

LL.M. Legal Theory 2023-24

Provisional Master's Programme Design and Study Plan

(www.legaltheory.eu; vs March 15, 2023)

I. PROFILE

The LL.M. Master's Programme in Legal Theory at the Goethe University Frankfurt/Main (GU) is part of the Frankfurt landscape of academic research in normative issues. These issues arise in almost any field of society, and they are tied to empirical and analytical matters. Whereas empirical matters usually concern legal sociology or anthropology, analytical matters are essential for legal theory (and doctrine). To come to terms with normative issues, however, seems to need more than a purely empirical or analytical approach. In some legal traditions, these approaches are called into question either by theoretical points of departure (as in classic utilitarianism or modern accounts of the law and economics) or by a certain concept of balancing powers that leaves normative decisions either to the courts (as in the French concept of jurisprudence) or to a legislature not bound by reflections of legal doctrine or theory. Thus, the programme explicitly sheds light on what normativity is.

In this understanding, legal theory illuminates all legal essentials, i.e., principles, rules, procedures, argumentation, logic, etc. To be familiar with these essentials is of vital importance to finding productive answers to the many legal challenges of a globalising world in and after the time of the coronavirus pandemic. This competence is central even in legal systems that pay no explicit attention to doctrine or theory. The comprehensive education provided by the master's programme offers a truly European perspective. Europe's legal systems and academic pluralism provide a wide variety of legal and academic cultures. Although Britain has left the EU, the programme continues to focus attention on the Anglo-American tradition in legal thought. This is most visible to observers from overseas. Thus, the specific challenge of this endeavour is to come to terms with a very complex political union. It was the purpose of GU's Law Faculty and the partner universities under the roof of the European Academy of Legal Theory (EALT) to set up a programme governed by the principle of unity in plurality (or, according to the EU's motto, *in varietate concordia*), thereby safeguarding the accommodation of diversity in a globalised world.

This programme follows the Humboldtian ideal of an education that encompasses both professional training ("Ausbildung") and broad-based learning ("Bildung"). Sound education has always been of a personal nature. It not only concerns itself with the topics being taught but attempts to provide a productive, culturally sensitive atmosphere for individuals to learn in. This is provided by a sizeable and international teaching body. Students will become familiar with leading scholars of jurisprudence and doctrine from Germany, other European countries, and overseas. Although von Humboldt's ideal has been challenged by digitalization (substantially accelerated by the coronavirus pandemic), he likely would have appreciated the fact that it provides the opportunity to reach a larger community. His ideal was academic aspiration in solitude and freedom and also in community, being aware of the political implications. This is shown by his treatise "The Limits of State Action", which inspired John Stuart Mill's "On Liberty". It may well be that his rejection of the idea of a state-centred duty to provide education is obsolete and not in concordance with the democratic welfare state enabling any young citizen to study, but his lasting heritage is the notion of *Bildung* as a mode of autonomy. It has yet to be determined to what extent this notion can be preserved in the digital age. In some way, online teaching fits Humboldt's idea of a student being autonomous of strategic interests and being an active partner in the educational enterprise as long as he or she chooses to do so. Empirical studies show that the educational impact of an intelligent model of blended teaching is remarkably positive. Thus, this kind of education is different from what one expects from a class, and it fits the ideal of Humboldt's enterprise.

1. General Legal Theory and Applied Legal Theory

The curriculum combines pure and applied legal theory. Students may pursue two types of careers:

- (1) For a professional career, they return home, or they look for new frontiers in Frankfurt or elsewhere in Europe, with opportunities mainly in banking and finance or with international law firms. Driven by globalisation, these firms pay increasing attention to candidates with an LL.M. degree who are expert in speaking English and in handling intercultural matters.
- (2) To pursue an academic career, they may continue for a Ph.D. (see below). Participating in the programme means to be associated with an international legal-theory research school providing a worldwide network of scholars and academic institutions. The LL.M. offers the opportunity to attend the many lectures and conferences on related topics, especially in many faculties on campus.

Both types of careers are not exclusive. In most academic environments, a professor is a practitioner, too. This is different for the German-speaking countries, where there are full professorships in the sense of a chair (“Lehrstuhl”) endowed with a designated amount of personal and financial resources.

Some countries provide exclusive professorships in legal theory. This is different in Germany, where legal-theory professors are often mainly expert in a doctrinal field of law, thus being concerned with practical matters. This reflects the fact that law students do not study at a law school or a faculty of law but at the faculty of the science of law – “Rechtswissenschaft”, as it reads at the entrance to the Frankfurt law building. This rather scholarly training is particularly associated with the doctrinal explication of positive law, which in Germany is referred to as dogmatics (“Dogmatik”). The latter goes back to the “learned” jurisprudence during the Enlightenment and to the Natural Law scholars who provided the systematization of the “learned law”. Finally, most influential for German “legal science” was Friedrich Carl von Savigny and his alignment with the educational model of Wilhelm von Humboldt.

The programme targets not only students with a legal education but also humanities students who are concerned with issues of normativity. This is often the case among students of philosophy and sociology but might also apply to disciplines like (legal) anthropology or cultural studies. Applicants from these disciplines or faculties should be able to explain why they are interested in the programme, and their letters of recommendation also should hint at their specific interest.

2. Doctoral perspective (Ph.D. track)

Since the beginning of the Frankfurt-based LL.M. master’s programme, students have continued to stay in Frankfurt or at partner universities for a Ph.D. (most of them in Frankfurt). Thus, there is a practice of many years based on an individual agreement with a member of the teaching body of the LL.M. (though without a formal claim). The master’s thesis is in some way the entrance ticket and in most cases the substantial point of departure for a doctoral supervision. At Frankfurt, supervisors are mostly part of the Law Faculty, though some are associated with the Max Planck Institute. Students also may participate in the doctoral programme of Glasgow and Tilburg universities (“Globalisation and Legal Theory”), which takes account of the 60 ECTS of the Frankfurt LL.M. degree. Alternatively, they may seek supervision from within the list of the third-term network-embracing scholarly centres in Germany and elsewhere in Europe (see below).

Thus, Frankfurt offers an impressive research-school environment to study normative theory with scholars in the fields of law, philosophy, and sociology.

