

**The Law Faculty of the University of Münster**  
**List of German-taught Courses (\*)**

Course title	Course description	SWS (Hours per week)	Credits for incoming students (**)	summer semester	winter semester
<b>Undergraduate Studies</b>					
<b>Zivilrecht (Civil Law)</b>					
<b>“BGB-Einführung und AT”</b> (Civil Law I)  (Introduction and General Provisions of the Civil Code)	This course is intended for first-semester students and introduces them to the basic principles of the German Civil Code (BGB). The course content focuses on basic contract law, including contractual capacity and the law of agency. Knowledge of the BGB's first book, the general part, is essential for further understanding not only of the BGB, but also of German private law in its entirety. For that reason, the course also covers basic systematic issues and legal methodology. Students practice solving hypothetical cases and revise the course content in the tutorials that are offered in conjunction with the lecture.	5	10	✓	✓
<b>“Allgemeines Schuldrecht und Kaufrecht”</b> (Civil Law II)  (Law of Obligations: General Provisions and Provisions for the Contract of Sale)	The lecture provides an overview of the general law of obligation (the first seven sections of the second book of the BGB [German Civil Code]) as well as the law on sales as a special obligation (title 1 of the eighth section). The general law of obligation applies to all obligations. It contains rules on performance, on fulfilment, on requirements and legal consequences of impossibility and delay of (proper) performance and on claims for compensation. The following topics are discussed:  <i>- general questions: concept, constitution and substance of obligations</i> <i>- defaults in performance: impossibility and delay of (proper) performance, violation of duties and creditor default</i> <i>- law on sales, especially legal guarantees in contracts of sale</i> <i>- rights of compensation</i> <i>- miscellaneous: contract to the benefit of a third party</i> <i>- plurality of debtors and creditors, assignment of rights and claims, assumption of debt, etc.</i>	4	12	✓	✓
<b>PLUS</b>  <b>“Besonderes Vertragsrecht/ Verbraucherschutzrecht”</b>  (Law of Obligations: Special Provisions on Contracts and Consumer Protection Law)	This lecture consists of two parts. The first part focuses on contract law. The lecture deals with certain types of contracts beyond sales, such as rental and service contracts and the respective parties' rights and obligations. In the second part of the class, the idea and means of consumer protection law are presented. Moreover, selected problems regarding the legal standards for general terms and conditions are discussed. The lecture aims at students with basic knowledge in German contract law.	2		✓	✓
<b>“Gesetzliche Schuldverhältnisse”</b> (Civil Law III) (Law of Obligations: Statutory Obligations)	This lecture covers the obligations that are not formed by contract but by statutory provisions (statutory obligations), for instance the provisions on the agency of necessity, unjustified enrichment and the law of torts.	3	6	✓	✓

<b>“Sachenrecht”</b> (Private Property Law)	Property law is codified in the third book of the BGB and regulates the legal relationships between persons and things. This lecture focuses on the legal institutions of property and possession as distinguished in German law. The main emphasis lies on the different concepts of property transfer relating to movables and real estate. It is advised to also attend the corresponding tutorial.	4	8	✓	✓
<b>“Familienrecht”</b> (Family Law)	Family law forms the fourth part of the BGB. It deals predominantly with the legal relationship between spouses, their personal and common assets, marriage and divorce. A further main emphasis lies on the legal relationship between parents and their children.	2	4		✓
<b>“Erbrecht”</b> (Inheritance Law)	This lecture covers the most important institutions of German inheritance law and all topics relevant for the German state examination as defined by § 11 Abs. 2 Nr. 1 lit. f JAG NRW. Among these topics are statutory rights of inheritance; the law of wills and the constitutional guarantee of the freedom to make a will; inheritance contracts; conditions; successive inheritance, provisional succession and reversionary inheritance; bequests and obligations, and the community of heirs. The lecture will also focus on the relations within the German Civil Code (BGB) between inheritance law, family law, and the general parts of the BGB (books I and II) and on the relevance of constitutional law for the law of inheritance.	2	4	✓	
<b>“Handelsrecht”</b> (Commercial Law)	The lecture on Commercial Law demonstrates the particularities of Civil Law regarding merchants and commercial transactions. The focus will be on the term “merchant” and its meaning. Then, we will address the commercial register and the business name, as well as the consequences of continuing the business name following the acquisition of an existing commercial business. A second main focus will be the introduction of commercial auxiliaries, especially commercial employees, general commercial power, and commercial authority to act. Additionally, the course will provide an overview regarding the organization of distribution systems. Lastly, it will cover commercial transactions. In this context, we will examine the special legal provisions supplementing or replacing the general Civil Law, especially provisions regarding commercial sales.	2	4		✓
<b>“Gesellschaftsrecht I”</b> (Company Law I)	Following general considerations regarding the choice of legal form, the characteristics of partnerships and corporations are contrasted. Apart from that, however, the course will focus on the different legal forms of partnerships, namely the civil-law-partnership (GbR), general partnership (oHG), limited partnership (KG), and silent partnership (stG). For each, the formation as well as the legal relations of the partners to one another, to the partnership, and to third parties will be elaborated, including but not limited to issues of representation and liability. We will also address the registered partnership (PartG) and atypical partnerships. Due to its relevance in the first bar exam, the lecture will also give a brief overview of the limited liability company (GmbH) and its formation.	2	4	✓	
<b>“Grundzüge des Arbeitsrechts”</b> (Introduction to Labour Law)	The law relating to employment contracts is called individual labour law (Individualarbeitsrecht) as it concerns the employment contracts of individuals. The lecture on labour law deals with the establishment, content and especially termination of employment contracts and employee rights. The legal consequences of the transfer of a business are also discussed.	2	4	✓	✓
<b>“Grundzüge des IPR”</b> (Introduction to Private International Law)	The German private international law is part of the German conflict of laws rules, a body of rules to used determine whether German law or the law of a foreign state applies in legal proceedings with international dimensions. Students will be instructed on how to determine which law applies with the help of legal provisions, decrees, and contracts. The great practical relevance of private international law in our globalized society makes its presence in legal education a necessity. The course is intended for advanced students (4 <sup>th</sup> or 5 <sup>th</sup> semester).	2	4		✓

