

The Value of International Academic Exchanges and Internationalisation

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One of the strengths of the SCCL is bringing people together, whether researchers, students, practitioners, judges or others with an interest in law, for discussions as to the current state of the law, the dissemination of research, and other topical issues. Many of these individuals are active outside of Sweden, bringing a wealth of knowledge and experience back into the SCCL. In the same vein, many of the researchers at the SCCL and Juridicum¹ go abroad, seeking knowledge, new contacts and new ideas. This chapter focuses on the value of international exchanges for academics and students at the SCCL and Juridicum within the broader context of internationalisation generally.

Ascribing a value to such exchanges is tricky, as there is both institutional and individual perspectives that need to be measured. For the individual (at least for this author), when sitting for example in the Bodleian Library viewing the Oxford spires, it is a very difficult, if not impossible task. Aesthetically, such a view is simply beautiful and soothes the soul, a value in itself. Historically, one feels the weight of time, imagining sharing this view with all those who have passed before. Academically, one is both inspired by those who have gone before and paved the way intellectually to new horizons, as

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¹ The structure of the Faculty of Law at Stockholm University, with its sole institution being the Department of Law, at times becomes complicated as issues concerning research historically have been taken up at the Faculty level, while issues concerning education have been taken up at the Department level. A reorganization is currently underway to simplify this structure, but for the purposes of this article, the Faculty and the Department have been conflated into simply "Juridicum" for both research and educational contexts.

well as somewhat intimidated by the same when regarding one's own humble work.

Such a variety of values can be found in most of the academic exchanges that the SCCL and Juridicum have, from awe to wonder to a sense of the privilege one has been given through the exchange. Institutionally, tracing the web of ties created by such exchanges is still yet another challenge. Consequently, this chapter will reflect the journey as to assessing the value of such international academic exchanges in a very broad sense, as well as the privileged position we have in such. The starting point naturally is in the scholarship on internationalisation, then the parameters set by SU and Juridicum's policies are presented, followed by the actual internationalisation activities of Juridicum and the SCCL.

1. The Scholarship Concerning Internationalisation and the Academy

The scholarship with respect to crossing borders for the sake of knowledge puts a start date at around 500 B.C. with the Greek Sophists.² The Sophists are a good place for us to start given their radicalism. They put teaching, and not ideology, as their primary objective, giving rise to their cutting across academic disciplines often as “polymaths”. A majority of Sophists were from the middle-class, cutting again across accepted structures, this time class, as often those who were of the middle class were teaching the elite. And lastly of interest for us today, the Sophists were harshly criticized for these two things and at times at great risk.³ Historically, the itinerant scholar has sought new knowledge, new students, or refuge from persecution.⁴ These fundamental motivations as to the internationalisation of the academy still resonate globally today.

² Victor Ehrenberg, *From Solon to Socrates: Greek History and Civilisation during the sixth and fifth centuries BC*, Routledge 2011, 270–271.

³ Though outside the topic of this chapter, attention needs to be drawn to the fact that in many parts of the world, thankfully not Sweden, scholars are at risk for the loss of academic freedom and freedom of speech, facing prosecution, imprisonment, loss of position and even violence, see for example, Scholars at Risk, Academic Freedom Monitoring Project, URL: <https://www.scholarsatrisk.org/academic-freedom-monitoring-project-index/>, accessed 1 February 2025.

⁴ Anthony Welch, *The peripatetic professor: the internationalisation of the academic profession*, 34 Higher Education, 1997, 323–345, 323.

Several definitions of internationalisation can be found in the academic literature, with that of Knight foundational: “The process of integrating an international, intercultural or global dimension into the purpose, functions or delivery of post-secondary education.”⁵ Knight also introduced the distinction between internationalisation at home or abroad, that now has an accepted usage.⁶ Knight’s definition was broadened in a 2015 EU report to:

[T]he intentional process of integrating an international, intercultural or global dimension into the purpose, functions and delivery of post-secondary education, *in order to enhance the quality of education and research for all students and staff, and to make a meaningful contribution to society* (Italics added).⁷

The 2015 report found that most national strategies, including in Europe, were predominantly focused on mobility, short-term and/or long-term economic gains, recruitment and/or training of talented students and scholars, and international reputation and visibility. The modification of Knight’s definition was motivated by that still greater efforts are “needed to incorporate these approaches into more comprehensive strategies, in which internationalisation of the curriculum and learning outcomes, as a means to enhance the quality of education and research, receive more attention.”⁸ This refined definition emphasizes the fact that internationalisation is an intentional process, not a passive experience, and underscores that internationalisation is not a goal in itself, but a means of enhancing quality and excellence of higher education and research.