II. DESIGN

The programme provides a complete education in legal theory. The curriculum rests on an inner rationale resulting from the EALT’s more than 25 years of experience in offering a legal-theory master’s course mainly in Brussels (1992-2009) and Frankfurt/Main, the LL.M.’s home base since 2014. The basic structure is threefold:

- (1) The obligatory modules A, B, and C take place in the main part of the winter term at GU. Module A is the most essential and demanding module of the programme.
- (2) There are elective modules in the second part of the winter term (E1-3) and mainly in the spring term (E4-7). Three out of seven are obligatory, whether at GU or abroad. This may take place either at GU or at partner universities abroad. From April on, these modules might be taught in the manner of blended teaching, combining online and face-to-face teaching.
- (3) Module D (“summer term” in the curriculum’s terminology, mid-June to mid-September) consists of three months writing the master’s thesis supervised by a member of the LL.M.’s teaching body at places that are part of the Third Term Network in Germany, elsewhere in Europe and overseas. The students will get a list of the potential supervisors at the start (see, especially, the list of members of the Third Term Network in this plan under module D). Students have no legal claim to get one of the listed professors as supervisor. At any rate, if the supervision happens somewhere apart from Frankfurt, a member of the Frankfurt law faculty will act as a second supervisor.

There are various modes of examination (exams in class, oral exam, essay).

As the curriculum is destined to make the students familiar with the richness of Europe's traditions in legal theory, students are recommended to take part in classes that go beyond the ECTS requirements. In the study plan, the obligatory classes – including the basic E modules – are highlighted in grey.

For the record, however, there is no disadvantage for students who study on a “minimalistic” track. Successfully participating in three E-modules is sufficient for obtaining the degree. Correspondingly, the tuition is paid for the possibility of receiving the required ECTS for getting the degree.

There are attractive side options within the research landscape of normative matters. These options may take place at Frankfurt or throughout Europe either in online classes or in face-to-face schools. The participation in such schools will be noted in the diploma (supplement), in case of an examination with an appropriate amount of ECTS.

1. Strictly recommended introductory classes

In the winter term, the introductory classes have a special importance with respect to the practiced model of blended learning. Moreover, the preparatory week (“Warm Up”) aims to safeguard the homogeneity of the class. Students lacking advanced skills in legal theory are obliged to participate in this week, which familiarizes them with the essentials of the module A. After this week, students have sufficient time to digest and prepare for the fundamental module A. - The October week at the University of Brno gives an introduction into legal writing in both the Continental civil tradition and the Anglo-American tradition. These two formative traditions of modern law will be relied on subsequently. This week is specifically important for those students who do not have a law-school education and lack advanced skills in legal style and writing. With respect to online teaching in the winter term (concerning the modules A-C), the introductory classes will be more or less obligatory to safeguard the programme's Humboldtian approach.

2. Winter and summer schools abroad

Winter and summer schools provide a good occasion to deepen the standard programme and safeguard its endeavour to encompass all vital issues in the realm of legal theory. Students get the opportunity to acquaint themselves with centres of excellence throughout Europe and, since these schools are designed for a broader audience, to make friends with students beyond the regular LL.M. Legal Theory class. These schools also foster the communicative and intercultural skills that the programme seeks to encourage and that are key qualifications for practicing law in international legal bodies (such as administrations or law firms). Finally, students come into contact with additional European legal-theory scholars, thereby expanding their personal knowledge of leading legal scholars. Of course, the ability to attend these schools is dependent on the coronavirus situation.

3. Short conferences and workshops abroad

The chronological structure of the programme enables students to participate in these elective events. In case a tuition is required for such occasions, LL.M. students' way will be paid for them. Such workshops and conferences regularly take place in Belgrade, Lucerne, and Glasgow.

4. Events on the Frankfurt Westend campus

Besides various events at the law faculty of GU that are intended to broaden students' legal education, there is also a renowned philosophy department with a focus on practical philosophy and some separate institutions concerned with normative issues, such as the Network of Advanced Studies on the “The Formation of Normative Orders” or the magnificent Max Planck Institute for Legal History and Legal Theory. In addition, there is a close cooperation with other Max Planck institutes (e.g., in Heidelberg, Freiburg, or Halle). Although coronavirus-related restrictions may return during the academic year of 2022-23 and limit these enriching events on a very personal level, the perspective of the LL.M. is to provide a productive kind of blended teaching for preserving and enhancing the Humboldtian spirit.

III. BLENDED LEARNING

The coronavirus pandemic has been accelerating the transformation of academic teaching towards modes of blended learning. Thus far, a flexible rotating model appears to be an effective approach to education at the LL.M. Of course, adapting legal education to digitalization while safeguarding the Humboldtian educational ideal at least in the realm of the humanities and specifically legal theory is a work in progress.

The goal behind the concept of the Frankfurt master's programme is to achieve the best possible results by fusing traditional and innovative education. Students should profit from the outstanding Frankfurt landscape of academic research in normative issues and the EALT network of European legal-theory education and scholarship.

IV. PERSONS

The teaching body consists of scholars from Frankfurt and from European partner universities / institutes of the LL.M. In order to facilitate a comprehensive education in legal theory, the programme also offers teachers from overseas, mainly from the Americas.

I. FRANKFURT

The Frankfurt teaching body consists of members of the Law Faculty & of legal practitioners:

Study Director	Prof. Dr. Lorenz Schulz, M.A.	
Board	Prof. Dr. Marietta Auer	Prof. Dr. Thomas Duve
	Prof. Dr. Klaus Günther	Prof. Dr. Dr. h.c. Ulfrid Neumann
	Prof. Dr. Hubert Rottleuthner	Prof. Dr. Joachim Rückert
	Prof. Dr. Dr. h.c. Gunther Teubner	Prof. Dr. Uwe Volkmann
	Prof. Dr. Dr. h.c. Thomas Vesting	
Management	Andrés Santacoloma	
Secretary	Cornelia Hupka	

The additional part of the Frankfurt teaching and supervision body consists of

	Prof. Dr. Armin von Bogdandy	Prof. Dr. Roland Broemel
	Prof. Dr. Christoph Burchard	Prof. Dr. Dr.h.c. Gerhard Dilcher
	Prof. Dr. Günter Frankenberg	Dr. Ralf Seinecke
	Prof. Dr. Jürgen Taschke	Prof. Dr. Tobias Tröger
Tutors	Dr. Ricardo Campos	Carlos Gálvez
	Andrés Santacoloma	

For the additional teaching body from Germany, other European countries, and overseas, see the persons listed below.