<b>“Zivilprozessrecht I”</b> (Civil Procedure Law I)	The lecture on civil procedure law is based on the German Civil Practice Act (Zivilprozessordnung, ZPO), and its regulations concerning civil action. The lecture deals with the organization of courts, principles of procedure, types of judgment and means of legal redress.	2	4	✓	
<b>“Zivilprozessrecht II”</b> (Civil Procedure Law II: Law of Execution)	The lecture “ZPO II” presents the second part of the German Civil Practice Act: the statutory rules on the enforcement of judgments, decrees and other enforceable instruments. The main emphasis is on the different enforcement procedures such as general execution or execution impose on a debtor’s immobile property.	2	4		✓
<b>Öffentliches Recht</b> <b>(Public Law)</b>					
<b>“Deutsches und Europäisches Verfassungsrecht I”</b> (Constitutional Law I: The Political System)	This lecture seeks to familiarize students with core questions of Constitutional Law. It provides an overview of the constitutional principles that characterize the the German Federal Republic and the European Union as well as their organization. Commonalities and differences are highlighted by way of direct comparison of the two levels of government, and their interaction in a quasi-federal system of constitutional pluralism will be analyzed. In particular, the following topics will be discussed: - <i>Sources of law</i> - <i>Fundamental constitutional principles (democracy, rule of law, separation of powers, welfare state, etc.)</i> - <i>Institutions of the German federation and the European Union, including constitutional / supreme courts</i> - <i>Political parties</i> - <i>Trias politica in Germany and Europe: procedures, competences, checks &amp; balances</i> - <i>Allocation of competences within the German federation and between the EU and its member states</i>  The fundamental rights enshrined in the German Constitution, in the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights, and in the European Convention on Human Rights are not covered. They are subject of the separate lecture „German and European Constitutional Law II“.	4	8	✓	✓
<b>“Deutsches und Europäisches Verfassungsrecht II”</b> (Constitutional Law II: Fundamental Rights)	This lecture provides an introduction to German and European fundamental rights and EU fundamental freedoms. It focuses primarily on the constitutional rights of the German constitution. However, it also analyzes the fundamental rights of the EU and the European Convention on Human Rights. It starts with a discussion of the general principles of fundamental rights review, the role of the German Federal Constitutional Court and the relationship of the different fundamental rights catalogues of the German constitution, the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights and the European Convention on Human Rights. The second part of the class discusses specific fundamental rights. The final part analyzes the EU fundamental freedoms, while focusing, in particular, on the free movement of goods.	4	8	✓	✓
<b>“Verwaltungsrecht AT / Verwaltungsprozessrecht”</b> (General Administrative Law / Law of Administrative Procedure)	The lecture „General administrative law/administrative procedural law“ takes place every semester. It covers central questions of the public law: What are the main functions of the public administration and how is it organized? Which types of actions are available for the public administration (e.g. administrative act, administration agreement)? Which rights does a citizen have to defend himself against agencies (executive administration) or to reach an authorisation (service administration)? What is the role of administrative courts (types of proceedings, procedural rules)? Basic knowledge in constitutional law as taught in the first two semesters is required to attend the lecture. This knowledge will be enhanced throughout the semester. In addition to the lecture, a study group will be provided, where students learn the technique of solving case.	4	8	✓	✓

