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**REFORMIRANI STUDIJSKI PROGRAM
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**FACULTY OF LAW
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**THE INTEGRATED PROGRAMME OF
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THE FACULTY OF LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE SCIENCES/THE FACULTY OF LAW IN ZAGREB FROM 1918 UNTIL THE PRESENT DAY

I. *The Legal Framework of the Faculty and University Organisation*

1. *The Faculty of Legal and Administrative Sciences / The Faculty of Law from 1918-1945*

After World War I ended and Croatia entered the new state union, the Faculty of Legal and Administrative Sciences in Zagreb ceased to be a regional institution of higher education and became the leading institution of that type in the South Slavic area. The particular quality that was present in all spheres of life of the new Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes was also visible in the field of science and education. Since the Faculty of Law continued to share the fate of higher education and the University, the changes that ensued also influenced the Faculty.

In the years following the war, the Faculty retained its title, while the University of Zagreb changed its title on several occasions – The Croatian University in Zagreb (1918), The University of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes in Zagreb (1919), the University of the SCS Kingdom (1921).

The regulations issued during the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy that were the foundation of the modern Croatian University development remained in force until 1926, when the Serbian Law on universities from 1905 became valid for the University of Zagreb. Since the abuse of the *University Organisation Act* from 1874 was frequent due to political reasons, thus disrupting the autonomy of the university and faculties, the Minister of Education at that time, Stjepan Radić, considered that the Serbian law, which explicitly guaranteed the autonomy of the university and the freedom of scientific work, would end the political games. Apart from that, based on that Law it was not possible that the Minister of Education should propose to the King a candidate for the post of professor contrary to the decision of the Council of Professors, which was frequent in practice. In the same year, the Faculty was given the name it would retain until the present day – the Faculty of Law in Zagreb.

In the period of the Sixth of January Dictatorship, the renaming of the official title of the University continued, and thus it was renamed once again into the University of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia (1929), and then into the University of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia in Zagreb (1930). In the same year, following the endeavours of many years, the first uniform Yugoslav *University Act* was brought. One of the reasons for the long-term attempts to bring this Act was the constantly present indication of the dissolution of some faculties of the universities of Zagreb and

Ljubljana. The solution was found in listing all the faculties of the Yugoslav University individually in order to make all the attempts to close some faculties more difficult. Although the Act contained stipulations that impinged upon the university autonomy, it was mostly maintained, as the dictatorial regime did not dare to affect the liberal foundations present at universities. According to the *General Regulation of the University* (1931), passed on the basis of the new Act, faculties were not legal persons. One of the tasks stipulated by the Regulation was to work on the unification of the organisation and teaching on all faculties of the same type in the country, as well as to prescribe equal preconditions to achieve the doctoral titles through adequate regulations.

The Common Regulation for all Faculties of Law of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia was not brought until 1938 due to the resistance of the Faculty of Law in Zagreb and Ljubljana, as it represented a considerable change in their curriculum and examination regime, but also in the entire organisation. As considerable financial means were required for those changes, the finances proved to be the reason that the application of the Regulation and the work on the unification was delayed, and soon abandoned when the *Banovina* of Croatia was constituted (1939).

The transfer of authority in the sphere of education from the Ministry of Education of the Government of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia to the respective Ministry in *Banovina* also changed the legal regulations. By the Regulation on Amendments of the University Act from 1940, the organisation of the university administration was changed, while faculties once again became legal entities and regained their autonomy in regard to the organisation of teaching and the nomination and appointment of teachers. However, according to the new regulations, ban had to approve the election of the University rector and the faculty dean by the respective bodies, which was understood as an open attack on the autonomy of the university and faculties. The new *General Regulation of the University and the Disciplinary Order for the Students* (1940) was passed as an elaboration of the General Regulation.

In 1941, with the beginning of World War II and the establishment of the Independent State of Croatia, the Provision on the Croatian University was issued, renaming the University of Zagreb and putting in under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Education. The university autonomy, although guaranteed, was limited by the regulation on abolishment of all rules regarding the appointment of teachers, and the fact that professors were being retired or dismissed due to political reasons, while some teachers were being appointed without the participation of the Faculty Councils.

2. *The administration and organisation of the Faculty of Law and the organisation of instruction*

The administration of the Faculty of Law consisted of the dean and the Council of Professors. The Council of Professors has been called the Faculty Board since

1930, and the Faculty Council since 1940. Private and university lecturers also participated in the work of the Council, although they did not have the right to decide on matters. The Council elected the dean for a period of a year, and his predecessor became the vice-dean.

The basic organisations units of the Faculty, the chairs, were established, closed or reorganised in the period between the wars by the normative acts of the relevant state bodies. As the scientific-teaching units, chairs encompassed several subjects, but with time they focused on individual disciplines and subjects, so that their number rose from the original nine to 16 (1930), and then 24 (1941).

The instruction was conducted through lectures and a small number of seminars and practical work. Seminars, as a specially organised form of teaching with the aim to expand the knowledge of students and their active participation in the teaching, depended on human potentials of the individual chair, but also on the spatial capacities of the Faculty. In that period, the Faculty was deficient in both respects, so that the only seminars that were organised more intensely were the seminars in civil and criminal law.