This broadened definition was again modified by *Hawawini*:

A process whose ultimate goal should be to integrate the institution into the emerging global knowledge and learning network rather than integrate an international dimension into the existing institutional setting. The process should be outward-looking rather than inward-looking, emphasizing the institution’s capacity and ability to become an integral part of the world’s knowledge and

⁵ Jane Knight, *Internationalisation Remodeled: Definition, Approaches, and Rationales*, 8(1) *Journal of Studies in International Education*, Spring 2004, 5–31, 11.

⁶ *Ibid.* at 16.

⁷ Hans De Wit, Fiona Hunter, Laura Howard & Eva Egron-Polak, *Internationalisation of Higher Education*, European Parliament, Brussels: EU, 2015, 29.

⁸ *Ibid.*

learning ‘ecosystem’ not only to benefit from it but also to contribute to its development.⁹

Instead of the institution being a receiver of internationalisation, under this definition the institution is to integrate itself into as well as contribute to the global knowledge ecosystem. This is the definition that has been used by Juridicum’s Office of International Affairs in its work for the past ten years.

A 2024 OECD Report, *The state of academic careers in OECD countries – an evidence review*, has several relevant findings. Internationalisation at home comprises efforts to provide international experiences within domestic institutions through the introduction of international elements in formal and informal curricula, and the recruitment of international students and staff.¹⁰ As to internationalisation abroad, the OECD report identifies several threads including: academic international mobility, the internationalisation of research and transnational institutional partnerships.¹¹ According to the 2019 MORE 4 study, about 16.6% of Swedish academics in the social sciences (including law) have taken international mobility.¹² International research collaborations are another OECD factor, and here during 2017–2019 across all academic fields Sweden’s share of publications with international co-authors was 68.4%.¹³ The European Association for International Education (EAIE) in its 2016 EAIE Barometer surveyed the number of international strategic partners by country, with Sweden have on average 110 per institution. While Sweden scored high on number of such partners, it was within the average for activeness.¹⁴

⁹ Gabriel Hawawini, *The Internationalisation of Higher Education Institutions: A Critical Review and Radical Proposal*. Springer, 2016, 6.

¹⁰ OECD, *The state of academic careers in OECD countries – an evidence review*, OECD, 2024, 61–73, 61.

¹¹ The list also includes transnational education and provision that concerns the development and implementation of dual and joint degrees, international branch campuses, etc., but at the time of this writing, this aspect of internationalisation within the field of law is being considered at the university level but not yet fully implemented. See for example, CIVIS, Europe’s Civic University Alliance (civis.eu), of which Stockholm University is one of eleven member, and which has created inter-institutional courses for example in health, digital and technological transformation, etc.

¹² 2019 MORE4 (more-4.eu) generated with the parameters of STH6 geographical mobility – current based on citizenship, field of science and country.

¹³ OECD, *supra*, n. 4, 64, citing UNESCO, UNESCO Science Report 2021: the Race Against Time for Smarter Development (statistical annex), (2021[16]), URL: <https://www.unesco.org/reports/science/2021/en>, accessed 1 February 2025.

¹⁴ EAIE, *The EAIE Barometer – International strategic partnerships*, 2016, 15.