<b>Verwaltungsrecht BT I</b>	<p>This lecture focuses on danger prevention law as a part of general and special administrative law and on a section of administrative procedural law.</p> <p>In detail it deals with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Administrative organisation law with particular regard to danger prevention law;</i></li> <li>- <i>Powers of intervention provided by the Polizeigesetz Nordrhein-Westfalen (PolG NRW) and the Ordnungsbehördengesetz Nordrhein-Westfalen (OBG NRW), in particular measures undertaken by the authorities pursuant to the general clauses of danger prevention law (§ 14 Abs. 1 OBG NRW; § 8 Abs. 1 PolG NRW), as well as the so-called standard measures;</i></li> <li>- <i>Administrative constraints in the context of danger prevention measures including questions of bearing the costs and compensation claims of the citizen;</i></li> <li>- <i>At a glance, the law of assembly and the regulatory law of business.</i></li> </ul> <p>The administrative procedural law will be embedded in the context of danger prevention law. Thereby the main focus lies on the interim relief according to the §§ 80 Abs. 5, 80a VwGO, which typically becomes relevant in constellations of danger prevention law.</p>	2	4		✓
<b>Verwaltungsrecht BT II</b>	<p>The lecture gives an overview of municipal law and zoning law. Municipal law is subject to state legislation and of paramount importance, as municipalities and districts play an important part in enforcing the law in Germany. The lecture covers the constitutional principles applicable to municipalities, their organization, the legal status of citizens within municipalities and their tasks. Zoning, which is governed by federal law, falls within the ambit of these tasks. It allows municipalities to determine the structural developments within their territories. The resulting requirements are an important basis for the assessment of the legal admissibility of construction projects.</p>	2	4	✓	
<b><i>Strafrecht (Criminal Law)</i></b>					
<b>“Strafrecht I” (Criminal Law I)</b> (General Section of the Criminal Code)	<p>This lecture provides for the initial training in German Criminal Law as codified in the German Criminal Code (Strafgesetzbuch, StGB). Students will learn how to determine the punishability of human actions. Topics are actus reus (e.g. causal dependency) and mens rea (intent and negligence, errors), grounds of justification and culpability. Furthermore the basics of concurrence will be discussed.</p>	5	10	✓	✓
<b>“Strafrecht II” (Criminal Law II)</b> (Offenses against the legal interests of individuals)	<p>Subject of this lecture are all offenses against a person i.e. murder, manslaughter, bodily harm, kidnapping, defamation and a person’s assets such as fraud, theft and embezzlement.</p>	5	10	✓	✓
<b>“Strafrecht III / Strafverfahrensrecht“</b> (Criminal Law III)  (Offences against the legal interests of the general public and basic principles of criminal proceedings)	<p>The topics of this lecture are offences against property and common objects of legal protection. The main emphasis lies on falsification of documents, arson and traffic offenses. The provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code (Strafprozessordnung, StPO) are discussed in this lecture. Some topics are, for example, the different stages of criminal proceedings, forms of evidence, judicial decisions and appeal proceedings</p>	4	8	✓	✓

# Advanced Courses

## Zivilrecht (Civil Law)

<b>“Internationales Privatrecht II”</b> (Private International Law II)	In-depth analysis regarding the determination of the applicable national law in the event of conflict of different laws in the fields of family law, law of succession, company law, law of obligations, tort law and property law.	2	4		
<b>“Internationales Zivilprozessrecht”</b> (International Law of Civil Proceedings)	International jurisdiction of courts, particularly according to the Brussels Ibis Regulation; general, special and exclusive jurisdiction, arbitration agreements; capacity of the parties required for a legal process; in addition, the Brussels IIa Regulation, the European Succession Regulation, etc.	2	4		✓
<b>“Europäisches Privatrecht”</b> (European Private Law)		2	4		✓
<b>“Kreditsicherungsrecht”</b> (Credit Insurance Law)	Repetition and deepening of matters concerning law of obligations and property law: personal collaterals (guarantees, assumption of debt, etc.), material collaterals (lien, chattel mortgage, assignment for security, retention of title)	2	4	✓	
<b>“Europäisches Gesellschaftsrecht”</b> (European Company Law)	The course will provide an overview of the general principles of European and international company law. Emphasis will be placed on the European Fundamental Freedoms relevant in company law, especially the right of establishment and freedom of movement of capital. Relating to the EU’s approach to harmonisation, we will discuss the structure of the legal basis of company law. The lecture will also cover the genuinely European legal forms of companies, e.g. Societas Europaea (SE) and Societas Cooperativa Europaea (SCE).	2	4	✓	
<b>“Kapitalgesellschaftsrecht (Gesellschaftsrecht II)”</b> (Capital Company Law)	The lecture covers the public limited company (AG), partnership limited by shares (KGaA), and limited liability company (GmbH). For each legal form, we will examine and discuss issues of formation, membership rights, and the organisational and financial constitution. We will then introduce corporations, which are not capital companies, such as association (eV) and cooperative (eG), whereas the law of groups and transformation, which is the subject of a separate lecture, is outlined only briefly.	2	4		✓
<b>“Insolvenzrecht”</b> (Insolvency Law)		2	4		✓
<b>“Konzern- und Umwandlungsrecht”</b> (Company Conversion Law)		2	4	✓	
<b>“Wettbewerbsrecht”</b> (Competition Law)	Function and development of competition law (antitrust law is dealt with in a separate lecture); classification of illegal and unfair commercial actions in a competitive context by means of illustrative case studies; European competition law	2	4	✓	
<b>“Kartellrecht”</b> (Anti-trust law)		2	4		✓
<b>“Gewerblicher Rechtsschutz”</b> (Industrial Property Protection)		2	4		✓
<b>“Informationsrecht”</b> (Information Law)	Current Issues of Information Law	2	4		✓