The curriculum was determined by the normative acts of the state bodies, and it contained legal historical, legal theoretical, positive legal and philosophical legal subjects that, apart from a series of subject from other scientific disciplines, for example sociological and political, enabled the future lawyers to acquire a wide education. Parallel to the development of science and changes in society, the curriculum was more or less changed or adapted. Some of the anticipated changes were not realised, because the number of teachers was being reduced, although the curriculum was expanded, and the number of students grew. It was not rare that individual professors had to lecture on several subjects due to the lack of teachers and the number of subjects. Apart from the compulsory subjects, the curriculum contained a series of elective ones that enabled the students to acquire additional knowledge. On the eve of the World War II, the curriculum of the compulsory subjects at the Faculty of Law looked as follows:

1 st year	2 nd year	3 rd year	4 th year
History and Institutions of Roman Law	Pandect Law	The General Part of Civil Law	Civil Procedure; A Survey of Mortgage Law
National History of Law with Special Reference to the History of Slavic Laws	Private Law of the Tripartite	Mortgage Law and Law of Inheritance	Commercial and Exchange Law
	The Law of the Catholic and the Eastern-Greek Church	Criminal Law and Criminal Procedure	Administrative Law

1 st year	2 nd year	3 rd year	4 th year
		Constitutional Law (the 6 th semester)	International Agreements
		International Public Law	Introduction to Accounting
		Political Economy	

The study of law lasted for four years divided into eight semesters. The academic year started in October and lasted until June. In order to pass to the next year of the study, the student had to pass he examinations from all compulsory subjects in the previous year.

In regards of the examination regime, there were no considerable changes in relation to the previous period. Four diploma examinations were prescribed, and they were called state theoretical examinations and were taken collectively. The collective taking of examinations meant that all the compulsory subjects in the respective year were taken at the same time in front of the examination board. The grade was common – satisfactory, good and excellent – and the excellent grades for the individual subjects of the collective examination were separated in case of the common grade good. The examinations could be taken three times at the most, and the third attempt to pass the exam was possible only with the approval of the Faculty Council. The order of examinations was determined. In the end of the second semester, the first legal-historical exam was taken, and in the end of the fourth semester the second legal-historical exam was taken. The third examination, judicial, and the fourth one, state-scientific examination, were taken at the end of the eight semester. In 1938, a uniform legal-historical examination was introduced instead of the two legal-historical examinations, and it had to be passed as a condition to enrol to the fourth semester.

In regards of the acquisition of the doctoral degree, the Faculty of Law retained the system of rigorous examinations i.e. sitting for three rigorous examinations of the scientific-theoretical character. While the doctoral degree on other faculties has been obtained on the basis of oral examinations and the defence of the dissertation since 1932, such a regulation was abandoned at the Faculty of Law due to great protests.

Rigorous examinations were taken after the completion of the eighth semester. The first rigorous examination comprised legal-historical subjects, the second one civil and criminal law and procedure, and the third one encompassed public law subjects. The order of rigorous examinations depended on each individual candidate, and the knowledge required presumed a wider theoretical knowledge of the problem area of individual subjects.

3. Teachers and students

3.a. Teachers

Until 1926, there were full and associate professors, private and part-time lecturers, supplementary teachers and teachers of skills and languages among the Faculty of Law teachers. The regulations from 1926 and 1930 introduced university lecturers and assistant lecturers (permanent assistant, voluntary assistant and daily assistant i.e. part-time assistant) as auxiliary teaching staff. There were only two assistants in that period. The number of student assistants chosen from the ranks of students of senior years who had achieved considerable success during their studies was somewhat higher.

The number of teachers at the Faculty was determined by the job systematisation approved by the University, which depended on financial possibilities. In the distribution of jobs, the Faculty of Law got the worst deal, because vacancies on other, newly opened faculties of the University of Zagreb were being filled. Thus the largest number of teachers appeared in the academic year 1921/22, and the lowest in the academic year 1929/30 – only 13, exclusively professors, although the number of students grew considerably. It is interesting that, according to the number of teachers, the Faculty of Law entered the category of small faculties, while it was at the very top of the list of faculties ranked according to the number of enrolled students.

Full and associate professors were being chosen by the Faculty Council, while the University Council "accepted or rejected" that choice. Minister of Education confirmed the decision about appointment, which was followed by the king's order with which professors obtained tenure in the public service. Unlike full and associate professors, the appointment of lecturers and assistant lecturers did not require the confirmation of administrative bodies, but since 1930 they have been subject to re-election every five or three years.

Such organisation was in force until the establishment of *Banovina* of Croatia, when the Faculty teachers could lose their tenure if the ban's government concluded that a reorganisation or a greater reform of the Faculty was needed.

Even more significant disruption of the position of the teaching staff occurred during World War II, when legal regulations on tenure of teachers were suspended for five years. During that period, professors, as well as the deans of faculties, were appointed by a provision issued by the head of the state, while other teaching staff was appointed by a provision issued by the Minister of Education.

3.b. Students

According to their status, students of the Faculty of Law, or as they were called at that time – university auditors, belonged to two groups, full-time and part-time students. The status of a student was obtained by enrolment to the University

Register or enrolment in the Dean's Office of the Faculty within strictly prescribed semestral deadlines.

Persons who have finished grammar school and obtained secondary school diploma i.e. who have passed the final school-leaving examination could become full-time students, while part-time students were mostly persons who have finished grammar school, but who have not passed the school-leaving examination. Part-time students could attend lectures, but could not take examinations, and after they became full-time students, the semesters they completed were not recognised as full-time study semesters. In the academic year 1919/20 women got the right to enrol for the first time, and thus the first twenty female students enrolled. The Faculty of Law was among those faculties that enrolled most women. Their number grew slowly, but constantly, so that during World War II the feminisation of the faculty was mentioned for the first time.

Upon enrolment the students paid an enrolment fee, a tuition fee for attending lectures and taking examinations (since 1932), as well as a series of other fees: a fee for the official certification of the semester, a fee for the health protection fund, a fee for the use of library and so on. High financial burdens severely affected students of a lower economic status, so there were many student protests, such as the student strike in which they boycotted enrolment in the summer semester of 1933.

