

ПРАВО ЄВРОПЕЙСЬКОГО СОЮЗУ

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OBTAINING OF LEGAL EDUCATION IN THE UK

In the UK, both in the country of customary law, legal relations in the sphere of higher education began to govern acts of positive law only in the 90-ies of XX century.

Among the legal disciplines 75% of the time should be devoted to the study of the so-called “foundations of legal knowledge”, covering such subjects:

- public law (including constitutional law, administrative law and human rights);
- law of the European Communities;
- criminal law;
- law of obligations (including contract law, restitution and torts);
- right of ownership;
- investment law and the trust property;
- practical lessons in legal research [2].

Students may take external examinations and have the necessary knowledge and skills, in particular: • knowing and understanding the fundamental doctrines and principles that define the rights of Great Britain; • gained basic knowledge of the sources of law, the process of formation and development of these sources, about the institutions that provide the administrative tools in separate areas of the law, and the categories of persons who use law; • to demonstrating knowledge and understanding of a wide range of legal concepts, values and principles; • to have intellectual and practical skills necessary for the analysis of the legislation, is able to apply the results of research and analysis to solve legal problems; • be able to communicate in writing and orally, in accordance with the needs of different audiences.

The student must be able: • to apply knowledge to complex situations; • to recognize potential alternative solutions to a situation; • to select the key issues for research and to formulate them clearly; • to use paper and electronic resources to prepare today's documents; • to provide personal a reasonable estimate; • carefully and accurately use the English language and legal terminology; • efficiently explore the web resources; • to prepare electronic documents. To continue training and to access the profession of lawyer, students must obtain a law degree, is “sufficient for qualification” (Qualifying Law Degree). The decision on the diploma of the law

faculty or school meets the above mentioned requirement the Council of the standards Association of lawyers. A prerequisite for the recognition of diplomas “sufficient qualification” is teaching at the law faculty or law school “foundations of legal knowledge” [1].

In the UK there are two main categories of lawyers: barristers and solicitors. They are combined into two independent organizations: the Bar and the Law Society, respectively.

In the UK do not conduct examinations for admission to the University. General selection criteria: • ability to learn and research potential; • motivation in choosing the faculty; • responsibility and self-discipline. For assessing each applicant individually and holistically, using all information, provided: • assessment of the General certificate of secondary education, in particular the number of higher (A) assessments (these data is considered in the context of the quality of a school or College where you obtained the certificate); • recommendations from school or College; • personal letter of motivation in which the applicant sets out the motivation for the election of a particular specialty and College and explains how in the future intends to implement their knowledge. Foreign students must also submit results of the test of English as a foreign language [3].

The volume of training in the UK is measured not in years, but credits. Training in the legal departments of education based on secondary education lasts three or four years. Accordingly a three-year study, programme covers 360 credits and a four-year 480 ones. A kind of legal training conversion courses that are held for persons with higher legal education in other jurisdictions (countries) intend to practice law in great Britain. The program lasts for one year.

Master's degree in the UK is the second cycle of education, so technically master can be considered as qualification level. It should be noted that for access to the profession is a sufficient level of bachelor and the master degree is a prerequisite for access to doctoral studies.

The standard of the legal profession in the UK is an barrister. The lawyers work collectively in law firms or as self-employed persons.

The majority of solicitors are in private practice, but sometimes they work as consultants for businesses, public authorities or local self-government or in the Prosecutor's office.

Given the range of legal professions, access to them differs significantly. For example, for a Secretary, a lawyer, a cashier, a lawyer as the author of legal expenses, the bailiff (for the bailiff full legal education is not mandatory), however, when these positions give preference to persons who are at least two years studying at the faculty. A lawyer is needed a law degree. In addition, law firms often expect that the person served on the position of a lawyer will complete and even practice the legal Course. Development of the legal practice Course and exam completion is a prerequisite for profession of a legal counsel. Much more complex is the procedure of access to the profession of a lawyer. Candidates must go through several stages of training. Before the training of lawyers the students should become members of the Inns of Court. Inns of Court are the enterprises that are not academic, however, provide academic and educational services and support lawyers and students. The most important is that the Inns of Court can admit the student be

called to the Bar. Once the student became a member of the Court, he could be sent to the Bar Professional Training Course. Inpatient program is designed for 1 year, part – time- for 2 years. Training is paid and costs 10–15 thousand pounds. In addition, in the UK is put to the test a Test of professional competence for lawyers, which will consist of 40 closed-ended questions and will last 1 hour. The last phase of training is called pupillage, aimed for students acquiring practical skills under the supervision of an experienced lawyer, which lasts a year and consists of two parts: six months without practice and six months of practice. On completion of each stage of training certificate is issued. For the second phase of discipleship it is needed to after successful completion of the first stage after that the student became a lawyer.

In the British universities there are distinguishes between “taught degrees” and “research degrees”. Among them are:

- bachelor of law (LL.B., B. A. Law, B. Sc. Law);
- master law as a postgraduate education degree (LL.M., M. Phil. Law, M. Sc. Law).

To scientific degrees in law belongs to those who get on the basis of the conducted research:

- master of erudition (M. Litt.);
- doctor of philosophy in law (Phd. D. Law).

Individual is a doctorate in law (LL.D.), which famous scientist award “for an outstanding scientific background in the law”, or as honorary title [3].

So, in the UK legal education presented at a high level, however, the cost of education at the faculty of law are usually much higher than in other faculties. Students gain knowledge on legal subjects and then pass the examinations which are sufficient to obtain the proper amount of credits on the basis of which the universities give out diplomas. In the British universities there are distinguishes between “taught degrees” and “research degrees”. UK universities are among the most prestigious in the world, but training in them requires great effort. Being a student of the UK University and after graduating from a high level there, you can get prestigious and highly paid job.

References:

1. University of Cambridge [Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу : <http://www.cam.ac.uk/>
2. University of London [Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу : <http://www.lon.ac.uk/>
3. Communique of the Conference of European Ministers Responsible for Higher Education, Leuven and Louvain-la-Neuve, 28–29 April 2009 [Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу : <http://www.ond.vlaanderen.be/hogeronderwijs/bologna/conference/>