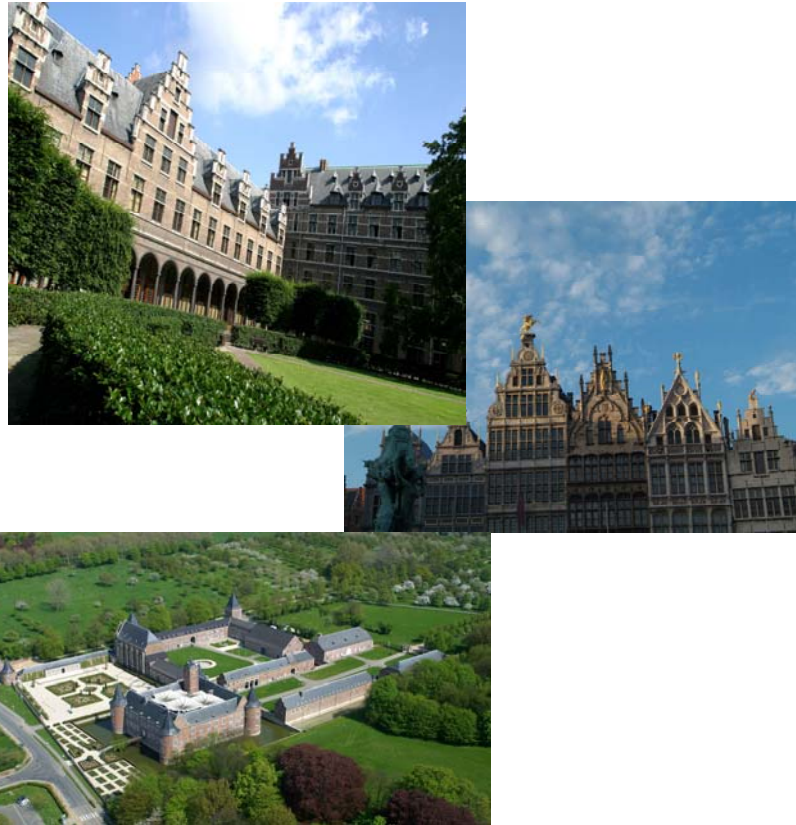




INTERNATIONAL SUMMER SCHOOL Erasmus 'Intensive Programme'



DEMOCRACY, INCLUSION and ACTIVE CITIZENSHIP (DIAC)
CONTESTING DEMOCRACY

July 6-17th 2009
University of ANTWERP
Faculty of Law

www.undiac.eu

www.utrecht-network.org

Academic Committee:

Koen De Feyter - University of Antwerpen
Gerrit Dielissen- University of Utrecht
Jan Ifversen - University of Aarhus
Rory O'Connell - University of Belfast
Rebecca Pates - University of Leipzig
George Poede - Iasi University
Jernej Pikalo - University of Ljubljana
Bruno Riccio - University of Bologna

Local Organizing Committee:

Mieke Briels, University of Antwerp, Faculty of Law
Patricia De Clopper, University of Antwerp, International Relations Office
Koen De Feyter, University of Antwerp, Faculty of Law

Contact details at University of Antwerp

Fax: +32 (0)3 275 59 83 (Law Faculty)

Tel: +32 (0)3 275 58 57 (on urgent matters only - M.Briels)

For further information on the 2009 School, please contact:

On academic issues: Prof. Koen De Feyter at koen.defeyter@ua.ac.be

On organizational issues: Ms. Mieke Briels, mieke.briels@ua.ac.be or

Ms. Patricia De Clopper at patricia.declopper@ua.ac.be

Utrecht Network Task Force Summer School

Katja Cerjak - University of Ljubljana
Patricia De Clopper - University of Antwerp
Gianni Galloni- University of Bologna
Alain Higgins - University of Lille-USTL
Sabine Pendl–University of Graz
Svend Poller - University of Leipzig

Dear Student,

We invite you to attend the

International Summer School (Intensive Programme)
Democracy, Inclusion and Active Citizenship (UNDIAC)

'CONTESTING DEMOCRACY'

which will be held in Belgium from 6th to 17th July 2009

The summer school is a joint initiative of the member universities of the Utrecht Network. This year the school takes place both at the university of Antwerp city campus, right in the city centre of Antwerp, and during the second week, in the beautiful Landcommandery Alden Biesen (province of Limburg).