II The Faculty of Law since 1945 until the present day

1- The legal framework of the faculty and university organisation

1.a. The period from 1945 until 1954

In the postwar period, the University of Zagreb and the faculties that belonged to it, including the Faculty of Law, found themselves in an interregnum of a kind. The university and faculty bodies appointed during the war ceased to operate, and the new ones were not appointed yet. Therefore the new government appointed their representatives at the University in order to create the foundations for the renewal of their work. Stjepan Iveković, Ph. D. became the representative for the Faculty of Law with the task to constitute the Faculty Council and elect the dean, who would then take over the administration of the Faculty.

The first postwar organisational regulations about the University were the *Regulation of the Government of the People's Republic of Croatia about the temporary placement of individual faculties of the University of Zagreb and the Economic-Commercial high school in Zagreb under the general supervision of the competent ministries* (1945) and the *Order of the Minister of Education about the election and authority of the Rector of the University of Zagreb and the composition and authority of the University Senate* (1945). No special act on University was passed. The most important novelty was the placement of faculties under the supervision and administration of respective ministries, that issued

regulations and instruction for the operation of faculties according to the previous agreement with the Ministry of Education of the People's Republic of Croatia, which continued to manage the education affairs. The Faculty of Law was placed under the supervision of the Ministry of Justice. The abolishment of the uniform teaching at the University, and the different treatment of individual faculties were emphasised as serious objections to such actions. The uniform administration of higher education was re-established when the Committee for Scientific Institutions, University and high schools was formed within the Government of the People's Republic of Croatia (1947). In 1950 it was reorganised into the Ministry of Science and Culture. In the same year, the University and higher education were put under the jurisdiction of the Council for Education Science and Culture, and the Committee of higher education and scientific institution was active within that Council.

This period brought numerous and significant changes in the social and state order, as well as the legal system, and thus influenced the development of the legal study i.e. its adjustment to new circumstances, although constantly maintaining the Central European legal tradition woven into the fabric of the study at the Faculty of Law in Zagreb.

1.b. The period from 1954 until 1991

The constitutional changes in the 1950s caused the change of the concept of the development of the Yugoslav socialist society. Ideological changes caused practical changes in all spheres of social development. In accordance with that, the introduction of social self-management represented a new stage in the development of the University and the overall system of higher education. The federal *General Universities Act* passed in 1954 and the Croatian *Universities Act* from 1957 represent the legal foundations of the new system and the operation of the University and faculties. The University was transformed into a compulsory union of faculties with the status of a legal entity. The faculties had the same status. Although the law regulated the establishment of the University and faculties and the *Sabor* ratified their statutes, these two Acts partly reduced the state bodies' interference into the work of the University and faculties. Based on the legal permission, the Faculty of Law passed the first Statute, which came into force the day after it was certified by the *Sabor* of the People's Republic of Croatia.

The new *Higher Education Act* (1961) and particularly its later amendments (1965), made the University a voluntary association of faculties i.e. institutions of higher education, and the changes introduced into the organisation of faculties and teaching instigated new Statutes of the Faculty of Law passed in 1963 and 1967.

The position of higher education was once again regulated by the *Act on Higher Education* from 1971, which declared that the work of institutions of higher education as special social interest. This Act defined the University as a self-

management union of institutions of higher education and a community of scientific workers and teaching staff, students and other working people. Based on the provisions of this Act, the new Statute of the Faculty of Law in Zagreb was passed (1976), and it remained in force until 1995. The development of the network of Croatian universities began in 1970s, with the establishment of the University of Rijeka (1973), the University of Split (1974) and the University of Osijek Josip Juraj Strossmayer (1975). Each of those Universities contained the Faculty of Law.

The *Higher Education Act* (1977) imposed the implementation of yet another reform of higher education to the University and faculties. The Constitution of the Socialist Federative Republic of Yugoslavia from 1974 and the Law on Associated Labour (1976) that introduced the concept of associated work also caused a fundamental reorganisation of all legal entities in society. The University was envisaged as the union in which "the organisations of associated work of higher education" or faculties were joined based on "self-management agreement". The development of basic organisations of associated work (OOUR) was abandoned at the Faculty of Law, although the law envisaged it, and the Faculty was organised as a uniform work union. According to its Statute, The Faculty of Law was defined as a scientific-teaching organisation of higher education in which the Faculty workers directly associated their work and means.

The initiated reform of education was continued by passing the *Act on Work-Oriented Education* (1982) and by its many amendments.

1.c. The period since 1991

With the dissolution of the Socialist Federative Republic of Yugoslavia and the establishment of independent Croatia, the new stage in the development of higher education and scientific work began. The first laws that regulated the system of higher education and started the new process of reform were the *Act on Higher Education Institutions* (1993) and the *Act on Scientific Research Activities* (1993). One of major novelties was the organisation of the higher education system on the dual principle, according to which there was also a higher education sector outside the University or Polytechnic apart from the University's institutions of higher education.

The last law that regulated the system of scientific activity and higher education was the *Act on Scientific Activity and Higher Education* (2003), by which Croatia undertook the obligations from the Bologna Declaration and other relevant European documents, thus continuing or initiating yet another reform of higher education.

2. *The Administration and Organisation of the Faculty of Law*

2.a. *The Faculty Administration*

Administration of the Faculty of Law in the past was determined by the stipulations from a series of Yugoslav and Croatian laws on higher education.