a) Germany

Prof. Dr. Kai Ambos (Göttingen)	Prof. Dr. Marie-Claire Foblets (Max Planck Institute Halle)
Prof. Dr. Matthias Goldmann (Wiesbaden)	

b) Other European Countries

Prof. Dr. Antoine Bailleux	(Brussels)
Prof. Dr. Bartosz Brozek	(Cracow)
Prof. Dr. Petra Bárd	(CEU Budapest/Vienna)
Prof. Dr. Miodrag Jovanovic	(Belgrade)
Prof. Dr. Maris Köpcke	(Barcelona/Oxford)
Prof. Dr. Mark van Hoecke	(Ghent/London)
Prof. Dr. George Pavlakos	(Glasgow)
Prof. Dr. Antonino Rotolo	(Bologna)
Prof. Dr. Giovanni Sartor	(EUI Florence)
Prof. Dr. Bojan Spaic	(Belgrade)

c) Overseas

Prof. Dr. Samuel Brasil	(Vitória, Brazil)
Prof. Dr. Scott Brewer	(Harvard Law School)
Prof. Dr. Ronaldo P. Macedo	(Sao Paulo)
Prof. Dr. Juliano Maranhão	(Sao Paulo)
Prof. Dr. Stanley Paulson	(St. Louis/Kiel)
Prof. Dr. Frederick Schauer	(Univ. of Virginia)

II. EUROPEAN ACADEMY OF LEGAL THEORY (EALT)

Partner universities / institutions within the EALT network offer elective modules. They also send teachers to give classes at GU Frankfurt. The EALT serves to examine and support the activities of the LL.M. Programme.

Board

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Juliane Ottmann (Berlin)

Andrés Santacoloma (Frankfurt)

time of year	module ECTS	events / schools - regular classes topic / teacher / city (if not Frankfurt)																	
<p>Oct 18 - 27</p> <p>Oct 18-23 face-to- face</p> <p>Oct 24-28 face-to- face or online</p> <p>Oct 27-28</p> <p>Oct 18 - 22</p>	<p>CP-relevant</p>	<p>Legal Theory Autumn School Preparative School ("Warm Up")</p> <p>For preparing the module A (being the basic and most demanding module), these introductory classes are obligatory for any student being not sufficiently prepared to attend the advanced legal theory classes.</p> <p>They provide a heuristic training in the history of jurisprudence, the theories of law (with considerations on methodology in legal theory and comparison, thus also introducing partly into modules B and C) and in moral and political aspects of legal theory.</p> <p>Students get ready for the regular classes, starting in a rather homogeneous class albeit coming from all over the world and different academic environments. Following the study plan there is sufficient time to elaborate competence and knowledge in legal theory before the start with regular classes in November.</p> <p>Classes to prepare students for the central classes of A: Get Together (tbc, depending on covid) Introduction of new students</p> <p>A1: History of Jurisprudence</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>1. Antiquity</td> <td>Oct. 18, face-to-face, 14:15-16:45</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Medieval Times</td> <td>Oct. 19, face-to-face, 14:15-16:45</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Early Modernity / Enlightenment (Hobbes)</td> <td>Oct. 20, 14:15-16:45</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. Kant</td> <td>Oct. 23, face-to-face, 14:15-16:45</td> </tr> </table> <p>A2: Theories of Law</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>1. Jurisprudence / The Anglo-American tradition – principles and methods (Hart, Dworkin)</td> <td>Oct. 24 and 25, in person/online, 14:15-16:45</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Legal Theory / The Continental Tradition</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td> a. Kelsen & Vienna / Brno School</td> <td>Oct. 27-28, in person</td> </tr> <tr> <td> b. Systems Theory</td> <td>Oct. 26, in person/online, 14:15-16:45</td> </tr> </table> <p>International Book Fair Frankfurt www.buchmesse.de/en/</p> <p>The Frankfurt Book Fair is the world largest book fair and the meeting of the worldwide bookmakers and booksellers. The Guest of Honour will be Slovenia. Oct. 21-22 the fare is open to the public</p>	1. Antiquity	Oct. 18, face-to-face, 14:15-16:45	2. Medieval Times	Oct. 19, face-to-face, 14:15-16:45	3. Early Modernity / Enlightenment (Hobbes)	Oct. 20, 14:15-16:45	4. Kant	Oct. 23, face-to-face, 14:15-16:45	1. Jurisprudence / The Anglo-American tradition – principles and methods (Hart, Dworkin)	Oct. 24 and 25, in person/online, 14:15-16:45	2. Legal Theory / The Continental Tradition		a. Kelsen & Vienna / Brno School	Oct. 27-28, in person	b. Systems Theory	Oct. 26, in person/online, 14:15-16:45	<p>Frankfurt</p> <p>Lorenz Schulz</p> <p>Christoph Haar (Cambridge/Halle)</p> <p>Lorenz Schulz</p> <p><i>n.n.</i></p> <p>Stefano Berteà (tbc) (Leicester)</p> <p>Carlos Gálvez (Bogotá/Frankfurt)</p> <p>Jürgen Busch Marina Brandtner (Vienna)</p> <p>Mansoor Koshan (Hamburg)</p>
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<p>date tba</p>	<p>CP-relevant</p>	<p>Global Legal Skills - Brno Autumn School Legal Writing and Legal Argumentation</p> <p>The preparatory school in “Global Legal Skills: Legal Writing” will be convened in person or online (tba in June). It provides students with basic skills of scientific work. Beyond this provision, students will get familiar with essentials of the Continental and the Anglo-American approach to law preparing for the spectrum of methods that is subject of module C.</p> <p>http://legalwriting.law.muni.cz/content/en/general-information/ (at present featuring the 2021 programme)</p> <p>Course Objectives</p> <p>Students will get information and training on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Basic research skills (how to find the necessary information in books, journals, case law); - Citation skills (correct citations, avoiding plagiarism) - The ability to brief a case, find valuable information, use it as an argument; - The rules and structure of legal documents and seminars and final papers. <p>Syllabus</p> <p>Several lectures taught by experts from Austria, Slovenia, and the USA For illustration see online programme 2022</p> <p>Oct. 17, 17:00-18:30 Introduction Academic Legal Writing: Documentation & Citation <i>Juergen Busch / Florian Heindler</i></p> <p>Oct. 24, 18:00 – 19:30 Legal Reasoning & Argumentation, <i>Kimberly Holst</i></p> <p>Oct. 25, 18:00 – 19:30 Legal Writing Style, <i>Kimberly Holst</i></p> <p>Nov. 2, 18:00 – 19:30 Problem Solving <i>Lurene Contento</i></p> <p>Independent / home learning /recorded lecture (1,5 hr) Legal Reasoning (in Constitutional and European Courts’ Case Law) – <i>David Sehnalek</i></p>	<p>Brno</p> <p>convened by <i>David Sehnalek</i></p> <p>with scholars from USA <i>Lurene Contento</i> <i>Kimberly Holst</i></p> <p>Austria <i>Jürgen Busch</i> <i>Florian Heindler</i></p> <p>Slovenia <i>David Sehnalek</i></p>
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<p>17:00</p>	<p>optional: guided tour of the Max Planck Institute for Legal History and Legal Theory</p>	
<p>Nov 23, 18:00</p>	<p>Welcome Meeting LLM Legal Theory 2022-23 Nov 23, face-to-face, 18:00 hr Max Planck Institute for Legal History and Legal Theory (mpilht), Vortragssaal, Hansaallee 41</p> <p>Opening - Welcome</p> <p>Director of Max Planck Institute Dean of the Law Faculty LLM Legal Theory Academic Head European Academy of Legal Theory President</p> <p>Welcoming alumni (2014-2022)</p> <p>Presentation of Themis Award for the best Master thesis class 2021-22 und 22-23 presented by</p> <p>Presentation of LL.M. degrees class 2022-23</p> <p>key address (topic tba)</p> <p>Reception - Get Together (blend of snacks and drinks) Max Planck Institut (mpilht), Lobby/Vortragssaal, Hansaallee 41</p>	<p><i>Marietta Auer</i></p> <p><i>Thomas Vesting</i></p> <p><i>Lorenz Schulz</i></p> <p><i>Mark van Hoecke</i></p> <p><i>Nicoletta Ladavac</i> (Geneva)</p> <p><i>George Pavlakos</i> (Glasgow)</p>

