Corrected errors:

28 May 2019
- art. B-3.7, the minimum subscore for IELTS was, mistakenly, set too high. This has now been corrected. Students who followed a pre-Master’s programme as described in art. B-3.6 have been exempted from the English language test as well.

5 July 2019
- art. B-4.5 & B-4.6, two names of the courses in the curricula of the research masters were corrected.
- art. B-7.1, in addition to the transitional provisions, students can also graduate if they meet all the conditions of the relevant programme of the academic year in which they started.

22 July 2019
- art. A-4.5, a translation error has been corrected. The word ‘including’ in subsection 3 has been replaced by the word ‘being’, to ensure that the rule is the same for both Dutch and English-language programmes.
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SECTION A – GENERAL SECTION

CHAPTER 1 – GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article A-1.1 – Applicability of the Regulations
1. These Regulations apply to the teaching and examinations for English-language Master’s degree programmes (hereinafter referred to as: the degree programmes) offered by the Graduate School of Law of the Faculty of Law of the University of Amsterdam, hereinafter referred to as Amsterdam Law School.

2. These Regulations consist of two sections: Section A contains general provisions and applies to the teaching and examinations of the Master’s degree programmes offered by the Graduate School of Law of the Amsterdam Law School. Section B contains programme-specific provisions. Together, sections A and B comprise the Teaching and Examination Regulations (Onderwijs- en examenregeling, OER), for the degree programme or group of degree programmes specified in section B.

3. These Regulations apply to everyone enrolled in (units of study of) the programme, irrespective of the academic year in which the student first enrolled in (units of study of) the programme. The Dean may stipulate that provisions from these Teaching and Examination Regulations apply mutatis mutandis to a student who follows courses of the degree programmes referred to in Section B as a contract student or as a guest student (enrolled for another programme).

Article A-1.2 – Definitions
The following definitions apply in these regulations:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a) Academic year</th>
<th>The period beginning on 1 September of a given year and ending on 31 August of the following calendar year.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>b) Act</td>
<td>The Dutch Higher Education and Research Act (Wet op het Hoger Onderwijs en Wetenschappelijk Onderzoek, WHW).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) Course</td>
<td>Unit of study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d) Course Catalogue</td>
<td>The degree programme guide containing a detailed description of the programme-specific provisions and other programme-specific information. The Course Catalogue is available online via <a href="http://www.coursecatalogue.uva.nl">www.coursecatalogue.uva.nl</a>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e) Credit</td>
<td>A measure in which the workload of courses is expressed. Refer to EC and workload.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f) Degree programme</td>
<td>A coherent whole of courses aimed at achieving clearly defined objectives regarding the knowledge, insight and skills to be acquired by the student enrolled in the degree programme and assessed by means of an examination. All courses are assessed by means of an examination.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g) EC</td>
<td>An ECTS credit with a workload of 28 hours of study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h) Examination</td>
<td>An assessment of a student’s knowledge, understanding and skills relating to a component course of study. The assessment is</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
expressed in terms of a final mark. An examination may consist of interim or other examinations. A resit always covers the same material as the original examination.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i) Examinations Board</td>
<td>The Examinations Board for all Dutch-language Bachelor’s Programmes and all master’s programmes of the Faculty of Law, in accordance with Section 7.12 of the WHW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>j) Examiner</td>
<td>The individual appointed by the Examinations Board to administer examinations and determine the results of these examinations, in accordance with Section 7.12 c of the WHW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k) Final examination</td>
<td>The final examination of the Master’s study programme.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l) Fraud or plagiarism</td>
<td>The actions or failures to act of a student that make it wholly or partially impossible to accurately judge their or other students’ knowledge, understanding and skills.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m) List of electives</td>
<td>The list of electives included in the Amsterdam Law School Course Catalogue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n) Master’s programme</td>
<td>The concluding stage of the academic study programme, following the Bachelor’s programme.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o) Period</td>
<td>A part of a semester; a semester consists of three subsequent periods of 8, 8 and 4 weeks respectively.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p) Programme charter</td>
<td>The programme-specific section of the Student Charter in accordance with article 7.59 of the Higher Education and Research Act. The programme charter is included in the Course Catalogue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>q) Semester</td>
<td>Part of an academic year; an academic year consists of two semesters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>r) SIS</td>
<td>The Student Information System.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s) Student</td>
<td>A person who is enrolled at the University in order to study and/or sit examinations and final examinations of the degree programme.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t) Thesis</td>
<td>The final unit of study of the degree programme, comprising research into the literature and/or contributing to scientific research, always resulting in a written report.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>u) Unit of study</td>
<td>a degree programme component assessed by means of an examination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v) University</td>
<td>The University of Amsterdam.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>w) Website</td>
<td>The a-z list on the Amsterdam Law School student website: <a href="http://www.student.uva.nl/law/az">www.student.uva.nl/law/az</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x) Working day</td>
<td>One of the days from Monday to Friday, not being a generally recognized public holiday or equivalent day, collective day off or day during the Christmas recess</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>y) Workload</td>
<td>The study load of the unit of study related to an examination, expressed in credits = ECTS credits (European Credit Transfer and Accumulation System). The workload for one year (1,680 hours) is 60 ECTS credits.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The other terms have the meaning ascribed to them by Dutch law.

CHAPTER 2 – ADMISSION TO MASTER'S PROGRAMMES

Article A-2.1 – General

The stipulations contained in article A-2.2 through A-2.5 apply to students who commence the programme in the academic year 2020-2021.

Article A-2.2 – Previous education

1. In order to qualify for enrolment in a Master’s programme, a Bachelor’s degree obtained in academic higher education is required. The requirements that the Bachelor’s degree must meet are stipulated in section B.
2. If a candidate does not hold a Bachelor’s degree as referred to in paragraph 1, the Admissions Board will assess the candidate’s suitability for the programme based on the requirements stipulated in section B.

Article A-2.3 – Application

The final application deadline for the Master’s programme can be found on the UvA website.

Article A-2.4 – Faculty Admissions Board and Selection Boards

1. The Dean will appoint an Admissions Boards chaired by the director of the Graduate School.
2. The Dean will appoint the members of the Admissions Board following consultation with the programme directors and Examination Boards of the programmes concerned.
3. A Selection Board for each selective programme will be appointed by the programme director of the programme concerned.

Article A-2.5 – Admissions and selection procedure

1. The Admissions Board is entrusted with regulating admission to Master’s programmes.
2. The Admissions Board assesses a candidate’s prior education and knowledge of the language in which the programme will be taught as part of the Master’s admissions procedure. In addition to requiring written evidence that a degree programme or programmes have been completed, the Admissions Board may ask experts from within or outside the University to evaluate a candidate’s prior education.
3. The Selection Board of each selective Master’s programme is entrusted with making a preselection from the field of candidates. The Selection Board makes a reasoned written proposal; the Admissions Board determines the final selection.
4. Candidates receive either confirmation of admission or a negative decision. An appeal against a negative decision can be filed with the Examinations Appeals Board within six weeks from the date of notification.

Article A-2.6 – Refusal or termination of enrolment (*iudicium abeundi*)

1. Based on the provisions of article 7.42a of the Act, the Dean or the Examinations Board may, in exceptional cases, ask the Executive Board to terminate or refuse a student’s enrolment in a degree programme if that student’s actions or remarks show that he/she is unsuitable either for practising one or more of the professions for which the programme in question is preparing the student or for the practical preparation for professional practice.

2. If a student is suspected of being unsuitable as described in paragraph 1, the Dean or the Examinations Board will institute an inquiry, of which the student will be notified immediately. The Dean or the Examinations Board will not issue any recommendation without carefully considering the interests involved and giving the student the opportunity to be heard.
CHAPTER 3 – DEGREE PROGRAMME STRUCTURE

Article A-3.1 – Structure of the academic year

The degree programme shall be provided in a semester structure as outlined in the Decision on the Academic Calendar (‘Jaarindeling onderwijs volgens 8-8-4 model 2016-2025’).

