative phases, i.e. indicated by the presence of courses on the theory and practice of legislation (Legisprudence), and on how legal doctrine is developed in practice (Meaning and doctrine).</p> <p>The great bulk of the so-called Lawyer's law is founded on Danish law, even if sometimes not equally updated, while special features of Faroese law will mostly be seen, or emphasized in relation to public law dogmatic disciplines, as Faroese (sub)constitutional law, and in methodological disciplines such as Legisprudence and Meaning and doctrine.</p>

C	EMPLOYABILITY & FURTHER EDUCATION	
1	EMPLOYABILITY	Students will qualify for employment as practicing lawyers, judges and prosecutors and become civil servants where the requirement is legal or similar higher education..
2	FURTHER STUDIES	Successful graduates can pursue a PhD in Law or in a related field.

D	EDUCATION STYLE	
1	LEARNING & TEACHING APPROACHES	<p>Teaching is mostly based on an autonomous, student-centered and multifaceted approach to learning, where the student is expected to take responsibility for his or her own learning.</p> <p>Teaching approaches will often consist of lectures, group work, home assignments, self-study, discussions, and exercises.</p> <p>As a class of legal students is to be considered a dialogic community, and as many exams have the form of exercises and student submissions that are dependent upon class teaching and discussions, the students are expected to attend classes and be active participants in real time.</p>
2	ASSESSMENT METHODS	<p>Dominated by a continuous and formative assessment approach. There will be a combination of different exams, often spread over different parts of the course period, and/or projects of different sizes and of different components, such as oral exams, written exams, multiple-choice exams, take-home exams, essays, reports, in-class presentations, and so on.</p> <p>Grades are awarded according to the 7-point marking scale. A minimum of a 1/3 of all examinations are assessed by external examiners.</p>

E	PROGRAMME COMPETENCES	
1	GENERIC	
	<p>Analytical thinking: Ability for abstract and analytical thinking, and synthesis of ideas.</p> <p>Reflective skills: Ability to evaluate law and the legal system reflectively.</p>	

	<p>Constructive and analytical skills: Ability to construct, analyze, and criticize legal arguments.</p> <p>Insight into own learning: Capacity to identify and structure one's own learning processes.</p> <p>Oral and written communication in own and foreign language: Ability to present and formulate legal arguments well reasoned in a clear and correct language in both Faroese, English and Danish.</p> <p>Contextualization of communication: Ability to take context into account when communicating legal information and problems to an audience of non-jurists.</p>
2	SUBJECT SPECIFIC
	<p>Law and juridical method: Ability to understand legal method, legal thinking and the social responsibility of jurists.</p> <p>Concrete application of legal knowledge: Ability to apply the relevant and correct legal method to a concrete case.</p> <p>Counselling: Ability to offer legal advice.</p> <p>Drafting laws and other legal documents: Ability to draft statutes and regulatory instruments.</p> <p>Solve legal disputes: Ability to solve concrete legal disputes, including capacity to identify relevant legal facts from a wide source of legal and factual materials.</p> <p>Working and co-operation skills: Capacity to work independently and in co-operation with others to organize and prepare legal assignments and to come up with concrete solutions to a case.</p> <p>Law in small societies: Ability to comprehend the context-specific institutional framework and the boundaries of law in small societies.</p>

F	COMPLETE LIST OF PROGRAMME LEARNING OUTCOMES
	<p>Upon completion of this programme the student is able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe the Faroese legal system and its institutions. • Explain and assess law in general, and identify the specific challenges for legal interpretation in a small polity in interaction with a larger state-institutional arrangement. • Explain and discuss the importance of legal theory for legal interpretation, and how different theories can justify different interpretive strategies. • Trace back legal doctrine to its normative foundations and explain how law in a broad sense is developed and justified. • Describe and assess the challenges a jurist faces in situations with a scarcity of law and un-coordinated law, as is often seen in small jurisdictions. • Explain and analyze law in complex dogmatic fields. • Analyze a legal problem in a Master's level (MLP) thesis.