2. Swedish and SU Policies Regarding Internationalisation

One interesting finding of the 2024 OECD report is that internationalisation strategies in higher education are becoming more common on both system and institutional levels, notably within Europe.¹⁵ Sweden is no exception to this trend, with the internationalisation of the academy raised as an issue at the national level consistently.¹⁶ Bringing this closer to home, Stockholm University (SU) has a central Global Engagement plan adopted in 2019, setting out a long-term approach to SU's work with internationalisation.¹⁷ Included in the areas specified under the plan are global partnerships, recruitment of international teachers and researchers, researcher mobility, and international research cooperations. Student exchanges as well as SU courses in English are also taken up. The core values identified in The Strategies for Stockholm University 2023–2026 include autonomy, academic freedom, knowledge, enlightenment and the search for truth. Two of the identified strategic areas are that: research is to be internationally-leading and a driving force in the creation of new knowledge, and that the education is to be broad, research-oriented and of high international quality for the development of individuals and society. The fourth point within the strategy document, internationally leading research that is a driving force in the creation of new knowledge, sets out objectives with respect to internationalisation: involvement in a wide range of international collaborations, participation in international research arenas, as well as creating the conditions for vibrant and internationally prominent research environments where the commitment and competence of teachers, researchers and doctoral students are crucial. Receiving competitive international funding and access to a research infrastructure are also seen as fundamental to internationalisation under the SU Policies for 2023–2026.¹⁸

¹⁵ OECD, *supra*, n. 4, 65.

¹⁶ See for example the Legislative Inquiry SOU 2018:3, En strategisk agenda för internationalisering [A strategic agenda for internationalisation], the UHR Report 2024:1, Ansvarsfull internationalisering [Responsible Internationalisation], 2024 and UHR Report 2024:4, Nationell stödfunktion för ansvarsfull internationalisering [A National Support Function for Internationalisation] 2024.

¹⁷ See Stockholm University, Global Engagement – långsiktig plan för Stockholms universitets arbete med internationalisering, 2019-02-07, SU FV-1.1.2-1715-17.

¹⁸ Stockholms universitet, *Strategier för Stockholms universitet 2023–2026*, URL: Strategier för Stockholms universitet 2023–2026, accessed 1 February 2025.

Internationalisation has also been a priority at Juridicum. The first sentence of the *Strategic Plan for The Faculty of Law 2023–2026* states that the “The Faculty of Law is to be a nationally leading and internationally prominent faculty in terms of legal research and teaching, as well as in its outreach to the community...International understanding and competence is to be a natural and integral part of education and research.”¹⁹ Listed as measures to be taken by Juridicum are the international dissemination of research and fostering international cooperations including with the University of Oxford.

3. Internationalisation at Juridicum and the SCCL

Parsing out the different aspects of internationalisation as defined in the scholarship as well as the policies of both SU and the SU Juridicum is necessary to create an understanding of the work that has been done as well as the ongoing activities in internationalisation. Juridicum is a member of several international educational organizations, including on the student exchange level the Nijmegen Group of Erasmus Law Coordinators, the Rotterdam Law Network,²⁰ the European Legal Practice Integrated Studies (ELPIS) Network,²¹ and Nordplus Law Network. Each of these has as objectives enhancing legal education and academic cooperations across the respective regions. Juridicum is also a member of the Law Schools Global League, which has as its objectives fostering academic debate on the impact of globalized law, globalized legal education, new methodologies, and engaging with stakeholders in all fields of legal practice.²²

¹⁹ Juridicum, *Stockholms universitet, Strategisk plan för Juridiska fakulteten 2023–2026*, URL: https://medarbetare.su.se/download/18.2c2f7afa18c8abb97cf4bf2/1703688455856/strategier_fo%CC%88r%20juridiska%20fakulteten_2023_2026.pdf, accessed 1 February 2025.

²⁰ The Rotterdam Law Network for Universities has over 30 member universities, URL: <https://www.eur.nl/en/esl/research/our-research/international-collaboration/rotterdam-law-network-universities>, accessed 1 February 2025.

²¹ The European Legal Practice Integrated Studies (ELPIS) Network has 33 European partners and 6 associated members, URL: <http://www.elpisnetwork.eu/>, accessed 1 February 2025.

²² The Law School Global League, <https://lawschoolsgloballeague.com/about-lsgl/>, accessed 1 February 2025.

