



TEACHING AND EXAMINATION REGULATIONS

Master's degree programmes taught in English

**AMSTERDAM LAW SCHOOL
2017-2018**

Version of 29 May 2017
Adopted 1 June 2017

Correction on 23 October, p. 38, art. B-2.16c (the name of the Moot Court had accidentally been replaced by another course name).

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SECTION A – GENERAL SECTION

CHAPTER 1 – GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article A-1.1 – Applicability of the Regulations

1. These Regulations consist of an A and a B section. Section A contains general provisions and applies to the teaching and examinations of the Master's study programmes offered by the Amsterdam Graduate School of Law, part of the Faculty of Law, hereinafter referred to as: 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), hereinafter referred to as the OER, for the degree programme or group of degree programmes specified in section B.
2. The Dean may stipulate that provisions from these Teaching and Examination Regulations apply *mutatis mutandis* to a student who follows components of the degree programmes referred to in Section B as a contract student, whether or not as part of a pre-Master's programme.

Article A-1.2 – Definitions

The following definitions apply in these regulations:

a) Academic year	The period beginning on 1 September of a given year and ending on 31 August of the following calendar year.
b) Act	The Dutch Higher Education and Research Act (<i>Wet op het Hoger Onderwijs en Wetenschappelijk Onderzoek</i> , WHW).
c) Component	A unit of study of the degree programme as defined by the Act.
d) Course Catalogue	The guide of the study programme, which contains further elaboration on the programme-specific provisions and other programme-specific information. The Course Catalogue is available online via www.coursecatalogue.uva.nl .
e) Credit	An ECTS credit with a study load of 28 hours' study.
f) Examination	Examination of the knowledge, insight and skills of the student with regard to a component. The assessment is expressed in a final grade. An examination can be taken in parts with the aid of one or more interim examinations. The resit always covers the same material as the examination.
g) Final examination	The final examination of the Master's study programme.
h) Fraud or plagiarism	The actions or omissions of a student, as a result of which an accurate assessment of his or her knowledge, insight and skills is completely or partially impossible.
i) List of electives	The list of electives included in the Amsterdam Law School Course Catalogue.
j) Master's programme	The closing stage of the academic study programme, following on from the Bachelor's programme.
k) Period	A part of a semester; a semester consists of three subsequent

	periods of 8, 8 and 4 weeks respectively.
l) Programme	The totality of and connection between the components, teaching methods, contact hours, forms of assessment and examination, and the prescribed literature.
m) Programme charter	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.
n) Semester	Part of an academic year; an academic year consists of two semesters.
o) SIS	The Student Information System.
p) Student	A person who is enrolled at the University in order to study and/or sit examinations and final examinations of the degree programme.
q) Study load	The study load of the unit of study related to an examination, expressed in credits = ECTS credits (European Credit Transfer and Accumulation System). The study load for one year (1,680 hours) is 60 ECTS credits.
r) Thesis	The final academic essay of the Master's programme.
s) University	The University of Amsterdam.
t) Website	The Amsterdam Law School student website: www.student.uva.nl/law

The other terms have the meaning ascribed to them by Dutch law.

CHAPTER 2 – ADMISSION TO MASTER’S PROGRAMMES

Article A-2.1a – Admission requirements for the non-selective Master’s programmes

1. The non-selective Master’s programmes of the Amsterdam Law School are:
 - a. Labour Law
 - b. European Private Law
 - c. Fiscal Law
 - d. International and European Law
 - e. Private Law
 - f. Public Law
2. The holder of a Bachelor’s degree in law from a Dutch or foreign university, who demonstrates that he or she possesses knowledge, insight and skills at the equivalent level of the University of Amsterdam’s (UvA) Bachelor’s degree in Law, Fiscal Law or Notarial Law, including the necessary language skills, is admissible to the non-selective Master’s programmes mentioned in the previous subsection, subject to the provisions in subsections 3 and 4, and on the understanding that the Examinations Board can set additional requirements in the case of insufficient prior knowledge, and should components from the Master’s programme to be taken have already formed part of a prior examination, the Examinations Board can determine which components shall replace those.
3. The track Dutch tax law of the Master’s programme in Fiscal Law mentioned in subsection 1 cannot be taken after passing the final Bachelor’s examination in Fiscal Law at the UvA or after passing the final Bachelor’s examination in Law at the UvA, in which the minor in Fiscal Law is included.
4. The holder of a Bachelor’s degree in Law, Fiscal Law or Notarial Law from the UvA will be directly admitted to the non-selective Master’s programmes referred to in subsection 1, subject to the provisions in subsection 5.

Article A-2.1b – Admission requirements for the selective Master’s programmes

1. The selective Master’s programmes of the Amsterdam Law School are:
 - a. Information Law
 - b. Research Master’s in Information Law
 - c. International Criminal Law
 - d. Research Master’s in Public International Law
 - e. International Tax Law: Policy, Principles and Practice
2. The holder of a Bachelor’s degree from a Dutch or foreign university, who demonstrates that he or she possesses knowledge, insight and skills at the equivalent level of the UvA’s Bachelor’s degree in Law, Fiscal Law or Notarial Law, including the necessary language skills, is admissible to the selective Master’s programmes, subject to the provisions in subsection 4. Additional admission requirements apply for these study programmes; these requirements can be found in the programme description in the Course Catalogue. Additional requirements also apply to the advanced Master’s in International Tax Law, specified at <http://uva.nl/ilm-international-tax-law>. The Examinations Board can set additional requirements in the case of insufficient prior knowledge. Should components from the Master’s programme to be taken have already formed

part of a prior examination, the Examinations Board can determine which components shall replace those.

3. The holder of a Bachelor's degree in Law, Fiscal Law or Notarial Law from the UvA will be admitted to the selective Master's programmes referred to in subsection 1 following a selection procedure, subject to the provisions in subsection 4.

