MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND SPORT OF THE REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA

ORDER
ON THE APPROVAL OF THE DESCRIPTOR OF THE STUDY FIELD OF PUBLIC SECURITY

8 June 2023 No V-809
Vilnius

In accordance with Paragraph 11 of Article 53 of the Law on Higher Education and Research of the Republic of Lithuania:

1. I a p p r o v e the Descriptor of the Study Field of Public Security (enclosed).

2. I d e t e r m i n e that the higher education institutions have to adjust their study programmes to the Descriptor of the Study Field of Public Security approved by Clause 1 hereby until 1 September 2024.

Minister of Justice
as acting Minister of Education, Science and Sport Ewelina Dobrowolska

APPROVED BY
Order of the Minister of Education, Science and Sport
of the Republic of Lithuania of 8 June 2023
No V-809

DESCRIPTOR OF THE STUDY FIELD OF PUBLIC SECURITY

CHAPTER I
GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. The Descriptor of the Study Field of Public Security (hereinafter referred to as the "Descriptor") shall govern the specific requirements of the study programmes of the study field of Public Security (S02), which belongs to the group of study fields of Public Security (S). The Descriptor regulates the study field of Public Security (hereinafter referred to as the "Public Security field") in the scope not covered by the General Requirements for the Studies approved by Order of the Minister of Education, Science and Sport of the Republic of Lithuania of 30 December 2016 No V-1168 "On approval of the General Requirements for the Studies".

2. The Descriptor has been drawn up taking into account the provisions of the European Union's security and defence policy, as set out in the European Union Security Strategy "A Secure Europe in a Better World" (Council of the EU, Brussels, 12 December 2003), and in the Report on the Implementation of the European Security Strategy "Providing Security in a Changing World" (Council of the EU, Brussels, 11 December 2008), the European Union Internal Security Strategy "Towards a European Security Model" (Council of the EU, Brussels, 23 February 2010), the Stockholm Programme "An Open and Secure Europe Serving and Protecting Citizens" (European Council, 4 May 2010) (2010/C 115/01), and the Professional Standard for the Public Administration Sector, approved by Order of the Director of the Qualifications and Vocational Education and Training Development Centre of 11 June 2019 No V1-107 "On the Approval of the Professional Standard for the Public Administration Sector" (hereinafter referred to as "the Professional Standard").

3. The requirements of the Descriptor apply to short, fist cycle college and first/second university study programmes within the field of Public Security. Studies can be organised on a full-time or part-time basis.

4. The main objective of the studies in the field of Public Security is to train specialists capable of carrying out the tasks of ensuring the security of society and the state in the implementation of the National Security Strategy approved by the Resolution of the Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania of 28 May 2002 No. IX-907 "On the Approval of the National Security Strategy".

5. Study programmes within the field of Public Security can be interdisciplinary - designed to achieve linked learning outcomes in two or more fields of study, and two-field (Public Security and Law/Management/Defence or other study fields) first cycle study programmes.

6. Admission to study:

6.1. The Descriptor does not impose any specific requirements for admission to first cycle study programmes.

6.2. It is recommended that second cycle admission be granted in accordance with the university's procedures to:

6.2.1. graduates of college or university studies within the group of study fields of Public Security, or the field of Law;

6.2.2. graduates of studies in any other study field, and bridging courses which require the student to acquire the knowledge and skills necessary for master's studies and not acquired during first cycle studies. The number of credits of bridging courses shall be at least 30 and not more than 60. Bridging courses may be organised by a higher education institution offering a master's degree in Public Security.

7. Applicants for admission to studies in the field of Public Security may be subject to special selection and admission conditions (requirements of impeccable reputation, health and psychological fitness, and physical fitness) provided for in the Statute of the Internal Service of the Republic of Lithuania, the Law on Police of the Republic of Lithuania, the Law on the State Border and the Guard Thereof of the Republic of Lithuania, the Law on the Customs of the Republic of Lithuania, and the Law on VIP Protection of the Republic of Lithuania.

