

Liverpool John Moores University

Title: Law of the Single Market of the EU
Status: Definitive
Code: **4304LAWPL** (128384)
Version Start Date: 01-08-2021

Owning School/Faculty: Law
Teaching School/Faculty: Law

Team	Leader
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Academic Level: FHEQ4 **Credit Value:** 20 **Total Delivered Hours:** 40
Total Learning Hours: 200 **Private Study:** 160

Delivery Options

Course typically offered: Semester 2

Component	Contact Hours
Lecture	22
Seminar	11
Tutorial	7

Grading Basis: 40 %

Assessment Details

Category	Short Description	Description	Weighting (%)	Exam Duration
Essay	Essay	2000 words essay	50	
Report	Report	2000 words	50	

Aims

To convey a basic understanding of the EU, its history, functioning and responsibilities.

To convey and understanding of the fundamental doctrines of EU Law To develop an

appreciation of the nature of the EU Legal Order.
To demonstrate how EU confers rights on citizens.
To convey an understanding of the fundamental freedoms protected by the Single Market.
To convey a basic understanding of the "Four Freedoms" of the single market.

Learning Outcomes

After completing the module the student should be able to:

- 1 Discuss the roles of the EU Institutions in making and developing law.
- 2 Critique the constitutional the structure of the EU edifice.
- 3 Review the significance and application of EU legal principles.
- 4 Consider the application of EU legal principles.
- 5 Consider the scope of application of the freedoms of the single market.

Learning Outcomes of Assessments

The assessment item list is assessed via the learning outcomes listed:

Essay	1	2	3	4	5
Report	1	2	3	4	5

Outline Syllabus

The EU Legal Order
The institutions of the EU
Democracy
Supremacy of EU Law
Fundamental Rights
Direct Effect
State Liability
Judicial Review
Preliminary Ruling Process
Free movement of people
Free movement of goods

Learning Activities

Lectures and seminars

Notes

The European Union is a unique polity, the like of which has never been seen before or since its creation. Through the transfer of powers from the national governments of Member States to the institutions of the Union, a 'new legal order of international

law' was created which established the principle of EU law primacy over national legislation in areas of EU competence (e.g. agriculture and fisheries, internal market, Page 3 of 3 customs union, environment, transport, competition rules, etc.). In other words, Member States have accepted to come under the legal jurisdiction of the EU, its institutions and legislation in areas of transferred competence.