<p>Nov 02 – 18 dates tba/tbc</p>	<p>A 9 CP</p>	<p>Jurisprudence</p> <p>The unique feature in module A is an introduction to jurisprudence combining the history of legal philosophy and the systematic approach to basic traditions in legal theory. At first, this entails a historic-systematical introduction into legal philosophy (A 1-2). - Module A is first concerned with the exposition of the early media of law and philosophy in ancient Greece, i.e., Greek language & scripture, as preconditions of the formation of philosophy and the philosophical reflection on law.</p>	
<p>Nov 02-11</p> <p>Nov 02</p> <p>Nov 03</p> <p>Nov 06</p> <p>Nov 07</p> <p>Nov 08</p> <p>Nov 09</p> <p>Nov 10</p>	<p>A 1</p>	<p>History of Jurisprudence</p> <p>Cultural frame: the early media of law: language and scripture</p> <p>Tutorial</p> <p>Ancient world</p> <p>Middle Ages</p> <p>Early modernity and the rise of modern law</p> <p>Kant</p> <p>19th / 20th cent.: the struggle for legal autonomy</p>	<p><i>Thomas Vesting</i></p> <p>Nov 02 (cf. A 2 / E 1) <i>Fabian Steinhauer</i></p> <p>Nov 03 <i>Klaus Günther</i></p> <p>Nov 06 <i>Klaus Günther</i></p> <p>Nov 07 <i>Uwe Volkmann</i></p> <p>Nov 08 (tba/tbc) <i>Marcus Willaschek</i></p> <p>Nov 09 (tba/tbc) <i>Milos Vec</i></p> <p>Nov 10 (tba/tbc) (Vienna)</p>
<p>Nov 13-18</p> <p>Nov 13</p> <p>Nov 14</p> <p>Nov 15</p> <p>Nov 16</p> <p>Nov 17</p>	<p>A 2</p>	<p>Theories of Law</p> <p>The spectrum of modern legal theories - a systematic introduction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - legal positivism <i>Kelsen, Hart, Raz</i> - <i>Dworkin</i> - discourse theory <i>Habermas, Günther</i> - theories of argumentation <i>Alexy, Neumann</i> - systems theory <i>Luhmann, Teubner, Vesting</i> - legal critique <i>CLS etc. (see module E2)</i> <p>Positivism: Bentham and Austin and the origins of modern positivism</p> <p>Positivism: Kelsen, Hart</p> <p>Dworkin's Critique of Legal Positivism</p> <p>Discourse Theory</p> <p>Tutorial</p> <p>Systems theory, cultural studies in law, media theory of law</p> <p>Tutorial (see above preparatory school)</p>	<p>Nov 13, online <i>Frederick Schauer</i> (University of Virginia)</p> <p>Nov 14 <i>Ronaldo Porto Macedo</i> (USP/FGV São Paulo)</p> <p>Nov 15 <i>Ronaldo Macedo</i></p> <p>Nov 16 <i>Klaus Günther</i></p> <p>date tba <i>Carlos Galvez</i></p> <p>Nov 17 <i>Thomas Vesting</i></p> <p>date tba <i>Mansoor Koshan</i> (Hamburg)</p>

<p>Nov 18</p>	<p>A 3</p>	<p>Moral & Political Philosophy of Law</p> <p>Module A3 reflects the idea that legal philosophy rests on moral and political implications. At the same time, A3 serves for resuming A1 and A2.</p> <p>Tutorial</p> <p>date tba</p> <p>John Rawls</p> <p>Nov 18, online</p> <p>Special issues</p> <p>In this perspective, module A3 treats elementary issues from different substantive perspectives (human rights perspective, systems theoretical approaches and others) and different perspectives of actors including practical cases and experience.</p> <p>There may be lectures on specific issues throughout the academic year.</p> <p>Special Lectures</p> <p>(topic tba)</p> <p>date tba</p> <p>Agency, morality and law</p> <p>date tba</p>	<p>Andrés Santacoloma</p> <p>Michele Mangini (University of Bari)</p> <p>Robert Alexy (Kiel)</p> <p>Joshua Jowitt (Newcastle)</p>
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<p>Nov 20 – 29</p>	<p>B 9 CP</p>	<p>Theory of Comparative and Global Law</p> <p>Module B presents the modern framework of legal philosophy, i.e. the theoretical foundations of legal comparison in a globalized world and the EU legal integration as the theoretically most advanced conception of plurality in unity (“in varietate concordia”).</p>	
<p>Nov 9 online Nov 20-24 face-to-face</p>	<p>B1</p>	<p>(Theory of) Comparative Law</p> <p>Basic course structure: What is Comparative Law? What makes a ‘Legal System’? Methodology of Legal Doctrine Methodology of Comparative Law</p> <p>Nov 9, 10-12 online preparatory class otherwise classes face-to-face Nov 20-24</p>	<p>Mark van Hoecke (Ghent/London)</p>
<p>date tba</p>	<p>B2</p>	<p>Theory of Global Law</p> <p>One of the key effects of globalization is that it affects the legal entitlements of persons in a manner that escapes regulation by both national and international legal orders. The class prepares the way for developing legal answers to those challenges by seeking to understand global events as questions of justice. To this end, it will examine and evaluate standard theories of justice in the domestic and international level, while illustrating the connection between law’s authority and justice. - The course objectives are: rigorous analysis of case studies; ability to formulate cogent theoretical argument; application of theory to concrete case studies. Developing interdisciplinary reasoning.</p> <p>date tba</p>	<p>George Pavlakos (Glasgow)</p>
<p>Nov 27-29</p>	<p>B3</p>	<p>Theory of European Legal Integration</p> <p>The EU integration is the practical laboratory in many respects. Module B3 is a litmus test for legal comparison and global law.</p> <p>Legal Foundations of European Integration</p> <p>The class introduces basics of European Legal Integration.</p> <p>EU Human Rights and Criminal Justice Values the EU; Member States share & enforcement</p> <p>The point of departure is Article 2 of the EU Treaty incorporating values, such as the rule of law, democracy and fundamental rights, which the EU and its members are supposed to share:</p> <p>Topics of the discussion are the militant democracy tools the EU possesses to fight rule of law backsliding, or mass human rights violations in its member countries:</p> <p>In relation to fundamental rights, the EU’s bill of rights, the so-called Charter of Fundamental Rights will be addressed: Most recently, the EU turns to subjective, more or less human rights as point of departure for EU legislation and jurisdiction. Seen from overseas it is rather challenging to come to terms with the distinction of the EU and the Council of Europe also embracing countries like Turkey and until recently Russia, being mirrored by the jurisprudence of the EU court in Luxemburg and the human rights court in Strasbourg.</p> <p>The interrelation of these two courts, as well as the national constitutional courts (like the German Constitutional and Supreme Courts) is a further topic of this class. The above considerations will be illustrated by the EU cooperation in criminal justice: Rule of law backsliding, with a special regard to judicial independence, and human rights issues are most vivid. Tensions will be exemplified by mutual recognition-based legal instruments, such as the EU Arrest Warrant and the new European Public Prosecutor’s Office (EPPO)</p> <p>Tutorial (see module C1)</p> <p>date tba</p>	<p>Petra Bard (CEU Vienna / Radboud, Nijmegen)</p>