Article A-2.2 – Pre-Master's programme

1. If, in the opinion of the Examinations Board, an admission request does not meet the requirements set, but the requirements can be met within a reasonable period of time, the applicant is then offered the opportunity to meet those requirements by means of a supplementary pre-Master's programme. The maximum scope of a pre-Master's programme amounts to 60 ECTS. These pre-Master's programmes do not grant 'civiel effect'.
2. The Faculty offers a number of pre-Master's programmes for Master's study programmes to students who possess a University degree at least at Bachelor's level. These pre-Master's programmes are described under the relevant study programmes at www.uva.nl/onderwijs/master/soorten-masters-en-schakelprogrammas/schakelprogrammas/schakelprogrammas-wo (in Dutch).
3. In cooperation with the Open University, the Amsterdam Law School offers pre-Master's programmes for the Master's programmes in Labour Law, Fiscal Law, Private Law and Constitutional and Administrative Law for students who possess one of the degrees from a Dutch institute for higher professional education (hbo-diploma's) listed below. The pre-Master's programme must be taken at the Open University and completed within three years of passing the first component in order to grant admission - together with the relevant degree from a University of Applied Science - to the legal Master's programme at the UvA in question. These pre-Master's programmes are described under the admissions information of the relevant study programmes at www.uva.nl/onderwijs/master/masteropleidingen (in Dutch).

The admissible degrees from a University of Applied Science are:

- a. Law (HBO-Rechten, Croho 39205)
 - b. Higher Legal Training (Hogere Juridische Opleiding, CROHO 34121)
 - c. Human Resource Management/Personnel & Labour (Human Resource Management/ Personeel & Arbeid, CROHO 34609)
 - d. Social Legal Services (Sociaal Juridische dienstverlening, CROHO 34641)
 - e. Management, Economics and Law (Management, Economie en Recht, CROHO 34435)
 - f. Fiscal Economic (Fiscale economie, CROHO 34409)
 - g. Fiscal Economics (Fiscale economie, CROHO 34140)
4. In cooperation with the Open University, the Amsterdam Law School offers a generic pre-Master's programme for students who possess a Law degree from a University of Applied Science (HBO-Rechten) that does grant admission to licensed professions after completion of a subsequent Master's programme. This pre-Master's programme comprises more than 76,5 ECTS. The first part of the pre-Master's programme must be taken at the Open University, the final part (the courses Bachelor's Essay and Legal Theory and Legal Philosophy) must be subsequently taken at the UvA and the entire programme must be completed within four years of passing the first component - together with the relevant degree from a University of Applied Science - in order to grant admission to one of the legal Master's programmes at the UvA, subject to possible extra admission requirements that are applicable to certain Master's

programmes or tracks (in accordance with article 2.1). This range of pre-Master's programmes granting admission to licensed professions is described under the admission requirements of the relevant study programmes at www.uva.nl/onderwijs/master/masteropleidingen (in Dutch).

Article A-2.3 – Language requirements

1. *For Dutch-language Master's programmes:*

Holders of a foreign degree fulfil the requirement with regard to sufficient command of the Dutch language after successfully completing the state examination Dutch as a second language (NT2), programme II, or by receiving an exemption from taking this examination.

2. *For English-language Master's programmes:*

Admission to the 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, of which at least 25 for reading and listening skills and at least 24 for speaking and writing skills;
- b. IELTS (International English Language Testing System). The minimum IELTS score required is 7.0, with a minimum score of 6.0 in any single component;
- c. Cambridge English Language Assessment. A Cambridge English: Advanced (CAE) certificate (minimum grade C) 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.

Students who have received their prior education in one of the following English-speaking countries are exempted from these tests: Australia, Canada, Ireland, New Zealand, United Kingdom, United States.

Students who possess an international or European baccalaureate diploma (provided it is an English-language diploma), and those students who completed an English-language legal study programme (for example a Bachelor's programme) can request exemption from these requirements at the admissions office of the Amsterdam Law School.

3. The English-taught Master's programmes of the Amsterdam Law School are:

- a. European Private Law
- b. International and European Law
- c. International Criminal Law
- d. Research Master's in Information Law
- e. Research Master's in Public International Law
- f. International Tax Law, Policy, Principles and Practice

Article A-2.4 – Admissions procedure

1. The director of the Graduate School is entrusted with regulating admission to the degree programmes; in the case of selective Master's programmes, a selection committee of the degree programme in question is entrusted with the preselection; the Graduate School director determines the ultimate selection.
2. With a view to admission to the degree programme, the director of the Graduate School verifies the knowledge, insight and skills of the candidate. Knowledge of the language in which the programme is taught forms part of the Board's investigation. In addition to requiring written proof of the degree programme/programmes completed, the director of the Graduate School may ask experts from within or outside the University to assess particular knowledge, insight and skills.
3. The admissions procedure takes place once per year for degree programmes that only have a September intake, and twice per year for degree programmes that also permit intake in February (see article 2.5).

Deadlines for submitting an admission request:

	<i>Admission as of 1 September</i>		<i>Admission as of 1 February</i>
	<i>Selective Master's programmes</i>	<i>Non-selective Master's programmes</i>	<i>Non-selective Master's programmes</i>
Master's programmes taught in Dutch	15 May	1 August	1 January
Master's programmes taught in English	1 April	1 August	1 January
• Dutch students	1 April	1 April	1 November
• International students			

A request for admission to the degree programme must be submitted to the Admissions & International Office of the Amsterdam Law School. In exceptional cases, a request submitted after these deadlines may still be accepted.

4. Admission is granted provided the candidate meets the requirements referred to in article 2.1 with regard to knowledge and skills, as demonstrated by degree certificates from study programmes he or she has completed, before the starting date of the relevant degree programme.
5. The candidate will receive confirmation of admission or a negative decision. An appeal against a negative decision can be filed with the Examination Appeals Board.

Article A-2.5 – Entry dates

1. It is possible to commence the degree programme as of the first semester of an academic year (September) and – for some of the Master's programmes – as of the second semester (February). The possibility of commencing a programme in February implies that the programme can be completed within two semesters.