The classic structure of the Faculty administration which consists of the dean and the Faculty Council (later renamed into the Council of Teachers or Scientific-Teachers' Council) was changed when the first University Act was passed in 1954 i.e. when the Croatian University Act was passed in 1957, as well as the Statute of the Faculty of Law in 1959. The new administrative body was introduced at the Faculty – the Faculty Council. The Council consisted of persons appointed by the *Sabor* of the People's Republic of Croatia, persons elected by the Faculty Council among their staff, the representatives of students, the dean and vice-dean of the Faculty. It was the administrative body that enabled the work of the faculty without the interference of the state bodies during the period of self-management. Unlike the period between the two world wars, a certain number of faculty associates belonged to the Faculty Council, while the representatives of student could attend the Council sessions when the issues of special interest to students were considered, but they could not participate in the decision-making. One of the tasks of the Faculty Council was to call in session the newly established Faculty Assembly that met once a year and analysed the reports on the faculty operation and other significant issues. Apart from that, the Faculty Council elected the dean and two vice-deans for a period of one year.

According to the *Act on Higher Education* (1961), its later amendments and the Statutes from 1963 and 1967, the Faculty was managed by the workers ("members of the work association"), either directly or through the representatives they have elected. Apart from the existing administrative bodies, a new one was introduced – the Administrative Board – which, among other things, decided on financial, material and technical matters that the uninterrupted process of teaching and scientific activity depended on. Furthermore, the Board's structure was changed, so that apart from the representative of teachers and associates, the representative of other Faculty employees were appointed, as well as the representatives of the General Assembly of the City of Zagreb, the Association of Lawyers of Croatia and the Chamber of Economy of the People's Republic of Croatia. The dean and vice-dean were excluded from the Board structure, because the Board undertook the election of the dean and two vice-deans nominated by the Council of Teachers. The dean's and vice-dean's term of office was extended to two years.

The *Act on Higher Education* (1971) and the Statute of the Faculty of Law passed in accordance with it (1976) stipulated that the faculty workers continued to manage the faculty through direct decision-making at the assemblies of workers, referendums and through the faculty bodies: the Board, the Council, the dean and

vice-dean. For the first time, all associates of the Faculty entered the Council, and not just the representatives of the faculty associates, as was the case before. The novelty was also the inclusion of full-time students into the Faculty management, with the exception of the participation in decision-making about the financial matters.

In 1978, after the *Act on Higher Education* (1977) was passed, the Statute was changed, once again changing the structure of the Faculty Board, as the representatives of the *Sabor* no longer took part in its work. The representatives of the institutions such as the Supreme Court, Constitutional Court or the Institute for Public Administration of the Republic were included in the Board. Once again, the Faculty Council elected the dean, and the Board appointed him, but the appointment had to be ratified by the Assembly of the City of Zagreb. For the first time, the dean and vice-dean could be elected two times consecutively.

The stipulations of the *Act on Work-Oriented Education* (1982) and the changes of the Statute introduced changes in the structure of the faculty management by establishing a collegiate organ of management – the Managerial Board, which consisted of the president and four members. The president of the Managerial Board was appointed by the Board based on the public announcement, while the members were also appointed by the Board, but without the public announcement. The changes also affected the Scientific-Teaching Council, which participated in the faculty management in two aspects, as the scientific-teaching council as a whole and as a restricted council depending on the tasks they were entrusted with. The Council also regained the competence to elect the vice-dean.

In the beginning of the 1990s, social and political circumstances instigated new changes of the Statute, so that the Board structure was changed once again. The representatives of the individual departments of the faculty, the representatives of students and persons appointed by the University of Zagreb became members, while the dean took over the tasks of the Managerial Board, functioning as the director.

Following the establishment of the independent Republic of Croatia and passing the *Act on Institutions of Higher Education* (1993), the new Statute of the Faculty of Law (1995) was passed, but in the forthcoming years it has suffered many changes, due to the frequent changes of the legal regulation of the higher education system. The management of the faculty became much simpler, because the dean, the vice-dean (later two i.e. three vice-deans) and the Faculty Council constituted the faculty administration. There were some changes in regard to the election of the vice-dean, now appointed based on the dean's proposal.

The *Act on Scientific Activity and Higher Education* (2003) is the last legal regulation of the system of higher education and scientific activity. In consequence of numerous changes of laws, the new Statute was passed in 2005, but it did not change the structure of the Faculty management.

Apart from the managing bodies of the Faculty, the councils of educational programmes, later the Study Council and councils of the years of study were formed as professional and advisory bodies.

2.b. The Faculty organisation

The chairs remained the basic organisational units. In regard to the period before World War II, when the number of chairs grew, the situation was changed after the war. For example, the Statute from 1959 envisaged only seven chairs that connected related subjects – chairs for the history of law and the state, for economic sciences, for criminal law, for constitutional law, for civil law, for administrative law and for international law. However, such an organisation of chairs was soon abandoned, so that, as a rule, chairs were established according to the principle one (compulsory) subject – one chair. Thus there are 29 chairs at the Faculty today.

Related chairs i.e. related subjects were connected in departments/groups in different ways, with the aim to co-ordinate the instruction, and their number was frequently changed during the years.

The first departments – judiciary and political-administrative – were already formed in 1947, and in 1949 they were replaced by so-called teaching groups: historical, civil, state, criminal, economic subjects and a group for foreign languages.

The departments were formed again based on the Statute from 1963. The following departments were established: the department of constitutional law, criminal law, civil law, maritime law and public administration. The changes were made after the new Statute was passed in 1967, when the following departments were established: the department for the state-legal and political sciences, sociological science, criminal law, civil law and administrative and social-political science.

The new changes, introduced by the Statute from 1976, numerous subjects were divided among three departments: legal-economic department, legal-political department and judiciary department and one institute – the Institute of International Law and International Relations. This Statute also introduced the institutes as the organisational units in charge of organising and conducting scientific research, and the following institutes were established: the institute for international law, for administrative-political sciences, for criminal law sciences, criminology and victimology, for economic law, the law of international trade, economics and finances, for civil law and family law, for history of the state and law and the Department of Social Work, which had the status of a department, as well as the Institute for International Law and Comparative Law.

