

## COURSE CATALOGUE

### Law

#### Courses in English

#### The Law of International Organisations

6 ECTS

##### Learning goals

- I. The course's fundamental objective is to provide students with advanced knowledge and a critical understanding of the institutional life (including formation, membership, competences, organs, modes of decision-making, accountability and control) of global and regional international organizations as well as of their increasing role and impact, both internationally and within domestic legal systems, in the development and interpretation of legal principles, rules and standards. Particular emphasis will lie on the United Nations and the UN family of organizations at the global level, and on intergovernmental organizations based in Europe (Council of Europe, NATO, OECD, OSCE) at the regional level, and the relationship between such organizations and the European Union as a supranational regional organization.
  
- II. An important method develop students' capacity for a critical understanding of the role and impact of international organizations is the active use of case-studies, including international and domestic case-law and cases demonstrating institutional complexities as well as the development and interpretation of legal principles, rules and standards by particular international organizations and bodies.

#### International and European Human Rights Law

6 ECTS

##### Learning goals

- I. This course deals with certain aspects of international and European law of human rights. The aim is to come to a critical reflection on the rights of the individual, in relation to the rights of other persons and the interests of society. Another aim is to demonstrate the importance of fundamental rights for the day-to-day legal practice.

- II. Students are required to show a general interest in the features of the rule of law, the place of the individual in society and the influence of international law on national law. One needs to have finished the Bachelor degree in law. For students who come from elsewhere: having at least a general knowledge of constitutional and administrative law and international law is required.

### Learning goals

The course of European Family Law consists of two parts. The first part (titled ‘Matrimonial Property Law’) focuses on the patrimonial consequences of affective relationships, i.e. marriage, registered partnership and non-formalized cohabitation. The second part (titled ‘Family Law’) focuses on maintenance obligations in the European Union.

At the end of this course the student is able to:

- I. Distinguish and explain the concepts and hypotheses of default matrimonial property rules, matrimonial contracts, and imperative law. Draft a comparative typology of the divers default matrimonial property regimes in Europe and in selected jurisdictions worldwide, as of the divers registered partnership regimes in Europe.
- II. Discern and compare the main elements of the different types of default matrimonial property regimes, as of the different types of registered partnerships. Argue to what extent the same principles (should) apply to same-sex spouses as to different-sex spouses as regards the default matrimonial property regime.
- III. Argue to what extent the same principles (should) apply to unmarried partners as to married partners as regards the default partnership property regime. Understand and analyze the Dutch regime of ‘koude uitsluiting’. Discuss the benefits and disadvantages of a certain regulation publicly with the lecturer and the student’s peers
- IV. Draft a comparative typology of maintenance obligations in Europe. Analyze jurisdiction, applicable law, recognition and enforcement of decisions in

matters relating to maintenance claims in cross-border situations. Read, understand and analyze the legal doctrine in a critical manner.

The student is acquainted with the family law – including its property consequences – of his home jurisdiction, as instructed in the Bachelor course ‘Personen-, familie- en familiaal vermogensrecht’ (Belgian students) or an equivalent course abroad (foreign students).

## **Constitutional Law of the European Union**

**6 ECTS**

### **Learning goals**

- I. This advanced course aims: to deepen students' knowledge and understanding of the EU institutional structure, building on the basic course on European and international law in the Bachelor of Laws; to make students understand the interaction between national and EU law and the way they interact in a multi-layered legal order, in particular with regard to transversal domains of the law, such as fundamental rights; to teach students accurately to describe problems of EU constitutional and institutional law or relating to the interaction between EU and national law; to make students familiar with the different legal sources in the field of EU law, including their genesis, legal value and hierarchy; to teach students to come to a substantiated, critical analysis of these sources, in light of the multi-layered constitutional framework of the EU legal order.

## **European Criminal Law**

**6 ECTS**

### **Learning goals**

- I. The sources of the "Europeanisation" of criminal law and procedure and the relation between those sources.  
The role and interplay between the different European and national institutions.  
The European instruments defining crime and facilitating or hampering transnational law enforcement.  
The instruments and basic rules on extradition, surrender and mutual assistance in criminal matters.  
Main fields of criminal law and criminal procedure in which this influence is prominent, the state of the art and likely future issues.