The following programmes allow enrolment in February:

- a. Labour Law
- b. European Private Law
- c. Fiscal Law
- d. International and European Law
- e. Private Law

f. Public Law

2. The Bachelor's programme or pre-Master's programme granting admission to the degree programme must have been completed upon commencement of the degree programme.
3. The final entry date for the Military Law track was 1 September 2016. From this date, students who started the Master's degree programme in Public Law on or before 1 September 2016 have two years to complete the Military Law programme. The 2017-2018 academic year is the last year in which the Military Law Master's track can be stated on the diploma supplement accompanying the Master's degree certificate.
4. The final entry date for the Notarial Law track was 1 February 2016. From this date, students who started the Master's degree programme in Notarial Law on or before 1 February 2016 have until the end of February 2018 to apply for the Notarial Law Master's degree certificate. After this date, the UvA will no longer be able to issue Notarial Law Master's degree certificates.

Article A-2.6 – Flexible learning

The Master's programme in Labour Law is open to a maximum of 15 students who re-enrol and who wish to participate in this pilot in the 2017-2018 academic year.

CHAPTER 3 – ASSESSMENT AND EXAMINATION

Article A-3.1 – General

1. Whether the student has achieved the educational objectives set will be assessed during the course component.
2. The Course Catalogue specifies which requirements the student must have satisfied in order to complete successfully the component and the criteria on which the student is assessed. The Course Catalogue also specifies the form of examination to be conducted.
3. Any change to the form of examination specified in the Course Catalogue will be announced no later than six weeks prior to the examination in question.
4. The required study material must be announced as soon as possible, but no later than two weeks before commencement of the study programme.

Article A-3.2 – Registration for examinations

1. The student must be registered for each examination opportunity that he or she wishes to participate in. The registration procedure is described under ‘Examinations’, which can be found in the online A-Z list via (www.student.uva.nl/law/az).
2. If registration does not take place or does not take place in time, participation in the examination can be refused if there is insufficient capacity in the examination hall in question. If late registration is possible, in case of sufficient capacity, registration is possible, but subject to an administrative fee.

Article A-3.3 – Number of examinations and resits

1. Notwithstanding the provision in subsection 2, the student has one resit opportunity for each component per academic year. The first examination opportunity is offered within the period in which the component is taught; the resit opportunity is offered in the same academic year.
2. Components with a substantial practical or skills element are tested once per year.
3. The student who has successfully completed the Master’s programme with the exception of one component, not including the Master’s thesis, qualifies for an extra examination opportunity for the final component upon request, provided that passing that component means that the programme is completed within two years or within three years (in the case of a two-year Master’s programme), and if awaiting the scheduled examination or resit of that component would mean exceeding this two-year (or three-year) period.
4. If the requirements in subsection 3 are not satisfied, the following applies: the student who has successfully completed the Master’s final examination, not including the Master’s thesis, qualifies for one extra examination opportunity for that final component, on request, if the following conditions are met:
 - a. The student took the most recent scheduled examination or resit and obtained at least a 4 for the component in question.
 - b. The date of the extra examination must be at least two months before the date of the following regular examination of the component concerned.
5. The Examinations Board may deviate from the conditions mentioned in subsection 4 under exceptional circumstances. 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 graduation form.

Article A-3.4 – Oral examinations

1. Oral examinations are public, unless the student lodges an objection against that or the Examinations Board or the examiner determines otherwise in a particular case.
2. Oral examinations are conducted in the presence of a second lecturer, unless the Examinations Board determines otherwise.
3. No more than one person is examined orally at the same time, unless the examiner and the student agree otherwise.

Article A-3.5 – Determination and communication of results

1. The examiner determines the result of the oral examination and communicates it immediately thereafter to the student.
2. The examiner communicates the result of an examination component that is tested in writing or otherwise as soon as possible via SIS, but in any case within 16 working days after the day on which it is taken. Contrary to these provisions, a period of 18 working days applies to the Master's thesis, to other components for which feedback will be provided on writing skills (as stated in the Course Catalogue), and to components assessed through take-home assignments such as essays and papers. In all cases, the result must be communicated at least 10 working days before a possible resit. The Director of the Graduate School may permit extensions from these deadlines in exceptional cases.
3. When the deadlines are extended, the students will be informed via Blackboard before the deadline has elapsed about the reason for delay and the date on which the results will be announced.

Article A-3.6 – Right of inspection and post-examination discussion

1. Standard answers and assessment standards

- a. Examiners make the examinations and the standard answers available on Blackboard no later than one week after the examination. The standard answers may be subject to adjustments, even if this is not explicitly mentioned.
- b. When the results are announced, the assessment standards applied and the definitive standard answers must be placed on Blackboard.

2. Review and inspection

- a. The examinee is entitled to review the assessed examination within six weeks of announcement of the result. This review enables the examinee to ascertain how the result was established.
- b. If the assessed examination is not made available digitally to the examinee, he or she is entitled to review through inspection of the assessed examination. If desired, the examinee can photograph the assessed examination. He or she can also make copies or have copies made; there may be a charge for this. Where and when inspection can take

place is specified on Blackboard.

3. Question and answer session

No later than 10 working days after announcement of the results, and at least five working days before the resit, a session will take place where the examinees can ask the examiners questions about the examination and its assessment. Place and time of the session will be specified on Blackboard in a timely fashion. Only in the event of obvious mistakes in the assessment can amendments to the result be requested during this session. In all other cases, a request for reassessment may be made; the way in which such a request can be made will be announced on Blackboard.

4. Appeal

The examinee can lodge an appeal against the result with the Examination Appeals Board within a period of six weeks after announcement of the result in accordance with article 7.61 of the Act.

Article A-3.7 – Grades

1. Grades are given on a scale from 1 to 10, with a maximum of one decimal point.
2. The final grades 5.1 through 5.9 are not awarded.
3. The final assessment of a course is considered satisfactory if a grade of 6 or higher is given.
4. The most recent grade will apply in the event of a resit.