In 1990s, after departments were abolished as the organisational units of the scientific research character that organise several chairs, only the institutes remained as the Faculty branches. The institutes that exist today are: the Institute

of International Law and Comparative Law, the Institute of Public Law and Public Administration, the Institute of Criminal Law Sciences, Criminology and Victimology, the Institute of Commercial Law, Company Law, Economics and Finances, the Institute of Civil Law Sciences and Family Law and the Institute of Legal History and Roman Law.

From the mid-1950s, the following Institutes were also active at the Faculty of Law: the Institute of International Law and International Relations, the Institute for the History of the State and Laws of the Yugoslav Nations, the Institute of Economic Sciences and the Institute of Civil and Family Law. With time they ceased to be operational out of different reasons, apart from the Institute of International Law and International Relations.

From 1976 until the end of the 1990s, the Centre for professional Training and Co-operation with Associated Work, later called the Centre for the Co-operation with Economy, was active, and its task was to professionally train graduate lawyers through co-operation with individual organisations of associated work.

The Faculty Secretary's Office and Library are also organisational units of the Faculty.

The Faculty Secretary's Office, headed by the Secretary General, and formerly by the secretary, performs professional, administrative, statistical, accounting, technical and other tasks which enable successful work of the Faculty.

The Library performs all librarian tasks for the needs of the Faculty, but also for other users. Because of the abundance of its holdings, in time it became the largest specialised legal library in the Republic of Croatia.

3. The organisation of the instruction

3.a The instruction

The manner of conducting the instruction at the Faculty of Law has not changed considerably. The instruction has been conducted through lectures, seminars, practice, practical work and so on.

The lectures were public and obligatory for full-time students, although it was not truly possible to control regular attendance in practice. So-called parallel instruction, or lectures in the afternoon, has been organised for part-time students.

Each year students had to take seminars in as many obligatory subjects from the curriculum of the year of the study as it was prescribed. Most frequently, those were two seminars. Seminar obligations are to prepare a seminar paper, that has been compulsory since the academic year 1959/60, and to pass colloquiums.

The practice enabled students to gain deeper knowledge in individual subjects and facilitated the preparation for examinations, while practical work consisted of the analysis of cases from the practice and were compulsory for full-time students. Practical training was introduced after the compulsory practice that the students of law had during the summer holidays at courts or in public administration institutions in the years following World War II was abolished. With time, practice and practical training became a uniform form of instruction that had to be taken in the third and fourth year of study i.e. in the semester in which the subject related to practical training was taught. Practical training is now conducted in the eighth semester of the study as common practical work in related subjects and subjects that are complementary according to their content and methodology: criminal law and criminal procedural law, civil law and civil procedural law, family law and civil procedural law, commercial law and maritime and general transit law, financial law and financial science, administrative law, company law, private international law and labour and social security law.

3.b. The curriculum

The change of the state and social order and the development of the legal system on different bases that occurred after 1945 influenced the curriculum of the Faculty of Law, but also on the curriculum of the basic subjects of the legal study. The curriculum was changed from year to year due to the introduction of new scientific disciplines and subjects or due to the transfer of individual subjects from higher years of study to lower and vice versa. Regardless of the changes that were made, during this period interdisciplinary quality that provided a wide scope of knowledge to future lawyers was never lost.

The obligation of the Faculty was to prepare the curriculum and announce it on the bulletin board of the Faculty, thus making it available to all interested parties, especially to students. Apart from the compulsory subjects, the curriculum contained numerous non-compulsory or elective subjects, and the first curriculum prescribed by the Statute from 1959 looked as follows:

1 st year	2 nd year	3 rd year	4 th year
Basic Social Science (1 st semester)	Constitutional Law	Civil Law	Administrative Law
Basic Theory of Law and the State	Public International Law	Civil Procedure	Administrative Science
General History of the State and Law	Family Law	Criminal Law	Labour Law
History of the State and Laws of the FNRJ	Economic Policy of the FNRJ	Criminal Procedure	Economic Law

1 st year	2 nd year	3 rd year	4 th year
Roman Law	Financial Science and Financial Law		Maritime and General Transit Law
Political Economy	Statistics (3 rd semester)		Private International Law

Apart from these subjects, the students were obliged to attend Pre-Military Training in every year of the study.

The greater change in the curriculum took place with the introduction of the so-called job-oriented subjects, alongside the existing compulsory and elective ones. Students had to choose one of the courses of study, take particular subjects and pass them. The administrative, political, social-legal, economic-legal and judicial courses were organised. Each course of study contained four compulsory subjects, one in the third, and three in the fourth year of the study. In accordance with that change, the curriculum determined by the Statute from 1967 was as follows:

1 st year	2 nd year	3 rd year	4 th year
Basic Theory of Law and the State	Constitutional Law	Civil Law	Economic Law
Sociology	Public International Law	Civil Procedural Law	Maritime and General Transit Law
General History of Law and the State	Economic Policy of the FNRJ	Administrative Science	Private International Law
History of the State and Laws of the Yugoslav Nations	Family Law	Financial Science and Financial Law	Administrative Law
Roman Law	Criminal Law	Labour Law and Social Security	Administrative course: General Theory of Administration Sociology of Administration Administrative Policy
Constitutional Law (2 nd semester)	Civil Law (4 th semester)	Social Property (6 th semester)	Physical Education
Roman Law (2 nd semester)	Criminal Law	Labour Law and Social Security	Administrative course.