8. For graduates:

8.1. short-cycle studies lead to the professional qualification of public security specialist, corresponding to level V of the Lithuanian Qualifications Framework (hereinafter - LQF) and the European Framework for Lifelong Learning, and confirmed by a document issued by a higher education institution;

8.2. first cycle college/university, second cycle university studies lead to the award of a professional bachelor's/bachelor's, master's degree in Public Security corresponding to levels VI, VII of the LQF and the European Qualifications Framework for Lifelong Learning, and to the first, second level of the Qualifications Framework for the European Higher Education Area, and confirmed by a diploma and a diploma supplement issued by the higher education institution.

CHAPTER II
CONCEPT AND SCOPE OF THE STUDY FIELD

9. Public security is defined as the totality of measures designed to ensure the security of the state, public order and persons, overall public order, and the protection of fundamental rights and freedoms of the individual.

10. In the Descriptor, public security covers the following areas: prevention, control and investigation of crime and other offences, public order, state border protection and migration control, emergency management, protection of persons and objects, regulation of international trade and prevention of threats to national security.

11. Graduates will be able to:

11.1. provide professional public security services, organise the provision of such services and monitor their implementation;

11.2. analyse threats to public security and carry out tasks related to their prevention;

11.3. apply scientific advances, advanced operational techniques and international practices to prevent potential breaches of public security;

11.4. develop professional values and the ability to maintain professional competence throughout their professional career by developing their qualifications, maintaining and updating their knowledge, skills and practical competences.

12. Public security professionals must be able to identify, analyse and assess the threats posed by increasing globalisation, intensifying migration and the rise of mass unrest and the beginnings of terrorism.

13. Public security professionals need to be aware of the differences in worldviews and cultures of different nations, ethnic groups, and acquire broader competences in international cooperation.

14. The Professional Standard must be taken into account in the development and quality control of study programmes in the field of Public Security. Study programmes must reflect the following content elements:

14.1. the theoretical field of Public Security, including the national security and public security system, its basic provisions and principles, as well as practical measures, laws and regulations, principles and interactions between state institutions and non-governmental organisations in this field;

14.2. the theoretical and practical area of human and civil rights, freedoms and personal security;

14.3. the theory and practice of public security professionals;

14.4. public security institutions, including analysis of the state of public security, short- and long-term forecasting and development;

14.5. resource management of public security institutions.

15. Public security specialists can work in state institutions that ensure national and public security: police, border guards, customs and other statutory bodies.

16. The training of public security professionals is closely linked to the evolving needs of public security, the assessment and forecasting of potential threats to it, and the identification of strategic directions for the state's strategic activities in this field, as well as to defence studies, law, and public administration studies.

17. The content of study programmes must be oriented towards international, European Union and national priorities in the field of Public Security, and comply with the relevant legislation.

CHAPTER III
GENERAL AND SPECIAL LEARNING OUTCOMES

18. The learning outcomes listed in this section define the competences to be acquired by students of a study programme within the field of Public Security in accordance with levels V, VI and VII of the LQF.

19. The following learning outcomes must be achieved upon completion of short-cycle studies:

19.1. knowledge and its application. A person must:

19.1.1. know and be able to list human rights and freedoms and the ways in which they can be guaranteed;

19.1.2. know and be able to explain the basic principles of national and international law and the principles of key related key institutions;

19.1.3. possess knowledge of the principles of information security policy and be able to apply them;

19.1.4. possess knowledge of and be able to use information systems and databases used by public security institutions;

19.1.5. know and be able to explain the processes of international cooperation and information exchange;

19.1.6. be aware of the principles of individual, general and situational prevention of criminal offences and other legal offences, and be able to apply them;

19.2. research skills. A person must:

19.2.1. be able to collect, organise and analyse data to address public security issues;

19.2.2. be able to produce and present a range of reports in the field of Public Security based on the data collected;

19.2.3. be able to carry out criminogenic assessments of public places and facilities and propose prevention measures;