3.1 Internationalisation at the undergraduate level

At the undergraduate level with respect to students enrolled in the law program, Juridicum has over one hundred institutional student exchange agreements in 43 different countries on six continents. Including Juridicum's summer school, at a maximum there have been over 300 incoming students in one year. At its height, Juridicum has sent out 175 students. A recent exchange student commented "As I'm wrapping up my semester abroad at Stockholm University's Faculty of Law, I wanted to take a moment to publicly appreciate the enriching coursework, inspiring professors, and future colleagues I met."²³

As to internationalisation at home, about twenty upper-level elective courses are given in English, available to both Swedish law students as well as exchange students. One class has incorporated a weekly seminar with over twelve universities from around the world, bring in globally over one hundred students, to participate in break out groups and plenary sessions after the mini-lecture.²⁴

Another aspect of internationalisation at home that is available to law students enrolled in the law program is moot court participation. Juridicum sends teams to the Willem C. Vis International Commercial Arbitration Moot,²⁵ the International Bar Association International Criminal Court Moot Court Competition²⁶ and the European Law Moot Court.²⁷ Each of these has hundreds of teams, allowing Juridicum students the opportunity to argue cases against teams from other countries, before judges or arbitrators also from different countries. Juridicum already in 1984 sent teams to the

²³ Facebook public comment, Taylor Helcamp, January 2025, URL: https://www.linkedin.com/posts/taylor-helcamp_happy-new-yeargott-nytt-%C3%A5r-as-im-activity-7282062329469390849-bMFj?utm_source=share&utm_medium=member_desktop, accessed 1 February 2025.

²⁴ For more on this course, Comparative Equality Law, supported by Berkeley Law, see David Oppenheimer, Panos Kapotas and Laura Carlson, *Teaching Law Across Six Continents*, 72(1) *Journal of Legal Education* (2022/3), 113–137, 119–120.

²⁵ The Vis Moot in 2024 had 373 teams, over 2,500 students, 1,200 coaches and 1,600 arbitrators, see Willem C. Vis International Commercial Arbitration Moot, URL: vismoot.org, accessed 1 February 2025.

²⁶ The International Bar Association International Criminal Court Moot Court Competition had over 80 teams in 2023, URL: <https://iccmoot.com/>, accessed 1 February 2025.

²⁷ The European Law Moot Court has 80–100 teams from Europe and the United States competing annually, URL: <https://europeanlawmootcourt.eu/>, accessed 1 February 2025.

Nordic Moot Court on Human Rights that focuses on the European Convention on Human Rights.²⁸

The SCCL as a research center has a more limited contact with students, but here it can be pointed out that those students who work as administrators for the Centre are exposed to and working with scholars not only from Sweden and the Nordics, but also international experts.

3.2 Internationalisation at the LL.M. level

Five Master of Laws (LL.M.) programs are offered by the Law School in different constellations in different years. The most popular one historically as gauged by the number of applications has been the LL.M. in International Commercial Arbitration Law, which has had students from over 80 countries since its inception in 2003.²⁹ An ICAL Alumni Association keeps its over 500 global members in touch with each other.³⁰ The LL.M. in European Economic Law³¹ was commenced in 1995, the same year as Swedish EU membership, while the LL.M. in European Intellectual Property Law started five years later 2000.³² The two newest additions to the LL.M. programs are in Environmental Law,³³ and Public International Law.³⁴ Together over 1,700 applications, almost exclusively from outside of Sweden, were submitted to the LL.M. programs in 2023. Not only do the Juridicum LL.M. programs provide regional and global perspectives to students from around the world,

²⁸ Den nordiska rättegångstävlingen om de mänskliga rättigheterna (prior to 2004 Tävlingen om det Sporrang-Lönnrothska Priset), URL: <https://www.nordiskarattengangstavlingen.com/>, accessed 1 February 2025.

²⁹ Stockholm University, Master of Laws (LL.M.) (60 credits) in International Commercial Arbitration, URL: <https://www.su.se/english/search-courses-and-programmes/jic1m-1.762181>, accessed 1 February 2025.

³⁰ ICAL Alumni Association, URL: <https://www.icalalumni.org/>, accessed 1 February 2025.