Article A-3.2 – Structure of the programmes and participation in education activities

1. The programme comprises the courses referred to in section B.
2. The degree programmes comprise 60 EC, with the exception of Research Master’s, which comprise 120 EC.
3. Further conditions with regard to registration for participation in a course, if applicable, are described in section B.
CHAPTER 4 – ASSESSMENT AND EXAMINATION

Article A-4.1 – Participation in examinations

1. Students who have registered correctly for participation in a course will automatically be registered to take part in the associated examination.
2. Students who have not participated in the educational activities for a certain course can register for the examination until one week prior. The procedure for examination registration is described on the website.
3. Failing (timely) registration for the examination, a student can be refused participation in an examination if there is insufficient capacity in the examination hall. If a late registration procedure is made available, an administrative fee will apply.
4. If a student who is eligible to take an examination (regardless of his/her registration) is present in the examinations room, he/she will always receive an examination result. The examination of a student who was not registered for that examination will however only be assessed if the student reports his or him in person, or by means of the relevant form, to the ESC-Education Desk within five calendar days of the date of examination, and pays the administrative fee no later than two calendar days after the ESC-Education Desk informs the student of his or her payment obligations.
5. Students who fail an examination at the first attempt are registered automatically for participation in a resit. In all other cases, students must register themselves for participation in a resit.

Article A-4.2 – Type of examination

1. The Course Catalogue specifies the requirements a student must satisfy in order to successfully complete the course. The Course Catalogue also stipulates what form the examination of that course shall take.
2. Any change to the form of examination specified in the Course Catalogue will be announced via the digital learning environment no later than the day of the commencement of the course. In the case of courses given within a single four-week study period, any change to the form of examination specified in the Course Catalogue will be announced via the digital learning environment no later than six weeks prior to the examination in question.
3. The required study material will be announced via the digital learning environment no later than two weeks before commencement of the course.
4. For courses that require a written examination, sample questions will be published via the digital learning environment no later than two weeks after the course commences.
5. The examination procedures and the guidelines and directives for the assessment and determination of examination results are set out in the Examination Regulations.
Article A-4.3 – Oral examinations

1. Unless otherwise specified for the relevant course in section B, no more than one person will be examined orally at the same time.

2. Oral examinations are conducted in the presence of a second lecturer, unless the Examinations Board determines otherwise in a particular case.

3. The procedures for oral examinations and the guidelines and directives for the assessment and determination of examination results are set out in the Examination Regulations

Article A-4.4 – Determination and announcement of assessment

1. The examiner shall determine the result (=mark) of a written (partial) examination as quickly as possible. The examiner shall submit the necessary information to the Education Service Centre, which ensures that the marks are registered immediately thereafter. The Education Desk of the Education Service Centre shall also ensure that the student is immediately notified of the mark, taking due account of the maximum period and confidentiality standards.

2. The examiner communicates the result (=mark) of a course that is tested in writing or otherwise as soon as possible via SIS, but in any case, within 15 working days after the day on which the examination is taken. A period of 18 working days applies to the Master’s thesis, to other courses for which feedback will be provided on writing skills and to courses assessed through take-home assignments such as essays and papers. In all cases, results are communicated at least 10 working days before a possible resit. The Director of the Graduate School may permit extensions to these deadlines in exceptional cases.

3. If a deadline is being exceeded, students will be notified before the original deadline via the digital learning environment of the reason for the delay and the new date on which results will be announced.

4. The examiners determine the result of an oral examination and communicate this directly after the examination to the student.

5. When being informed of the results of an examination, students shall also be informed of their right as referred to in articles 4.7 and 4.8 to inspect and discuss the examination, as well as the option to appeal to the Examinations Appeals Board, as referred to in the subsection hereafter.

6. A student may lodge an appeal with the Examination Appeals Board against the way in which the result was determined within six weeks of the announcement of the result. In case of reassessment by the examiner the time period for lodging an appeal remains the same.

Article A-4.5 – Examination opportunities

1. Notwithstanding the provision in subsection 2, the student has one resit opportunity for each course per academic year. The first examination opportunity is offered within the period in which the course is taught; the resit opportunity is offered in the same academic year.

2. Courses with a substantial practical or skills element are examined once per year.

3. The student who has successfully completed the Master’s programme with the exception of one course, not being the Master’s thesis, is eligible for one extra examination opportunity for that final course, on request, if the following conditions are met:
a. The student took the most recently scheduled examination or resit and/or the most recent examination opportunity prior to it; and
b. The student obtained, at any point in time, at least a 4 for the course in question; and
c. The date of the extra examination is at least two months before the date of the following regular examination of the course concerned.

4. The Examination Board will make a decision within a reasonable period of time regarding requests for an extra examination opportunity and in any case within six weeks after receipt of the request, provided that the student has submitted the progress check form available on the website.

5. The Examinations Board may deviate from the conditions mentioned in subsection 3 in the event of special circumstances.

**Article A-4.6 – Marks and other results**

1. Marks are given on a scale of 1 to 10, with a maximum of one decimal. The final marks 5.1 through 5.9 are not awarded.
2. A final mark of 6.0 or above is considered a passing grade.
3. Results that are not expressed in marks are graded in terms of ‘requirements met’ (AVV) or ‘failed to meet the requirements’ (NAV).
4. If a student uses a resit opportunity, the most recent mark will apply.

**Article A-4.7 – Standard answers and assessment standards**

1. Examiners make the examinations and the standard answers available in the digital learning environment no later than one week after the examination. The standard answers provided are subject to subsequent adjustment, even when this is not explicitly stated.
2. The assessment standards applied and the definitive standard answers are made available in the digital learning environment no later than the moment the results are announced.

**Article A-4.8 – Right of inspection, and question and answers session**

1. For a period of six weeks after the announcement of the results, students are entitled to review the assessed examination. This review enables the student to ascertain how the result was established.
2. If the assessed examination is not made available to the student in digital form, he or she is entitled to review and inspect their assessed work. A student who so desires is permitted to photograph the assessed examination. He or she can also make copies or have copies made, for which a charge may apply. When and where inspection takes place is published in the digital learning environment.
3. No later than 10 working days after announcement of the result, and at least five working days before the resit, a session will be held during which examinees may pose questions concerning the examination and its assessment to the examiners, unless an opportunity was given to pose questions digitally. The time and place will be published in the digital learning environment in a timely fashion. Only in the event of obvious errors in the assessment can amendments to the
result be requested during this session. In all other cases, a request for reassessment may be made; how such a request can be made will be announced in the digital learning environment.

Article A-4.9 – Validity period of results

1. The validity period of successfully completed examinations that form part of the Master’s final examination is five years from the date that the course was passed.
2. The Dean may limit the validity period of examinations that a student has passed and of exemptions they have been granted if the knowledge, insight and/or skills that were tested is or are demonstrably outdated.
3. The Examinations Board can, in individual cases, extend the validity period of successfully completed examinations for a period of time which it sets, on the understanding that the Board can determine that the student be tested on new developments in the subject area concerned before such a decision takes effect. If the student passes this test, the duration of the extension for that course will be five years.
4. The Examination Board decides within a reasonable amount of time, and in any case within six weeks of receipt of the request and a complete file. If no decision has been communicated within six weeks, the validity period of the course will be extended by one year.
5. In the case of courses for which a student has been granted exemption, the date of the grounds for exemption is the determining factor for application of the first and second subsection. If partial exemption has been granted for a course, the date upon which the student passed the further course is the determining factor.

Article A-4.10 – Exemptions

1. At the written request of the student, the Examinations Board can grant an exemption from taking one or more compulsory examination courses if the student has passed a course of a university degree programme that is similar in content, level and scope. An exemption cannot be granted for a mandatory or free elective course on the grounds of a course completed elsewhere if an alternative elective course can be chosen within the Master’s degree programme.
2. No exemptions from the thesis will be granted.
3. An exemption can only be granted for a course of the curriculum if the course obtained elsewhere, which serves as the basis for the request, was obtained before the commencement of study at the Amsterdam Law School.
4. Work and/or professional experience does not constitute grounds for exemption.
5. The Examinations Board will make a decision within 20 working days after receipt of the request.
Article A-4.11 – Fraud and plagiarism

The ‘Regulations Governing Fraud and Plagiarism for UvA Students’ are included in the Examinations Regulations.

Article A-4.12 – Final examination

1. The Examinations Board determines the results and date of a student’s final examination after it has established that the student has passed all of the courses within the programme.
2. If the conditions specified in the Examinations Regulations have been fulfilled, the Examinations Board confers the designation of cum laude taking only the 60 EC of the regular degree programme into account (120 EC in the event of a Research Master’s).
3. A diploma can only be awarded after the Executive Board has declared that the student has satisfied all the procedural requirements, including the payment of tuition fees.
4. The examination date is the last working day of the month in which the degree certificate application is submitted.