Article A-3.8 – Validity period of examinations

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 component was passed.
2. The Examinations Board has the authority, in individual cases, to 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, the duration of the extension for a component of the Master's final examination will be five years.
3. The Examination Board will make a decision within two months after receipt of the request. If no decision has been made within the set period of time, then the validity period of the component will be extended by one year.
4. In the case of components 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 component, the date upon which the student passed the further component is the determining factor.

Article A-3.9 – Exemptions

1. On the basis of a written request from a student, the Examinations Board can grant exemption from taking one or more compulsory examination components if the student has passed a component of a university degree programme that is similar in terms of 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. The Examinations Board will make a decision within eight weeks after receipt of the request.
3. A maximum of 12 credits from the study programme can be obtained on the basis of exemptions granted.
4. 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 ECTS credits obtained from components 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 ECTS credits for unique components. Should there be more than 12 ECTS from compulsory components in the programmes of both degrees, alternative components will have to be successfully completed for the part exceeding, which share common ground, to be assessed by the Examinations Board, with the content of the degree in question.
5. No exemptions from the thesis will be granted.
6. An exemption can only be granted for a component if the component obtained elsewhere, on the basis of which exemption is requested, was obtained before commencement of the study at the UvA's Faculty of Law. Work and/or professional experience do not constitute grounds for exemption under these regulations.
7. A Bachelor's course cannot serve as the basis of exemption from a Master's course. If a Bachelor's course completed elsewhere is too similar to a Master's course, the student must take a different course in consultation with the Examinations Board.

Article A-3.10 – Thesis

1. The thesis is assessed by the thesis supervisor and a second reviewer. The final result is determined by the supervisor following consultation with the second reviewer.
2. The thesis is assessed on the basis of a predetermined assessment form.
3. 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 www.student.uva.nl/law/az

Article A-3.11 – Fraud and plagiarism

The 'Regulations Governing Fraud and Plagiarism for UvA Students' is included in the Rules and Regulations of the Examinations Board, and applies in full.

Article A-3.12 – Final examination

1. The Examinations Board determines the result and the date of the final review of a student's academic record, if it has confirmed that the student has passed the components of the final examination.
2. The Examinations Board awards the classification cum laude, if the conditions specified in the Examinations Regulations have been fulfilled. Other classifications are specified on the diploma supplement.
3. A degree certificate can only be issued after it has been proven that the student has satisfied all enrolment requirements of the degree programme, including payment of tuition fees.

4. The examination date is the last working day of the month in which the degree certificate application is submitted.
5. On the basis of a reasoned request from a student who is entitled to the issue of a degree certificate, the Examinations Board can postpone setting the date of the final review of a student's academic record.

Article A-3.13 – Degree

The student who has passed the Master's final examination is awarded the degree Master of Laws. The awarded degree is specified on the degree certificate.

Article A-3.14 – Degree certificates and statements

1. As proof that the final examination has been passed, the Examinations Board issues a degree certificate. A diploma supplement is issued together with the degree certificate, signed by or on behalf of the chairman of the Examinations Board, which specifies the components of the final examination, the study load, the dates on which the components were passed and the assessment.
2. A student who has passed more than one examination, but who cannot be awarded a degree certificate, will receive a statement, if so requested, to be issued by the Examinations Board which specifies, in any case, the examinations that he or she has passed.

CHAPTER 4 – ACADEMIC STUDENT COUNSELLING AND STUDY PROGRESS

Article A-4.1 – Study progress administration

The Dean of the Amsterdam Law School is responsible for proper registration of the grade point average of the students in SIS. After registration of the examination result in SIS, every student can view the result of the relevant component and all other components on SIS.

Article A-4.2 – Academic student counselling

Enrolled students are entitled to academic student counselling. The forms of academic student counselling are specified under ‘student counsellors’, which can be found in the online A-Z list via www.student.uva.nl/law/az.

Article A-4.3 – Students with a disability

1. Adjustments concerning examination

- a. Upon submission of a written request to the Student Counsellor (UvA *studentendecaan*), students with a disability may qualify for adjustments to the 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 component or an examination.
- b. The request referred to in subsection 1a should be accompanied by a recent statement from a doctor or a psychologist or, in the case of dyslexia, from a BIG-registered assessment agency or an assessment agency registered with the Dutch Association of Psychologists (NIP) or the Association of Educationalists in the Netherlands (NVO). If possible, these statements should provide an estimate of the extent to which the study progress is hindered.
- c. If there is a positive decision on a request referred to in subsection 1a, the student contacts the Department secretariat concerned, so that the provision can be arranged. Examination provisions must be requested from the Department secretariat concerned at least two weeks before the examination date.

2. Adjustments concerning educational facilities

The Dean or, on his or her behalf, the director of the Graduate School, decides on requests for adjustments concerning educational facilities. These requests must be made through the study adviser of the Amsterdam Law School.

Article A-4.4 – Unsuitability (*iudicium abeundi*)

1. On the basis of the provision in article 7.42a of the Act, the Dean or the Examinations Board can, in exceptional cases, ask the Executive Board to terminate or refuse the enrolment of a student in a degree programme, if the student has demonstrated unsuitability for the practice of one or more professions which the degree programme is training him or her for, or unsuitability for the practical preparation for the professional practice.
2. If a student is suspected of being unsuitable, as described in the first subsection, the Examinations Board or the dean will conduct an investigation, which the student will be

informed of immediately. The Examinations Board or the Dean will only issue a recommendation following careful consideration of the interests involved and after the student concerned has been given the opportunity to be heard.

CHAPTER 5 – TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

Article A-5.1 – Hardship clause

In the case of demonstrable unreasonableness and unfairness of an extreme nature, the Examinations Board may permit deviations from the provisions in sections A or B of these Regulations in the student's favour.