Dec 4 - 9	C 5 CP	Legal Methods - a Comprehensive Spectrum Module C presents the methodological counterparts of A and B (especially A2 and B1) thereby providing a full picture of what is meant by legal theory. C1 gives a comprehensive approach into legal methods, mainly encompassing the traditions of the Anglo- American and continental law and traditions combining them. C2 narrows this spectrum by focusing on logics in law, e.g., treating monotonic and non-monotonic logics (C2 a will be deepened in E7). C also gives an introduction into the methodological grounds E1-7. C3 serves as an early handling with and consideration of the Master thesis (module D). Students have to present a first paper on the tentative topic of the Master thesis to be discussed m in methodological respect.	
Dec 4-5	C1	Legal Methods The Spectrum of Methods – Introduction Continental and European Legal Methods Methods in Anglo-American Legal Thought Dec 4, in person/online, 10:00-13:00 Dec 5, in person/online, 10:00-13:00 Tutorial on ambiguity in EU Law with respect to the court authorities date tba	Lorenz Schulz Miodrag Jovanovic Bojan Spaic (Belgrade) Sofiya Kartalova (MPI for the Study of Crime, Security and Law, Freiburg)
Dec 11-13	C2	Logic and Legal Argumentation “Inferencing in Law and AI” Introduction: logic in law Dec 11, online non-monotonic / default reasoning in law Dec 12, online AI and law Dec 13, online	Samuel Brasil (Vitória, Brazil) Giovanni Sartor (Bologna/EUI Florence) Migle Laukyte (Pompeu Fabre Barcelona)
Dec 14		tutorial on classes A-C (review, feedback) preparing exam module A Dec 14	A. Santacoloma Lorenz Schulz
Dec 15	C3	Methodology in Legal Research Introduction / Preliminary remarks on writing the Master thesis (to be written in the summer term) (students will write a first small exposé until mid-Jan). C3 serves as first laboratory elaborating of the <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Student counseling and course guidance concerning modules E and extra curriculum study/ research options • Reviewing the students’ papers presenting the tentative topic and design of the Master thesis • Other issues Module C 2 will be deepened by modules E3 and E7.	A. Santacoloma Lorenz Schulz

elective modules E 1-7

According to the idea of a comprehensive legal theory curriculum comprising norms and facts the modules E1, E2 and E3 are an elementary part of the winter term. As before, there may be additional classes discussing vital issues or practical matters. Non-obligatory events may deepen these modules. The E modules are a central link between Goethe University and the partners of the European LLM consortium.

E1 Law, History, and Culture

Frankfurt is Germany's center of research in legal history due to a strong legal history institute in the faculty of law and the Max Planck Institute for Legal History and Legal Theory. Out of the three departments of the Institute for E1 the second ("Historical Regimes of Normativity", headed by Thomas Duve) is pertinent for E1.

The first module on cultural studies consists of the perspective of legal history embracing legal anthropology. In specific respect, it approaches the role of religion for law.

The legal history class is taught by *Thomas Duve* or a scholar from the institute.

Legal anthropology is introduced by *Marie Claire Foblets*, the director of the Max Planck Institute for Social Anthropology located in the city of Halle (or a scholar from the institute).

The class law and religion will focus on the thesis by Harold Berman on law, revolution, and religion taught by one Germany's foremost experts in Berman. *Gerhard Dilcher* is one of the renowned Frankfurt scholars in legal history

E2 Law, Society & Culture

This module provides the introduction to legal sociology, stressing the empirical elements of law. The basic introduction into legal sociology is given *Hubert Rottleuthner* (Berlin/Frankfurt). Rottleuthner has given classes in legal sociology at the Freie Universität Berlin for many decades.

Different from Rottleuthner's standard empirical approach in legal sociology systems theory has provided an alternative approach, represented in Frankfurt by *Gunther Teubner* and *Thomas Vesting*, students will get to know this approach.

Approaches of *Legal Critique* (including the approach by the Critical Theory connected with Horkheimer and Adorno) will be considered in E2.

There is also a class on law and gender, regularly taught by *Juliane Ottmann* (FU Berlin) being an alumna of the Brussels LLM Legal Theory. She has taught this class for many years. There will be non-obligatory events in law and gender by the Cornelia Goethe Initiative of GU, Frankfurt's interdisciplinary center for studies in law and gender.

The sub module targets also at an overview on law and literature. One of the European centers of research in law and literature (law as literature / law in literature) is located at the university of Lucerne, a partner university of the Frankfurt LLM as well as the university of Brno.

