

FACULTY OF LAW  
UNIVERSITY OF LJUBLJANA



# WELCOME

The Ljubljana Faculty of Law, established in 1919, is one of the founding faculties of the University of Ljubljana and the largest law faculty in Slovenia. On 15 April 1920, the first dean of the Faculty, Professor Leonid Pitamic, marked the beginning of the Faculty's teaching and research activities with an inaugural lecture entitled *Law and Revolution*, emphasising that "we can neither make, share nor find justice, if there is no justice within ourselves".

Ever since, the Faculty has offered its students an intellectually exciting learning environment with high academic standards at undergraduate and postgraduate levels, promoting both legal knowledge and critical thought. We are very proud of our motto *The Tradition of Excellence*.

Through the years, the Faculty of Law remained committed to its mission to provide its students with the best possible legal education so as to prepare them for all the traditional legal professions. Today, it is not only the oldest but also – by any measure – the best law faculty in Slovenia. Located in a renovated building complex at the very centre of the city of Ljubljana, the Faculty boasts a large teaching staff working in nine departments, six associated research institutes and the richest law library in the region.

In addition to educating excellent legal experts, the Faculty of Law is committed to the development of legal science and law in Slovenia. Its staff and students are engaged in legislative and social processes, namely in the following ways: through research and practical work within the institutes operating at the Faculty or in one way or another associated with it, through participation in legislative drafting, where with an in-depth and extensive knowledge of specific fields they endeavour to ensure expert formation of legal texts, through participation in expert meetings aimed at training professionals from various fields and exchange of views (cooperation with the Slovenian Judicial Training Centre, the Bar Association and the Chamber of Notaries) through commenting and clarifying legal issues in mass media.

We also nurture our international prestige and reputation. This is shown not only in the European, comparative, and international focus embodied in our study programmes, but also in the high mobility of our students and teaching staff, frequent visiting lecturers and other distinguished guests, successful participation in international student competitions, and a growing portfolio of international conferences and similar events taking place at the Faculty.

This booklet contains information on the history and current work of the Ljubljana Faculty of Law. We hope that it will satisfy your curiosity and encourage you to visit us.

Professor Grega Strban, Dean





## Faculty Administration



**Dean**  
Prof. Grega Strban



**Vice Dean for Academic Affairs**  
Assoc. Prof. Jerca Kramberger Škerl



**Vice Dean for Economic Affairs**  
Assoc. Prof. Primož Gorkič



**Vice Dean for Quality Assurance**  
Assoc. Prof. Katja Filipčič



**Secretary General**  
Boštjan Koritnik

## Departments

- Department of Civil Law
- Department of Labour Law and Social Security Law
- Department of Criminal Law
- Department of International Law
- Department of Legal and Economic Science
- Department of Legal Theory and Sociology of Law
- Department of Legal History
- Department of Administrative Law
- Department of Constitutional Law





# STUDY PROGRAMMES

The Faculty aims to provide its students with the mastery of individual legal areas as well as the overall structure of the legal system, and to equip them with the methods of legal analysis and reasoning enabling them to tackle practical legal problems. It also strives to foster their broader intellectual development and critical thinking, reflecting and reassessing the fundamental values of the legal system.

The Ljubljana Faculty of Law offers three cycles of legal education: a four-year bachelor's programme, a one-year master's degree programme, and a four-year doctoral programme.