Article A-5.2 – Transitional provision

1. The Amsterdam Law School's '8-8-4' (two blocks of 8 weeks and one block of four weeks) transitional arrangement adopted by the Dean applies to students who started a Master's degree in Notarial Law or Fiscal Law before 1 September 2012 and continued with this study after 1 September 2012, or students who started a Master's degree in Notarial or Fiscal Law after 1 September 2012 after having obtained a Bachelor's degree before 1 September 2012.
2. The Examinations Board has adopted a transitional arrangement for students who have successfully completed one or more components 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 components.

Article A-5.3 – 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-5.4 – Announcement

The Dean is responsible for an appropriate announcement of sections A and B of these Regulations. The Regulations can be consulted online via <http://student.uva.nl/rechten/az/item/regelingen-en-reglementen.html>.

Article A-5.5 – Inwerkingtreding deel A

Section A of these Regulations will enter into force on 1 September 2017. Thus adopted by the Dean of the Amsterdam Law School on 1 June 2017.

SECTION B – PROGRAMME-SPECIFIC SECTION

CHAPTER 1 – GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article B-1.1 – Applicability of the regulations

These regulations consist of an A and a B section. This programme-specific section B pertains to section A of the Regulations that include general provisions relating to teaching in and examining of the Master's programmes in Fiscal Law, European Private Law, Information Law, Information Law (Research Master's), International Criminal Law, International and European Law, Notarial Law, Private Law, Public International Law (Research Master's), Public Law and International Tax Law: Policy, Principles and Practice. These Master's programmes are taught in the Amsterdam Law School. Section B contains programme-specific provisions relating to these Master's programmes (for Dutch-taught Master's programmes, reference is made to the Dutch version of the Teaching and Examination Regulations Master's Degree Programmes).

CHAPTER 2 – CONTENT AND ORGANISATION OF THE DEGREE PROGRAMMES

ARTICLE B-2.1 – B-2.4 ALL MASTER’S PROGRAMMES

Article B-2.1 – Modes of study of the degree programmes

With the exception of the Master’s in International Criminal Law, the Research Master’s in Information Law, the Research Master’s in Public International Law and the advanced Master’s in International Tax Law, the Amsterdam Law School’s Master’s programmes are offered both full-time and part-time.

Article B-2.2 – Study load of the degree programmes

1. The regular Master’s programmes of the Amsterdam Law School have a study load of 60 ECTS, while the Research Master’s programmes have a study load of 120 ECTS. The Master’s programmes are completed with a final examination. One credit is equal to 28 hours of study activities.
2. The study load for each component is determined by the Dean, after consultation with the Board of Studies and the Amsterdam Law School Student Council.
3. The basis for the calculation of the study load is 120 pages of literature to be studied (excluding case law) per EC.
4. The Examinations Board, having consulted the Board of Studies, can by reasoned decision allow deviation from the method of calculation mentioned in subsection 3.

Article B-2.3 – Components taken elsewhere

1. An elective course that is taken at the Amsterdam Law School or elsewhere while studying for the Master’s degree, and which is not specified on the list of elective courses, may only be incorporated into the student’s Master’s programme with prior permission from the Examinations Board.
2. If a student would like to include an internship in the Master’s programme, prior permission of the Examinations Board is always required. Further information about the procedure can be found online via: www.student.uva.nl/rechten/az/item/internships.html.
3. In the case of components obtained prior to the start of the Master’s programme at an institution for academic education (other than the Amsterdam Law School), exemption can only be granted for a maximum of 12 ECTS in accordance with article 3.9.

Article B-2.4 – Free curriculum

1. The student has the possibility to compose his or her own curriculum, which deviates from the curricula referred to in article 2.5. The composition of such a 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, following consultation with the Board of Studies concerned, set policy rules for the exercise of the power referred to in this article.

ARTICLE B-2.5 – MASTER’S IN LABOUR LAW

This Master’s programme is taught in Dutch; for information on this programme, see Art. B-2.6 of the Teaching and Examination Regulations – Dutch taught Master’s programmes (in Dutch).

ARTICLE B-2.6 – MASTER’S IN FISCAL LAW

This Master’s programme is taught in Dutch; for information on this programme, see Art. B-2.6 of the Teaching and Examination Regulations – Dutch taught Master’s programmes (in Dutch).

ARTICLE B-2.7 – MASTER’S IN INFORMATION LAW

This Master’s programme is taught in Dutch; for information on this programme, see Art. B-2.7 of the Teaching and Examination Regulations – Dutch taught Master’s programmes (in Dutch).

ARTICLE B-2.8 – MASTER’S IN NOTARIAL LAW

This Master’s programme is taught in Dutch; for information on this programme, see Art. B-2.8 of the Teaching and Examination Regulations – Dutch taught Master’s programmes (in Dutch).

ARTICLE B-2.9 – MASTER’S IN PRIVATE LAW

This Master’s programme is taught in Dutch; for information on this programme, see Art. B-2.9 of the Teaching and Examination Regulations – Dutch taught Master’s programmes (in Dutch).

ARTICLE B-2.10 – MASTER’S IN PUBLIC LAW

This Master’s programme is taught in Dutch; for information on this programme, see Art. B-2.10 of the Teaching and Examination Regulations – Dutch taught Master’s programmes (in Dutch).

ARTICLE B-2.11 – MASTER’S IN EUROPEAN PRIVATE LAW

Article B-2.11a – Objective of the degree programme and learning outcomes

1. The objectives of this Master’s programme are the following:
 - 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 Master’s 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-2.11b – Language of the degree programme

The degree programme is taught in English. The Code of Conduct governing Foreign Languages at the University of Amsterdam and the provisions in article 7.2 of the Act apply to this programme.

