

EU Law

EU Law
15 credits

Single subject course

747G59

Valid from: 2020 Spring semester

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|---|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Determined by | Main field of study | |
| Course and Programme Syllabus Board at the Faculty of Arts and Sciences | Commercial Law | |
| Date determined | Course level | Progressive specialisation |
| 2019-06-13 | First cycle | G1F |
| Revised by | Disciplinary domain | |
| | Law | |
| Revision date | Subject group | |
| | Law and Legal Studies | |
| Offered first time | Offered for the last time | |
| Spring semester 2020 | | |
| Department | Replaced by | |
| Institutionen för ekonomisk och industriell utveckling | | |

Entry requirements

- Completed Basic Course on Commercial Law, 10 ECTS credits.
- English corresponding to the level of English in Swedish upper secondary education (Engelska 6).
Exemption from Swedish.

Intended learning outcomes

After completion of the course, the student shall be able to:

- account for the judicial regulation and historical background of the European Union,
- demonstrate how European law interacts with and influences Swedish national law,
- identify and solve legal issues within fields relevant for the course by means of the legal rules, legal practice and doctrine,
- use information technology as support for retrieving legal material from both the EU law and Swedish national law,
- explain more complicated legal arguments in the legal fields that the course covers,
- identify and discuss issues relevant for EU-law,
- evaluate the reasonableness and/or consequence of chosen solutions,
- critically examine and analyse legal source material.

Course content

The course are divided into three blocks. In the initial block, the historical background of EU is studied. Community institutions are examined concerning their tasks, competences and participation in the legislative process. The creation of the source of law order is also studied, as well as how the regulatory system is applied. The interplay between European law and national law, and the influence of the European law on national law, mainly the Swedish law, constitute the conclusion on the first block of the course.

The main part of the course, the second block, is devoted to the regulatory framework concerning the common market and the four freedoms for goods, services, capital and individuals. The focus is mainly on studying competition law. Certain in-depth studies take place at seminars, where the discussions revolve around questions that concern the four freedom and competition law.

The final block of the course covers questions concerning independent citizens' rights vis-à-vis the community organs, the procedures of the Court of Justice of the European Union, union membership and the joint police and criminal law cooperation and the Schengen Agreement. The block, and the course, is completed with study of the common foreign and security policy, the external engagements of the EU and questions around the future development of the EU.

Teaching and working methods

Teaching takes the form of lectures, exercises and compulsory seminars. Further, written assignments may occur. These may be solved individually and/or in groups. Apart from this, the student should study independently.

Language of instructions: English

Examination

The course is examined through written and individual examination and active participation in compulsory seminars. Written assignments are examining.

If special circumstances prevail, and if it is possible with consideration of the nature of the compulsory component, the examiner may decide to replace the compulsory component with another equivalent component.

If the LiU coordinator for students with disabilities has granted a student the right to an adapted examination for a written examination in an examination hall, the student has the right to it.

If the coordinator has recommended for the student an adapted examination or alternative form of examination, the examiner may grant this if the examiner assesses that it is possible, based on consideration of the course objectives.

An examiner may also decide that an adapted examination or alternative form of examination if the examiner assessed that special circumstances prevail, and the examiner assesses that it is possible while maintaining the objectives of the course.

Students failing an exam covering either the entire course or part of the course twice are entitled to have a new examiner appointed for the reexamination.

Students who have passed an examination may not retake it in order to improve their grades.

Grades

Three-grade scale, U, G, VG

Other information

Planning and implementation of a course must take its starting point in the wording of the syllabus. The course evaluation included in each course must therefore take up the question how well the course agrees with the syllabus.

The course is carried out in such a way that both men's and women's experience and knowledge is made visible and developed.

If special circumstances prevail, the vice-chancellor may in a special decision specify the preconditions for temporary deviations from this course syllabus, and delegate the right to take such decisions.