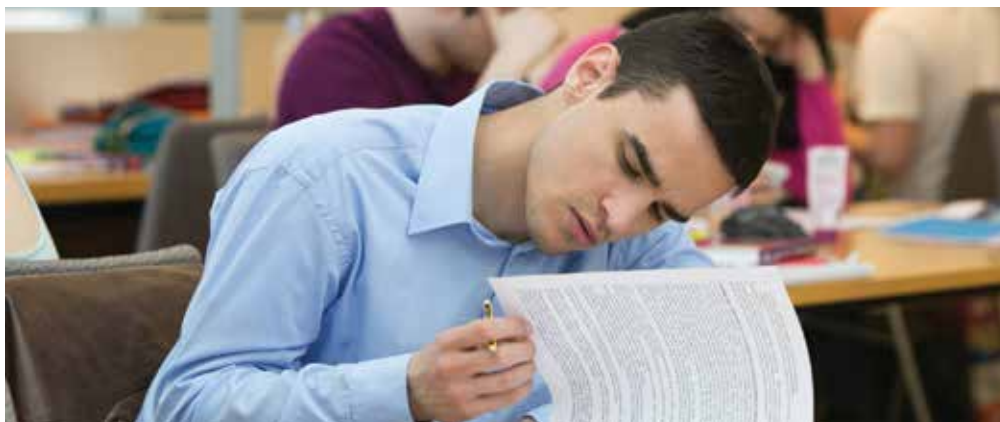


### 1<sup>st</sup> Cycle: Bachelor's Programme

The first-cycle study programme lasts four years and comprises 240 ECTS.

Students who fulfil all the obligations required by the study programme receive the professional title *diplomirani pravnik (UN)* or *diplomirana pravica (UN)* (law graduate).

The basic goal of the first-cycle university study programme in Law is to form the professional profile of an expert who will be able to work independently in any legal profession that does not require taking the State Bar Examination. Typical jobs for the profile of a graduate of the first-cycle university study programme in Law are those in companies and other business organisations, at lower positions in public administration, including the possibility to conduct administrative proceedings, as paralegals, notary's clerks, etc.



### 2<sup>nd</sup> Cycle: Master's Programme

The second-cycle study programme lasts one year and comprises 60 ECTS.

Students who fulfil all of the obligations required by the study programme receive the professional title *magister prava* or *magistrica prava* (Master of Law).

The master's study programme in Law is a continuation of the first-cycle programme and only the completion of both cycles satisfies the requirements for taking the State Bar Examination as well as assuming the more demanding traditional legal professions. The master's programme allows students to decide between the following specialisation modules:

- Law (general module)
- Commercial Law
- Public Law
- International Law

### 3<sup>rd</sup> Cycle: Doctoral Programme

The third-cycle study programme lasts four years and comprises 240 ECTS.

By completing the third-cycle study programme in Law, students acquire the academic title *doktor znanosti* or *doktorica znanosti* (Doctor of Science). The doctoral degrees are conferred on students at a special doctoral promotion by the Rector of the University of Ljubljana.

Doctoral study is the pinnacle of legal education and is intended for the most competent and accomplished students. The doctoral programme is designed as a comprehensive programme, in the framework of which each student selects one of the following modules (orientations):

- Civil Law
- Labour Law and Social Security Law
- Economic Analysis of Law
- European Law
- Commercial Law
- Criminal Law
- Criminology
- International Law
- Legal History
- Roman Law
- Theory of the State and Law
- Administrative Law
- Constitutional Law





# LIBRARY

## The history



The Faculty Council founded the Library of the Faculty of Law in 1920 upon the initiative of Professor Gregor Krek who also became the first academic head of the library. It was conceived as a research library for professors but soon opened its doors to students and the professional public.

For a long time, the library had had to contend with a constant lack of space, staff, and funding. Over the years, the collection was enriched through book donations, which in certain periods of its existence represented more than half of all new acquisitions.

## Library today

Today, the Faculty of Law library is a modern university library, open to the public and part of the University of Ljubljana library system. It caters to students and professors of the Faculty of Law, as well as all external users. The entire library collection encompasses around 140.000 volumes from all branches of law and related fields. In addition, the library is subscribed to numerous foreign and local law journals in printed and electronic forms. The entire collection is also recorded in the electronic catalogue.

The library boasts a large and well-lit reading area able to accommodate 200 readers. It provides modern IT facilities with access to a number of online information sources. Moreover, the library also provides interlibrary loan services and cooperates to that effect with many institutions at home and abroad. It also organises various lectures, workshops, and seminars in the fields of legal research and writing. Due to its extensive collection of books, journals, online information sources and activities, the library is able to successfully fulfill its mission of serving as a house of learning.