Article A-4.13 – Degree certificates and statements

1. The Examinations Board shall issue a degree certificate as proof that the student has passed their final examination. The model of the degree certificate is set by the Executive Board. A diploma supplement is issued along with the degree certificate, signed by or on behalf of the chairman of the Examinations Board, which specifies the courses of the final examination, the workload, the dates on which the courses were passed, and the assessment.
2. Students who have passed more than one examination, but who are not eligible to be awarded a degree certificate as referred to in subsection 1, may request a statement from the Examinations Board which specifies, in any case, the examinations that they have passed, with a description of which units of study they relate to, the number of EC obtained and when they passed the examinations.
CHAPTER 5 – ACADEMIC STUDENT COUNSELLING AND STUDY PROGRESS

Article A-5.1 – Study progress administration

The Dean of the Amsterdam Law School is responsible for the correct registration of students’ study results in SIS. After registration of an examination result in SIS, each student can view their results for the relevant course and access an overview of the results obtained in SIS.

Article A-5.2 – Academic student counselling

Enrolled students are entitled to academic student counselling. The various forms of academic student counselling available are listed on the website under ‘student counsellors’.

Article A-5.3 – Students with a disability

1. Upon submission of a written request to the Student Counsellor (UvA studentendecaan), students with a disability may qualify for adjustments to courses, practical training and examinations. These adjustments will be tailored, as far as possible, to their individual disability, but may not affect the quality or degree of difficulty of a course or an examination. In all cases, the student must fulfil the learning outcomes of the programme.

2. The Dean or, on his or her behalf, the Graduate School director, shall decide on requests for adjustments concerning educational facilities. These requests must be made by following the procedure described on the website under ‘disability or chronic illness’.

3. On behalf of the Examinations Board, the Student Counsellor shall decide on requests for adjustments concerning examinations. The procedure for making such a request is published on the website. A student who wishes to make use of any adaptations granted by the Student Counsellor must register for the examination ten business days prior to the date of the examination.
CHAPTER 6 – TEACHING EVALUATION

Article A-6.1 – Teaching evaluations

The teaching evaluation shall take place in the manner determined in Section B.
CHAPTER 7 – TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

Article A-7.1 – Hardship clause

In instances not regulated by the Teaching and Examination Regulations or in the event of demonstrable extreme unreasonableness and unfairness, the Dean responsible for the degree programme will decide, unless the matter concerned is the responsibility of the Examinations Board.

Article A-7.2 – Transitional provision

The Examinations Board has adopted a transitional arrangement for students who have successfully completed one or more courses by the date on which section A or section B of these Regulations entered into effect, but who have not yet fully completed the final examination and whose interests would be harmed by provisions in sections A or B of these Regulations, which deviate from provisions in previous Regulations, with due observance of the provisions set out in the Act relating to final examinations or examination courses.

Article A-7.3 – Amendments to section A

1. Amendments to section A of these Regulations will be adopted by the Dean in a separate decision, having consulted the Board of Studies, the Examinations Board and with due regard for the powers of the relevant representative advisory bodies.
2. An amendment to section A of these regulations has no bearing on the current academic year, unless it can be reasonably assumed that the interests of the students will not be harmed by it.

Article A-7.4 – Announcement

1. The Dean is responsible for the appropriate publication of sections A and B of these Regulations, as well as all amendments to them.
2. The Regulations are published on the website no later than 1 September of the academic year to which they apply.

Article A-7.5 – Entry into force of section A

Section A of these Regulations will enter into force on 1 September 2019.

Thus adopted by the Dean of the Amsterdam Law School on 15 April 2019.
SECTION B – PROGRAMME-SPECIFIC SECTION

CHAPTER 1 – GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article B-1.1 – General information on the study programmes

1. The Master’s in European Private Law, CROHO number 60412, is offered on both a full-time and a part-time basis. There are no programme tracks.
2. The Master’s in International and European Law, CROHO number 60224, is offered on both a full-time and a part-time basis. The programme offers the following tracks:
   a. Public International Law
   b. International Trade and Investment Law
   c. European Union Law
   d. European Competition Law and Regulation
3. The Master’s in Law & Finance, CROHO number 69331 is offered on a full-time basis. There are no programme tracks.
4. The Research Master’s in Information Law, CROHO number 60366 is offered on a full-time basis. There are no programme tracks.
5. The Research Master’s in Public International Law, CROHO number 60369, is offered on a full-time basis. There are no programme tracks.
6. The Master’s in International Criminal Law, CROHO number 66456, is offered on a full-time basis. The programme offers the following tracks:
   a. International Criminal Law – Joint Programme (offered in collaboration with Columbia Law School (New York, United States of America)
   b. International and Transnational Criminal Law
7. The Advanced Master’s in International Tax Law: Policy, Principles and Practice, CROHO number 75122, is offered on a full-time basis. There are no programme tracks.

Article B-1.2 – Workload of the degree programmes

1. The Master’s programmes of the Amsterdam Law School have a workload of 60 EC, with the exception of the Research Master’s programmes that have a workload of 120 EC.
2. The workload for each course is determined by the Dean, after consultation with the Board of Studies and the Amsterdam Law School Student Council.
3. The workload is calculated as follows: 120 pages of literature are to be studied (excluding case-law) per EC.
4. The Examinations Board, after consulting the Board of Studies, can by reasoned decision allow deviation from the method of calculation referred to in subsection 3.
Article B-1.3 – Language of the degree programmes

1. The programmes are taught in English, unless stated otherwise for specific courses in the course catalogue.
2. The Code of Conduct governing Foreign Languages at the University of Amsterdam and the provisions of article 7.2 of the Act apply to English-language programmes.
3. If applicable, the student can choose electives taught in another language.

Article B-1.4 – Intake dates

1. The programme is offered starting in the first semester of the academic year (1 September) and – for some of the Master’s programmes – starting in the second semester (1 February). The intake dates referred to in this paragraph ensure that a programme can be completed within the nominal study duration set for the programme.
   Only the following programmes allow enrolment in February:
   a. European Private Law
   b. International and European Law
      - European Union Law
      - European Competition Law and Regulation
2. The Bachelor’s programme or Pre-Master’s programme that grants admission to the degree programme must have been completed upon commencement of the degree programme.

Article B-1.5 – Free curriculum

1. The student has the option to compile a curriculum of his/her own choice which deviates from the curricula referred to in articles B-4.1 through B-4.7. The composition of this curriculum requires the prior approval of the Examinations Board.
2. The Examinations Board assesses whether the curriculum is of a satisfactory level, displays sufficient cohesion, and deviates sufficiently from the curricula already being offered.
3. The Examinations Board may, after consultation with the relevant Board of Studies, set policy rules governing the exercise of the power referred to in this article.
CHAPTER 2 – OBJECTIVES AND LEARNING OUTCOMES OF THE PROGRAMMES

Article B-2.1 – Objectives and learning outcomes Master’s in European Private Law

1. The objectives of the programme in European Private Law are:
   a. to acquire profound knowledge and understanding of European private law, as specified in subsection 2;
   b. to acquire the skill to solve complex problems creatively and to be able to reflect critically on such problems and solutions;
   c. to acquire academic skills in the areas of reasoning, writing, speaking and conducting research, and to develop an independent and critical learning attitude.

2. A student who has completed the programme in European Private Law will:
   a. have a thorough understanding of the main characteristics of the developing multi-level system of private law in Europe, including the resulting coherence problems, and be capable of applying this knowledge;
   b. have a thorough understanding of the process of the Europeanisation of private law, including its political dimension, and be capable of applying this knowledge;
   c. have a profound knowledge of the main existing European Community rules (acquis communautaire) in the area of private law, and be capable of applying this knowledge;
   d. have a profound knowledge of the main national legal systems in the European Union (i.e. French, German, English law) with regard to the main subjects of private law, and be capable of applying this knowledge;
   e. be able to critically assess the strengths and weaknesses of various theoretical and policy approaches within the domain of European private law;
   f. have acquired the basic skills needed to analyse and solve private law problems in cross-border cases;
   g. be able to write argumentative texts, academic papers and professional legal opinions, present and defend research findings, and participate actively in the academic and professional legal discourse within international and culturally heterogeneous settings;
   h. have the skills and the knowledge required to understand, interpret, implement, criticise and judge new developments in the field of European private law;
   i. have the knowledge and skills required to independently prepare and conduct academic research and further study.