19.3. special abilities. A person must:

19.3.1. be able to qualify, document and investigate misdemeanours and criminal offences;

19.3.2. be able to use physical and mental coercion, procedural coercive measures, special coercive measures and special equipment in the cases and in accordance with the procedure set out in the Law on Police of the Republic of Lithuania, the Law on the State Border and the Guard Thereof of the Republic of Lithuania, the Law on the Customs of the Republic of Lithuania, the Law on VIP Protection of the Republic of Lithuania and Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania Resolution of 23 November 2016 No 1162 "On the Approval of the Specification of the Special Means and the Description of the Procedure of the Use of Special Means", which governs the activity of the statutory bodies;

19.3.3. be able to organise the restoration of law and order and conduct anti-terrorist operations, detention and convoy operations;

19.3.4. be able to provide assistance to victims of misconduct, crime, natural disasters and accidents;

19.4. social skills. A person must:

19.4.1. be able to express his/her thoughts fluently in oral and written form, and communicate persuasively in Lithuanian and at least one foreign language on public security issues;

19.4.2. be able to interact with a wide range of public groups when dealing with public security tasks;

19.4.3. be able to work individually and as part of a team to resolve professional issues;

19.4.4. be guided by professional ethics and citizenship in his/her professional activities, taking into account the threats posed by corruption;

19.5. personal skills. A person must:

19.5.1. be able to learn independently in the field of activity of public security;

19.5.2. be able to plan independently and take optimal and rational decisions in the field of public security;

19.5.3. be able to assess the situation and take the necessary action, using a variety of information sources and complying with legal requirements;

19.5.4. be able to deal impartially and constructively with conflict situations in the context of public security.

20. The following learning outcomes must be achieved upon completion of first cycle college studies in the field of Public Security:

20.1. knowledge and its application. A person must:

20.1.1. have a basic understanding of the theory of the state and the law and be able to explain the principles of human rights and freedoms;

20.1.2. possess knowledge of the tactics and methodology of investigating administrative offences and criminal offences, criminal intelligence and professional activities, and be able to apply this knowledge to the identification and resolution of complex concrete or abstract public security problems;

20.1.3. possess knowledge of public security institutions, the fundamentals of management and public administration, and the principles of leadership and management, and be able to list and explain them;

20.1.4. possess knowledge of the legal provisions applicable to his/her professional activities;

20.1.5. possess knowledge of risk analysis, conflict and risk management processes;

20.2. research skills. A person must:

20.2.1. be ale to collect, organise and analyse data to address public security and innovation issues;

20.2.2. be able to analyse different legal texts and assess their temporal and spatial validity;

20.2.3. be able to analyse and evaluate the behaviour and activities of human and social institutions from a public security perspective;

20.2.4. be able to take decisions in the professional context, assessing the situation and complying with the law;

20.3. special abilities. A person must:

20.3.1. be able to prevent offences and maintain public order;

20.3.2. be able to organise and carry out practical activities in the field of public security, independently selecting technological and organisational tools;

20.3.3. be able to objectively investigate and properly document offences and criminal offences, as well as conduct criminal intelligence;

20.3.4. be able to use physical and mental coercion, procedural coercive measures and special equipment and data registers in the cases and in accordance with the procedure set out in the Law on Police of the Republic of Lithuania, the Law on State Border and its Protection of the Republic of Lithuania, the Law on Customs of the Republic of Lithuania, the Law on Protection of the Management of the Republic of Lithuania and the Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 23 November 2016 No.1162 on the Approval of the Specification of the Special Means and the Description of the Procedures of Use of Special Means", which governs the activity of the statutory bodies;

20.3.5. be able to provide emergency assistance to persons in a helpless state or affected by criminal offences, administrative offences, crises or emergencies or similar factors, as well as to groups of persons in the field of interest of the public security authorities;

20.3.6. be able to follow operational strategy and procedures, assess threats and trends to ensure public security;

20.4. social skills. A person must:

20.4.1. be able to express his/her thoughts fluently orally and in writing, communicate persuasively in Lithuanian and at least one foreign language on public security issues, and be familiar with the principles of multinational and intercultural communication;

20.4.2. be able to interact with professionals and others to address public security challenges;

20.4.3. be able to work individually and as part of a team, take responsibility for the quality of his/her own and his/her team's performance, be guided by professional ethics and citizenship, take into account the threats posed by corruption, and deal with public security challenges;

20.4.4. be able to exchange information with national and international public security authorities and use the tools and techniques of international law enforcement cooperation;

20.4.5. be able to communicate knowledge and understanding of public security to others;

20.5. personal skills. A person must:

20.5.1. be aware of his/her moral responsibility for the impact of their activities and their results on public security, social, economic and cultural development, well-being and the environment;

20.5.2. be able to allocate work tasks, lead and motivate individuals and groups to achieve the organisation's objectives;

20.5.3. be able to learn independently in the field of assuring public security, understand the need for personal and team development, and embrace opportunities for personal development;

20.5.4. be able to react quickly and find appropriate solutions in unforeseen complex situations.

21. The following learning outcomes must be achieved upon completion of first cycle university studies:

21.1. knowledge and its application. A person must:

21.1.1. have a broad theoretical understanding of the field of Public Security and the profession, providing new fundamental and applied research-based integrated knowledge of public security operations and studies, which can be applied to a wide range of interdisciplinary areas of public security studies and the professional field;

21.1.2. possess knowledge of the fundamentals of state governance and legal theory, fundamental human rights and freedoms, multicultural societies and the impact of international relations on public security processes, and be able to apply this knowledge;

21.1.3. possess knowledge of the system, functions, activities and cooperation of public security institutions, the specifics of management, the reconciliation of public and private interests in the civil service, the methods and means of applying measures to ensure personal and public security; possess an understanding of responsibility, accountability and the ethics of an official;

21.1.4. be familiar with information, communication and other technology systems and their potential for use in professional activities;

21.1.5. possess knowledge of professional strategy and tactics, and of the legal framework governing the use of special and coercive measures;

21.2. research skills. A person must:

21.2.1. be able to collect, organise and analyse data to address public security issues, using basic and applied research achievements and methods;

21.2.2. be able to search for, identify and select relevant information related to assuring public security, to organise and analyse it appropriately, and predict the prospects of developments;

21.2.3. be able to analyse different legal texts and assess their temporal and spatial validity;

21.2.4. be able to analyse information and problems and make decisions in the professional context, assessing the situation in accordance with the law;

21.2.5. be able to formulate hypotheses, research aims and objectives, interpret data relevant to the law of evidence using various legal doctrines, formulate conclusions, and argue on the basis of available data;

21.3. special abilities. A person must:

21.3.1. be able to analyse laws and other legal acts, and to categorize in legal terms the factual acts and social relations established;

21.3.2. be able to plan, organise, execute and evaluate public security activities, independently selecting complex technological, organisational and methodological tools;

21.3.3. be able to take the necessary decisions and manage emergency situations, provide assistance to persons who are victims of misdemeanours, criminal offences, natural disasters and accidents, maintain public order and perform other law enforcement functions;

21.3.4. be able to use physical and mental coercion, special and coercive measures in the cases and in accordance with the procedure set out in the Law on Police of the Republic of Lithuania, the Law on the State Border and the Guard Thereof of the Republic of Lithuania, the Law on the Customs of the Republic of Lithuania, the Law on VIP Protection of the Republic of Lithuania and Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania Resolution of 23 November 2016 No 1162 "On the Approval of the Specification of the Special Means and the Description of the Procedure of the Use of Special Means", which governs the activity of the statutory bodies;

21.4. social skills. A person must:

21.4.1. be able to interact with professionals and the public when solving problems in the field activities of public security or the area of studies and presenting activities and results, and be able to communicate knowledge and understanding of public security to professionals and others;