The School deals with the issue of Democracy, Inclusion and Active Citizenship in an intensive and interactive way. The academic staff comes from all over Europe, making the summer school a truly international and multidisciplinary experience.

The aim is to bring together 30 to 50 well-motivated, advanced undergraduate students with at least two years of academic experience from member and associated universities, regardless of their study background, having interest to get acquainted with the issue in a multidisciplinary approach. The school will provide knowledge, insight and tools for further study in the field.

In this brochure you will find information on the programme and practical details about your stay, on the University of Antwerp, the faculty of Law and the Utrecht Network.

If you have additional questions do not hesitate to contact the international relations office of your university. We expect you to turn in your application to the international office of your university

DEADLINE FOR APPLICATION: April 27st 2009.

On behalf of the **DIAC Academic Committee,**
2009 School Director,
Prof. Koen DE FEYTER
Faculty of Law, University of Antwerp

Introduction

The Summer School is supported by a European Union grant under the Lifelong Learning Programme as an Erasmus Intensive Programme, for the 2007-2009 period. The general theme of the Intensive Programme is “Democracy, Inclusion and Active Citizenship”.

In 2007 the School was hosted by the University of Bologna, in the village of Ripatransone, and the specific theme was Democracy and Civil Society. In 2008, Queen’s University Belfast hosted the School in the capital city of Northern Ireland on the issue of Minorities and Participation.

Last year, the British Council that acts as the UK Erasmus National Agency, engaged in an independent evaluation of the School. After meeting with the students, the agency found:

“ The kaleidoscope of views provided by the students reinforced our view that in a range of ways this programme exemplifies best practice and that the recognition of the importance of the social interaction of the students formed a key element in the cultural and academic experience, which was both welcomed by the students and evidently widened their understanding of the topics of the programme”.

After meeting with the staff, the agency concluded that:

“We were impressed by the range of disciplines represented by the academic staff, their interest and enthusiasm in the programme and innovative approaches which they have taken to aspects of the teaching and learning throughout the programme. A particular comment which we noted was that, in general, academics participating had not had previous experience of team teaching and found this an enriching and exhilarating experience”.

It is the firm intention of the Academic Committee to maintain similar high standards for the 2009 School.

Theme of the 2009 School: ‘Contesting Democracy’

In a post 9/11 world, democracies have increasingly felt the need to defend themselves against forces perceived as undemocratic. The “enemies” range from Islamic fundamentalists (in- and outside of the West) to right- and left-wing extremists, and from separatist 'guerrillas' to 'rogue states'. Retaliation has taken different forms: it includes the war on terrorism that has taken European troops to battlefields in Afghanistan and Iraq, but also affects European democracies internally. Fourteen EU States sanctioned Austria for including an extreme right party in its government, and various EU states still face opposition from violent or non-violent separatist groups within their own countries.

The main theme of the School is: how can a democracy defend itself against those that are perceived as challenging democracy without losing its democratic character?

Teaching Blocks

The main theme will be developed in six teaching blocks, each taught by a team of lecturers including at least one member of the Academic Committee.

1. Democratic and non-democratic regimes, by Jan Iversen (Aarhus) and Rebecca Pates (Leipzig)

French and American revolutionaries were the first to introduce modern, democratic regimes at the end of the 18th century. The American Revolution established a regime based on political equality (for white males), representation, constitutionalism and rights. The French Revolution of 1789 followed suit and added popular sovereignty, human rights and patriotism, although with less success. By the beginning of the 19th century, the democratic model manifestly challenged older, non-democratic regimes. At the end of the century, many states in Europe became infused with smaller or larger doses of democracy. After World War I, democracy was about to become the norm in Western Europe, but was soon challenged by a variety of non-democratic movements, of which the modern totalitarian movements expressed in communist or fascist ideologies were the most powerful. The first half of the twentieth century is often viewed as the deadly struggle between democracy and dictatorship. After World War II, democracy established itself solidly in Western Europe (including Spain and Portugal in the 1970s). With the breakdown of the communist regimes in Eastern Europe in 1989, many peoples thought that an end had been reached because no viable alternatives could any longer be perceived. But were they right? In this workshop we will look at the parallel histories of democratic and non-democratic regimes in the 19th and 20th century. Our main purpose is to find out what threatens democracy, and why these threats emerge.