	<p>E3 Law, Science, and Technology</p> <p>This module (deepening module C) pays tribute to the new medium of the law, i.e., the digital form of communication (see A1) by applying it to the medium of (digitalized) law and the expansion of artificial intelligence. The media of law are most central for legal cultures (and legal systems). If the form of the medium embeds itself in any message it would transmit or convey as Marshall McLuhan claimed (coining the phrase "The medium is the message") is debatable.</p> <p>Bi-annually, this module takes place at Stockholm University as one of the core partners of the LLM Legal Theory. It focuses on legal information management, legal research management, ICT and eLearning with the objectives of acquainting participants with legal writing skills, legal information management and innovate ICT based pedagogical methods. A core target group is legal academics who, in their role as teachers of law, will invoke these skills in research and teaching. With respect to applied legal theory, the other target group is legal practitioners being deemed to act on these skills.</p> <p>The year between the bi-annual Stockholm school, as in 2024, the module regularly takes place in Frankfurt.</p> <p>E4 Formation of Normative Orders</p> <p>E4 concentrates on legal pluralism as fact and normative challenge. The main course E4a treats legal pluralism in historical, descriptive, and normative respect. The main class is threefold and has been taught for many years by experts in legal pluralism as <i>Klaus Günther</i>, <i>Lena Foljanty</i> (University of Vienna, chair for legal pluralism), or <i>Ralf Seinecke</i> (MPI for Legal Theory and Legal History).</p> <p>The focus of this module is also the interrelation of human rights and democracy and international law as subject matter for this relation (E4 b,c), regularly taught especially by <i>Armin von Bogdandy</i>, director of the Max Planck Institute for Comparative Public Law and International Law in Heidelberg.</p> <p>All of the teachers in E4 are well known by publications.</p> <p>E5 Law and Economy (Governance, Compliance)</p> <p>This module is connected with the teaching body of Frankfurt's House of Finance (as a cluster of scholarship in law and economics at GU). The essential introduction will be given by <i>Matthias Goldmann</i>, prof. at the European Business School. Closely connected is <i>Klaus Mathis</i>, University of Lucerne, who convenes a well-established annual conference on Law and Economics in early April.</p> <p>On demand, there may be classes in legal history concerning the paradigm of good governance historically. The MPI Frankfurt (see E1 above) is a major center for research on the Salamanca School. Thus, students profit from this research.</p>	
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<p>Jan 15 - 18 Jan 15 Jan 16 Jan 17/18</p> <p>Jan 22 - 29 Jan 22-26 Jan 29</p> <p>Special lecture date tba</p> <p>tba</p> <p>Febr 07-09</p> <p>March/early April</p>	<p>E1 7 CP</p> <p>E2 7 CP</p> <p>E3 7 CP</p>	<p>Law, History & Culture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Legal History Theoretical grounds of legal history and the impact of legal history on legal theory Jan 15 - Legal Anthropology Accommodation of Diversity in Contemporary Societies Jan 16 <p>Law and Religion Law and Revolution or the Berman-Thesis. On the Impact of Religion and Theology on Law (and vice versa) Jan 16/17</p> <p>Law, Society & Culture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sociology of Law Jan 22 Jan 23 Jan 24 Jan 26 - Legal Critique Special lecture (topic and date tba) - Legal Gender Studies Jan 30-31, online - Law and Literature <p>Law and Technology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The quest for law/IT law problem solving - Law, philosophy and technology/The realignment of the sources of the law and their meaning in an information society - Law, technology, and human rights <p>11th Law and Economics Conference see below sub winter / summer schools</p>	<p>Thomas Duve substitute lecturer: Raquel Sirotti</p> <p>Marie-Claire Foblets substitute lecturer: Mariana Monteiro de Matos (Halle) Gerhard Dilcher</p> <p>Hubert Rottleuthner (FU Berlin/Frankfurt)</p> <p>Doris Schweizer (tbc)</p> <p>Gunther Teubner (Frankfurt)</p> <p>Juliane Ottmann (Berlin FU)</p> <p>Steve Howe (Lucerne)</p> <p>Frankfurt</p> <p>Peter Wahlgren (Stockholm)</p> <p>Ugo Pagallo (Turino)</p> <p>Migle Laukyte (Pompeu Fabra, Barcelona)</p> <p>Lucerne</p>
<p>March – mid-April</p>	<p>vacation</p>		
<p>spring term</p>			

<p>April 22 -</p>	<p>E4 7 CP</p>	<h2 style="text-align: center;">Spring Term, modules E4-7</h2> <p>The modules E4-7 are offered in the spring term designed to focus on elementary issues thereby deepening again the programme of the winter term (see explanation above). As the modules E4-6 are strongly interrelated, students may take them all together (although again examinations are only required in two of the modules E3-7). E7 reiterates and deepens central aspects module C.</p> <h3 style="text-align: center;">Formation of Normative Orders</h3> <h4 style="text-align: center;">Global Legal Pluralism – descriptive and normative</h4> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Legal pluralism: history and current debates April 22 - Legal pluralism: normative April 23 - Legal pluralism and multinormativity April 24, online <h3 style="text-align: center;">Human Rights and Democracy</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - War and the History of International Law. Justification, Critique, Multinormativity April 26 - International Justice From Public International Law to International Public Law: A Theory of International Normativity April 29 (tbc) 	<h2 style="text-align: center;">Frankfurt</h2> <p><i>Ralf Seinecke</i></p> <p><i>Klaus Günther</i></p> <p><i>Lena Foljanty</i> (Vienna)</p> <p><i>Milos Vec</i> (tba/tbc) (Vienna)</p> <p><i>Armin von Bogdandy</i> (MPI Heidelberg)</p>
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<p>date tba</p> <p>optional/tba</p>	<p>E5 7 CP</p>	<p>Law and Economy (Governance)</p> <p>Law and Political Economy</p> <p>This class provides a profound understanding of the multiple, intricate relationships between the law and the financial sector, how they mutually shape each other, and how our understanding changed over time. The sessions require the preparation of theoretical texts about the role of law in the financial sector, and the study of court decisions. The theoretical texts available at least in the LLM archive introduces participants to important strands of past and contemporary research on the role of law in the economy or the economic ramifications of the law. They follow more or less a chronological order. Authors include Max Weber, Karl Polanyi, Friedrich Hayek, the law & economics literature, Foucault, and recent scholarship related to the financial crisis. The court decisions address various issues, including sovereign debt litigation, investment law, as well as monetary and regulatory issues from Europe and beyond.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">see also Law & Economics Conference (below) convened by Klaus Mathis (Lucerne)</p> <p>Governance and Compliance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Liability of companies in Criminal Law - Compliance - Internal investigations <p>Seminar with case studies (legal clinic) Date tba, face-to-face, details tba</p>	<p>Frankfurt</p> <p>Matthias Goldmann</p> <p>Lorenz Schulz Jürgen Taschke (Frankfurt, DLA Piper)</p>
<p>May 06-10</p>	<p>E6 7 CP</p>	<p>Global Law</p> <p>Global Digitality and Law</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - General introduction The Case of Public Broadcasting <p style="text-align: right;">May 6</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Methodical changes in law through digitisation - Control of Social Media 	<p>Thomas Vesting</p> <p>Roland Broemel</p> <p>Matthias Kettemann (Innsbruck)</p>