- II. To spot issues of European (human rights) law in concrete real life situations.  
To argue, distinguish or decide cases on the basis of European sources.  
To spot and assess the mutual influence between European and national choices and their repercussions on criminal law practice.  
To look at single factual situations or policy choices from different perspectives depending on the role in the process or the stakeholder one is supporting
- III. Consideration for the historical, political and social context of law.  
Critical attitude towards case law from (supranational) courts and towards the arguments of the parties to the proceedings.  
Critical comparative perspective on the Europeanisation process and the resulting legal instruments or judgements.  
Reflection on the role of fundamental rights in the evolution of criminal law and procedure in European states.  
Reflection on the emerging European criminal policies.

### **Learning goals**

- I. The course intends to familiarize the participants with issues that attorneys or company lawyers encounter in transnational commercial practice. It focuses on the most important contracts for international trade, such as international sales, international contracts in general, agency and distribution contracts and licensing agreements, transfer of technology, international financing and international payments. Furthermore, protection of investments, international jurisdiction and insolvency, commercial arbitration and enforcement of judgments and awards are examined.

Import regulations, customs law, antidumping regulations are discussed to a more limited extent.

- II. Thorough and consolidated knowledge of European and International law. Framing of legal structures in a societal and value-based context as a result of a critical and reflective approach to the law. Students will be able to make systematic and independent analyses of certain key problems, typical to the field. In order to take this course, students need to be aware of the basics of contract law, court procedures and commercial law. Moreover they need to have a good comprehension of written and spoken English, and be able to participate in English in class discussions.

## **Terrorism, Organized and Corporate Crime**

**6 ECTS**

### **Learning goals**

- I. At the end of the course, students are expected:
- To name and summarize the main definitions of organized crime, corporate crime and terrorism, argue the pros and cons of these definitions and defend with good arguments the definition that they choose.
  - To summarize the difficulties of making empirical research on these forms of crime, know how best to deal with these difficulties and identify the best research to date.
  - To summarize and distinguish the main patterns of organized crime, corporate crime and terrorism in Europe.
  - To summarize and assess the theories developed to explain the occurrence and patterns of these crimes and individuals' participation in them.
  - To identify the harms associated with each of these forms of crime and make tentative assessments of the incidence, severity and causes of the harms.
  - To reproduce the main contents and trends of the control policies developed to control organized crime, corporate crime and terrorism in Europe and make a tentative assessment of the policy appropriateness and effectiveness.

- To make a tentative comparison of the patterns, harms, and causes of organized crime, corporate crime and terrorism in Europe and in such a way preliminarily assess the ‘real’ threat posed by each form of crime.
  - To make a tentative comparative evaluation of the appropriateness and effectiveness of the policies adopted to control these crimes.
- II.** The course presupposes a basic knowledge of criminology, at best obtained through a Bachelor in Criminology, and good English language skills. Moreover, students may be attracted to this course if they have an interest in the interaction between research and conceptualization, in politics, in the role of scientific research in politicized research fields as well as an awareness of the possibilities and limitations of research.

## Negotiation

6 ECTS

- I. After completing the course, students are familiar with the basic concepts of negotiations– bilateral negotiation, multilateral negotiation, coalitions, management of the negotiation process, evaluation of interests of third parties, etc. The course provides students an opportunity to practice the learned know-how and skills in simulated negotiations in lessons. Students will be prepare for negotiations and to analyse them ex post in terms of the outcome, the applied tactics and lessons learned from the respective scenarios.
- II. After completing the course, students are familiar with the basic concepts of negotiations– bilateral negotiation, multilateral negotiation, coalitions, management of the negotiation process, evaluation of interests of third parties, etc. The course provides students an opportunity to practice the learned know-how and skills in simulated negotiations in lessons. Students will be prepare for negotiations and to analyze them ex post in terms of the outcome, the applied tactics and lessons learned from the respective scenarios.

III. Negotiation skills (cognitive skills, communication skills, strategic skills, relationship skills); Analysis of the structure and differences between negotiation, mediation, etc.; The fundamental tenets of bilateral and multilateral negotiation; Use of conflict and consensus-based methods in negotiation; Analysis of parties in negotiation; their personality, motivation and interests; Preparation for negotiation, setting of position and alternatives, their changes during negotiation; Coalitions in multilateral negotiation; Creation of value and consensus-building in negotiation; Use of agents in negotiation.