21.4.2. be able to work individually and as part of a team, take responsibility for the quality and evaluation of his/her own and his/her team's performance in dealing with public security issues, in accordance with professional ethics and citizenship and taking into account the threats posed by corruption;

21.4.3. be able to express himself/herself fluently orally and in writing, communicate persuasively in Lithuanian and at least one foreign language on public security issues, interact professionally with offenders and victims, as well as with non-specialist audiences, in the context of preventive and educational activities;

21.4.4. be able to analyse and resolve conflict situations, creatively solve problems and apply critical and logical thinking skills;

21.4.5. be able to analyse and evaluate events and processes in society and organisations that affect public security;

21.5. personal skills. A person must:

21.5.1. be able to learn independently in the field of Public Security and plan the learning process;

21.5.2. understand the importance of continuous professional development;

21.5.3. be aware of his/her moral responsibility for the impact of his/her professional activities and their results on the organisation, social, economic, cultural, welfare and environmental development;

21.5.4. be able to identify problems in their public security-related activities, find solutions and improve his/her performance;

21.5.5. be able to handle classified (and other confidential) information appropriately.

22. The following learning outcomes must be achieved upon completion of second cycle university studies:

22.1. knowledge and its application. A person must:

22.1.1. be familiar with the system of legal acts regulating the provision of public security, the national security strategy and policy of the Republic of Lithuania and the problems of its implementation; be familiar with the essential social processes and anticipate further trends in the development of modern society with regard to national security, and be able to apply them to contribute to the sustainable development of the state;

22.1.2. be aware of international human rights standards and adhere to them in the exercise of his/her professional activities;

22.1.3. possess knowledge and understanding of the multicultural nature of society, the essence of citizenship and civic identity, civic education, mental and cultural differences between different ethnic groups, the concept and implementation of a sustainable state, and events and processes in society and organisations, and be able to explain them;

22.1.4. possess knowledge and be able to apply acquired knowledge and research results to solve problems in new or unfamiliar environments, complex situations, public security, research and innovation;

22.1.5. be aware of the potential of information, communication and other technologies, information systems and databases and be able to use them in his/her work;

22.1.6. be able to provide innovative solutions to public security problems and apply knowledge and methods from other disciplines, assessing the potential societal and ethical implications of actions;

22.2. research skills. A person must:

22.2.1. be able to analyse social reality and the impact of international relations on public security processes, and assess processes that pose security threats;

22.2.2. be able to analyse, organise and evaluate research data for public security studies, research, professional activities and innovation, integrate knowledge and manage complex situations, make decisions in the absence of complete and defined information, assess alternative solutions and potential environmental impacts;

22.2.3. be able to identify public security problems, model their solutions, assess, analyse, systematise, process information and statistical data, and formulate conclusions on optimal solutions to these problems;

22.2.4. be able to formulate hypotheses, research objectives, goals, apply theoretical and empirical research methods, identify interdisciplinary and intersectoral links in public security;

22.2.5. be able to carry out research independently, correctly interpret the results from an interdisciplinary perspective in a national and international context, and apply the results of the research in modelling possible solutions to public security problems;

22.2.6. be able to collect, organise and analyse data on the economic and financial activities of economic agents;

22.2.7. be able to organise regulatory legislation, locate and use national and international sources of information, assess their reliability, use legal databases and modern information technologies;

22.3. special abilities. A person must:

22.3.1. be able to draw on existing knowledge to develop new tools (technical, methodological, informational, organisational-managerial) for research, studies, public security activities or innovations;

22.3.2. be able to analyse, interpret, systematise, apply and draft, to the best of his/her ability, legislation on public security;

22.3.3. be able to analyse public security policy issues, assess and resolve legal and ethical challenges, conflicts and professional problems arising in the course of duty;

22.3.4. be familiar with information, communication and other technology systems and their potential for use in professional activities;

22.3.5. be able to control the appropriate use of coercive measures;

22.4. social skills. A person must:

22.4.1. be able to make socially sound decisions and evaluate them ethically, socially, professionally and legally in order to ensure public security;