<p>1st week of July</p>	<p>E7 7 CP</p>	<p>Law, Language and Reasoning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Philosophy of Language and Legal Semiotics - Formal Logic and Legal Argumentation (Basic Course) - Formal Logic and Legal Argumentation (Special Course) <p style="text-align: right;">see http://lawandlogic.org/ face-to-face application Febr - April</p> <p>The Summer School on Law and Logic (deepening C2) has been held for many years. It is designed to give students rigorous training in a wide variety of logical methods that can assist all kinds of legal analysts, including students, lawyers, judges, and scholars, based on a systematic method for assessing the strengths and weaknesses of arguments in legal reasoning (called the Logocratic Method by Scott Brewer). Since so much legal analysis consists in making and evaluating arguments, this method can be a powerful tool for all legal analysts. For LLM students this deepens module C.</p> <p>For illustration of this option see programme of 2019 (last offline school):</p> <p>Monday, 9:00 – 10:30 Perceptions of cooperation and clash of logic and law – opening thoughts about the utilities of logic for law – Basic definitions and methods of the Logocratic Method (Brewer / Sartor) 11:00 – 12:30 Logic and argumentation (Sartor) 14:00 – 15:30 Introduction to propositional logic: Part 1 (Maranhão) 16:00 – 17:30 Part 2 (Maranhão)</p> <p>Tuesday, 9:00 – 10:30 Revision of basic concepts and exercises from the first day 11:00 – 12:30 Representing legal rules and legal arguments in propositional logic: Part 1 (Brewer) 14:00 – 15:30 Part 2 (Armgardt) 16:00 – 17:30 Revision of basic concepts and exercises on propositional logic</p> <p>Wednesday, 9:00 – 10:30 From propositional to predicate logic: grammar and basic structure (Rotolo) 10:30 – 11:00 Coffee break, Lower Loggia, Badia 11:00 – 12:30 Session 3.1.2: From propositional to predicate logic: semantics and relations (Rotolo) 12:30 – 14:00 Lunch, Mensa, Badia 14:00 – 15:30 Session 3.2.1: Revision of basic concepts and exercises on predicate logic – link 16:00 – 17:30 Modelling the law in predicate logic (Rotolo)</p> <p>Thursday, 9:00 – 10:30 Argumentation and argument schemes (Sartor) 11:00 – 12:30 Formalising argumentation / Burdens of proof and presumptions – (Sartor) 14:00 – 15:30 Analogical reasoning: Part 1 (Brewer) 16:00 – 17:30 Analogical reasoning: Part 2 (Brewer) 19:30 Social dinner</p> <p>Friday, 9:00 – 10:30 Deontic and modal logic: Part 1 (Ciabattoni) 11:00 – 12:30 Deontic and modal logic: Part 2 (Ciabattoni) 14:00 – 15:30 Deontic and modal logic: Part 3 (Lorini) 16:00 – 17:30 Deontic logic and Hohfeldian concepts (Lorini / Sartor)</p> <p>Saturday, 9:00 – 10:30 Induction: generalisation and specification (Brewer) 11:00 – 12:30 Inference to the best explanation / Abduction (Brewer) 14:00 – 15:30 Closing session: Presentation of Certificates of Attendance</p>	<p>Florence EUI</p> <p><i>Matthias Armgardt</i> (Konstanz)</p> <p><i>Scott Brewer</i> (Harvard)</p> <p><i>Agata Ciabattoni</i> (Bologna)</p> <p><i>Emiliano Lorini</i> (Toulouse)</p> <p><i>Juliano Maranhao</i> (Sao Paulo)</p> <p><i>Antonino Rotolo</i> (Bologna)</p> <p><i>Giovanni Sartor</i> (EUI Florence)</p>
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		<p>winter and summer schools conferences abroad events and seminars at Frankfurt</p> <p>Summer schools provide the occasion to deepen the standard programme. They enrich the knowledge in legal theory matters and foster the intercultural competences targeted at by the LL.M. As with winter schools, students also get the opportunity to get to know centers of excellence throughout Europe. They get into contact to additional legal theory scholars thereby completing the personal knowledge of leading European legal theorists and they make friends with students beyond the regular class of the LL.M. Legal Theory (as these schools are offered to a broad audience). In general, there is no academic tuition for students of the LL.M., however there may be a fee for catering, accommodation etc. The participation in non-obligatory modules or schools will be listed in the diploma supplement of the degree certificate.</p> <p>11th Law and Economics Conference</p> <p>See impressions from the last conference in April 2022: www.unilu.ch/fakultaeten/rf/professuren/mathis-klaus/veranstaltungen/archiv/9-law-and-economics-tagung-luzern-law-and-economics-of-the-digital-transformation-6043/#section=c131349</p>	<p>Lucerne convened by Klaus Mathis (Lucerne) Avishalom Tor (Notre Dame L. School)</p>
June tba		<p>Lucerne Summer University LSUE at the Institute of Social Ethics ISE</p> <p>Who is responsible for climate protection? What can be done against global inequality and poverty? How can global justice be connected with local traditions, cultural diversity and religious values? How can human rights be ethically justified as universal norms? What ethical chances and risks arise from the digital transformation and the growing use of artificial intelligence? "The Lucerne Summer University: Ethics in a Global Context LSUE" under the patronage of the UNESCO enables young scientists and researchers to examine ethical questions of today and tomorrow – beyond the boundaries of academic fields, cultures and religion – and to search together for solutions in a global context. This practical and action-oriented dialog is ideal to nurture a constantly expanding, international network of committed decision makers who exchange knowledge, advise each other and work together. The guiding principle of this endeavor is "Know how, act now". www.unilu.ch/en/study/courses-exams-regulations/faculty-of-theology/courses/summer-university-lsue/</p> <p>Glasgow Law and Philosophy Network www.gla.ac.uk/schools/law/newsandevents/headline_671011_en.html</p> <p>Annual Adam Smith Lecture in Jurisprudence hosted annually by the Glasgow Legal Theory research group in commemoration of the course of lectures on jurisprudence delivered by Adam Smith at the University of Glasgow in 1762-3. Participants of the research group are among others: <i>E. Christodoulidis, Marco Goldoni, George Pavlakos</i></p>	<p>Lucerne</p> <p>Glasgow</p>