³¹ Stockholm University, Master of Laws (LL.M.) (60 credits) in European Economic Law, URL: <https://www.su.se/english/search-courses-and-programmes/jee1m-1.762178>, accessed 1 February 2025.

³² Stockholm University, Master of Laws (LL.M.) (60 credits) in European Intellectual Property Law, URL: <https://www.su.se/english/search-courses-and-programmes/jip1m-1.762179?open-collapse-boxes=program-detail>, accessed 1 February 2025.

³³ Stockholm University, Master of Laws (60 credits) in Environmental Law, URL: <https://www.su.se/english/search-courses-and-programmes/jel1m-1.762177>, accessed 1 February 2025.

³⁴ Stockholm University, Master of Laws (LL.M.) (60 credits) in Public International Law, URL: <https://www.su.se/english/search-courses-and-programmes/jil1m-1.762180>, accessed 1 February 2025.

but several of these students then become doctoral students at Juridicum, bringing these global perspectives into the doctoral research at Juridicum.

3.3 Internationalisation at the doctoral candidate level

As doctoral candidates are at the cusp of becoming members of the academy, they still must fulfil the requirements of the doctoral education, with only one as to internationalisation, that of presenting their work or work in progress to an international audience. However, internationalisation among the doctoral candidates is ever present in their demographics, with many coming from outside of Sweden. As mentioned, those LL.M. students who become doctoral candidates are predominantly international and bring with them their global/European perspectives. Two current international doctoral candidates are employed within the EU-Horizon research project, VisuAAL, as Maria Skłodowska-Curie-Fellows.³⁵ Doctoral candidates can write their dissertation in either Swedish or English, and there is a strong encouragement for the thesis to be published open access to reach a global audience. Many doctoral candidates present their work at international conferences, and several have published papers in international journals. Funds are available for them to have research visits at other institutions. Several doctoral candidates teach in the English courses offered at the Law School, connecting them to the international students. A fairly recent doctoral level course that has been opened to Juridicum's doctoral students is offered by the Institute of European and Comparative Law, University of Oxford, a Research Masterclass, which combines methodology and research in seminars held by teachers coming from an international group to an international group of doctoral candidates. Stockholm provides a teacher for one of the seminars, as well as has sent several doctoral candidates as students.

3.4 Internationalisation at the research level

At the researcher level there is a multitude of tracks in place with respect to internationalisation. Juridicum awards an honorary doctorate annually. In 2024 Phoebe Okowa,³⁶ Professor in International Law at Queen Mary, Uni-

³⁵ visuAAL – Privacy-Aware and Acceptable Video-Based Technologies and Services for Active and Assisted Living, URL: <https://www.visuaal-itn.eu/>, accessed 1 February 2025.

³⁶ Stockholm University, *Meet Phoebe Okowa: Honorary Doctorate in Law*, URL: <https://www.su.se/department-of-law/news/meet-phoebe-okowa-honorary-doctorate-in-law-1.731639>, accessed 1 February 2025.

versity of London and member of the UN International Law Commission, received an honorary doctorate for her outstanding contributions in particularly environmental law. In 2023, Birke Häcker,³⁷ Director of the Institute for Private International Law and Comparative Law and Holder of the Schlegel Professorship for Civil Law, Common Law and Comparative Law, Rheinische Friedrich-Wilhelms-University in Bonn, received an honorary doctorate based on her long-standing relationship with the SCCL. Leading international legal experts are invited to give lectures or take sabbaticals at Juridicum or the SCCL, as well as the obverse, that Juridicum and SCCL academics are invited abroad to give lectures or take sabbaticals. Many of our academics also participate or sit on international, regional or national boards or committees providing legal expertise, all from the level of the UN to Swedish municipalities.