2. Mapping non-democratic movements

by Jernej Pikalo (Ljubljana) and Andrej Findor (Bratislava) (t.b.c.)

At the end of the Cold War it seemed two powerful political trends of the last two centuries reached their peaks: re-ordering of the political space from various forms to nearly universal form of nation-state and the replacement of all pre-modern and non-democratic forms of government (monarchies, oligarchies, theocracies, military dictatorships, Communist regimes, etc) with liberal democracy. The end of history was proclaimed as no viable alternatives to liberal democracy were apparently in sight. Democracy was the mantra of the time. Since then there has been a significant increase of non-democratic movements in Western democracies. Non-democratic political systems still exist. They are diverse and varied.

The aim of the teaching block will be to map pre-modern, modern and novel theoretical approaches to non-democratic movements. Rich genealogies of approaches will be presented; conceptual differences of standard and new approaches will be addressed together with practical applications; conceptual histories will be analyzed; links will be established between historical contexts and political solutions.

3. Ideology: ethno-nationalisms & new racisms

by Bruno Riccio (Bologna) and t.b.a.

Although all European democracies are multicultural, we witness the revival and spread of an ethno-racial conception of their societies that could account for all the exclusionary practices suffered by migrants and their families. These become the focus of aggressive political campaigns from the right treating them as criminals. The situation of the residents belonging to ethnic minorities of immigrant origin (some of whom may be citizens of the second and third generation) has been badly affected by these anxieties.

Furthermore, contemporary racisms seem to conflate different kinds of stigmatization in legitimizing social exclusion. For instance, culture and cultural difference is increasingly politicized in all countries of immigration and the opposition to foreigners is cast in terms of themes such as law and order and defence of local economic interests. In this way popular hostility to migrants is depicted as the natural response of people protecting their territories. These topics will be discussed by referring to some national case.

4. Analyzing support for non-democratic movements

by Gerrit Dielissen, Anca Minescu and Marcel Lubbers (Utrecht)

Can the opposing ideologies and practices of communism and fascism be considered as classical examples of non-democratic movements, contemporary examples of political movements that find themselves in an uneasy relationship with liberal democracies can be found in the various shapes in which cultural protectionism manifest it selves. Two different but related examples of present day cultural protectionism will be discussed in our introduction and workshops. They are 1) understanding extreme right wing voting in

Europe, and 2) the search for ethno-national self-determination which may lead to separatism or the breaking up of nation-states.

During the 1990s, the working class has become the core clientele of right-wing populist parties in Europe. Based on data from the European Social Survey three different sets of explanations for this phenomenon are presented: (1) hypotheses stressing economic determinants, that is, the fear of wage pressure and competition over welfare benefits; (2) hypotheses emphasizing cultural determinants, that is, the perception of e.g. immigration as a threat to national identity; and (3) hypotheses focusing on social alienation, that is, dissatisfaction with the way the country's democracy works and non-integration into intermediary networks (e.g. trade unions). Research findings suggest that questions of community and identity are clearly more important than economic grievances. Hence the electoral success of right-wing populist parties seems primarily due to cultural protectionism: the defence of national identity against outsiders. In countries like Belgium, France, and Norway, cultural protectionism is complemented by deep-seated discontent with the way the countries' democracies work.

One way of analyzing support for separatism can interpret it as a threat to the stability of a nation state and its territorial integrity - hence as a "non-democratic" movement. However, if one defines separatism as a pursuit of ethno-national self-determination, and a search for the "original homeland"... then, separatism can also be understood as a legitimate channel to "restore" ethnic privileges. Historical and contemporary examples of this phenomenon can be found in contemporary Russia and of course in the classic examples of Scotland, Quebec and the Basque country.

5. Curtailment of rights in defence of democracy

by Rory O'Connell (Belfast) and Katerina Novotna (Brno)

This module focuses on the vexed question of how Human Rights Law responds to political movements that may be variously characterized as illiberal, undemocratic, anti-constitutional or opposed to a fundamental feature of the state. These movements come in many different guises: groups associated with paramilitary organizations, religious fundamentalist parties, extreme right wing and anti-immigrant parties, separatist parties. They invoke political rights and classic liberal rights of free expression and free assembly. States have taken different measures to deal with such movements, including restrictions on political expression in the UK and Ireland, party proscription in Germany and Turkey, and even a military coup d'état in Algeria. Other states adopt a position that free expression requires the state to be "neutral" as between different viewpoints, and even extremist speech and political activity is permitted provided public order is not directly threatened. We will commence with a lecture introducing the themes. We will discuss some of the "historical" approaches to this problem during the Inter War and Cold War years. We will then introduce the standards developed in human rights law, with a special focus on the European Convention on Human Rights. The Workshops will then examine two examples of this issue in more depth. Workshop 1 will study the party dissolution cases from the European Court of Human Rights. Workshop 2 will discuss cases where

extremist groups have invoked the rights to free expression and assembly to engage in provocative behaviour and incite hatred.