Article B-2.11c – Curriculum

The Master's programme is composed as follows:

European Private Law		
Component title	ECTS	Semester
Compulsory components	18	
European Contract Law and Justice	6	1
Private Law in a European and International Context	6	1
European Company Law	6	2
Elective courses	30	
24 ECTS must be chosen from the courses mentioned in the Course Catalogue. Students may, for a maximum of 6 ECTS and after approval of the Examinations Board, choose other university law courses, provided that these courses are related to the Master's in European Private Law.		
Thesis	12	

ARTICLE B-2.12 – MASTER’S IN INTERNATIONAL AND EUROPEAN LAW**Article B-2.12a – Objective of the degree programme and learning outcomes**

1. The objectives of this Master’s programme are the following:
 - a. to provide the student with knowledge, understanding and skills in the domain of international and 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. The graduate of the degree programme:
 - 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. The Master’s programme has the following tracks:
 - a. Public International Law
 - b. International Trade and Investment Law;
 - c. European Union Law;
 - d. European Competition Law and Regulation
4. In addition to the learning outcomes enumerated in subsection 2, the graduate of the Public International Law track will possess:
 - 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.
5. In addition to the learning outcomes enumerated in subsection 2, and the aforementioned exit qualifications b, c and d, the graduate of the International Trade and Investment Law track will possess:
 - 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 commercial law as applied, among other things, in the jurisprudence of the WTO, and a thorough knowledge and understanding of investment law.
6. In addition to the learning outcomes enumerated in subsection 2, the graduate of the European Union Law track will possess:
 - 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 competition law and/or 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.
7. In addition to the learning outcomes enumerated in subsection 2, and the aforementioned exit qualifications g and h, the 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-2.12b – Language of the degree programme

The degree programme is taught in English. The Code of Conduct governing Foreign Languages at the University of Amsterdam and the provisions in article 7.2 of the Act apply to this programme.

Article B-2.12c – Curriculum

The track European Union Law consists of the following components:

European Union Law		
Component title	ECTS	Semester
Compulsory components	30	
Principles and Foundations of European Union Law	12	1
European Constitutional Law	12	1
EU Legal Remedies	6	2
Mandatory elective components	6	
The student selects one crossover elective, which can be found in the Course Catalogue	6	1 or 2
Elective courses	12	
The student chooses components with a minimum study load of 12 ECTS credits from a list of elective courses from the European Union Law track, which can be found in the Course Catalogue. For a total of no more than 6 ECTS credits, the student may also, subject to the approval of the Examinations Board, select components from other university LL.M. programmes, non-legal components from non-legal university degree programmes or a work placement; these components must be at Master's level and must, just as the work placement, have sufficient common ground with European Union Law.		
Thesis	12	

The track European Competition Law and Regulation consists of the following components:

European Competition Law and Regulation		
Component title	ECTS	Semester
Compulsory components	36	
Principles and Foundations of European Union Law	12	1
European Competition Law	12	1
Law of the Internal Market, Free Movement of Goods and Services	6	
EU Regulated Markets	6	2
Mandatory elective components	6	
The student selects one crossover elective, which can be found in the Course Catalogue	6	1 or 2

Elective courses	6	
<p>The student chooses components with a minimum study load of 6 ECTS from a list of elective courses from the track European Competition Law and Regulation, which can be found in the Course Catalogue.</p> <p>For a total of no more than 6 ECTS, the student may also, subject to the approval of the Examinations Board, select components from other university LL.M. programmes, non-legal components from non-legal university degree programmes or an internship; these components must be at Master's level and must, like the internship, have sufficient common ground with European Competition Law and Regulation.</p>		
Thesis	12	

The track Public International Law consists of the following components:

Public International Law		
Component title	ECTS	Semester
Compulsory components	12	
Principles and Foundations of International Law	12	1
Mandatory elective components	12	
I: The student chooses at least* one of the following core courses:		
International Organization; or	6	1
International Dispute Settlement; or	6	1
International Responsibility	6	2
II: The student selects one crossover elective, which can be found in the UvA Course Catalogue	6	1 or 2
Elective courses	24	
<p>The student chooses components with a minimum study load of 24 ECTS from a list of elective courses from the track Public International Law, which can be found in the Course Catalogue.</p> <p>For a total of no more than 6 ECTS, the student may also, subject to the approval of the Examinations Board, select components from other university LL.M. programmes, non-legal components from non-legal university degree programmes or an internship; these components must be at Master's level and must, like the internship, have sufficient common ground with Public International Law.</p>		
Thesis	12	

* Core courses and crossover courses not selected as mandatory elective courses can also apply as elective course.

The track International Trade and Investment Law is composed as follows:

International Trade and Investment Law		
Component title	ECTS	Semester
Compulsory components	24	
Principles and Foundations of International Law	12	1
International Trade Law	6	1
International Investment Law	6	1
Mandatory elective components	18	
I: The student chooses at least* one of the following core courses: International Trade Law and Domestic Regulation; or International Investment Arbitration	6 6	2 2
II: The student chooses at least* one of the following core courses: International Trade Law – Topics Seminar, or International Investment Law – Topics Seminar	6 6	2 2
II: The student selects one crossover elective, which can be found in the Course Catalogue (6 ECTS).	6	1 or 2
Elective courses	6	
The student chooses components with a study load of 6 or 12 ECTS from a list of elective courses from the track Public International Law, which can be found in the Course Catalogue. For a total of no more than 6 ECTS, the student may also, subject to the approval of the Examinations Board, select components from other university LL.M. programmes, non-legal components from non-legal university degree programmes or an internship; these components must be at Master's level and must, like the internship, have sufficient common ground with International Trade and Investment Law.		
Thesis	12	

* Core courses and crossover courses not selected as mandatory elective courses can also apply as elective course.