Article B-2.2 – Objectives and learning outcomes Master’s in International and European Law

1. The objectives of the programme in International and European Law are:
   a. to provide the student with knowledge, understanding and skills in the domain of international or European law, such that they achieve the learning outcomes described below;
   b. to provide the student with a general academic training, including reasoning, writing, speaking and research skills, in addition to such abilities as correctly using sources, solving complex problems independently and creatively, independent learning, reflecting critically and creating new legal solutions and theories in the field of expertise.
2. A student who has completed the programme in International and European Law:
   a. has a thorough and profound knowledge and understanding of the structure and organisation of international or European legal systems (hereinafter referred to as ‘the field’) and current developments therein;
   b. has a thorough knowledge and understanding of the application of international or European law to specific legal problems;
   c. has knowledge and understanding of essential differences and similarities between international and European law;
   d. is able to profoundly analyse and interpret literature, legal sources and cases pertaining to the field, ask critical questions about these matters and come up with innovative legal solutions;
   e. is able to participate in the academic debate within the field;
   f. is able to understand, interpret, apply and critically assess professional literature and new developments in the field;
   g. is able to prepare and conduct literature research independently (formulate research questions, gather information, interpret data, draw conclusions, evaluate and make recommendations and suggestions for further research);
   h. is able to write a coherent academic argument about a subject within the field and to deliver a well-reasoned oral presentation of this argument to an audience consisting of both professionals and non-professionals.

3. In addition to the learning outcomes enumerated in subsection 2, a student who has completed the Public International Law track has:
   a. a thorough knowledge and understanding of the sources, the methods of law formation and the system of public international law;
   b. a familiarity with international law doctrines and a profound understanding of their effects on different international legal areas;
   c. a thorough knowledge of a number of theories, general principles and procedural aspects of public international law, such as the rights of international organisations or human rights, or of more theoretical, general and procedural aspects of public international law, such as treaty law, international responsibility, formation of law, mechanisms for dispute resolution and the role of international law in domestic courts, or a combination of the above;
   d. the ability to analyse and understand specific international problems and developments under international law;
   e. the ability to problematize classical interstate law; for example, in the light of new developments such as globalisation and the advent of non-state actors.

4. In addition to the learning outcomes enumerated in subsection 2, and the aforementioned exit qualifications b, c and d, a student who has completed the International Trade and Investment Law track has:
   a. a thorough knowledge and understanding of the relationship between various systems of international economic law;
   b. a thorough knowledge and understanding of substantive and procedural aspects of international trade law as applied, among other things, in the jurisprudence of the WTO, and a thorough knowledge and understanding of investment law.

5. In addition to the learning outcomes enumerated in subsection 2, a student who has completed the European Union Law track has:
a. a thorough knowledge and understanding of the sources, the methods of law formation and the system of law of the European Union, a familiarity with the doctrines of European law and an understanding of their effects on various legal areas;
b. a thorough knowledge and understanding of European constitutional law, and current developments therein;
c. a familiarity with a number of substantive subdomains of European Union law, such as the law of the internal market or that of the Area of Freedom, Security and Justice, and/or a familiarity with the more theoretical, general and procedural aspects of Union law and European integration, such as available legal remedies or legislative procedures, or a combination of both aspects;
d. the ability to understand and analyse specific problems and developments in terms of EU law.

6. In addition to the learning outcomes enumerated in subsection 2, and the aforementioned exit qualifications a and d, a graduate of the European Competition Law and Regulation track will possess:
   a. a thorough knowledge and understanding of the European market and competition law, as well as current developments therein.

**Article B-2.3 – Objectives and learning outcomes Master’s in Law & Finance**

1. The objectives of the programme in Law & Finance are:
   a. to train students to become critical legal professionals who will also have:
   b. academic knowledge, skills and attitude appropriate to the field of finance; and
   c. the ability to apply that knowledge and those skills independently and meaningfully to financial law and regulation.

2. A student who has completed the programme in Law & Finance has:
   a. a profound knowledge and understanding of financial law and regulation, with an emphasis on EU and transnational private law and EU and transnational financial regulation;
   b. a profound knowledge and understanding of the interaction of transnational, regional (including EU) and national systems of law and regulation and/or national systems of financial law and regulation, including the limits on the effectiveness of transnational financial law and regulation set by, or embedded in, national legal rules;
   c. a thorough knowledge of central concepts that are used in finance and a thorough understanding of:
      - the applicability, scope and limits of financial theories and methods in professional, legal settings; and
      - the influence of financial motives and incentives on the behaviour of financial market participants and the extent to which legal rules can be effective in influencing their behaviour;
   d. a thorough understanding of the economic functions of various financial contracts, instruments, security and quasi-security interests, and infrastructures; how these functions relate to their legal form, and the various risks involved (including systemic risks);
e. the ability to analyse legal and financial academic literature, legal sources and cases, and to keep abreast of new developments in their chosen field, as well as the ability to pose well-formulated questions and supply innovative legal answers in any topic within the field of financial law and regulation;

f. the ability to translate a problem from legal and/or financial practice into a problem definition that can be analysed using methods from the fields of law and finance and to translate the results of these analyses back to the practical setting;

g. the ability to provide professional legal advice on any topic within the field of financial law and regulation, combining legal arguments with financial-economic knowledge and skills;

h. insight into the social and ethical aspects of everyday decision-making in legal-financial practice and the ability to reflect on these aspects and to apply them in practice;

i. the ability to participate in debates between legal and financial practitioners or academics with regard to subject matter within the field of financial law and regulation;

j. the ability to write a cohesive scientific paper dealing with a topic encountered during the Master’s and to present it to a professional as well as a non-professional audience.

Article B-2.4 – Objectives and learning outcomes Master’s in International Criminal Law

1. The objectives of the programme in International Criminal Law are:
   a. to acquire a profound knowledge and understanding of international criminal law, as specified in subsection 2;
   b. to acquire the skills required to solve complex problems creatively and to be able to reflect critically on such problems and solutions;
   c. to acquire academic-level reasoning, writing, speaking and research skills, and to develop an independent and critical learning attitude.

2. The student who has completed the programme in International Criminal Law (ICL) will have:
   a. gained a profound knowledge of the field of substantive and procedural ICL, its origins and meaning, and be capable of applying this knowledge;
   b. the ability to understand the essential differences and commonalities between civil law and common law legal systems, particularly with respect to criminal law;
   c. the ability to position ICL in relation to other fields of law and develop improvements to ICL as a result of this ability;
   d. an understanding of how common law and civil law traditions and doctrines have influenced ICL;
   e. a profound knowledge of legal research and legal writing methods necessary for working with legal materials from US, common and civil law, and be capable of applying this knowledge to solve problems in ICL practice;
   f. the ability to use comparative law methods to analyse criminal law in both domestic and international contexts;
   g. the skills and the knowledge required to interpret, criticise and judge new developments in the field of substantive and procedural ICL;
   h. an understanding of how public international law serves as a distributive mechanism in respect of criminal jurisdictional claims of sovereign states and evaluate the quality of these distributive mechanisms;
i. a profound knowledge and understanding of the contextual elements of international crimes, concepts of criminal responsibility and defences in ICL;

j. an understanding of how international criminal procedure emerges but also differs from domestic procedural systems, and assess the quality of international criminal procedure in light of domestic counterparts;

k. an understanding of why international cooperation in criminal matters works out differently in vertical relations (between international criminal tribunals and states) and in horizontal (inter-state) relations.

3. In addition to the learning outcomes enumerated in subsection 2, a student who has completed the International and Transnational Criminal Law track has:

l. the ability to explain the differences between international and transnational crimes and be able to hold a discourse on whether such differences bear upon the forum choice of criminal law enforcement;

m. a strong grasp of the general concepts of substantive and procedural criminal law from a comparative perspective and have the capacity to explain how differences in approach may impinge on international cooperation between states and between states and international criminal tribunals.

Article B-2.5 – Objectives and learning outcomes Research Master’s in Information Law

1. The objectives of the Research Master’s in Information Law are:

a. to acquire a profound knowledge and understanding of information law, as specified in subsection 2;

b. to acquire the skill required to solve complex problems creatively and to be able to reflect critically on such problems and solutions;

c. to acquire academic-level reasoning, writing, speaking and research skills, and to develop an independent and critical learning attitude.