6. The global divide

by Georges Poede (Iasi) and t.b.a.

In its 2000 report *Global Trends, 2015*, the US Central Intelligence Agency predicted that the road to globalisation:” will be rocky, marked by chronic financial volatility and a widening economic divide. Regions, countries, and groups feeling left behind will face deepening economic stagnation, political instability, and cultural alienation. They will foster political, ethnic, ideological, and religious extremism, along with the violence that often accompanies it”.

This teaching block will deal with the issue of whether globalisation dampens extremism across the globe by promoting economic development, or whether, in contrast, globalisation generates conditions that are conducive to the emergence of extremist movements, instability and conflict, and affects the capacity of States to face extremism.

A Dialogue with Local Actors, coordinated by Koen De Feyter (Antwerp)

Since its previous edition, the School also contains a dialogue with local actors. The organisation of the dialogue with local actors is primarily the responsibility of the hosting university.

At the 2006 elections the Vlaams Belang/VLOT political party gained 20 seats in the Antwerp City Council. This makes it the second largest political party in the city. Other parties include the socialists (22 seats), the Christian-democrats/Flemish nationalists (6 seats), the liberals (5 seats) and the greens (2 seats). None of the other political parties wishes to govern with the Vlaams Belang, a party that they consider does not reflect European values. In Flemish politics generally, this ‘cordon sanitaire’ (literally: a quarantine line designed to contain the spreading of a dangerous ideology) has held since the late 1980s when the Vlaams Blok (the predecessor party of the Vlaams Belang) started making significant political gains in the whole of Flanders. Nevertheless, the validity of the cordon sanitaire has been questioned; critics call it undemocratic.

The school will not deal with the ‘cordon sanitaire’ issue only, but also with how the city engages with other groups that may not share European values, but are part of Antwerp’s multicultural society. An interaction will take place between the School community and relevant local actors, and an effort will be made to ensure close cooperation on these sensitive issues with the city authorities.

There will be three afternoon sessions each dealing with the local dimension of a specific theme:

- Including the Far Right in Government;
- Democracy, Islam, and Migrant Organisations;
- Cultural policy in a diverse society.

Panel participants will include local politicians, representatives from minority organisations, and cultural institutions.

Group Exercise

During the retreat part of the Summer School, participants will be invited to engage in an exercise aiming at putting into practice the ideas dealt with in the various teaching blocks.

Structure of the sessions

The programme consists of lectures, workshops/seminars and readings. In order to prepare the final essay, tutorials and independent study sessions are organized in the afternoon as well

The structure of the sessions is aimed at providing a strong multidisciplinary perspective on the theme of the school. Each day is characterized by lectures and workshops in six teaching blocks. Each teaching block combines plenary and small group sessions. Plenary sessions include presentations made by a panel of lecturers. The chair introduces the theme of the session providing a broad overview. This is followed by specific presentations from the other panel members according to their expertise. In a following session each lecturer chairs a workshop in which some of the issues discussed are deepened.

Students have to attend one of the parallel workshops offered every day. After each introductory session students sign up for the workshop of their choice. Additionally it is a tradition of the school to offer students the opportunity to further discuss the issues treated with the academic staff in a more informal way.

Some reading material as a preparation for a successful attendance will be made available at the summer school's website www.undiac.eu. Some sessions require preliminary reading. On this website is also available: the application form and the final course schedule.

Students who wish to obtain recognition of 5 ECTS credits worth of work are required to write an essay related to one or more topics tackled in the lessons of the summer school. To obtain these credits the essay should be of minimum of 5.000 words.