ARTICLE B-2.13 – MASTER’S IN INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL LAW

Article B-2.13a – Objective of the degree programme and learning outcomes

1. The objectives of this Master’s programme are the following.
 - a. to acquire a profound knowledge and understanding of international criminal 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. The student who has completed the Master’s programme in International Criminal Law (ICL) will:
 - a. have gained a profound knowledge of the field of substantive and procedural ICL, its origins and meaning, and be capable of applying this knowledge;
 - b. be able to understand the essential differences and commonalities between civil law and common law legal systems, particularly in respect of criminal law;
 - c. be able to position ICL in relation to other fields of law and develop improvements to ICL as a result of this ability;
 - d. understand how common law and civil law traditions and doctrines have influenced ICL;
 - e. have 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. be able to use comparative law methods to analyse criminal law in both domestic and international contexts;
 - g. have the skills and the knowledge required to interpret, criticise and judge new developments in the field of substantive and procedural ICL;
 - h. understand 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. have a profound knowledge and understanding of the contextual elements of international crimes, concepts of criminal responsibility and defences in ICL;
 - j. understand and explain 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. understand and explain why international cooperation in criminal matters works out differently in vertical relations (between international criminal tribunals and states) and in horizontal (inter-state) relations.

Article B-2.13b – Language of the degree programme

The degree programme is taught in English. The Code of Conduct governing Foreign Languages at the University of Amsterdam and the provisions in article 7.2 of the Act apply to this programme.

Article B-2.13c – Curriculum

The programme is composed as follows:

The programme combines the study of theoretical aspects and foundations of international criminal law with their practical applications in a workshop on criminal tribunals, and internships. Amsterdam Law School students and Columbia Law School students complete the programme together, spending the first semester at the Amsterdam Law School and the second semester at Columbia Law School.

International Criminal Law		
Component title	ECTS	Semester
First semester at the Amsterdam Law School		
Compulsory components	21	
Comparative Introduction to Civil and Common Law	3	1
International Criminal Law (1st block)	6	1
International Criminal Tribunals – Substantive Law (2nd block)	6	1
International Criminal Tribunals – Procedural Aspects (1st block)	6	1
Elective courses	6	
The student selects one elective course from the list, which can be found in the UvA Course Catalogue.*		
Thesis – part 1 (2nd block)	3	1
Second semester at Columbia Law School		
Compulsory components	5	
Colloquium on International Criminal Law (2 AC)	5	2
Elective courses (7 AC)	17.5	
The student chooses one or more elective courses with a minimum study load of 24 ECTS. More information about these elective courses can be found in the Course Catalogue.		
Thesis – part 2** (2nd block) (3 AC)	7.5	2

1 AC = 2.5 ECTS

* Students from Columbia Law School take the component International Law, an introduction, if they have not already done this course at Columbia Law School.

** The thesis has a scope of 10.5 ECTS: in connection with ABA (American Bar Association) requirements, the part at Columbia cannot be worth 10.5 ECTS, but a maximum of 7.5 ECTS (3 AC). The students begin their thesis in Amsterdam. They will have to have prepared a problem statement, introduction, and literature review before departing for New York and will conditionally receive 3 ECTS (it is thus comparable to an interim assessment), which are awarded definitively after completion of the thesis during their stay in New York.

ARTICLE B-2.14 – RESEARCH MASTER’S IN INFORMATION LAW

Article B-2.14a – Objective of the degree programme and learning outcomes

1. The objectives of this Master’s programme are the following:
 - 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 will:
 - a. have gained a profound knowledge of the distinct nature of legal science;
 - b. be able to position legal science within the broader framework of science at large;
 - c. have a thorough understanding of theories regarding legal science and corresponding research methods;
 - d. be able to analyse and evaluate law from a meta-juridical perspective;
 - e. be able to analyse and evaluate the theoretical consequences of different perspectives;
 - f. be able to analyse and evaluate chosen perspectives and their bearings on methodological questions, including research methods;
 - g. be able to identify the key questions that govern the preliminary phase of comparative legal research;
 - h. have a profound understanding of the methodological advantages, drawbacks and pitfalls of comparative legal research;
 - i. be able to define a problem and analyse it through different theories regarding legal science as well as through a meta-juridical perspective;
 - j. be able to justify a chosen research method and identify its limitations;
 - k. be able to use different forms of legal reasoning;
 - l. be able to conduct supervised scientific research, individually or in small teams;
 - m. be able to present his or her research findings both orally and in writing;
 - n. have the skills, knowledge and comprehension required to analyse and interpret scientific textbooks and legal resources in the field of information law;
 - o. have the skills, knowledge and comprehension required to formulate innovative solutions to problems in the field of information law;
 - p. have mastered 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. have the skills, knowledge and comprehension required to participate in the scientific debate in his or her discipline or specialisation;
 - r. have the skills and the knowledge required to interpret, implement, criticise and judge new developments in the field of information law;
 - s. be able to detect problems and solve practical cases in the field of information law in the national, European and international context;

- t. have 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-2.14b – Language of the degree programme

The degree programme is taught in English. The Code of Conduct governing Foreign Languages at the University of Amsterdam and the provisions in article 7.2 of the Act apply to this programme.

Article B-2.14c – Curriculum

The degree programme consists of the following components:

Research Master's in Information Law		
Component title	ECTS	Semester
First year		
Compulsory components	48	
Theory and Practice of Information Law*	12	1
Theory and Practice of Intellectual Property Law*	12	1
Research Skills	3	1 + 2
Methods of Legal Research	6	1
Comparative Law and Comparative Legal Research	6	2
Academic English**	-	2
Research training (in group)	9	2
Elective courses (offered by IViR)***	12	
International and European Copyright Law	6	2
Patent Law	6	2
Intellectual Property Law and Practice	6	2
International Media Law, Policy and Practice	6	2
Second year		
Compulsory components	60	
Specialisation at a foreign Law School****	30	1
(Internal or external) Individual research training	9	2
Thesis	21	

* 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.