22.4.2. be able to work individually and as part of a team, take responsibility for the quality and evaluation of his/her own and his/her team’s performance in the area of public security, be guided by professional ethics and citizenship, and take into account the threats posed by corruption;

22.4.3. be able to plan, organise, coordinate and control the activities of staff and units in a targeted manner to ensure public security, and take responsibility for improving his/her own performance and that of his/her team;

22.4.4. be able to convey generalised information to public security professionals and others in a clear, reasoned and critical manner, and communicate effectively in the national language and at least one foreign language, both in writing and orally, on public security issues;

22.5. personal skills. A person must:

22.5.1. be able to critically evaluate his/her own and others' professional practice, knowledge and values in the field of Public Security, and reflect systematically on his/her own development as a professional, basing his/her continuous professional growth on the principles of lifelong learning;

22.5.2. be able to identify problems and formulate tasks related to solving them, think logically and critically, and understand the different arguments presented in the analysis of societal transformation processes and the problems of ensuring public security;

22.5.3. be able to think creatively and develop new ways and methods of solving public security problems;

22.5.4. be aware of his/her moral responsibility for the impact of his/her activities and their results on social, economic and cultural development, well-being and the environment; be able to handle confidential information.

CHAPTER IV
TEACHING, LEARNING AND ASSESSMENT

23. The study process must aim to implement the principle of lifelong learning. The study programme, its content and didactic system must motivate students to use a wide range of resources and sources for acquiring knowledge during their studies, and lecturers to integrate scientific innovation into the study process.

24. Teaching must be based on up-to-date and relevant content on public security and on scientific and practical developments in the study subject.

25. Competent and qualified lecturers are the key to quality implementation of studies. In preparing study materials, lecturers must draw on the results of the latest scientific research, be familiar with the links between the subject (module) and other fields of study and research, be able to improve the content of teaching and studying, and choose appropriate, student-oriented methods of assessing studies and achievements.

26. Equally important in the study process is the teaching and study methodology, which has to be in line with the concept of lifelong learning and encourage students to develop their learning skills based on current issues in the field of Public Security.

27. Teaching must be based on fundamental knowledge in the field of Public Security, and teaching methods must be oriented towards knowledge transfer and skills development, encouraging the student to take responsibility for his/her own professional competence, not only during the course of his/her studies, but also throughout life.

28. The study process must include a variety of study methods, chosen according to the nature of the study subject, which have to motivate students and allow for a rational use of students' and lecturers' time and material resources. Recommended study methods are as follow: traditional and interactive lectures (using cyberspace and other virtual environments), practical classes (simulated situations and analysis of professional tactics, practical seminars on combat self-defence and general physical training), laboratory classes, information search and summarisation exercises, case studies, debates, problem analysis and problem-solving classes, individual and group work, report presentation, consultations, educational excursions and others. The same study methods may be applied across different study cycles. However, for short-cycle studies, these methods should have a more practical orientation. In the first cycle, study methods must bridge theoretical and practical aspects of the content. Finally, at the second level of study, methods should aim to deepen understanding and involve more complex tasks. The methods of study must encourage students to

present their insights independently, critically and responsibly, integrating competences from different fields.

29. Teaching and learning must be based on specific and clear objectives formulated by the lecturer and generated by the student, in line with the objectives and learning outcomes of the study programme, ensuring that students have the opportunity to develop reflective skills based on a collaborative perspective. Teaching should encourage the formation and nurturing of one's own values, and help to identify, name and manage the tensions that arise during the learning process.

30. It is recommended to apply methods that promote reflective capacity building, including the dissemination of good practices (e.g. sharing of good practices among graduates, inviting social partners and public security professionals to lectures, conferences and debates).

31. Second cycle studies must be linked to research and its dissemination in practice. It is recommended to choose from such approaches as: scientific seminars, methods to promote cooperation with public security institutions (e.g. student research in internship institutions, joint publications and presentations at scientific conferences and seminars with practitioners).