Provisional Timetable

First week: 6-10 July 2009 in Antwerp at the University Campus

MON 6	TUES 7	WEDN 8	THURS 9	FRI 10
Opening: Official Welcome Inaugural Address Participant Presentations	Theme 1 Workshop	Theme 2 Mapping non- democratic movements Plenary	Theme 2 Workshop	Theme 3 Workshop
Theme 1: Democratic and non-democratic political regimes Plenary	<i>A Dialogue with Local Actors (1)</i>	<i>A Dialogue with Local Actors (2)</i>	Theme 3: Ideologies Plenary	<i>A Dialogue with Local Actors (3)</i>

Weekend:

Saturday: free in Antwerp

Sunday: Move to Bilzen, and excursion

Second Week: 13-16 July in Bilzen, at Alden Biesen Castle; 17 July in Antwerp

MON 13	TUES 14	WEDN 15	THURS 16	FRI 17
Theme 4: Analysing support for non- democratic movements Plenary	Theme 4: Workshop	Theme 6: The International Context: The Global Divide Plenary	Theme 6: Workshop	[transport to Antwerp]
Theme 5: Curtailing Rights in Defence of Democracy Plenary	Group Exercise (1)	Theme 5: Workshop	Group Exercise (2)	Group Exercise (3) Closing Address Graduation Ceremony

In principle, morning sessions are from 9:30 to 12:30h.; afternoon sessions are generally from 14:00 tot 17:00h.

General information

Target group

A maximum of 50 students from the Utrecht Network partners (European and associated members from overseas) will be selected to participate in the summer school. The target group is advanced undergraduates, irrespective of their study background though some affinity with the subject is recommended. Student representatives or those having leading positions in student councils will have some priority. Major selection criteria include maturity, motivation and the potential benefits from the programme. Participants will be selected through an admission procedure, with decisions taken in May 2009.

Working language and language proficiency

The working language of the Summer school is English. In order to assure active participation of all students, a good command of English in all its aspects (spoken, written and comprehension) is a prerequisite.

Fees

No tuition fee is charged for participation in this Utrecht Network Summer School. The student participants must however contribute towards the cost of the programme. The contribution for the 13-day-residential stay including accommodation, full board, course materials, cultural programme and excursion amounts to 600 €¹. Utrecht Network member universities have been encouraged to contribute towards these costs by making an extra student grant available. Students are requested to contact the international relations office of their university in order to apply for this scholarship where possible.

Application procedure

Please complete the application form and send it in together with a short c.v. and a motivation letter to the international relations office of your university **before April 27st 2009**. Your university will assist the academic committee in profiling suitable applicants. After selection a confirmation letter will be sent to all students.

¹ Special fees apply for University of Antwerp students - please contact the International Relations office.

Venue

The summer school is set up as a residential seminar where students and teaching staff are living and working together.

The **first week** of the School will take place on the city campus of the **University of Antwerp**, situated in the historical city centre. The City Campus address is: Prinsstraat 13, 2000 Antwerpen, Belgium, + 32 3 220 44 12.

The **University of Antwerp** has about 11.000 students, which makes it the third largest university in Flanders (see www.ua.ac.be). Over 1.000 of these students comes from foreign countries. The University of Antwerp is a young and dynamic university with its roots going back to 1852. Founded in 2003, after the merger of the three former institutions RUCA, UFSIA and UIA, it offers high quality education and research and is committed to establishing strong relations with the regional, national and international communities.

The **Faculty of Law** offers a curriculum for students pursuing a Bachelor of Laws, Master of Law, Doctor of Laws (advanced), Master of Business Law or (advanced) Master of Tax Law degree. Foreign graduate students can enrol in the *International and European Legal Studies Programme* (IELSP). The faculty also offers courses taught in English to Erasmus and other exchange students. www.ua.ac.be/law. The faculty buildings are located in the centre of Antwerp, adjacent to the Humanities and Social Sciences libraries.

Approximately 1600 students are enrolled in one of these programmes. The faculty consists of 28 full time professors, 45 part time professors and more than 50 teaching and research assistants. Additionally the Faculty welcomes doctoral researchers and visiting scholars.

In terms of research, the University of Antwerp Legal School (UALS) assists, supports and profiles all research in the faculty of law. Research is structured in research groups. These include, among others, the Centre for Law and Cosmopolitan Values, the research group on Law and Development, and the research group on Law of the European Union. www.ua.ac.be/research.