<b>“Urheberrecht ”</b> (Copyright Law)	Copyright Act and other sources of law relating to the protection of intellectual property, works eligible for protection, the creator of works and its standing, attribution of works to their creator, moral rights of the creator, fair use, infringement and consequences, licensing, digitalization, international copyright	2	4	✓	
<b>“Bankrecht”</b> (Banking Law)		2	4	✓	
<b>“Kapitalmarktrecht”</b> (Securities Law)		2	4		✓
<b>“Arbeitsrecht II: Koalitions- und Tarifvertragsrecht”</b> (Labour Law II: Law of coalition agreements and bargaining law)		2	4		✓
<b>“Vertiefung Individualarbeitsrecht”</b> (Labour Law concerning Individuals))		2	4		✓
<b>“Europäisches Vertragsrecht und UN-Kaufrecht”</b> (European Contract Law and the UN Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods)		2	4		✓
<b>“Europäisches und Internationales Arbeits- und Sozialrecht”</b> (European and International Labour and Social Law)	The focus of this compulsory lecture is set on the basics of European labour law. After giving an outline of EU law essentials and an overview on labour law and social law related primary law provisions, in particular in the field of European social policy, main labour law and social law directives, their impact on German law will be discussed.	2	4	✓	

**Öffentliches Recht  
(Public Law)**

<p><b>“Vertiefung Europarecht (Europarecht II)”</b> (Specialization European Law/ European Law II)</p>	<p>This lecture builds upon and extends the knowledge on European Union law which was obtained in the introductory classes. A first part of the lecture deals with EU economic law, in particular the fundamental freedoms, EU competition law and the rules on state aid. The second part deals with EU fundamental rights. It concentrates in particular on the relationship between EU and domestic fundamental rights and EU antidiscrimination law. The final part of the class analyzes the relationship between EU law and general public international law as well as the competencies of the EU in external affairs.</p>	2	4	✓	✓
<p><b>“Völkerrecht I: Allgemeine Lehren”</b> (International Law I: General Theory)</p>	<p>This lecture provides an introduction to the fundamental concepts of public international law. The lecture starts with an overview of the fundamentals of international law and addresses the question whether international law is indeed law and whether it is an effective body of law. Furthermore, it discusses the sources and the subjects of public international law. The course further deals with the relationship of international and domestic law, state responsibility, international courts and tribunals, the prohibition of the use of force, and the protection of international peace and security by the United Nations.</p>	2	4		✓
<p><b>Völkerrecht II: International Human Rights Protection</b></p>		2	4	✓	
<p><b>“Datenschutzrecht”</b> (Data Protection Law)</p>	<p>The lecture on Data Protection Law deals with the regulations and rulings on the protection of personal data, starting with a general overview of the judicial milestones leading up to the protection of individual privacy. On the national level, there are to name the census verdict (Volkszählung – this controversial census from 1980 was designed to include a door-to-door survey) and the judgment on the BKA-law (“federal Trojan horse”) On the European level the Data Protection Directive from the mid-90s was aimed at establishing a common European standard for data and privacy protection. However, the protection standards between the member states vary considerably up to this day. To eliminate or at least mitigate these differences the European legislator has come up with the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) for May 2018. This regulation is by law of binding nature to the Member States, and will constitute the lecture’s main point of discussion. Of a somewhat more rudimentary interest will be the supplementary regulations of the new (national) Federal Data Protection Act (FDPA), the focus will be more on the relationship between the GDPR and the FDPA. The main decisions of the European Court of Justice concerning data protection are almost exclusively internet-related – usually with Facebook and Google as one of the parties.</p>	2	4	✓	✓
<p><b>“Rundfunk- und Presserecht”</b> (Broadcasting and Press Law)</p>	<p>The lecture "broadcast- and press law" is a required subject mainly for students of the "Information, Telecommunications and Media Law" area. Students will study the fundamentals of media freedoms, the rights and obligations of the press, and the dual broadcasting regulations in the Federal Republic of Germany. In addition, broadcasting law will be examined in more detail: What is the admission procedure for private broadcasters? What are the requirements of the Broadcasting Treaty for the program budget as well as advertising and youth protection? How does law prevent media concentration? Based on current judgments, Professor Holznagel shows the topicality and dynamism of this legal area. In this context, discussions on topics such as the challenges of public broadcasting in the digital age and the new problems related to the internet (fake news and social bots) are discussed in legal-political discussions.</p>	2	4		✓