# MILESTONES

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1810

In 1810, the French administration of the Illyrian Provinces established in Ljubljana, the capital of the Provinces, a complete university (*Écoles Centrales*) with the right to grant degrees and academic titles. Besides law, the subjects taught at this University also included rhetoric, metaphysics, architecture, mathematics and mechanics, physics, chemistry and pharmacology, biology and botany, and medicine. The *Écoles Centrales* in Ljubljana functioned only until the departure of the French (1813) when the authorities restored previous lyceum educational system.

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1848

During the March revolution of 1848 Slovenian intellectuals in Vienna drafted the so-called Programme of the United Slovenia (*Program zedinjene Slovenije*). It included a request to allow the use of Slovenian language in public administration, justice system, and education. Various associations of Slovenian intellectuals also demanded the establishment of a Slovenian university.

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1849

In March 1849, Anton Mažgón began giving a series of public lectures in civil and criminal law in Slovenian language in Ljubljana. After his death, the lectures in Slovenian were transferred to Graz (Gradec) where they had been given by Joseph Krajnc.

This time also marked the beginning of publishing the Official Gazette in all the languages of the Monarchy, i.e. also in Slovenian, thus intensifying the need for a scientific elaboration of the Slovenian legal terminology and strengthening the calls for legal education in Slovenian. This claim was often repeated by Slovenian practicing lawyers struggling for the realisation of language rights guaranteed by the Constitution. Their idea to set up a Slovenian faculty of law intensified towards the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

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1862

The journal *Slovenski pravnik* (Slovenian Jurist) was first published in 1862 (the publisher was J. R. Razlag, PhD). After some initial difficulties, it began to be published





regularly from 1889 onwards by the Association of Slovenian lawyers, established in 1888. The journal intensified and co-ordinated the efforts for the establishment of a Slovenian university. The moving force behind these efforts was the attorney Danilo Majaron. In some of his articles, he explained why the legal profession could not survive without legal science, essential for the creation of modern legal terminology.

To accelerate the process, the Mayor of Ljubljana Ivan Hribar procured at the Ministry of Education a number of grants for future professors at the envisioned Slovenian university. With the help of the grants, six professors of the future Faculty of Law spent some time at prestigious universities abroad, preparing themselves for their academic careers.

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## 1919

In 1919, the Slovenian university was founded in Ljubljana by a special Law. The University comprised five faculties: the Technical Faculty, the Faculty of Law, the Faculty of Theology, the Faculty of Arts and the Faculty of Medicine. Already in August 1919, the first four Professors of the Faculty of Law were nominated: Ivan Žolger, Professor at the University of Vienna, Leonid Pitamic, Professor at the University of Czernowitz (Chernivtsi), Bogumil Vošnjak, Associate Professor at the University of Zagreb, and Ivan Žmavc, the Librarian of the University of Prague who did not accept the nomination. The first session of the Faculty Council took place on 18 December 1919 in Paris where the first professors were taking part at the Peace Conference.

During the first ten years of its existence, 332 students graduated from the Faculty of Law and 93 earned a doctorate.

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## 1920

Upon its foundation, the Faculty began publishing a law journal *Žbornik znanstvenih razprav* (Journal of Legal Studies), in which its professors have ever since published results of their research.

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## 1945 – 1957

After the end of the Second World War, the Faculty resumed its normal work, although it had not ceased to function during the war. During the purges at the University immediately after the war and during the political turmoil following Yugoslavia's break with Stalin, as well as at the beginning of the 1950s, some professors of the Faculty were removed from their posts at the Faculty. The new political system also influenced the legal curriculum which saw several reforms. For a period of three academic years (1954/55 to 1956/57),

the Faculty of Law was even formally merged with the Faculty of Economics, established in 1946, to form a single Faculty of Law and Economics.