1 st year	2 nd year	3 rd year	4 th year
			General Theory of Administration Sociology of Administration Administrative Policy
Political Economy	Criminal Procedural Law	International Law	<i>Political course:</i> History of Political Theories Contemporary Political Systems International Relations
Basic General National Defence and Social Self Protection	Basic General National Defence and Social Self Protection	<i>Course subjects:</i> Administrative: Comparative administrative systems Political: Political Science Social-legal: Social Policy Economic-legal: Economics of Companies Judicial: Criminology	<i>Social-legal course:</i> International and Regional Social Security and Labour Law Social Security and Social Protection Systems Work Safety and Security
Foreign Language	Foreign Language	Physical Education	<i>Economic-legal course:</i> International Trade Law Banks and Loans Insurance Law
Physical Education	Physical Education		<i>Judicial course:</i> Criminal Science Insurance Law Non-Contentious Procedural Law

Although certain changes had occurred at the end of the 1980s, with the removal of the ideologically coloured parts of the curriculum, the real changes took place after Croatia became an independent state in the beginning of the 1990s. Subjects or parts of subjects that were contrary to new social, political and economic

circumstances were removed, and numerous new subjects were introduced. The course orientation in the third and fourth year of the study was abolished, but the practice of taking elective subjects was maintained, so that, apart from compulsory subjects, students could choose one elective subject in the third year, and three elective subject in the fourth year. Following the implementation of these changes, the legal study in the academic year 1993/94 was conducted according to the following curriculum:

1 st year	2 nd year	3 rd year	4 th year
Theory of Law and the State	Constitutional Law	Civil Law	Administrative Law
Roman Law	Criminal Law	Civil Procedural Law	Commercial Law
General History of Law and the State (1 st semester)	Criminal Procedural Law	Financial Law and Financial Science	Maritime and General Transit Law
History of Croatian Law and State (1 st semester)	Family Law	Administrative Science	Private International Law
Sociology	Statistics (3 rd semester)	International Law (5 th semester)	Labour Law and Social Security
Political Economy	Economic Policy	Elective subject (5 th semester)	Elective subject (7 th semester)
Foreign Language (2 nd semester)	Foreign Language (3 rd semester)		Elective subject (7 th semester)
Physical and Health Education	Physical and Health Education		Elective subject (7 th semester)

In the past ten years, the changes in the curriculum were under the influence of the rapid growth of new subjects categorised as elective subjects in the last two years of the study.

During the analysed period, the legal study was organised as a four-year study divided into eight semesters. More significant changes will occur in the academic year 2005/06 with the enrolment of students whose study will last for five years. In the fifth year of the study, students will choose one of five newly established courses of study: civil, criminal, administrative, commercial and international legal course, each of which encompasses six subjects.

3.c. Examinations

The examination regime was considerably changed in relation to the period between the two world wars. The basic difference was the manner of taking

examinations. Instead of former common examinations, examinations were taken individually, which means each subject separately, or taking examinations in smaller groups of two or three related subjects. After a brief return to the common examinations during 1950s, the individual sitting for examinations has been maintained until the present day. Examinations were taken orally or in writing, or orally and in writing, in which case a common grade was earned.

According to the stipulations of the Statute from 1959, students could sit for an examination four times, and the student who failed to pass the examination for the fourth time lost the right to continue his or her studies. From academic year 1967/68, the number of taking examinations was not limited. Based on the Statute from 1995, the examination in the same subject can be taken four times at the most, and the examination is taken for the fourth time before the commission of teachers. The fourth failure to pass the examination means that the student has to take that subject again in the next academic year, and if the student fails to pass that examination in the next four attempts, he or she loses the right to continue the study.

There were regular and additional examination periods. Regular examination periods were in the summer (June/July), the autumn (September) and the winter (February), and additional examination periods could be organised during the rest of the year (except in August), and the Faculty Council made the decision about that. Such organisation meant a constant increase in the number of examination periods and the possibility for students to take examinations every month. In the academic year 2002/03, the number of attempts to pass the examination in individual subjects was reduced from 14 attempts a year to 11. Examinations are taken in six regular and five additional examination periods, including the dean's examination period in October.

Taking examinations was possible after fulfilment of all prescribed obligations. The examination from the higher year of study could be taken only after the student passed all the examinations from the previous year of study, while the order of examinations that are taken in the same year was not determined. Such organisation has been maintained until the present day.

4. Postgraduate study of law and doctorate in science

4.a. Postgraduate study

The possibility to attend postgraduate study was regulated for the first time by the Yugoslav General Universities Act (1960). However, even before that law was passed, the faculty of Law in Zagreb worked on the organisation of the educational process that would continue after graduation. Thus, for example, the professional training for people working in the practice was organised (a one-year study of international economic relations), and the Institute of Economic Sciences and Economy worked on it intensely since 1954.

The activity of different forms of postgraduate studies for scientific training and specialisation began in 1958 with the establishment of the Studies of contemporary problems of the economic development and the Instruction at the third-level in subjects related to Criminal Law. In 1962 the postgraduate studies in economic law, international public and private law, as well as administrative-political studies. The state-political postgraduate study was founded in 1963 and in the sphere of maritime law in 1965. The study of traffic delinquency and the study in the social security law began in 1970 and 1971, while the study of self-management and associated work – economic and legal aspects began in 1976. In the 1980s, the establishment of new postgraduate studies continued, with the study for the specialisation in copyright law (1981) and family law (1984), that would become a part of the study of civil law sciences in 1989. The postgraduate study in fiscal system and fiscal policy began in 1998, and the study in European law and social work in 2001.

Postgraduate studies, particularly the ones the tradition of which can be traced almost half a century back, changed during the years. The changes, that were the consequence of constant legal and social development, related to the concept of a particular study, the curriculum and the name of the study. Some of these studies ceased to exist with time.

In accordance with the changes in higher education, two forms of postgraduate studies exist at the Faculty of Law today.