<b>“Telekommunikationsrecht”</b> (Telecommunication Law)	The lecture is mainly aimed at students with a focus on "Internet, telecommunications and media law". It provides an overview on the telecommunication law in Germany. This law, strongly influenced by the European legislature, is aimed at monopoly-shaped markets of electronic communications. The central topics of the lecture are, on the one hand, the instruments given to the regulatory authority to secure competition and, on the other hand, special rules required by the specific features of the legal area on consumer protection and data protection, which are dealt with intensively. When does the ‘Deutsche Telekom’ have to give its competitors access to their telecommunications networks? What is net neutrality? How can a broadband network be legally guaranteed? These and other questions will be answered during the course of the event.	2	4	✓	
<b>“Sozialrecht I”</b> (Social Law I)		2	4		✓
<b>“Sozialrecht II”</b>		2	4	✓	
<b>“Einkommensteuerrecht”</b> (Personal Income Tax Law)	Thinking of tax law, most people will probably consider income taxation. First, the lecture determines the taxable persons under the German Income Tax Act. The lecture further discusses several basic principles of taxation that are important to comprehend the underlying structure of the German tax law system. Having taught which persons are subject to income taxation, the lecturer will clarify the significance of different income categories in a second step. Different income categories may imply different rules, which is why a precise determination of the income class becomes necessary. In this part of the lecture, the students will also learn the basics to determine profits for tax purposes. The third important subject will be tax deductibility of several expenses and the other “limits” of taxation, e.g. income that is below the minimum subsistence level.	2	4	✓	✓
<b>“Abgabenordnung (Steuerverfahrensrecht, Steuerschuldrecht) und Grundzüge der Finanzgerichtsordnung”</b> (Tax Code)		2	4	✓	
<b>“Unternehmenssteuerrecht I”</b> (Company Tax Law)		2	4	✓	✓
<b>“Unternehmenssteuerrecht II”</b> (Company Tax Law)	The lecture mainly covers the trade tax ( <i>Gewerbesteuer</i> ) and the corporate income tax ( <i>Körperschaftsteuer</i> ) based on contents taught in the lectures on income taxation ( <i>Einkommensteuerrecht</i> ) and on corporate taxation ( <i>Unternehmenssteuerrecht I</i> ). The corporate tax will be elaborated both on the level of the corporation and on the level of the respective partners. Concerning the trade tax, an emphasis will be put on the question how to exactly determine the business revenue. In addition, the lecture will examine special regimes of group taxation (fiscal unity, interest barrier). The lecture will also provide an introduction to reorganisation tax law, examining structures of and relations between the Reorganisation Act ( <i>Umwandlungsgesetz</i> ) and the Reorganisation Tax Act ( <i>Umwandlungssteuergesetz</i> ). Participation in the lectures on income taxation ( <i>Einkommensteuerrecht</i> ) and corporate taxation ( <i>Unternehmenssteuerrecht I</i> ) should be considered either in advance or in the same semester.	2	4		✓