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## 1975 – 1980

During the time after the Second World War, the inner structure of the Faculty was reorganised several times. Its status was changed and it had acquired legal personality. Because of a number of laws aimed at reforming the higher education, the curriculum and the study programmes were often changed. The worst reforms were those of the 1970s and the 1980s, introduced by the Law on Higher Education of 1975, the so-called Law on Associated Labour of the same year and the so-called Law on Oriented Education of 1980.

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## 1991 – 1999

After Slovenia gained independence, it aimed to return higher education to normalcy by passing the Law on Higher Education in 1993.

Despite the politically motivated reforms during the Yugoslav period, the Faculty of Law succeeded in retaining a substantial part of its professional and scientific prestige and potential. It also succeeded in retaining regular contacts with the law faculties abroad and in sending its junior personnel to accomplish their postgraduate studies at renowned foreign universities. The Faculty also made a significant contribution – as an institution and through its individuals – to the (re) formation of the Republic of Slovenia's legal system.

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## 2000



The Faculty moved into a new building complex next to the Ljubljanica River, more precisely into two renovated buildings that once formed part of the *Ljudska pravica* Printing and Publishing House. Prior to 2000, the Faculty of Law was located in the former regional parliament building, which nowadays hosts the University Rectorate.

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## 2019 –

In the coming years, the faculty will continue to fulfil its mission as the pre-eminent national forum of legal education and research, and is specifically focusing on further needed reforms of legal education, endeavouring to form a unified 5-year study programme.





# STRENGTHS AND POTENTIALS

## Research and other activities

The Faculty of Law has established a number of research institutes, some of which acquired independent legal personality. They are all still closely connected to the Faculty and often directed by its professors. These institutes are: the Institute of Comparative Law, the Institute of Criminology, the Institute of Public Administration, the Institute of Labour, the Economics Institute of the Faculty of Law, and the Institute of International Law and International Relations.

Through its institutes and its professors, the Faculty of Law is strongly interconnected with universities and research institutes around the world. In the last few years, the Faculty has become increasingly active in joining transnational research consortia and answering international funding programmes, such as calls by the European Commission, financing international projects within the programmes Justice, Erasmus+, etc. A large number of the Faculty's academic and research staff are engaged in international research projects.

## Publishing



The Faculty of Law is known for its extensive publishing activities, organised in three distinct editions: LITTERA, SCRIPTA and MANET.

*Žbornik znanstvenih razprav* (the Journal of Legal Studies) is the second oldest and the most prestigious legal journal in Slovenia. The journal is published annually and offers its readers a selection of peer-reviewed articles. It is broadly recognised as a leading academic periodical in Slovenia and is highly appreciated among both academics and practicing lawyers. In its history, the journal has significantly influenced the development of the Slovenian legal system and its legal culture.

In 2004, the Slovenian Law Review began to be published in English, French, and German. It was the first Slovenian legal journal to publish articles in foreign languages. In the time of globalization, the Slovenian Law Review endeavoured to provide a direct channel of communication with the global legal audience. Simultaneously, it strived to disseminate the achievements of the Slovenian legal community. In 2015, Slovenian Law Review merged with the oldest Slovenian legal journal *Pravnik* (The Jurist), which started to publish articles in several foreign languages, and the Faculty of Law became its co-publisher together with the Association of the Slovenian Lawyer's Society.





# INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Both the University of Ljubljana and its Faculty of Law consider the further strengthening of international cooperation in education and continued close ties with partner institutions abroad to be some of the key strategic goals, so international cooperation very much forms part of the educational policy of the Faculty.

The Faculty currently has about 110 bilateral agreements within the Erasmus+ Programme, and 25 further inter-faculty agreements on international cooperation.