2. A student who has completed the Research Master’s in Information Law has:

a. a profound knowledge of the distinct nature of legal science;

b. the ability to position legal science within the broader framework of science at large;

c. a thorough understanding of theories regarding legal science and corresponding research methods;

d. the ability to analyse and evaluate law from a meta-juridical perspective;

e. the ability to analyse and evaluate the theoretical consequences of different perspectives;

f. the ability to analyse and evaluate chosen perspectives and their bearings on methodological questions, including research methods;

g. the ability to identify the key questions that govern the preliminary phase of comparative legal research;

h. a profound understanding of the methodological advantages, drawbacks and pitfalls of comparative legal research;

i. the ability to define a problem and analyse it through different theories regarding legal science as well as through a meta-juridical perspective;

j. the ability to justify a chosen research method and identify its limitations;

k. the ability to use different forms of legal reasoning;

l. the ability to conduct supervised scientific research, individually or in small teams;
m. the ability to present his or her research findings both orally and in writing;

n. the skills, knowledge and comprehension required to analyse and interpret scientific textbooks and legal resources in the field of information law;

o. the skills, knowledge and comprehension required to formulate innovative solutions to problems in the field of information law;

p. the analytical skills required to conduct individual research in the field of information law and write an argumentative paper in the field of information law;

q. the skills, knowledge and comprehension required to participate in the scientific debate in his or her discipline or specialisation;

r. the skills and the knowledge required to interpret, implement, criticised and judge new developments in the field of information law;

s. the ability to detect problems and solve practical cases in the field of information law in the national, European and international context;

t. a profound knowledge and a thorough understanding of the body of national, European and international law in the area of information law, and be capable of applying this knowledge.

Article B-2.6 – Objectives and learning outcomes Research Master’s in Public International Law

1. The objectives of this Research Master’s in Public International Law are:
   a. to acquire a profound knowledge and understanding of public international law, as specified in subsection 2;
   b. to acquire the skills required to solve complex problems creatively and to be able to reflect critically on such problems and solutions;
   c. to acquire academic-level reasoning, writing, speaking and research skills, and to develop an independent and critical learning attitude.

2. A student who has completed the Research Master’s in Public International Law has:
   a. gained a profound knowledge of the distinct nature of legal science;
   b. the ability to position legal science within the broader framework of science at large;
   c. a thorough understanding of theories regarding legal science and corresponding research methods;
   d. the ability to analyse and evaluate the theoretical consequences of different perspectives;
   e. the ability to appraise the law from a meta-juridical perspective;
   f. the ability to analyse and evaluate chosen perspectives and their bearings on methodological questions, including research methods;
   g. the ability to identify the key questions that govern the preliminary phase of comparative legal research;
   h. a thorough understanding of the methodological advantages, drawbacks and pitfalls of comparative legal research;
   i. the ability to define a problem and analyse it through different theories regarding legal science as well as through a meta-juridical perspective;
   j. the ability to justify a chosen research method and identify its limitations;
   k. the ability to use different forms of legal reasoning;
   l. the ability to conduct supervised scientific research, individually or in small teams;
m. the ability to present his or her research findings both orally and in writing;

n. a thorough understanding of the origins and meaning of the concept of the rule of law at the international level;

o. a thorough understanding of the fundamental structure and principles of public international law as it relates to the international rule of law;

p. a thorough understanding of several specialised areas of international law relevant to the international rule of law, including the law of international organisations, human rights law, state responsibility and international criminal law;

q. an understanding of the similarities and dissimilarities between the international and the national legal order, as well as the contribution of domestic organs to the international rule of law;

r. the skills and the knowledge required to interpret and analyse academic textbooks and legal resources in the field of international law pertaining to the international rule of law;

s. the skills and knowledge required to interpret, criticise and judge new developments relevant to the international rule of law;

t. the skills, knowledge and comprehension required to formulate innovative solutions to problems relevant to the international rule of law and participate in the scientific debate on the international rule of law;

u. the analytical skills required to conduct individual research in the field of the international rule of law and write an argumentative paper in the field of the international rule of law.
Article B-2.7 – Objectives and learning outcomes Advanced Master’s in International Tax Law: Policy, Principles and Practice

1. The objectives of the programme in International Tax Law are:
   a. to acquire knowledge, skills and insight in the field of international tax law, and to achieve the exit qualifications specified in the subsections below;
   b. academic development, including the acquisition of academic skills (such as arguing a case, written, spoken and research skills, citing in the correct way and specifying sources), learning to solve complex problems independently and creatively, and critical reflection.

2. A student who has completed the Advanced Master’s in International Tax Law will:
   a. the ability to find the instruments and sources of law that constitute the international and EU tax law regimes, interpret these instruments and sources, and assess their authoritative value;
   b. an analytical understanding of the concepts, principles and issues of international and EU tax law;
   c. the ability to analyse the policy aims of states in the field of international tax law, taking into account the economic position of the state and its stage of development, and evaluate measures taken to achieve these policy aims;
   d. the ability to formulate policy aims for states in different economic positions and at different stages of development, and suggest measures to achieve these policy aims;
   e. an analytical understanding of the role of different actors in the field of international and EU tax law, and be able to critically evaluate their actions and initiatives in this field;
   f. the ability to analyse emerging norms of global tax law and assess the extent to which those norms impose limits on the exercise of state sovereignty in the field of tax law;
   g. the ability to synthesise issues from different sources of tax law in cross-border situations and address the resulting problems in a critical manner;
   h. the ability to write argumentative texts, academic papers and professional legal opinions, defend a point of view in an adversarial setting, present and defend research findings, and participate actively in academic and professional legal debate in international and culturally heterogeneous settings.
CHAPTER 3 – ADDITIONAL ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Article B-3.1 – General

The stipulations contained in this chapter apply to students who commence the programme in the academic year 2020-2021.

Article B-3.2 – Admission requirements for the Master’s programmes

1. The English-language Master’s programmes of the Amsterdam Law School are:
   a. European Private Law
   b. International and European Law
   c. International Criminal Law
   d. Law & Finance
   e. Research Master’s in Information Law
   f. Research Master’s in Public International Law

2. The holder of a Bachelor’s degree in law from a Dutch or foreign research university (Dutch: WO) that is equivalent in level, workload and contents to the University of Amsterdam’s (UvA) Bachelor’s degree in Law or in Tax Law is admissible to the Master’s programmes referred to in subsection 1, provided the language requirements referred to in article B-3.7 are met.

3. The holder of one of the following degrees is admissible to the indicated Master’s programmes in the table below, provided the language requirements referred to in article B-3.7 are met.
Bachelor’s degree in the Law Track of PPLE (Politics, Psychology, Law and Economics), or comparable education at another research university

Bachelor’s degree in Liberal Arts and Sciences from any University College in the Netherlands, including at least 45 EC of law courses as part of this programme*

Bachelor’s degree in European Studies or International Relations, including at least 45 EC of law courses as part of this programme*

Bachelor’s degree from a research university (Dutch: WO) in any discipline, provided that at least 60 EC of law courses (bachelor’s level or higher) were obtained*

Bachelor’s degree from a research university (Dutch: WO) in any discipline, completed with the relevant Dutch-language pre-master’s programme, referred to in art. B-3.4a

Bachelor’s degree in law from a Dutch university in applied sciences (HBO-Rechten, CROHO code 39205), completed with the pre-master’s programme referred to in art. B-3.4b

* For admission to the Master’s programme European Private Law, prior education must comprise at least one course of private law.

4. The Admissions Board can set additional requirements to compensate for insufficient prior knowledge. If a required course of the Master’s programme was the subject of a prior examination, the Examinations Board can determine which courses shall replace it.

**Article B-3.3 – Admission requirements for the advanced Master’s programmes**

1. The advanced Master’s programme of the Amsterdam Law School is:
   a. International Tax Law: Policy, Principles and Practice
2. The holder of a Master’s degree in law from a Dutch or foreign research university (Dutch: WO) that is equivalent in level, workload and contents to the University of Amsterdam’s (UvA) Master’s degree in Law or in Tax Law is admissible to the advanced Master’s programme referred to in subsection 1, provided the language requirements referred to in article B-3.7 are met.
3. The holder of a Bachelor’s degree in law referred to in art. B-3.2 (subsections 2 and 3) who is admitted to a traditional legal profession (such as advocate, attorney, barrister, judge, notary, solicitor, etc.) is admissible to the advanced Master’s programme referred to in subsection 1, provided the language requirements referred to in article B-3.7 are met.