Three-year doctoral studies in European Law, Fiscal System and Fiscal Policy, Civil Legal Sciences and Family Law, Public Law and Public Administration, Public International and Private International Law, Company Law and Commercial Law, Social Policy and Social Work.

The second form of postgraduate studies is the two-year specialist study in European Law, Fiscal System and Fiscal Policy, Civil Law Sciences and Family Law, Public Law and Public Administration, Criminal Law Sciences, Public International and Private International Law, Company Law and Commercial Law, Social Policy, Psychosocial Approach in Social Work and Supervision of Psycho-Social Work.

4.b. Doctorate in Science

Until the Act on Obtaining the Scientific Degree of Doctor of Science was passed in 1948, the doctoral degree at the Faculty of Law was earned by passing three rigorous examinations.

According to the new Act, the basis for earning the doctoral degree became the doctoral dissertation, while the doctoral degree obtained on the basis of rigorous examinations was recognised as an academic, and not as a scientific degree. The dispute that ensued due to such a legal regulation and the failure to recognise the doctoral degrees obtained through rigorous examinations was brought to an end

by the *Act on Doctorate in Science* (1955). Based on that Act, persons who had obtained the doctoral degree in law through rigorous examinations up to 1952 gained equal rights as those who obtained the doctoral degree on the basis of dissertation.

Obtaining the doctorate in science was later regulated by the *Act on Organisation of Scientific Work* (1974), *Acts on Scientific Activity* from 1986 and 1993 and the last *Act on Scientific Activity and Higher Education* (2003), as well as the relevant stipulations of the Statute of the Faculty of Law.

5. Teachers and students

5.a. Teachers

Scarce teaching staff from the pre-war period largely continued to work at the Faculty after the end of World War II. The number of students increased rapidly, and in the framework of overall changes that the study was exposed to, this demanded an accelerated fulfilment of the teaching posts. The faculty was primarily oriented to its own powers, so the best students were chosen to become assistants immediately after graduation. Apart from them, individual experts from the practice found their place at the Faculty. Vacant posts were filled with part-time teachers without public announcement and soon by full-time teachers in accordance with the regular appointment procedure. After 1950, the number of teachers slowly increased.

In the first days after the war, the teaching staff consisted of lecturers, senior lecturers, associate professors and full professors, and the associate staff of assistants. Later changes in the law expanded the category of associates to scientific advisors, research fellows and research assistants. Within the category of assistants, junior assistant, assistant and senior assistant were distinguished, and the category of junior researchers was introduced in 1990s.

Today the instruction and the scientific and professional work at the Faculty is conducted by teachers, scientists and associates elected in scientific-teaching (assistant professor, associate and full professor), teaching (lecturer and senior lecturer), scientific (research fellow, senior research fellow and scientific advisor) and associate (assistant and senior assistant) positions.

The manner of the appointment of teachers and associates has been subject to certain changes over the years.

Until the federal *Universities Act* (1954) and the Republic's *University Act* (1957), the Faculty Council elected teachers and associates through announcements, but the confirmation of their appointment came from the outside. Thus the proposals of the Faculty Council were considered at the University Senate sessions, after which the Rector forwarded them, together with his opinion, to the Committee for Scientific Institutions, the University and higher schools, or later to the Ministry of Science and Culture for confirmation. After the aforementioned laws were passed,

the confirmation of teachers was transferred to the University Council, and the confirmation of the appointment of associates to the Faculty Council.

Based on the federal *Act on Faculties and Universities* (1960) i.e. the Republic's *Act on Higher Education* (1961), the appointment and the confirmation of the appointment of teachers became the internal matter of the Faculty, because the Faculty Council undertook to confirm the appointment of teachers.

The *Act on Higher Education* (1971) introduced the re-election of all teachers, including full professors. Teachers and scientific assistants were elected for a period of five years, and other associates for a period of three years. The exception were teachers and associates who over 60 and full professors who have spent at least fifteen years at the same post.

According to the *Act on Higher Education* (1977) and the statutory changes that followed it, the Faculty Council overtook the election of teachers and associates based on reports and proposals of the Committee for Personnel Issues (later the Committee for the Election of Teachers), that had to base their reports on the Council's opinion.

Based on the *Act on Work-Oriented Education* (1982), the Council started to carry out the election of associates in scientific research, and the assistants were elected for a period of four years.

When the Faculty Board had been removed from the organisation of the Faculties after 1990s, the Faculty Council once again elected the teachers and associates on scientific-teaching, teaching and associate positions, and the decision on the election of the teacher as a full professor is delivered to the University Senate for confirmation. The authorities of the Faculty Council in regard to the initiation and carrying out of the procedure of the election of teachers and associates have not been changed by the last Statute of the Faculty of Law (2005).

During the analysed period, professors of the Faculty of Law have been engaged at the Faculties of Law in Osijek, Rijeka, Split, at the Higher School for Internal Affairs i.e. the Police Academy and the Public Polytechnic. Many of them have been elected as full-time and honorary members of the Croatian Academy of Arts and Sciences, held the office of the Rector (Chancellor) and Vice-Chancellor of the University of Zagreb and were initiators and participants of a series of relevant events that have marked the Croatian society after the World War II.

5.b. Students

In the first years after the war, the persons who have finished classical and real grammar school. The enrolment of students was planned, so wider social needs, particularly the deficiency of individual professions, were taken into consideration in making decisions about the permitted number of students to be enrolled. However, the faculties, including the Faculty of Law, were not consulted sufficiently in the decision-making process. Apart from the persons who finished grammar

school, graduates from all secondary vocational schools got the right to enrol (1953) in such a manner that adequate secondary schools were prescribed for each individual faculty, and the students who finished them could enrol.