## Courses for international students (taught in English)

Civil Medical Law  
Comparative Family Law  
Diplomatic and Consular Law  
English Legal Terminology  
European Constitutional Law  
European Human Rights Law  
European Private Law  
Internal Market of the European Union  
International and European Social Security Law  
International Criminal Law  
International Humanitarian Law  
International Labour Law  
International Organizations  
Introduction to Discrimination Law  
Judicial Cooperation in Civil Matters  
Judicial Remedies in the EU  
Law of International Trade  
Law of the Sea  
Mergers, Acquisitions, and Corporate Restructurings  
Slovene Legal History  
Public Services in EU Law  
Roman Law

*\*Not all courses are open for enrolment every year.*



## STUDENT EXCHANGE PROGRAMMES

Our students enjoy a number of opportunities for students exchange – together with transferrable course credits – in the course of their studies.

The most familiar and popular exchange programme is Erasmus+, dedicated to international study and training mobility for students as well as to teaching and formative exchanges for academic and administrative staff. The number of students taking advantage of these programmes is constantly increasing. We are also receiving an increasing number of incoming students through other programmes of cooperation, in particular bilateral cooperation with partner institutions outside Europe (Brazil, China, Russia, etc.).

The incoming exchange students benefit from special courses offered in English, and foreign student tutors are active to provide additional support to them.



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### CONTACT INFORMATION FOR POTENTIAL AND INCOMING EXCHANGE STUDENTS

#### Website

[www.pf.uni-lj.si/en](http://www.pf.uni-lj.si/en)

#### Erasmus Coordinator

Asst. Prof. Luka Tičar  
T: +386 1 420 31 35  
E: [erasmus@pf.uni-lj.si](mailto:erasmus@pf.uni-lj.si)

#### International Relations Officer

Darja Rabzelj, MSc  
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# LIST OF PARTNER UNIVERSITIES





## International Forum

The most distinguished guest speakers from abroad are hosted within the framework of the International Forum, established in 1994. The public lectures and talks delivered in this lecture series present students with the cutting-edge developments in law and policy. Over the years, the speakers included a number of prominent professors, heads of states and governments, ministers, judges at highest international and national courts, ambassadors, and others.



## Moot court competitions

For many years, the Faculty has actively supported the participation of its students in international student competitions in simulated court and arbitral proceedings. These competitions serve both as a test of the Faculty's quality and as a most welcome window into the challenges of practical legal work for its students. Both as teams and as individuals, our students regularly place at the very top at these competitions.

## The list of the most frequently attended competitions

- Philip C. Jessup International Law Moot Court Competition
- The Annual Willem C. Vis International Commercial Arbitration Moot Court Competition
- Concours Européen des Droits de l'Homme René Cassin
- European Law Moot Court Competition
- ICC International Commercial Mediation Competition
- Central and East European Moot Court (CEEMC)

## Conferences, symposia, and other events

The Faculty of Law and its institutes organise a number of international and domestic conferences, such as: biannual international interdisciplinary scientific conferences Responsibility to Protect in Theory and Practice and Contemporary Challenges of International Environmental Law, the annual Civil Law Conference, the annual Public Law Conference, the annual Labour Law and Social Security Conference, the Model United Nations conferences – MUNLawS, etc.



## Other international activities

A number of the co-curricular and extra-curricular activities for the students also encompass an international dimension: summer schools conducted by visiting professors, some of the legal clinics (such as the Refugee and Asylum Legal Clinic operating in cooperation with UNHCR), a large number of organised study excursions to different destinations, etc. Some of these activities are organised in cooperation with the student organisations (such as ELSA) which are also very active at the Faculty and themselves conduct a number of international academic, training, and exchange activities.

## Alumni

In 2004, the Faculty of Law established an organisation for its graduates – Alumni. Besides organising different meetings, the organisation also organises round tables, has established a fund for supporting the best students, publishes a newsletter, etc.





# FACTS AND FIGURES

**Students:** 1,200

**Pedagogical and Research Staff:** 60

**Administrative Staff:** 20

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## Academic Calendar

Winter Semester:

Summer Semester:

Winter examination period:

Summer examination period:

Autumn examination period:

October to mid-January

mid-February to mid-May

second half of January

mid-May to the end of June

end of August to mid-September

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## Address

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