Juridicum has several research centers in addition to the SCCL, including: The Institute for European law,³⁸ The Institute for Intellectual Property and Market Law,³⁹ The Swedish Law and Informatics Research Institute,⁴⁰ The Institute for Social Private Law,⁴¹ The Axel Ax:son Johnson Institute for Maritime and other Transport Law,⁴² The Stockholm Centre for the Rights of the Child,⁴³ The Stockholm Centre for International Law and Justice,⁴⁴ and the Stockholm Environmental Law and Policy Centre.⁴⁵ Each of these are active on international, regional and national levels, often engaging inter-

³⁷ SCCL, Professor Dr. Birke Häcker has been awarded an honorary doctorate at the Faculty of law in Stockholm, URL: <https://sccl.se/en/professor-dr-birke-hacker-has-been-awarded-an-honorary-doctorate-at-the-faculty-of-law-in-stockholm/>, accessed 1 February 2025.

³⁸ Institute of European Law (*Institutet för Europeisk rätt*), URL: <http://www.institutetfor-europeiskratt.se/>, accessed 1 February 2025.

³⁹ Institute for Intellectual Property and Market Law (*Institutet för immaterialrätt och marknadsrätt*, IFIM), URL: <https://www.ifim.se/>, accessed 1 February 2025.

⁴⁰ The Swedish Law and Informatics Research Institute (*Institutet för rättsinformatik*, IRI), URL: <https://irilaw.org/>, accessed 1 February 2025.

⁴¹ The Institute for Social Private Law (*Institutet för social civilrätt*), URL: <https://www.socialcivilratt.se/en/home/>, accessed 1 February 2025.

⁴² The Axel Ax:son Johnson Institute for Maritime and other Transport Law, URL: <https://www.maritimelawlibrary.se/about-2/>, accessed 1 February 2025.

⁴³ Stockholm Centre for the Rights of the Child (*Barnrättscentrum*), URL: <https://www.su.se/stockholm-centre-for-the-rights-of-the-child/>, accessed 1 February 2025.

⁴⁴ The Stockholm Centre for International Law and Justice (SCILJ), URL: <https://www.scilj.se/>, accessed 1 February 2025.

⁴⁵ The Stockholm Environmental Law and Policy Centre, URL: <https://www.su.se/stockholm-environmental-law-and-policy-centre/>, accessed 1 February 2025.

disciplinary perspectives and inviting experts from around the world to participate in their activities.

Juridicum is involved in several EU projects, by way of example VisuAAL as referenced above, as well as the EU Horizon project HRJust States' Practice of Human Rights Justification: a study in civil society engagement and human rights through the lens of gender and intersectionality.⁴⁶ Two journals associated with Juridicum have a strong European focus, Stockholm IP Law Review⁴⁷ and Europarättslig Tidskrift.⁴⁸ A third series tied to Juridicum, Scandinavian Studies in Law, presents different legal topics from a Scandinavian perspective in English to a global audience.⁴⁹ The above is just a sample of the internationalisation activities involving researchers and students.

3.5 The SCCL Exchanges with the Universities of Oxford and Bonn

Many of the ties between Juridicum and SCCL legal academics and centres with other institutions or experts around the world are long-standing and deep, both personal and institutional. The ones that have the strongest ties to the SCCL are those with the Institute of European and Comparative Law (IECL) at the University of Oxford, which is long-standing, and with the Institute for Private International Law and Comparative Law at the Rheinische Friedrich-Wilhelms-University in Bonn, which is still yet nascent.

The SCCL cooperation with the IECL, University of Oxford comprises several tiers. A more informal cooperation began already in the early 2000's, initiated by Professor Ulf Bernitz. It was formalized in 2011 under the auspices of Professor Jan Kleineman, and the first post-doctoral fellow was sent in 2012. A nomination for the post-doctoral fellow is submitted by the SCCL – Oxford Committee for approval by the University of Oxford for employment for an academic year and includes an affiliation with Christ Church. Starting in 2012/13 up to the present date, twelve post-docs have been sent

⁴⁶ States' Practice of Human Rights Justification: a study in civil society engagement and human rights through the lens of gender and intersectionality (HRJust), URL: <https://cordis.europa.eu/project/id/101094346>, accessed 1 February 2025.

⁴⁷ Stockholm Intellectual Property Law Review, URL: <https://publicera.kb.se/siplr>, accessed 1 February 2025.

⁴⁸ Europarättslig tidskrift, URL: <https://www.ert.se/>, accessed 1 February 2025.

