

5.00 credits

30.0 h

Q1

Teacher(s)	Verdussen Marc ;
Language :	French
Place of the course	Louvain-la-Neuve
Main themes	<p>There are an increasing number of principles and rules enshrined in the Constitutions of the States of the European Union, contributing to the formation of a European constitutional heritage and promoting the emergence of common values in Europe. These principles and rules should be compared with the initiatives taken within the European integration, leading to adopt a Constitution for Europe. The article 1-2 of the draft Treaty establishing a Constitution for Europe - to become Article 1bis of the Treaty on European Union - actually stipulates that the European Union "is based on values of respect for human dignity, freedom, democracy, égalité de l'Etat de droit, as well as respect of human rights, including rights of persons belonging to minorities ". It states that "these values are common to all Member States in a pluralist society, non-discrimination, tolerance, justice, solidarity and equality between women and men." The course deals with this development. It also deals with some major developments in contemporary constitutional law which give rise to comparisons between states, today more than ever before. By comparing the goals identified in similar systems, it causes us to evaluate our own system of standards, but also helps to highlight the various options and sets them in a wide conceptual horizon. So the exercise combines a normative (empirical) and a conceptual approach (theoretical) towards the subject. Among others, the following subjects will be studied and discussed this year : les déclinaisons de l'Etat de droit, the process of direct democracy, constitutional revision procedures, parliamentary mediation, asymmetrical federalism, the protection of minorities, the control of political parties, the fight against terrorism, or the right to a safe environment. The first session will be devoted to define current methods and goals for comparative constitutional law. What are its specificities when compared with other comparative preliminary issues in other legal disciplines? What difficulties are met? Do specific issues need to be identified? Settling these questions is precisely a matter for constitutional sciences.</p>
Learning outcomes	
Faculty or entity in charge	BUDR

Programmes containing this learning unit (UE)				
Program title	Acronym	Credits	Prerequisite	Learning outcomes
Master [120] in Law	DROI2M	5		