32. Both specific physical (including the performance of physical coercion and professional tactics, the conditions for the use of coercive means) and psychological (including the development of psycho-emotional literacy, the ability to respond adequately to threats to public security) training is important for public security specialists.

33. The study programme must clearly define the scope of the work to be assessed and the methods and criteria for assessing students' results and achievements. The assessment of the knowledge and skills described in the learning outcomes of the subject/module must be based on the principle of objectivity. Learner assessments must be based on clearly formulated, pre-known criteria and be accompanied by constructive comments/feedback. The lowest level of achievement corresponding to the lowest pass mark must be indicated when formulating the assessment criteria. In order to ensure students' active work throughout the semester, their ability to apply theoretical knowledge in practice, and the objectivity of the assessment, it is proposed to use cumulative assessment.

34. The assessment system must be able to monitor the student's progress towards the desired outcome, identify changes, provide feedback and create the conditions for correction.

35. The assessment system must include assessment methods that monitor students' performance in the study subject (module) they are studying and assess their knowledge and skills in a coherent way. Methods of assessing student achievement must be clearly linked to the content of the study subject (module) and the study methods used in it. Lecturers are recommended to choose from a range of assessment methods and techniques. Recommended assessment methods include: examination, problem-solving analysis, supervised work, report, seminar, laboratory work report, practice report, evaluation of individual and group work reports, self-assessment, etc. Lecturers need to be aware of the methodological aspects of their application and be encouraged to develop and apply integrated assessment methods.

36. The completion of study subjects (modules) within the field of study must be assessed in such a way that it is possible to determine whether the student has achieved the learning outcomes of the subject, by focusing the process of assessment of knowledge, competences and practical skills on simulated practical situations.

37. Students should be given the right to participate, where possible, in the decision-making process regarding the methods of assessment of learning outcomes, the number and scope of assignments, and the criteria for assessment.

38. The system for assessing student performance in relation to the study programme must be clearly documented, understandable and transparent. It must ensure that it is possible to assess whether students have achieved a certain level of performance as defined in the study programme. There must be a specific procedure established for familiarising students with the achievement assessment system.

39. Effective feedback, achieved through various forms, is essential to ensure the quality and continuity of the study process and the ongoing, regular learning of students. The evaluation of

performance and achievements must be based on constructive comments based on clear evaluation criteria.

CHAPTER V
REQUIREMENTS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF STUDY PROGRAMMES

40. The study programme must be relevant, at the level of related research and experimental development (in the disciplines of law, management and political science), and be continuously improved and updated. Implementers of a study programme within the field must ensure that it enables students to become familiar with the content of innovations and innovative topics during their studies, and that they are encouraged to see and anticipate the prospects for the development of their study field and their professional career, based on the most recent scientific knowledge.

41. The delivery of the study programme must be based on its quality monitoring involving all stakeholders.

42. The learning outcomes of the study programme must be clear and achievable. The structure of the study programme must reflect the uniqueness and specificity of studies within the field of Public Security.

43. The study programme must be designed to meet the needs of the different groups of students expected, in terms of duration and intensity of studies, variety of timetables, geographical features, the possibility of an individual study plan, and combinations of qualifications.

44. Teaching at all study cycles shall be open to persons holding a master's degree or equivalent higher education qualification in the study subject or the field of study. Practical activities of students (practical work, exercises, student internships, etc.) during short cycle and college studies may be supervised by a person holding a bachelor's or professional bachelor's degree or higher.

45. All lecturers of study subjects within the field of Public Security should relate the study subject they teach to public security issues and illustrate theoretical knowledge with examples of Public Security activities.

46. Lecturers must have professional experience, foster a continuing interest in the work of public security institutions, a keen interest in developing effective and innovative teaching methods, and be able to communicate in at least one of the foreign languages used for international cooperation. Also important are such factors as the level of their scientific activity, recognition in professional, scientific and other communities, participation in professional development programmes, professional acumen and personal interest in students' studies.

