



Overviews of the core courses

An Introduction to the legal system of the European Union: the different sources of EU law and the relations between EU law and the law of Member States - Professor Luigi Daniele (Tor Vergata)

The first part of the course will be devoted to exploring the “labyrinth” of which the EU legal order is composed nowadays.

Indeed, not differently from what normally happens in the context of National States, the European Union too has developed over time a rather sophisticated system of sources of law.

Once we will have acquired a clear picture of the system of the EU legal order, in the second part of the course, we will turn to the question of the effects which EU law may produce for individuals.

Legal core courses

Institutional Aspects of EU Integration – Professor Robert Schütze (University of Durham, UK)

Today, we encounter European law almost everywhere in legal life. European law regulates advertising, banking, competition law, contract law, criminal law, damages, food, environmental and employment protection, financial services and so forth. In the last two decades, European law has become vast and specialised and many universities have come to offer separate LLM courses in European *constitutional* law, European *internal market* law and European *competition* law. This course is intended to provide you with a broad overview of European constitutional law, and in particular the institutional provisions widely understood.

The Substantive Law of the EU: The Four Freedoms - Daniele Gallo (Luiss)

The course constitutes the completion of EU institutional law.

At the core of the course lies the freedom of movement.

The following issues will be analysed: origins and development of the internal market; freedom of movement of goods; freedom of movement of persons: workers, EU citizenship, third Countries’ workers and nationals; right to establishment; freedom of movement of services; freedom of movement of capitals. Some selected problems will be carefully analysed, amongst others: vertical and horizontal direct effect of free movement rules; EU citizenship, migration and the Area of Freedom, Security and Justice; the notion of economic activity and the asymmetries between antitrust and free movement; golden shares and sovereign wealth funds.

Considerations will be made throughout the course on the relationship between market/economic aims and general interest/social objectives/values.

Law of the EU External Relations - Jan Wouters (University of Leuven)

This course offers an insight into the legal aspects of the EU’s external actions and relations. It focuses on the EU’s external competences and objectives, legal personality, the actors, decision-making processes (including treaty-making), instruments and principles of external actions and relations, the legal effects of international agreements and international law in the EU’s internal legal order, and the relationship between the EU and international organizations.

The judicial system of the EU - Marc Jaeger, President of the General Court, and Massimo F. Orzan, Legal clerk, Cabinet of the President of the General Court

The course will explain how to enforce European Union Law in the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU).



In the part I of the course, first, there will be an introduction to examine the reform of the General Court (GC). Second, there will be a deep examination of common procedural rules applicable to cases before the CJ and the GC.

In the part II of the course, all students are expected to read the required case-law of each seminar and legal doctrine in advance and be ready to engage in a critical discussion with each other and with the professor. Each seminar will be organized as follows: after the presentation by the professor of the topic to be discussed, students are expected to introduce the discussion and report on the points of the GC and CJ rulings and legal doctrine considered relevant for the discussion of the topic.

Public Policy core courses

Institutions and Policies of the European Union: A Comparative Perspective - Prof. Sergio Fabbrini (Luiss)

The course deals with European Union's politics and institutions analysed and discussed from a comparative perspective, examining its features in relation to other key polities, including the United States.

Key topics include:

- Rome to Lisbon: The Institutionalization of the EU
- **Constitutionalization and Differentiation in the EU**
- **The Euro Crisis and Alternative Perspectives on the EU**
- The EU in comparative perspective
- **Foreign Policy in the European Union: A Comparison**
- **Economic Policy in the European Union: A Comparison**

Democracy in the EU and the Political Economy of the Economic and Monetary Union - Professor Vivien Schmidt (Boston University)

The European economic crisis began as a banking crisis, spread to the real economy, and then became a sovereign debt crisis for the Eurozone. And this crisis has been going on and on and continues below the surface despite the current recovery. Failure to solve the Eurozone crisis could very well put the European project on the line, along with the world economy, while any solution may require deeper economic and political integration. What form the solution takes will affect not just the EU's economic prospects but also its political legitimacy, given the increasing trend toward technocratic leadership and the worrying rise of Eurosceptic parties on the political extremes.

This course focuses on the European economic crisis and the political challenges it poses for political governance and democracy— both for the EU and for its member-states. It will consider the economic causes and consequences of the crisis, the complicated nature of the EU's multi-level governance structures and politics, the ideas and discourse infusing the EU negotiations and national responses, and the consequences of all of these for politics and public policy in the member-states and the EU more generally.

Policies and policy-making structures in the EU - Professor Simon Bulmer (University of Sheffield) and Professor Mark Thatcher (Luiss and LSE)

The course tackles major questions about EU policies and policy making: Why have EU public policies grown? Why have powers been given to EU institutions? How have they used those powers in policy making? How do EU policies develop and change?

The course therefore has three objectives. First, it will explore concepts, theories and debates about the expansion of EU policies. Secondly, at we will look at several vital EU policy areas to investigate how these theoretical tools play out when explored in greater detail. Third, it will assess changes and developments over time.

By the end of the course you should be able to:



- Demonstrate knowledge of the policy-making practices and the main common policies of the European Union.
- Apply conceptual tools to analyze the nature and development of EU policy initiatives.
- Demonstrate appropriate cognitive, communicative and transferable skills, including the ability to evaluate advanced concepts and theories, to employ primary and secondary sources, to present reasoned and effective arguments in written and oral form, to pursue independent learning and to show critical judgement.
- Have key skills for applying to real world policymaking in the EU or to its analysis.

Internal Market and Competition Policy -Professor Adrienne Héritier, European University Institute

The internal market is to allow for the free movement of goods, services, capital and labour including the free establishment. This raises the questions of how such an internal market has been established on the one side and how it has been made to function on the other. The four freedoms constitute 'negative integration' (Tinbergen 1954). But to establish functioning markets in these areas and to guarantee the 'four freedoms' also requires measures to correct market failures, or measures of 'positive integration'. Over time various steps have been taken in order to achieve a functioning internal market, starting with a customs union, then including services and factors (capital and labour). Emphasis has also been put on non-tariff barriers or regulatory barriers of an integrated market. Competition policy constitutes an important instrument to guarantee the functioning of a common market. Its objectives of controlling restrictive practices, abuse of dominant position, merger, state aid and the liberalization of utilities are important components of European competition policy seeking to ensure the functioning of an integrated market.

The seminar's objective is to analyze and discuss the development of an internal market policy as negative and positive integration and competition policy in its various aspects over time. Which is their institutional framework? Which instruments have been used to realize the stated objectives? How successful have these policies been? Where and why did they fail?

History of European Integration (TBC)

The European Union is the biggest capitalist marketplace, the biggest trading power and one of the most influential political players in the world. The course will focus on some key breakthroughs regarding the history of European integration from the beginning to current events. It will trace the development of the EU from a loose community of six member states to a highly influential and integrated area and polity.