⁴⁹ Scandinavian Studies in Law, URL: <https://www.su.se/stockholm-environmental-law-and-policy-centre/>, accessed 1 February 2025.

to Oxford.⁵⁰ The post-doc fellow has been funded by the Vice Chancellor of Stockholm University, three different foundations, Justitierådet Edvard Cas-sel, the 28 October 1982 and Faculty Courses, as well as law and account-ing firms. A senior sabbatical was added to the cooperation, with the first more senior academics taking sabbaticals at the IECL in 2014.⁵¹ The IECL directors during the course of the cooperation have been Professors Stefan Vogenauer, John Cartwright, Birke Häcker and currently Matt Dyson.

In addition to the post-doc and senior sabbatical, two international con-ferences are held bi-annually, The Stockholm Oxford Law Symposium, held at Christ Church, and Global Trends in Arbitration, held in Stockholm, with academics from both Juridicum and Oxford as well as other institutions and countries, and UK, Swedish and other practitioners, participating or attending. Two more recent additions to the cooperation include the Masters Research class named above, allowing Juridicum doctoral candidates to par-ticipate in the course as well as research at Oxford for a month. In addition, a day has been added to the bi-annual symposium for doctoral candidates in the Masterclass, as well as others from Oxford and Juridicum, to participate in a day session on methodology. Funds have also been made available to support Oxford doctoral candidates to come to Stockholm and research.

Another spin-off as to the SCCL – IECL Oxford cooperation has been a new cooperation with the Rheinische Friedrich-Wilhelms-University in Bonn, under the aegis of Professor Birke Häcker, Director of the Institute for Private International Law and Comparative Law in Bonn, as well as hon-orary doctorate at Stockholm University. The aspiration is to create a coop-eration similar to that between the SCCL and Oxford between SCCL and Bonn. The first doctoral candidate has come to the SCCL now in the spring of 2025, Dominik Zilsdorf.

⁵⁰ With the most recent first, the Post-Doc fellows have been 2024/5 Fabricio Fortes, 2023/4 Branka Marušić, 2022/3 Nicola Hajdin, 2020/1 Marios Iacovides, 2019/20 Cyril Holm, 2018/9 Mark Klamberg, 2017/8 Jessica Östberg, 2016/7 Elisabeth Ahlinder, 2015/6 Jaan Paju, 2014/5 Laura Carlson, 2013/4 David Langlet and 2012/3 Gustaf Sjöberg.

⁵¹ With the most recent first, the Senior Sabbatical has been taken in 2025 by Jonas Ebbes-son, in 2023/4 by Pål Wrangé and Crina Baltag, in 2022/23 by Mårten Schultz, in 2017/8 by Claes Granmar, in 2015/6 by Pernilla Leviner, and in 2014/5 by Christina Ramberg and Sideek Seyad.

4. Ascribing a value

Returning to *Hawawini's* definition of internationalisation articulated above, the different strands become evident, particularly that of integrating the institution into the emerging global knowledge and learning network. This is easily seen in the internationalisation activities at both Juridicum and the SCCL in general. It becomes even more palpable, however, with the SCCL-Oxford cooperation, which has been in a constant state of evolution since its inception in the early 2000's by Professor Ulf Bernitz and as later formalized by Professor Jan Kleineman. Still consistent with *Hawawini*, this cooperation has facilitated the SCCL's capacity and ability to become an integral part of the world's knowledge and learning 'ecosystem', not only to benefit from it but also to contribute to its development. Institutionally we can ascertain that this exchange has been of particularly great value to the SCCL and to Juridicum. Simply the number of persons involved in the exchange, as well as in supporting it, now almost over 25 years, gives evidence as to its immeasurable value.

Returning to the view of the Oxford spires, on a personal level the vast majority of those who have had the privilege of participating in the SCCL-Oxford cooperation have found it to both enrich their lives as well as their scholarship, as seen in the many co-authored publications that have come out, as well as those that are still current projects. For several, including this author, the post-doc has been a life-defining moment. The focus now is to give the same opportunities to our future researchers to be able to be a part of the world's knowledge and learning ecosystem.