4. The holder of a Master’s degree from a research university (Dutch: WO) in any discipline, who has obtained at least 30 EC of law courses during university education is admissible to the advanced Master’s programme referred to in subsection 1, provided the language requirements referred to in article B-3.6 are met.

5. The holder of an (advanced) Master’s degree from a technical college in a strongly related discipline, namely tax law, fiscal economics, or accountancy, is admissible to the advanced Master’s programme referred to in subsection 1, provided the language requirements referred to in article B-3.7 are met.

6. The holder of a professional accountancy qualification is admissible to the advanced master’s programme referred to in subsection 1, provided the language requirements referred to in article B-3.7 are met.

7. The Admissions Board can set additional requirements to compensate for insufficient prior knowledge. If a required course of the Master’s programme was the subject of a prior examination, the Examinations Board can determine which courses shall replace it.

**Article B-3.4 – Selective Master’s programmes**

1. The selective English-language Master’s programmes of the Amsterdam Law School are:
   
a. Law & Finance  
b. International Criminal Law  
c. Research Master’s in Information Law  
d. Research Master’s in Public International Law  
e. International Tax Law: Policy, Principles and Practice  

2. Only the students selected will be admitted to the selective Master’s programme, provided they meet the admission requirements, referred to in art. B-3.2 and B-3.3.

3. Selection criteria and a description of the selection procedure can be found on the UvA website.

**Article B-3.5 – Pre-Master’s programme during or after a Bachelor’s programme (WO)**

1. Holders of a Bachelor’s degree from a research university (Dutch: WO), and students who are in their second or third year of a Bachelor’s programme in a field other than law (at a research university) can follow a Dutch-language Pre-Master’s programme for the Master’s programmes in European Private Law and International and European Law.

   The Pre-Master’s programme comprises a maximum of 60 EC whose contents are described on the website, in Dutch, along with the admissions requirements for each specific programme.

2. After successful completion of the Pre-Master’s programme, holders of a Bachelor’s degree from a research university can be admitted to the relevant Master’s programme, provided they meet any supplementary admission requirements for the relevant programme or track (in accordance with article B-3.2, B-3.3 and B-3.7).
Article B-3.6 – Pre-Master’s programme after a Bachelor’s programme (HBO)

1. Holders of a Bachelor’s degree in Law from a university in applied sciences (Dutch: ‘HBO-Rechten’, CROHO code 39205) have the option of following a Dutch-language Pre-Master’s programme at the ‘Open University’ which if completed successfully allows them to be admitted to the Master’s programmes of the Graduate School of Law, including the English-language programmes in European Private Law and International and European Law. The contents of the Pre-Master’s programme is described (in Dutch) on the website of the ‘Open Universiteit Schakelzone’.

2. Students can only be admitted to a Master’s programme at the Graduate School of Law if the Pre-Master’s programme referred to in subsection 1 is successfully completed within four years of passing the examination for the first course and provided they meet any supplementary admission and language requirements for the relevant programme or track (in accordance with article B-3.2, B-3.3 and B-3.7).

Article B-3.7 – Language requirements

1. Admission to the English-language Master’s programme requires sufficient command of the English language. The language skills are assessed by taking one of the following tests:
   a. TOEFL (Test of English as a Foreign Language). The minimum TOEFL score required is: 100 iBT, with a minimum of 24 for each subscore;
   b. IELTS (International English Language Testing System). The minimum IELTS score required is 7.0, with a minimum of 6.0 for each subscore;
   c. Cambridge English Language Assessment: minimum score 183. A Cambridge English: Advanced (CAE) certificate (minimum grade B) or a Cambridge English: Proficiency (CPE) certificate (minimum grade C).

The test results may not be more than two years old, calculated from the start date of the English-language Master’s programme in question.

2. The following students are exempted from the above-mentioned tests:
   a. Students who have a sufficient mark (6 or higher) for English on their Dutch vwo diploma or who possess a vwo certificate in English;
   b. Students who have received their prior education in one of the following English-speaking countries: Australia, Canada (except Quebec), Ireland, New Zealand, United Kingdom, United States;
   c. Students who possess an international or European baccalaureate diploma (provided it is an English-language diploma);
   d. Students who completed an English-language study programme (minimum level: a Bachelor’s programme);
   e. Students who possess a Bachelor’s diploma from a Dutch research university;
   f. Students who completed the pre-Master’s programme mentioned in art. B-3.6.
CHAPTER 4 – STUDY PROGRAMMES

Article B-4.1 – Curriculum Master’s in European Private Law

The programme in European Private Law consists of the following courses is composed as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>European Private Law</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Course title</td>
<td>EC</td>
<td>Semester</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Compulsory courses</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Contract Law</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private Law in a European and International Context</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Private Law in Practice</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Company Law</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mandatory electives – See Course Catalogue for the full list</strong></td>
<td>18-24</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comparative Law</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumer Rights in the Digital Single Market</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human Rights in Private Law</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EU Private International Law</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Tort Law</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Making markets beyond the state: between private law and international economic law</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other elective courses</strong></td>
<td>0-6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Students can replace a restricted-choice elective course with a course chosen from the list of elective courses mentioned in the Course Catalogue. Students may, for a maximum of 6 EC and after approval of the Examinations Board, also choose other university law courses, provided that these courses are related to the Master’s programme and do not overlap with the compulsory courses of the programme.

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Article B-4.2 – Curriculum Master’s in International and European Law

The track European Union Law consists of the following courses:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>European Union Law</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Course title</td>
<td>EC</td>
<td>Semester</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Compulsory courses</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Principles and Foundations of EU Law</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Constitutional Law and Fundamental Rights</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EU Legal Remedies</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mandatory electives</strong></td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Students chose from the list of electives mentioned in the Course Catalogue.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thesis</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The track European Competition Law and Regulation consists of the following courses:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>European Competition Law and Regulation</th>
<th>EC</th>
<th>Semester</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Course title</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Compulsory courses</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Principles and Foundations of EU Law</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Competition Law</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law of the Internal Market: Free Movement of Goods and Services</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EU Regulated Markets</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mandatory electives</strong></td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Students chose from the list of electives mentioned in the Course Catalogue.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Thesis</strong></td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The track Public International Law consists of the following courses:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Public International Law</th>
<th>EC</th>
<th>Semester</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Course title</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Compulsory courses</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Principles and Foundations of International Law</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Dispute Settlement</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Responsibility</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Law and Justice in Context</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mandatory electives – See Course Catalogue for other options</strong></td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Practising International Law</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other elective courses</strong></td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Students chose from the list of electives mentioned in the Course Catalogue.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Thesis</strong></td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The track International Trade and Investment Law consists of the following courses:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>International Trade and Investment Law</th>
<th>EC</th>
<th>Semester</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Course title</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Compulsory courses</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Principles and Foundations of International Law</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foundations of International Economic Law</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Trade Law</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Investment Law</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mandatory electives I</strong></td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Trade Law and Domestic Regulation</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Investment Arbitration</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mandatory electives II</strong></td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Trade Law Practicum</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Investment Law Practicum</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Article B-4.3 – Curriculum Master’s in Law & Finance

The programme in Law & Finance consists of the following courses:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course &amp; Finance</th>
<th>EC</th>
<th>Semester</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Compulsory courses</strong></td>
<td>48</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial Economics and Quantitative Methods</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounting and Financial Reporting</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutional Aspects of EU Financial and Monetary Law and Regulation</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business Organisations and Corporate Finance Law</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foundations of Finance and Corporate Governance</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Securities and Markets Regulation</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prudential Regulation of Banks and Shadow Banks</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance: Capital Structure and Corporate Reorganisation</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial Risk and the Law: Derivatives and Collateral</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insolvency Law and Corporate Finance</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thesis</td>
<td></td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Article B-4.4 – Curriculum Master’s in International Criminal Law

The track International Criminal Law – Joint Programme consists of the following courses:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>International Criminal Law – Joint Programme</th>
<th>EC</th>
<th>Semester</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Compulsory courses</strong></td>
<td>27</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comparative Introduction to Civil and Common Law</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Criminal Tribunals – Substantive Law</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Criminal Tribunals – Procedural Aspects</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Criminal Law</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Criminal Law Practice*</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The student chooses one or more elective courses with a minimum workload of 7 AC / 17.5 EC. More information about these elective courses can be found in the Course Catalogue.