During the **second week** the School will move to the **Landcommandery Alden Biesen**, which was built in the 17th century. The magnificent castle complex built by the Teutonic knights is currently a cultural centre of the Flemish community. It is a European centre, annex congress venue and a summer tourist attraction (see www.alden-biesen.be).

Alden Biesen is an impressive historical setting and beautifully restored. Nearly all the domain outside, including the church and the English park, is free to visit. To visit (part of) the moated castle and the French garden an entrance fee is required. In the moated castle a historical exhibition learns you more about the Teutonic Order of Knights and Alden

Biesen. You can also visit the authentically renovated apartment of the Grand Commander and the perfectly kept French garden, designed in 1991 to the example of Grand Commander Hendrik van Wassenaar which was laid out circa 1700. Alden Biesen is located close to Bilzen, province of Limburg.

Alden Biesen



Antwerp



Accommodation

During the first week students are accommodated in the hotel 'Scheldezicht', Sint Jansvliet 10-12, 2000 Antwerpen, tel + 32/(0)3 231 66 02, located in the heart of the city centre http://www.hotelscheldezicht.be/index_en.htm and at walking distance of the city campus. Students will share rooms (twin, triple, quadruple).

During the second week students stay at Alden Biesen congress centre sharing twin rooms.

Travel : How to get to Antwerp ?

The national airport in Brussels (Zaventem) is located at 45 kilometres from Antwerp. There is a direct coach service, the *SN Brussels Airlines ExpressBus*, to Antwerp (De Keyserlei - Antwerp Central Station). The bus runs every hour from 5h00 to 24h00, on Sundays from 7h00 to 24h00, and reaches the centre of Antwerp in about 45 min. Time schedule to the airport is 4h00 - 23h00, Sundays 6h00 - 23h00. A ticket costs € 10 and can be bought with the driver. The bus station is located on the ground floor below the arrival hall in the airport terminal. <http://www.airportexpress.be/>.

You can also take the train to Antwerp at the underground train station at the airport. During the day there are 4 trains per hour to Antwerp. You have to change at "Brussel-Noord" station. You can find the timetables at <http://www.b-rail.be/E/index.html>. The journey costs € 7 and takes about 1 hour.

Antwerp Central Station is situated in the centre, at about 10 minutes walking distance from the City campus, and at about 20 minutes walking distance from the Hotel. (see city map at <http://www.antwerpen.be/eCache/BEN/268.html>).

Brussels South Charleroi Airport (Ryanair)

If you fly with Ryanair, you will arrive at the airport of Brussels South, near Charleroi. Upon arrival you can buy a 'bulk' ticket for € 10,50 at the Ryanair desk. This ticket includes both bus and rail rides and enables you to go by public bus (line A) to the Charleroi train station. From Charleroi station, you take the direct train to Antwerp (through Brussels). It takes about 1,30 hour to reach Antwerp Central Station. You can find more information at: <http://www.charleroi-airport.com>.

Travel reimbursement

Students from the following universities **Aarhus, Belfast, Bologna, Brno, Cork, Graz, Iasi, Leipzig, Lille, Ljubljana, Lund, Reykjavik, Utrecht and Vilnius** will be partially reimbursed for their travel expenses (Erasmus Intensive Programme).

Antwerp

Antwerp, the largest city in Flanders, i.e. the northern part of Belgium, is a major seaport, the world’s leading centre for diamond trade, a hotspot for cutting-edge fashion and art, and a shopping capital. But most of all, it seldom fails to charm and surprise its visitors.

The history of the city of Antwerp is one of economic and cultural success over many centuries. The time of its greatest glory was the 16th century. Many remnants from those days can still be found in the historic city centre. The Museum Plantin Moretus, a unique 16th-century print shop and library, is a particularly wonderful and fascinating example. This Golden Age also boasts some of Antwerp’s best known painters: Rubens, Van Dyck, Jordaens and Teniers, whose works can be found in Antwerp’s museums and the city’s five monumental historic churches as the magnificent gothic Our Lady’s Cathedral.

Antwerp owes its very existence and prosperity to the River Scheldt. The port of Antwerp is the second largest in Europe, and in the top ten worldwide. The diamond trade is another major economic factor: within one square kilometre, near the Central Station, 80% of the world’s rough diamonds and 50% of the world’s polished diamonds are traded.