** No credits are awarded for this course.

*** or other electives of the Information Law Programme, with prior approval of the programme coordinator.

**** 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-2.15 – RESEARCH MASTER’S IN PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW

Article B-2.15a – Objective of the degree programme and learning outcomes

1. The objectives of this programme are the following:
 - 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 will:
 - a. have gained a profound knowledge of the distinct nature of legal science;
 - b. be able to position legal science within the broader framework of science at large;
 - c. have a thorough understanding of theories regarding legal science and corresponding research methods;
 - d. be able to analyse and evaluate the theoretical consequences of different perspectives;
 - e. be able to appraise the law from a meta-judicial perspective;
 - f. be able to analyse and evaluate chosen perspectives and their bearings on methodological questions, including research methods;
 - g. be able to identify the key questions that govern the preliminary phase of comparative legal research;
 - h. have a thorough understanding of the methodological advantages, drawbacks and pitfalls of comparative legal research;
 - i. be able to define a problem and analyse it through different theories regarding legal science as well as through a meta-judicial perspective;
 - j. be able to justify a chosen research method and identify its limitations;
 - k. be able to use different forms of legal reasoning;
 - l. be able to conduct supervised scientific research, individually or in small teams;
 - m. be able to present his or her research findings both orally and in writing;
 - n. have a thorough understanding of the origins and meaning of the concept of the rule of law at the international level;
 - o. have a thorough understanding of the fundamental structure and principles of public international law as it relates to the international rule of law;
 - p. have 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. understand 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. have 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. have the skills and knowledge required to interpret, criticise and judge new developments relevant to the international rule of law;
- t. have 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. have mastered 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-2.15b – Language of the degree programme

The degree programme is taught in English. The Code of Conduct governing Foreign Languages at the University of Amsterdam and the provisions in article 7.2 of the Act apply to this programme.

Article B-2.15c – Curriculum

The degree programme consists of the following components:

Public International Law		
Component title	ECTS	Semester
First year		
Compulsory components	54	
Principles and Foundations of Public International Law	12	1
International Rule of Law	6	1
International Human Rights Law	6	1
Methods of Legal Research	6	1
Research Skills	3	1 + 2
Comparative Law and Comparative Legal Research	6	2
International Responsibility	6	2
Research Traineeship	9	2
Academic English*	0	2
Mandatory elective	6	
A selection can be made from: -International Refugee Law -History and Theory of International Law -Victims of War	6	2
First year		
Elective courses	30	
Advanced specialisation: electives abroad or at home (at the Amsterdam Law School). University of Amsterdam electives: - Comparative Constitutional Law (6 ECTS) - Cultural Relativism and Human Rights (6 ECTS) - EU Administrative Law and Governance (6 ECTS) - European Constitutional Law (12 ECTS) - European Criminal Law (6 ECTS) - European Human Rights Law (6 ECTS) - History and Theory of International Law (6 ECTS) - Individual Research Project European Public Law and Governance	30	1



(6 ECTS) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - International and Human Rights Law, Capita Selecta (6 ECTS) - International Dispute Settlement (6 ECTS) - International Environmental Law (6 ECTS) - International Humanitarian Law (6 ECTS) - International Refugee Law (6 ECTS) - Law and Practice of the UN (6 ECTS) - Participants in the International Legal System: States and Non-State Actors (6 ECTS) - Shared Responsibility in International Law (6 ECTS) - Students may choose from among the other courses that are offered by the Amsterdam Law School albeit subject to prior consultation with 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. 		
Research Seminar (Research Master's in Public International Law)	9	2
Thesis	21	

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

ARTICLE B-2.16 – MASTER’S IN INTERNATIONAL TAX LAW: Policy, Principles and Practice

Article B-2.16a – Objective of the degree programme and learning outcomes

1. The objective of the Master’s programme is:
 - 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 solving complex problems independently and creatively, and critical reflection.
2. A student who has completed the Advanced Master’s in International Tax Law will:
 - a. be able 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. have an analytical understanding of the concepts, principles and issues of international and EU tax law;
 - c. be able 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. be able 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. have 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. be able 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. be able to synthesise issues from different sources of tax law in cross-border situations and address the resulting problems in a critical manner;
 - h. be able 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.

Article B-2.16b – Language of the degree programme

The degree programme is taught in English. The Code of Conduct governing Foreign Languages at the University of Amsterdam and the provisions in article 7.2 of the Act apply to this programme.

Article B-2.16c – Curriculum

The degree programme is composed as follows:

International Tax Law		
Component title	ECTS	Semester
Compulsory components	33	
Foundation – Taxation in (Public) International Law and Taxation of Individuals	6	1
Foundation – EU Tax Law	6	1
Taxation of Business Profit and Companies	6	1
Tax Treaties – Interpretation, Administration and Conclusion	6	1
International Tax Law and Business – Problem Areas, Business Financing, Business Structures	6	2
VAT/GST	3	2
Mandatory electives	12	
Two courses to be chosen from: - International Tax Policy of States – Developed Countries - International Tax Policy of States – BRICS and Developing Countries - International Tax Policy of States – Individuals - EU Tax Law – Advanced	2 x 3	1
One course to be chosen from: - Transfer Pricing and Cross-Border Profit Allocation - Transparency, Information and the Collection of Taxes	3	2
International Tax Law Moot Court – one topic to be chosen from: - OECD; - EU; - BRICS and Developing Countries	3	2
Thesis	15	2

CHAPTER 3 – EDUCATION

Article B-3.1 – 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. The student may register for a maximum of 42 ECTS worth of courses without this limiting the number of examinations that a student would like to take). This limit of 42 ECTS may be deviated from in individual cases at the discretion of the study counsellor.
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-3.2 – 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 2). However, failure to pass certain components does not prevent the student from pursuing other components from the curriculum, unless determined otherwise in the Course Catalogue under the entry requirements for the course in question.

Article B-3.3 – 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. It may also be decided that the material covered in a compulsory course forms part of the material that must be studied for the purpose of assessment, regardless of whether this material is covered in the prescribed literature. Insofar as academic requirements were already applied to a course in the 2014-2015 academic year (such as with the skills development in the Master’s thesis course), this obligation will, in principle, be maintained.

CHAPTER 4 – AMENDMENTS AND ENTRY INTO FORCE

Article B-4.1 – Wijzigingen deel 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-4.2 – Entry into force of section B

Section B of these Regulations will enter into force on 1 September 2017.

Thus adopted by the Dean of the Amsterdam Law School on 1 June.