<p><b>“Umsatzsteuerrecht”</b> (Sales Tax Law)</p>	<p>The value added tax is the tax with the second highest share in national revenue. First, the lecture examines the basic principles of VAT, contrasting it with the income tax. The VAT has been harmonised by EU law. The lecture therefore reveals the relevant implications for the application of national law. As a consequence, EU law will be a crucial component throughout the whole lecture. Beyond, it will be discussed under which circumstances a person fulfills the status of entrepreneurship under the German VAT Act. The students will further learn about the requirements of a taxable transaction. The lecture also elaborates on the problematic consequences of the concept of “non-genuine” tax exemptions in VAT law. After discussing the tax rate and how to determine the taxable base the lecture will be focused on the topic of input tax deduction. Eventually, aspects of international VAT law will be covered. Special attention will be dedicated to the VAT coverage of innovative trends within the digital economy (sharing economy, e-commerce).</p>	2	4		✓
<p><b>“Internationales und europäisches Steuerrecht ”</b> (International and European Tax Law)</p>		2	4	✓	
<p><b>„Europäisches Zollrecht“</b> (European Customs Law)</p>	<p>The lecture deals with the Customs Law of the European Union. Legal basis is the Union Customs Code (UCC) which applies to all member states of the European Union dealing with customs issues.</p> <p>The lecture includes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>history and development of customs</i></li> <li>- <i>different customs procedures of the UCC (e.g. processing procedures, transit procedure, storage procedure)</i></li> <li>- <i>UCC provisions regarding customs debts in general, recovery, extinguishment of custom debts, tariff classification</i></li> <li>- <i>reference to WTO and bilateral free trade agreements</i></li> </ul>	2	4		
<p><b>“Umwelt-und Planungsrecht AT”</b> (General Environmental and Planning Law)</p>	<p>This course offers an introduction to environmental and planning law. Therefore, the legal pillars of environmental law in public international law, the European Union’s legislation and constitutional law will be discussed as well as its essential legal principles and instruments.</p> <p>Another focus will lie on environmental legal protection as it is shaped by substantive and procedural administrative law. Also, the environment-related planning law forms part of this course. The legal framework of general supra-local planning (<i>überörtliche Gesamtplanung</i>) which is governed by federal spatial planning law (<i>Raumordnungsrecht des Bundes</i>) and North Rhine-Westphalian spatial planning law will be addressed. Further, procedural and substantive requirements of sectoral planning which mainly governs the permit procedures of infrastructural projects, such as constructions of roads, railway lines, waterways, power supply lines and airports, will be discussed.</p>	2	4		✓
<p><b>“Umwelt-und Planungsrecht BT”</b> (Environmental and Planning Law)</p>	<p>This course covers the main areas of environmental law: Emission control law, nature protection law, circular economy law, soil protection law and climate protection law. The fundamentals in each of the areas mentioned will be discussed with a particular focus on their specific goals, rules, prohibitions and enforcement measures. Further, connections between the general goals and principles of environmental law and the specific areas of law will be highlighted. Besides regulatory and economic instruments, planning-related instruments, such as specific plans in the fields of emission control law (<i>Luftreinhaltepläne</i> und <i>Lärmaktionspläne</i>), nature protection law (<i>Landschaftspläne</i>) and circular economy law (<i>Abfallwirtschaftsplan</i>) will be adressed.</p>	2	4	✓	

<p><b>“Religionsverfassungsrecht”</b> (Law and Religion)</p>	<p>The lecture “Law and Religion” deals with the relation between law and religion and the norms governing this relationship. The main focus is on German law which is dealt with historically and comparatively and is represented in reference to European law. The focus of the first part of the lecture lies on constitutional regulations (Fundamental Right of Freedom of Religion, article 140 of German basic law in conjunction with the incorporated standards of the Weimar Constitution). The sub-constitutional structures are covered in part complementary (e.g. the regulations regarding religious education).</p> <p>In terms of content the lecture covers a wide range and deals with the following issues inter alia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Religious education and theology at public universities with specific reference to the University of Münster (Protestant, Catholic and Muslim theology).</li> <li>- Church tax and state subsidies for religious communities</li> <li>- Church courts and religious (arbitral) jurisdiction</li> <li>- Ecclesiastical labour law</li> </ul> <p>With freedom of religion being covered in detail, the lecture offers a possibility of repeating and deepening of the knowledge regarding fundamental rights. Furthermore, questions of legal pluralism (conflicts between state law and religious law and approaches to their resolutions) are included.</p>	2	4		✓
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<b><i>Strafrecht</i></b> <b><i>(Criminal Law)</i></b>					
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<p><b>“Vertiefung im Strafverfahrensrecht”</b></p>		2	4	✓	✓
<p><b>“Kriminologie und strafrechtliche Praxis”</b> (Criminology and Criminal Practice)</p>		2	4	✓	✓
<p><b>“Unternehmensstrafrecht”</b> (Corporate Criminal Law)</p>		2	4	✓	
<p><b>“Wirtschaftsstrafrecht”</b> (Commercial Criminal Law)</p>		2	4		✓
<p><b>“Jugendkriminalrecht”</b> (Juvenile Law)</p>		2	4		✓
<p><b>“Völkerstrafrecht”</b> (International Criminal Law)</p>	<p>The course “international criminal law” deals with that part of international law, which establishes individual criminal liability. It concerns, it is said, those crimes, which affect the international community as a whole. The course will provide students with an in-depth examination of the development, legal system and current challenges of international criminal law. In the beginning, the participants will receive an overview over the historical development of international criminal law and its most significant legal sources. An emphasis will subsequently lie on the four core crimes (genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes, aggression) and the basic principles of international criminal law according to the Rome Statute of the ICC. In conclusion, the course will present current developments and international criminal law trials in Germany.</p>	2	4		✓
<p><b>“Straßenverkehrsstrafrecht”</b> (Road Traffic Law)</p>		2	4		✓
<p><b>“Steuerstrafrecht”</b> (Criminal Code for Tax Offences)</p>		2	4		