<p>late June 2023</p> <p>winter and summer term</p>	<p>Summer School on Human Rights</p> <p>Frankfurt Legal Theory Seminar</p> <p>The weekly Frankfurt Legal Theory Seminar carries on the long tradition of legal and social critique at Frankfurt. Commonly referred to as the „Mittwochsseminar“ (‘Wednesday Seminar’), the colloquium was established in the post-war period by Rudolf Wiethölter (succeeding Franz Böhm) who would lead it together with Gunther Teubner until 2009, beyond his retirement into emeritus status. Malte Gruber (now prof. at Lucerne University) led the seminar from 2009 to 2014. Thomas Vesting and Ricardo Campos have continued this Frankfurt institution along with Rudolf Wiethölter since 2014.</p> <p>The „Mittwochsseminar“ has always provided a space for theoretical experimentation, in which diverse academic perspectives can confront current legal developments. Thus, the seminar focuses on interdisciplinary exchange between Jurisprudence and other disciplines, such as Philosophy, Sociology, Anthropology, Theology, History, Social Theory, Literary Studies, Cultural Theory, etc.</p> <p>The seminar is comprised of a core of students, doctoral candidates, habilitation candidates and foreign guest researchers, all of whom stem from various academic backgrounds and seek participate in high-level debate and exchange within the area of Jurisprudence.</p> <p>The seminar hosts respected authors and researchers every semester. Since 2014, some of these guests have been: Jan Assmann, Gunther Teubner, Jürgen Habermas, Axel Honneth, Karl-Heinz Ladeur, Hans Lindahl, Stephan Meder, Christoph Menke, Marcelo Neves, Anton Schütz, Fabian Steinhauer, Michael Stolleis, Rainer Forst, Chris Thornhill, Gunnar Folke Schuppert, Josef Vogel, Bernhard Waldenfels, Christoph Möllers, Marietta Auer and Isabel Hensel.</p> <p>www.jura.uni-frankfurt.de/60571341/Frankfurt_Legal_Theory_Seminar</p>	<p>Palermo</p> <p>PhD Program on Human Rights convened by <i>Elisabetta Di Giovanni</i></p> <p>Frankfurt</p> <p>convened by <i>Thomas Vesting</i> <i>Rudolf Wiethölter</i> <i>Ricardo Campos</i></p>
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early July	<p>AI and Law (Summer School) https://aiandlawschool.eui.eu/</p> <p>Topics</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. History of AI & Law, including a very brief history of AI 2. Knowledge-based systems for representing regulations, including their application in public administration and regulatory compliance 3. Models of legal argument, including case-based and logic-based approaches 4. Evidential reasoning, including argumentation-based, scenario-based and Bayesian approaches 5. Retrieving and analysing legal texts including case retrieval, discovery, information extraction, document analysis and design, and network analysis 6. Predictive models, including predicting outcomes of cases, crimes, and recidivism 	<p>EUI Florence</p> <p><i>Kevin Ashley</i> (Pittsburgh)</p> <p><i>Arthur Dyevre</i> (Leuven)</p> <p><i>Giuseppe Contissa</i> (Bologna)</p> <p><i>Guido Governatori</i> (Bologna)</p> <p><i>Matthias Grabmair</i> (TU Munich)</p> <p><i>Francesca Lagioia</i> (Bologna)</p> <p><i>Marco Lippi</i> (Modena)</p> <p><i>Juliano Maranhao</i> (Sao Paulo)</p> <p><i>Monica Palmirani</i> (Bologna)</p> <p><i>Henry Prakken</i> (Utrecht)</p> <p><i>Amedeo Santosuosso</i> (Pavia)</p> <p><i>Giovanni Sartor</i> (EUI Florence)</p> <p><i>Adam Wyner</i> (Swansea)</p>
summer term		

<p>mid-June – mid-Sept</p>	<p>D 16 CP</p>	<p>Master thesis</p> <p>Independent study and completion of Master thesis (at home, in Frankfurt or at partner universities or at EALT 3rd term network):</p> <p>Germany Frankfurt Goettingen Halle (MPI) Hamburg Heidelberg (MPI) Munich</p> <p>Europe</p> <p>Aix-en-Provence Barcelona Pompeu Fabra</p> <p>Bari Belgrade Bologna / EUI Florence</p> <p>Brno Brussels Geneva (Themis Foundation) Glasgow Groningen Kraków London/Ghent Lucerne</p> <p>Nijmegen Oxford Palermo Paris EHESS Sorbonne-Nanterre Stockholm</p> <p>Salzburg Sofia Torino Vienna</p> <p>Overseas</p> <p>Sao Paulo (USP)</p> <p>Vitoria</p> <p>Harvard Law School University of Virginia</p>	<p>3rd term research network partner</p> <p>With members of the teaching body mentioned above</p> <p><i>Dietmar v.d. Pfordten</i> <i>Marie-C. Foblets</i> <i>Jochen Bung</i> <i>Armin von Bogdandy</i> <i>Frank Saliger</i></p> <p><i>Jean-Y. Chérot</i> <i>Josep J. Moreso</i> <i>Migle Laukyte</i> <i>Michele Mangini</i> <i>Miodrag Jovanovic</i> <i>Giovanni Sartor</i> <i>Chiara Valentini</i> <i>Tatjana Machalova</i> <i>Antoine Baillieux</i> <i>Nicoletta Ladavac</i> <i>George Pavlakos</i> <i>Pauline Westerman</i> <i>Bartosz Brozek</i> <i>Mark van Hoecke</i> <i>Klaus Mathis</i> <i>Malte Gruber</i> <i>Petra Bárd</i> <i>Maris Köpcke</i></p> <p><i>Isabel Trujillo</i> <i>Otto Pfersmann</i> <i>Eric Millard</i> <i>Liane Colonna</i> <i>Mauro Zamboni</i> <i>Torben Spaak</i> <i>Stephan Kirste</i> <i>Martin Belov</i> <i>Ugo Pagallo</i> <i>Elisabeth Holzleithner</i></p> <p><i>Ronaldo Macedo</i> <i>Juliano Maranhao</i></p> <p><i>Samuel Brasil</i></p> <p><i>Scott Brewer</i> <i>Frederick Schauer</i></p>
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Partner universities (contributing to this curriculum)



ALMA MATER STUDIORUM
UNIVERSITÀ DI BOLOGNA

with



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JAGIELLOŃSKI
W KRAKOWIE



Stakeholders



The central stakeholder of the programme is the International Association for the Philosophy of Law and Social Philosophy (IVR).

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