The track International and Transnational Criminal Law consists of the following courses:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>International and Transnational Criminal Law</th>
<th>EC</th>
<th>Semester</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Course title</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First semester at the Amsterdam Law School</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compulsory courses</td>
<td>36</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Criminal Tribunals – Substantive Law</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Criminal Tribunals – Procedural Aspects</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Criminal Law</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Criminal Law Practice</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transnational Criminal Law</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comparative Criminal Law</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mandatory electives</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Humanitarian Law</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Human Rights Law</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>History and Theory of International Law</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Refugee Law</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Law of Military Operations</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Responsibility</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internship</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICC Moot Court</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thesis</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Article B-4.5 – Curriculum research Master’s in Information Law

The programme consists of the following courses:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Research Master’s in Information Law</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Course title</td>
<td>EC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>First year</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Compulsory courses</strong></td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theory and Practice of Information Law*</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theory and Practice of Intellectual Property Law*</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research Skills</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philosophy of Legal Research</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research Design and Methods</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Academic English**</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research training (in group)</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>**Mandatory electives ***</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patent Law</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Intellectual Property Law</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Media Law, Policy and Practice</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Second year</strong></td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Compulsory courses</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specialisation at a foreign Law School****</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Internal or external) Individual research training</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Thesis</strong></td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* If all students registered for the Research Master’s in information law speak Dutch, the students may, with the prior approval of the programme coordinator, follow the two basic courses Information Law and Intellectual Property Law offered as a part of the regular one-year Master’s in information law, instead of the compulsory courses Theory and Practice of Information Law and theory and Practice of Intellectual Property Law. They will, however, be given separate additional assignments.

** Research Master’s students do not receive credits for this course

*** or other electives of the Information Law Programme, with prior approval of the programme coordinator and the examination’s board.

**** Subject to the strict approval of the (Deputy) Programme Director, a student may spend the third semester of the programme at the University of Amsterdam.
Article B-4.6 – Curriculum research Master’s in Public International Law

The programme consists of the following courses:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course title</th>
<th>EC</th>
<th>Semester</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Compulsory courses</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Principles and Foundations of Public International Law</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Rule of Law</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Human Rights Law</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philosophy of Legal Research</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research Skills</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1 + 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research Design and Methods</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Responsibility</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research Traineeship</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Law and Justice in Context</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Academic English*</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1 or 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mandatory electives</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>History and Theory of International Law</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Criminal Law</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Elective courses</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced specialisation: electives abroad or at home (at the Amsterdam Law School).</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Students may choose from the list of electives mentioned in the Course Catalogue, subject to prior consultation with, and approval of, the programme Director in order to ensure the coherence of the chosen courses as part of the research master on the International Rule of Law.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Compulsory courses</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research Seminar (Research Master’s in Public International Law)</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Thesis</strong></td>
<td>21</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Research Master’s students do not receive credits for this course
Article B-4.7 – Curriculum advanced Master’s in International Tax Law: Policy, Principles and Practice

The programme consists of the following courses:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course title</th>
<th>EC</th>
<th>Semester</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Compulsory courses</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foundation – Taxation in (Public) International Law and Taxation of Individuals</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foundation – EU Tax Law</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxation of Business Profit and Companies</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax Treaties – Interpretation, Administration and Conclusion</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax Treaty Negotiation</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced Issues of International Tax Law</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VAT/GST</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Tax Law Moot Court</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mandatory electives</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer Pricing and Cross-Border Profit Allocation</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transparency, Information and the Collection of Taxes</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EU Tax Law – Advanced</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Thesis</strong></td>
<td>15</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Article B-4.8 – Elective courses

If a Master’s curriculum allows the option of following free elective courses not chosen from the list of electives mentioned in the Course Catalogue, those free electives can only be integrated into the student's examination programme with the prior consent of the Examination Board if they are related to the Master’s programme and do not overlap with the compulsory courses or the mandatory electives of the programme.

Article B-4.9 – Further conditions for exemptions

1. A maximum of 12 EC from the study programme can be obtained on the basis of granted exemptions. If an exemption is granted for more than 12 EC from the Master’s programme based on prior examinations, the Examinations Board can determine which courses shall replace them.
2. When obtaining a second (or subsequent) Master’s degree or track of a Master's degree at the Amsterdam Law School, a maximum of 12 EC obtained from courses that formed part of a previously awarded degree may be included in the second (or subsequent) degree. Each qualification must consist of a minimum of 48 EC for unique courses. Should there be more than 12 EC from compulsory courses in the programmes of both degrees, alternative courses will have to be successfully completed for the part exceeding, which share sufficient common ground, to be assessed by the Examinations Board, with the content of the degree in question.
3. A Bachelor’s course cannot serve as the basis of exemption from a Master's course. If a completed Bachelor’s course is too similar to a Master’s course, the student must take a different course in consultation with the Examinations Board.

**Article B-4.10 – Thesis**

1. The Master’s thesis is the culmination of the Master's programmes given at the faculty, and consists of writing a scholarly paper followed by its verbal defence in the presence of two instructors, including at least one examiner. The entire process follows a fixed timeline. Students are held to deadlines for submitting a preliminary thesis topic, a definitive thesis topic, and for the oral presentation and defence of the completed thesis. This trajectory is mandatory for all Master's programmes except for the International Criminal Law Master’s and Research Master's tracks; students in these programmes follow a trajectory specifically tailored to the respective Master's (track).
2. The thesis is assessed by the thesis supervisor and a second reviewer. The final result is determined by the supervisor in consultation with the second reviewer.
3. The thesis is assessed on the basis of a predetermined assessment form.
4. The course ‘Master’s thesis’ is offered in both the first and second semesters.
5. Resits are neither allowed if a thesis has been assessed resulting in a passing grade, nor if the assessment results in a failing grade. The course must be retaken in another semester.
6. Other provisions relating to the creation and assessment of the thesis are included in the Course Catalogue and in the online A-Z list under ‘Thesis (Master’s)’, which can be found via the digital learning environment, in the course catalogue, and on the website.

**Article B-4.11 – Degree**

The student who has passed the Master’s final examination is awarded the degree Master of Laws. The degree awarded is specified on the degree certificate.
CHAPTER 5 – EDUCATION AND EXAMINATIONS

Article B-5.1 – Participation in the Master’s programmes and priority rules

1. The student must register for each course component. Before participating in the Master’s programmes, the student must register during the time period indicated on the website and in accordance with the procedure specified there. If registration does not take place or does not take place in time, participation in the Master’s programmes may be refused.

2. Per semester, the student may register for a maximum of 42 EC worth of courses without this limiting the number of examinations that a student would like to take). In individual cases, the study counsellor may decide to deviate from this limit of 42 EC.

3. Admission to courses with a limited capacity is subject to admission criteria and priority rules determined in advance and published in the Course Catalogue, on the understanding that students enrolled in the degree programme are given priority to courses that are a compulsory part of their degree programme.

4. A person who is not enrolled at the University is not entitled to participate in the study programmes or examinations.

Article B-5.2 – Sequence and entry requirements

The curriculum includes a recommended sequence for participation in the study programmes and examinations of that phase (see curriculum in article B-4.1 through B-4.7). However, failure to pass certain courses does not prevent the student from pursuing other courses from the curriculum, unless determined otherwise in the Course Catalogue under the entry requirements for the course in question.

Article B-5.3 – Compulsory participation in courses

In the interest of the realisation of educational objectives participation in specific courses can be made compulsory as a condition for participation in the examination, with the permission of the Graduate School Director. The relevant Board of Studies is given the opportunity to assess whether the educational objective would require such. This obligation is specified in the Course Catalogue under the course in question.
CHAPTER 6 – TEACHING EVALUATION

Article B-6.1 – Teaching Evaluation

Teaching evaluations are given by means of UvA Q and/or other evaluation methods.
CHAPTER 7 – TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

Article B-7.1 – General transitional provisions

1. Students who started one of the Master’s programmes in the academic year 2018-2019 or earlier, can graduate within the academic year 2019-2020, if they meet all the conditions of the relevant programme, as stated in the regulations of the academic year 2019-2020. If this is not the case, the transitional provisions apply, mentioned in the articles below.