<b>“Sanktionen und Strafvollzug”</b> (Execution of Sanctions and Sentence)		2	4	✓	
<b>Europäisches Strafrecht</b>		2	4	✓	
<b>“Europäisches Strafrecht in der Praxis”</b> (European Criminal Law in Practice)		2	4		✓
<b>“Forensische Psychiatrie”</b>		2	4		✓

**Grundlagenfächer  
(basic subjects)**

<b>„Deutsche Rechtsgeschichte”</b> (German Legal History)	The German legal history is an elementary lecture. It begins with the so-called Germanic period and ends with the law of the postwar Germany, and it highlights various historical eras, legal sources and fields of law. The Roman ancient history and substantive civil law history are not subject of the lecture as both are covered in specialized lectures. Instead we will focus on other legal sources with an influence on the German law. Therefore, the European context will always matter. The feudal and court system of the Holy Roman Empire, the policing edicts of Prussia, the establishment of the German civil code, the law of the National socialism and the German Democratic Republic are just examples for a diverse lecture. Various sources allow an immediate access to the history and an instruction to methods of the legal history. Knowledge of the Latin language and the prevailing law are not necessary. The lecture takes place every other semester (usually in the autumn term).	2	4		✓
<b>“Verfassungsgeschichte”</b> (Constitutional History)	The lecture is an elementary legal history lecture and takes place every semester either held by a constitutionalist or a legal historian. Therefore, the prioritization varies: The constitutionalists tend to highlight the structures of modern constitutions and will usually begin their lectures at the 16th century or with the French Revolution, whereas the legal historians will begin their lectures with the development of signory in the Middle Ages. Therefore, it can be beneficial for students to attend the lectures of different readers. Knowledge of current constitutional law is not necessary but helpful.	2	4	✓	✓
<b>“Verfassungsvergleichung”</b> (Comparative Constitutional Law)	The lecture on “Comparative Constitutional Law” compares German constitutional law with the British and French constitutions in particular, as well as (partly) with US law (Lepsius).  Methodological questions of how the comparative method works are dealt with first. The lecture aims at understanding the functioning of constitutional law in general, e.g. by a comparison of German law to the unwritten, dynamic British constitution which is not organized in a hierarchical manner. Special lectures dealing with a comparison of single principles, constitutional institutions and proceedings will follow.  By contrasting different constitutional systems, students will be enabled to reflect legal figures and institutional arrangements of German law critically. They will be able to fully understand constitutional arrangements which had been dealt with before in previous semesters without full reflection (e.g. the position of constitutional courts, relevance of statutes, legal figures such as <i>pouvoir constituant</i> and <i>pouvoirs constitués</i> ).	2	4	✓	