The manner of enrolment was changed several times. Although the first students were enrolled without the entrance examination, over the years various forms of entrance examinations with appropriate qualification and classification procedures have been organised at the Faculty, based on a series of the Faculty's decision and in accordance with the legal regulation. For years, the enrolment at the Faculty has been conducted through the classification procedure that comprises the successfulness in secondary school and the success at the classification examination. Some additional achievements are also recognised (for example, the knowledge of several foreign languages, the success at the state competitions or sport success).

The students of the Faculty are full-time and part-time students who fulfil their academic and financial obligations during the study. Academic obligations are determined by the curriculum and general acts of the Faculty. Full-time students fulfil their financial obligations through the support approved by the Ministry in charge of higher education. In financial sense, the students who are studying for personal purposes i.e. who pay their own studies also have the status of full-time students. Part-time students finance their studies personally or in some other way.

Part-time study has been enabled since the academic year 1947/48 at all faculties, and since 1950 it has been restricted to legal, economic and philosophical faculties. In the beginning, part-time students were employed persons who were enabled the acquisition of the university degree. In time, part-time study was enabled for those who did not manage to realise the status of full-time students due to various reasons, although it was originally intended for the study alongside employment.

As early as in 1947, the obligatory attendance of lectures was prescribed for full-time students at the University level. However, students of law who were employed in the state or cooperative service in Zagreb or elsewhere, as well as those students who could not live and study in Zagreb out of financial reasons, could be exempted from obligatory regular attendance of lectures. In the year after that, the attendance of lectures became obligatory for all full-time students without exceptions, and they also had to attend other forms of instruction – practice, seminars and so on. In spite of that, actual attendance was in a manner the issue of academic freedom, because students freely chose whether to attend lectures. Unlike full-time students, part-time students did not have to attend lectures, practice or seminars.

The Faculty maintained the practice of appointment of student assistants from the ranks of students who are exceptional in the course of the study and show interest in a certain subject. Their number has changed, and at times it was negligible.

Ever since the period after the war, the interest of the students of the Faculty of Law has not been exclusively limited to the study. Political, sport and cultural events found their place in the daily lives of the students. Thus the beginning of the 1970s was significant for the University of Zagreb and the Faculty, because students played an important part in the *Croatian spring* i.e. political events that demanded reforms in politics and society.

For years the students have achieved top results in various international competitions. In the past dozen years, the successes achieved at the international students' competition *Willem C. Vis International Commercial Arbitration Moot* in the string competition of the teams from throughout the world attract a lot of attention.

The publishing activity of students has been particularly fruitful. Since 1967, a journal for legal and social issues *Lawyer* has been continuously published. Among other things, professional papers by students are published, mainly those rewarded by the Rector's and Dean's Awards.

Numerous students' organisations, various associations and societies gathered students of law in different actions to improve the standard of students and they continue to do so today. They also participated in the decision-making in regards of issues relevant for the functioning of the Faculty, instruction and protection of the rights of students.

Since 2002/03, the European Credit Transfer System (ECTS) has been applied for students. Its basic purpose is to enable the mobility of students i.e. to facilitate the transfer of students from one faculty to another, or from one study programme to another, including the transfer between the universities in different countries.

6. *The publishing activity of the Faculty of Law*

Immediately after the end of World War II, the Faculty of Law started its publishing activity. The first issue of the *Collected Papers of the Faculty of Law*, a scientific-theoretical journal for legal and social sciences was issued in 1948 and has been continuously issued until the present day.

Apart from the *Collected Papers of the Faculty of Law*, specialised journals that cover special spheres of law are being issued: the Croatian Annual of Penal Law and Practice (1994), the Annual of the Department of Social Work (1994), the Journal of Social Policy (1994), The Rule of Law (1997) and Croatian Public Administration (1997).

7. *The Department of Social Work, the Administrative Study and the Tax Law Study*

Additional studies have been organised and conducted within the Faculty of Law: the social work study, administrative study and tax law study.

7.a. Social Work Study

The first institution in which social workers were educated was established in 1952 as two-year Higher Professional College for Social Workers. In 1972, the four-year Interdepartmental Study of Social Work at the University of Zagreb was established. The Faculty of Law, the Faculty of Philosophy, the Economic Faculty and the Faculty of Special Education and Medical Faculty participated in its work. By the agreement of the founders of the Interdepartmental Study and College in 1983, the uniform study of social work was established, and the Faculty of Law undertook to organise and conduct the instruction at the study.

The Department of Social Work is the central institution of research in the sphere of social work and social policy in which special attention is given to practical training of student for their future profession.

7.b. Administrative Study

The endeavours regarding the organisation of a special administrative study started by the establishment of the Higher School of Administration in 1956 and the College of Administration in 1957. As a two-year, three-year and finally four-year study, the Higher School of Administration had characteristics of a specially oriented legal study adjusted to the needs of administrative bodies. However, the School soon grew into a special administrative study, although it has always closely connected to the Faculty of Law. In 1968, the Higher School of Administration was integrated with the Faculty of Law in terms of the teaching staff, chairs, subjects and curriculum. The intention was to provide graduate lawyers with the knowledge in a series of administrative disciplines, because a large number of lawyers found employment in the public administration after finishing the study.

During the two-year study, the College of Administration educated administrative lawyers that were exceptionally needed in the practice. Since 1983, the College has become a constituent part of the Faculty of Law at which the instruction for administrative lawyers in the duration of two years continued to be organised. Although the Public Polytechnic was established in 1998, the Faculty of Law continued to organise and conduct the instruction at the administrative study based on the agreement with the Polytechnic.

7.c. Tax Law Study

Since 1996, the Faculty of Law overtook the organisation and conducting of the two-year instruction of the Tax Law study within the Public Polytechnic, in cooperation with the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Croatia. After a short interruption in its work and the failure to enrol new students, the new generation of students has been enrolled in the academic year 2005/06.