2. In addition to these transitional provisions and without prejudice to the provisions of article A-4.9, students can also graduate if they meet all the conditions of the relevant programme, as stated in the regulations of the academic year in which they started the programme. If a course of this programme is no longer offered, it can be replaced by its corresponding course in the transposition table of the relevant transitional provision.

Article B-7.2 – Transitional provisions European Private Law

1. The curriculum specified in the present Teaching and Examination Regulations is required for all students enrolled in this Master’s, including those who commenced the Master’s programme European Private Law in or prior to the academic year 2018-2019. Credits obtained at the Faculty prior to 1 September 2019 for courses that are no longer offered in academic year 2019-2020 can, in accordance with the transposition table in paragraph 4, be included in this programme. Students who, due to this alteration, are left with a deficit of 3 ECTS must take an additional elective course. Mandatory electives listed in the Teaching and Examination Regulations of the academic year 2018-2019 for which credits have been obtained at the Faculty prior to 1 September 2019, can be included in the Master’s programme as a mandatory elective.

2. Two corresponding courses in the transposition table may not both be applied to fulfil the requirements for the Master’s diploma.

3. The following transposition table lists the courses offered prior to academic year 2019-2020 and their corresponding courses in academic year 2019-2020:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prior to academic year 2019-2020</th>
<th>EC</th>
<th>Academic year 2019-2020</th>
<th>EC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>European Contract Law and Justice</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>European Contract Law</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Article B-7.3 – Transitional provisions International and European Law

1. Students who commenced the Master’s programme International and European Law in or prior to academic year 2018-2019 may elect to adhere to the 2018-2019 curriculum provided they graduate within two years after they commenced the programme. Credits for courses in that curriculum not obtained by 1 September 2019 and no longer offered in academic year 2019-2020 may be replaced with the corresponding course in the transposition table in paragraph 4.

2. For students who commenced the Master’s programme International and European Law in or prior to the academic year 2018-2019 and who do not wish to make use of the transitional provision stated in paragraph 1, or who graduate after two years of studying, the curriculum specified in the present Teaching and Examination Regulations is required. Crossover electives
are no longer part of the curriculum. Credits obtained at the Faculty prior to 1 September 2019 for courses that are no longer offered in academic year 2019-2020 can, in accordance with the transposition table in paragraph 4, be included in this programme.

3. Two corresponding courses in the transposition table may not both be applied to fulfil the requirements for the Master’s diploma.

4. The following transposition table lists the courses offered prior to academic year 2019-2020 and their corresponding courses in academic year 2019-2020:

**Transposition table for the track Public International Law**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prior to academic year 2019-2020</th>
<th>EC</th>
<th>Academic year 2019-2020</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Principles and Foundations of International Law</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Principles and Foundations of International Law and International Law and Justice in Context</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Principles and Foundations of International Law</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Principles and Foundations of International Law and Extra assignment within the course Principles and Foundations of International Law</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Transposition table for the track International Trade and Investment Law**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prior to academic year 2019-2020</th>
<th>EC</th>
<th>Academic year 2019-2020</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Principles and Foundations of International Law</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Principles and Foundations of International Law and Foundations of International Economic Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Trade Law – Topics Seminar</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>International Trade Law Practicum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Investment Law – Topics Seminar</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>International Investment Law Practicum</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Article B-7.4 – Transitional provision International Criminal Law**

1. The curriculum specified in the present Teaching and Examination Regulations is required for all students enrolled in this Master’s, including those who commenced the Master’s programme International Criminal Law in or prior to the academic year 2018-2019. Credit obtained at the Faculty prior to 1 September 2019 for courses that are no longer offered in academic year 2019-2020 can, in accordance with the transposition table in paragraph 4, be included in this programme. Mandatory electives listed in the Teaching and Examination Regulations of the academic year 2018-2019 for which credits are obtained at the Faculty prior to 1 September 2019, can be included in the Master’s programme as a mandatory elective.

2. Two corresponding courses in the transposition table may not both be applied to fulfil the requirements for the Master’s diploma.

3. The following transposition table lists the courses offered prior to academic year 2019-2020 and their corresponding courses in academic year 2019-2020:
**Transposition table for the Master’s in International Criminal Law**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prior to academic year 2019-2020</th>
<th>EC</th>
<th>Academic year 2019-2020</th>
<th>EC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>International Cooperation in Criminal Matters in Comparative Perspective</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Comparative Criminal Law</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Article B-7.5 – Transitional provision research Master’s in Public International Law**

1. Students who commenced the research Master’s in Public International Law in or prior to academic year 2017-2018, and who graduate before 1 September 2020, may elect to adhere to the 2017-2018 curriculum in which case International Criminal Law (6 EC) may still be chosen as a mandatory (restricted-choice) elective. Credits for courses in that curriculum not obtained by 1 September 2019 and no longer offered in academic year 2019-2020 may be replaced with the corresponding course in the transposition table in paragraph 4.

2. For students who commenced the research Master’s in Public International Law in or prior to the academic year 2017-2018 and who do not wish to make use of the transitional provision stated in paragraph 1, or who graduate after 31 August 2020, the curriculum specified in the present Teaching and Examination Regulations is required. Credits obtained at the Faculty prior to 1 September 2019 for courses that are no longer offered in academic year 2019-2020 can, in accordance with the transposition table in paragraph 4, be included in this programme.

3. Two corresponding courses in the transposition table may not both be applied to fulfil the requirements for the Master’s diploma.

4. The following transposition table lists the courses offered prior to academic year 2019-2020 and their corresponding courses in academic year 2019-2020:

**Transposition table for the research Master’s in Public International Law**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prior to academic year 2019-2020</th>
<th>EC</th>
<th>Academic year 2019-2020</th>
<th>EC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Principles and Foundations of Public International Law</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Principles and Foundations of Public International Law and International Law and Justice in Context</td>
<td>9 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Principles and Foundations of International Law</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Principles and Foundations of International Law and Extra assignment within the course Principles and Foundations of International Law</td>
<td>9 3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Article B-7.6 – Transitional provisions advanced Master’s in International Tax Law: Policy, Principles and Practice**

1. Students who commenced the advanced Master’s programme International Tax Law: Policy, Principles and Practice in or prior to academic year 2018-2019, and who graduate before 1 September 2020, may elect to adhere to the 2018-2019 curriculum. Credits for courses in that curriculum not obtained by 1 September 2019 and no longer offered in academic year 2019-2020 may be replaced with the corresponding course in the transposition table in paragraph 5.

2. For students who commenced the advanced Master’s programme International Tax Law: Policy, Principles and Practice in or prior to the academic year 2018-2019 and who do not wish to make use of the transitional provision stated in paragraph 1, or who graduate after 31 August 2020, the
curriculum specified in the present Teaching and Examination Regulations is required. Credits obtained at the Faculty prior to 1 September 2019 for courses that are no longer offered in academic year 2019-2020 can, in accordance with the transposition table in paragraph 5, be included in this programme.

3. Two corresponding courses in the transposition table may not both be applied to fulfil the requirements for the Master’s diploma.

4. The course EU Tax Law – advanced was given in the first semester of academic year 2018-2019. In academic year 2019-2020, it will be given in the second semester.

5. The following transposition table lists the courses offered prior to academic year 2019-2020 and their corresponding courses in academic year 2019-2020:

**Transposition table for the Master’s in International Tax Law: Policy, Principles and Practice**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prior to academic year 2019-2020</th>
<th>EC</th>
<th>Academic year 2019-2020</th>
<th>EC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
CHAPTER 8 – AMENDMENTS AND ENTRY INTO FORCE

Article B-8.1 – Amendments part B

1. Amendments to section B of these Regulations will be adopted by the Dean in a separate decision, after having consulted the Board of Studies, the Examinations Board and with due regard for the powers of the relevant representative advisory bodies.

2. An amendment to section A of these regulations has no bearing on the current academic year, unless it can be reasonably assumed that the interests of the students will not be harmed by it.

Article B-8.2 – Entry into force of section B

Section B of these Regulations will enter into force on 1 September 2019.

Thus adopted by the Dean of the Amsterdam Law School on 15 April 2019.