In recent decades, Antwerp has become a leading European trendsetter in the world of fashion. In the 1980s young Antwerp designers, graduates from the fashion department of the Royal Academy of Fine Arts, took London and Paris by storm. The movement they started is still going strong today, as one can easily tell from the many unique designers shops.

When tired after a day of studying, it’s easy to succumb to the many flavours Antwerp is famous for: great beer, wonderful food, delicious chocolate, and much more. The number and variety of bars, cafés and restaurants is seemingly endless.

With more than 33.000 students enrolled in higher education institutions and 120 training programmes, Antwerp is a vibrant student city as well.

Antwerp has it all: an attractive cultural offer, a charming historic city centre, a dazzling nightlife, hip neighbourhoods, outdoor cafés, and ... high quality education. Students who choose for Antwerp choose for diversity. This makes a great location for the DIAC summer school.

Utrecht Network

The Utrecht network is a group of 30 universities from almost all European countries, co-operating in the area of internationalisation in the broadest sense of the word. It belongs to the 5 large institutional networks operating on the European continent.

The members of the group are prominent and comprehensive Higher Education Institutions, which assume a cultural responsibility alongside their educational and research tasks.

The international activities of the Utrecht Network cover the entire range of internationalisation of higher education. The network has been very successful in the development of student mobility among its partners but assumed some responsibilities for the management of international projects as well.

The Utrecht Network is associated to the *Mid American Universities International (MAUI)* Consortium in the US and the *Australian European Network (AEN)* in Australia.

Utrecht Network partner universities

Antwerpen	Belgium	Universiteit Antwerpen
Arhus	Denmark	Aarhus Universitet
Basel	Switzerland	Universität Basel
Belfast	United Kingdom	The Queen's University Belfast
Bergen	Norway	Universitetet i Bergen
Bochum	Germany	Ruhruniversität Bochum
Bologna	Italy	Alma Mater Studiorum–Università di Bologna
Bratislava	Slovak Republik	Univerzita Komenského v Bratislave
Brno	Czech Republic	Masarykova Univerzita
Budapest	Hungary	Eötvös Loránd Tudományegyetem
Coimbra	Portugal	Universidade de Coimbra
Cork	Ireland	National University of Ireland - Cork
Graz	Austria	Karl-Franzens-Universität Graz
Helsinki	Finland	Helsingin Yliopisto
Hull	United Kingdom	The University of Hull
Iasi	Romania	Alexandru Ioan Cuza Universitatea
Krakow	Poland	Uniwersytet Jagiellonski Kraków
Leipzig	Germany	Universität Leipzig
Lille	France	Université des Sciences et Technologies de Lille
Ljubljana	Slovenia	Univerza v Ljubljani
Lund	Sweden	Lunds Universitet
Madrid	Spain	Universidad Complutense de Madrid
Msida	Malta	L-Università ta' Malta
Reykjavik	Iceland	Háskóli Íslands Reykjavík
Riga	Latvia	Latvijas Universitāte
Strasbourg	France	Universités Strasbourg (ULP/UMB/URS)
Tartu	Estonia	Tartu Ülikool
Thessaloniki	Greece	Aristotéleio Panepistimio Thessaloníkis
Utrecht	The Netherlands	Universiteit Utrecht/Hogeschool voor de Kunsten
Vilnius	Lithuania	Vilniaus Universitetas

The following Utrecht Network Universities are members of the current Intensive Programme: Aarhus University, University of Antwerp, Queen's University Belfast, University of Bologna, Masaryk University, National University of Ireland, Cork, University of Graz, University "Alexandru Ioan Cuza" Iasi, University of Leipzig, University of Lille I, University of Ljubljana, Lund University, National University of Iceland, Utrecht University, Vilnius University.

MAUI : Mid American Universities International

Baylor University
Iowa State University
Kansas State University
University of Kansas
University of Missouri- Columbia
University of Missouri-Kansas City
University of Missouri-Rolla
University of Missouri-St.Louis
University of Nebraska Kearney
University of Nebraska Lincoln
University of Nebraska Omaha
University of Oklahoma
Oklahoma State University
Southern Illinois University Carbondale
University of Texas at Austin

AEN: Australian European Network

Edith Cowan University
Deakin University
Griffith University
Macquarie University
University of Tasmania
University of Western Sydney
University of Wollongong

University of Antwerp
Faculty of Law
www.ua.ac.be
www.ua.ac.be/law