<p><b>“Privatrechtsgeschichte”</b> (History of Private Law)</p>	<p>The lecture is about the history of the private law from the medieval “Renaissance of the Jurisprudence” in the 11th/12th century to the currently applicable law. It will focus on the reception of the Roman law in continental Europe, the development and impact of the common law (ius commune) and the way to the modern codifications of civil law in continental Europe. The lecture adjoins the lecture of Roman legal history. Therefore, it does not include the subject of substantive law but rather its context. It will observe the ideas and influence of the private law jurisprudence at different times since the Middle Ages, which will be demonstrated by means of specific issues of substantive law. The attendance in the lecture of Roman legal history is useful but not mandatory; knowledge of the Latin language is not necessary. (either in winter term or summer term)</p>	2	4		✓
<p><b>“Römische Rechtsgeschichte”</b> (Roman Legal History)</p>	<p>Law is a unique cultural achievement of the Romans; it has influenced the European law and the European culture in a way that cannot be overrated. Subject of the lecture is the development of the Roman law in more than 1000 years from the Law of the Twelve Tables (500 B.C.) to the Corpus Iuris Civilis of the Emperor Justinian (600 A.C.). Together we will track the development of the Roman legal system at large and investigate specific principles (for example the law of tort) based on legal sources, institutions and jurists. Knowledge of the Latin language is not necessary as translations of the legal sources are provided. (either in summer term or winter term)</p>	2	4	✓	✓
<p><b>“Römisches Privatrecht”</b> (Roman Private Law)</p>	<p>The lecture of Roman Private law is an advanced lecture for all specializing students. In contrast to the elementary lecture of Roman legal history, it will focus only on substantive Roman Private law. Highlights are the Roman law of obligations and select property law issues. Therefore, the lecture gives a useful insight into legal institutes that are still relevant today, for example contracts and errors, agency without authorization, the law of tort and unjust enrichments. Knowledge of the Latin language is not necessary as translated sources will be provided. Useful but not mandatory is the attendance of the elementary lecture. (either in summer term or winter term)</p>	2	4		✓
<p><b>“Grundzüge der Rechtsphilosophie”</b> (Fundamentals of Philosophy of Law)</p>	<p>This lecture is concerned with normative, evaluative, and otherwise prescriptive questions about the law. Basic questions about law and legal systems are discussed, such as "what is law?", "what are the criteria for legal validity?".</p>	2	4	✓	✓
<p><b>“Grundzüge der Rechtssoziologie”</b> (Fundamentals of Sociology of Law)</p>	<p>The relationship between law and society was sociologically explored in the seminal works of both <i>Max Weber</i> and <i>Émile Durkheim</i>. The topic of this lecture is an interdisciplinary approach within legal studies. Through empirical analysis not only law itself but also social components of structural frameworks steering human behavior will be portrayed to the students.</p>	2	4		✓
<p><b>“Grundzüge der Rechtstheorie und Methodenlehre”</b> (Fundamentals of Legal Theory and Methodology)</p>	<p>This lecture is devoted to different approaches of legal theory and its scientific methods. By an empirical approach, impacts of law on society and human behavior are discussed with the students. In an analytical approach, legal language and terminology will be portrayed. Traditionally, also the basis of validity of legal rules is examined.</p>	2	4	✓	
<p><b>“Einführung in die Rechtsvergleichung”</b> (Introduction to Comparative Law)</p>	<p>Students will learn that comparative law possesses two facets: compiling methods of comparing law systems (methodology) on the one hand and describing and comparing foreign law itself on the other. The latter can be summarized as a description of the historical background, the characteristic way of thought, the different institutions, the recognized sources of law, and the dominant ideology of foreign law (systems).</p>	2	4		✓

<b>„Ökonomische Analyse des Rechts“</b>		2	4		✓
<b>“Kriminologie und Kriminalsoziologie”</b> (Criminology and Criminal Sociology)	This lecture deals with causes and phenotypes of crime and (juvenile) delinquency. Reference points are the nature, extent, management, causes, control, consequences, and prevention of criminal behavior, both on individual and social levels.	2	4	✓	✓
<b>„Vom römischen zum europäischen Privatrecht“</b>	Subject of the lecture is the development of the common law since the reception of Roman law: from the Middle Ages to the national codifications and the current efforts for an academic harmonization of the European private law. Based on legal institutes and sources, we will observe how jurists have furthered the common European legal heritage, which is the original Roman law and the novel Canon law together with the ideas of popular and natural law. The lecture wants to show the similarities of the European legal systems on the one hand and the points of departure in national developments on the other hand, and therewith wants to draw a full historic picture of the current European private law. (either in summer term or winter term)	2	4		
<b>“Strafrechtsgeschichte”</b>	The history of criminal law is an advanced lecture for all specializing students. Subject of the lecture is the history of substantive criminal law, but also the criminal prosecution and enforcement. Legal sources are statutes, judicial decisions and additionally philosophic approaches, for example Kant's, Feuerbach's and Liszt's theories of criminal justice, which are still of high importance for the appreciation of modern law. The lecture begins with the Germanic-Franconian period and ends with the 20th century. At times, the lecture is supplemented with film screenings. Prior knowledge of elementary legal historic lectures is useful.	2	4		
<b>„Geschichte der Rechtsdurchsetzung“</b>	The history of law enforcement is an advanced lecture for all specializing students. The lecture will focus on reading sources and on the following discussions as the number of attending students is usually small. Contents are determined by questions about the constitutions of the courts and their procedural law. The civil process is exemplary. The development from the feud to the state's monopoly of enforcement will be drawn with pictures of the continuously changing work of courts and lawyers. The subject is closely linked with Prof. Dr. Oestmann's main scholarly interests. The attending students can choose between a written exam or a paper.	2	4		

(\* ) This list contains a selection of law courses from which you can chose for the purpose of your learning agreement. This information is supplied without liability. Detailed specifications of lectures (content, number of credits, appointed semester, etc.) may be subject to change. Please check <http://www.jura.uni-muenster.de/vk> regularly for further courses, detailed information and current changes.

(\*\* ) The ECTS-credits listed above are awarded to incoming students (guest students) exclusively in order to recognize the additional workload of a German-taught class for non-native speakers. Full degree students of our faculty receive fewer credits for the same classes.