47. At least 10 % of the short-cycle and college study programmes in the field of Public Security must be taught by researchers who hold a doctoral degree, conduct research in the fields of public security, social sciences or law, publish their results in scientific journals, and participate in national and international events. At least 50 % of the lecturers in the short-cycle and college study programmes must have at least 3 years of practical work experience related to the subject they teach.

48. At least 50 % of the subjects in the field of Public Security in first cycle university studies must be taught by researchers who hold a PhD degree, conduct research in the fields of Public security, Social Sciences or Law, publish their results in scientific journals, and take part in national and international scientific events related to the field of Public Security.

49. At least 80 % of lecturers in all study subjects of second cycle university studies within the field must hold a PhD. Others may be practitioners who have at least 3 years of professional experience in the last 7 years in applied subjects relevant to the subject taught. At least 20 % of the subjects (modules) within the study field in the second study cycle must be taught by professors.

50. Internship must be an integral and compulsory part of studies. A short-cycle study programme allocates 30 or 40 study credits, respectively, for students' internship in a real workplace, as defined in the Law on Vocational Education of the Republic of Lithuania. In first cycle college study programmes, internship must be at least 30 study credits (in college study programmes, practical training must make up at least one third of the study programme). First cycle university study programmes must allocate a minimum of 15 study credits for internship. The university shall

decide on the necessity and scope of professional internship at this level of study, taking into account the content of the second cycle study programme.

51. The internship must be organised in accordance with a procedure drawn up by the higher education institution, which must set out the requirements of the internship, the specific tasks of the internship, the learning outcomes and the system for assessing performance, the support to be provided to the student during the internship, and the criteria for identifying and assessing the skills acquired during the internship. It is recommended to stay in line with the reflective nature of internship tasks (e.g., by writing a practice diary, a practice report, etc.).

52. The studies are completed following an assessment of the graduate's competences:

52.1. at the end of the short-cycle studies, students write a qualifying examination.

52.2. The first study cycle is completed with a professional bachelor's/bachelor's final work, which integrates theoretical and practical vocational training. The final work must demonstrate the student's level of knowledge and understanding, the ability to analyse the chosen topic, evaluate previous research conducted by others in the related fields of Law, Management and Political Science, the ability to study and conduct research in the field of Public Security independently, and formulate research conclusions and recommendations in a logical, reasonable and clear manner in accordance with the requirements set out by the institution. The final work shall be prepared and defended in accordance with the methodological requirements for the preparation and defence of final work developed and approved by the higher education institution;

52.3. second cycle studies culminate in a final master's work, which must be based on independent research or applied research and involve the application of knowledge. It can also be prepared as a project demonstrating competences aligned with the objectives of the study programme. In the master's final work, student must demonstrate a high level of knowledge and understanding, the ability to analyse his/her chosen topic, evaluate previous national and international works in the field of national security and defence or related areas, conduct independent research, present interpretations of research results, describe his/her own research work, and formulate conclusions and recommendations in a concrete, logical, and justified manner according to the standards approved by the higher education institution.

53. The Final Work Assessment Commission shall be established in accordance with the general requirements of the specific study cycle and the procedures approved by the higher education institution.

54. Higher education institutions must provide academic support to students in a variety of ways: by providing information, publishing methodological publications, organising introductory lectures or introductory weeks, preparing questionnaires to assess study feedback, facilitating access of studies to working students, providing ability to create individual study plans, providing psychological and other support, as well as information on future career opportunities, etc.

55. Academic and administrative staff must encourage and motivate students to engage in academic and research activities.

56. The conditions must be suitable for students with special needs to be able to study;

57. Higher education institutions must provide facilities appropriate to the specific nature of the study programme.

58. Teaching materials and literary sources must be available in a library and/or electronic environment. Students must be given access to the necessary software (e.g. simulation games to acquire tactical skills in professional situations, statistical and data-processing software to acquire analytical competences, etc.) to acquire practical skills during contact sessions and in the course of independent work tasks.
