

TUITION AND EXAMINATION REGULATION
OF THE ACADEMIC PROGRAMMES
FOR THE STUDY OF LAW
IN THE FACULTY OF LAW
OF THE RADBOUD UNIVERSITY NIJMEGEN

2016-2017

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CHAPTER 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

PARAGRAPH 1.1 THE PROGRAMMES

Article 1 (1)¹

This regulation describes and sets down the tuition and examination programme of the academic programmes belonging to the study of law in the Faculty of Law, Radboud University Nijmegen. This English translation is a compilation of the relevant paragraphs of the Dutch Faculty of Law Tuition and Examination Regulations (OER).

Article 2 (3)

1. The faculty offers the following master programmes for a total of 60 EC:
 - a. the programme in Dutch Law;
 - b. the programme in International and European Law;
 - c. the programme in Notarial Law;
 - d. the programme in European Law;
 - e. the programme in Tax Law;
 - f. the post initial programme in Tax Law;
 - g. the post initial programme in Security, Law and Administration.
2. The master programme comprises a course with a duration of one academic year.
3. The academic year consists of two semesters, of fourteen weeks each.
4. A final examination is part of the master programme.

Article 3 (9)

Graduates successfully completing the master course in European Law possess the following abilities:

- a. The graduate has a thorough, deepened and broadened knowledge of and insight into European law. In particular, he/she is familiar with the basic principles, the structure and the key elements of the field.
Furthermore, the graduate has specialised in at least two fields of study in EU law, clustered around the key elements, or has specialised in human rights / migration law, or business law. The graduate has both deepened and broadened his/her knowledge.
Key: thorough knowledge, in both breadth and depth, of European law.
- b. The graduate can deal in practice with complex matters of European Law, give a clear analysis of the legal context and resolve the issues at stake. He/she can state the approaches to resolution and develop them along specialist lines.
Key: analysis and resolution of complex matters of European law.
- c. The graduate can form an opinion on matters within the area of study, having regard to general academic elements of European law as well as its societal aspects.
Key: forming opinions within a legal and societal context.
- d. The graduate can enter into persuasive discourse, both written and oral, with his peers, both academic and actual practitioners. He/she can formulate issues of European Law clearly and understandably in verbal communication with clients. He/she is also able to inform clients adequately in writing. The graduate can do this in the English language.
Key: verbal and written interaction with colleagues and laypersons.
- e. The graduate is able to formulate a scholarly research question (problem statement) in the area of European Law. He/she is able to respond to research and legal questions by analysing the history and systematic aspects of and legal opinions on European treaties and legislation. He/she is able to state and evalu-

¹ Numbers between brackets refer to the articles in the Dutch tuition and examination programme

ate the significance of such responses on the basis of a practical appreciation of the law.

Key: academic research.

- f. The graduate is able to make a well-motivated career choice.
The graduate is able to pursue a permanent legal career progression, in both the professional and academic areas.
Key: further development (in legal profession) after completion of master

Article 4 (10)

The academic master programme in European Law is taught full-time only.

PARAGRAPH 1.2 ADMISSION TO THE PROGRAMME

Article 5 (20)

- a. Students eligible for admission to the English language master programme in European Law have gained a bachelor degree in legal studies from a law faculty with which a collaborative agreement on student exchange has been signed. Upon admission the students must comply with the special admission conditions set down in article 32 (164).
- b. Students eligible for admission to the English language master programme in European Law have acquired bachelor-level knowledge, insight and skills in the field of legal studies at another law faculty. After consultation with the chair holder of European Law, the Examination Board shall decide on admission to the master programme. Upon admission the students must comply with the special admission conditions set down in article 32 (164).
- c. Students eligible for admission to the English language master programme in European Law have successfully completed the bachelor programme in Law or European Law at Radboud University Nijmegen.
- d. All other cases (e.g. students with a bachelor's degree in Law or European or equivalent at Dutch Law faculties) shall be decided upon by the Examination Board, after consultation with the chair holder of European Law.

PARAGRAPH 1.3 TUITION

Article 6 (27)

The entire English language master programme in European Law is taught in English.

Article 7 (28)

1. Tuition in the form of lectures, tutorials, moot court sittings, or in any other form is only given if it has its basis in this regulation, except in exceptional cases and with the consent of the Faculty Board.
2. The Faculty Board is responsible for determining the timetable of the lectures, tutorials, moot court sittings and for the allocation of rooms reserved for tuition.

Article 8 (29)

1. Tuition is given in the form chosen by the responsible lecturer.
2. The lecturers ensure that tuition in and studies for the course for which they are responsible do not exceed the allocated credits set out in this regulation.
3. The lecturers encourage mutual co-ordination in respect of the content and order of the parts of the study programme in the courses for which they are responsible.
4. If tuition comprises tutorials, every student has the right to participate in this interactive form of tuition during one academic year.
5. The Faculty Board is responsible for the timely announcement of the form of tuition

of the courses of the academic programmes.

Article 9 (30)

1. Guest lectures and presentations are not substituted for lectures or tutorials under the tuition programme, unless they fit in with the tuition programme.
2. Invitations to guest lecturers shall only be extended with the consent of the Faculty Board.

PARAGRAPH 1.4 FINAL EXAMINATIONS AND EXAMS

Article 10 (31)

1. There is an Examination Board for the regular programmes of the Faculty of Law and an Examination Board for the post-initial programmes of the Faculty of Law.
2. The Faculty Board appoints the chairperson and the other members of the Examination Board from the members of the academic staff who are responsible for teaching.
3. The Examination Board may draw from among its members to set up sub-committees for the programmes. The Faculty Board appoints the chairperson of a sub-committee.
4. The chairperson of the Examination Board is responsible for the day-to-day business of the Examination Board. He/she may grant a mandate to the chairperson of a sub-committee.
5. The Faculty Board appoints a secretary to the Examination Board and the sub-committees. The secretary has an advisory vote at the meetings of the Examination Board and the sub-committees.

Article 11 (32)²

1. The Examination Board is responsible for holding final examinations and exams.
2. The Examination Board is responsible for determining the examination schedule and for the allocation of rooms where final examinations and exams will be held.
3. The Examination Board sees to it that the examination schedule is determined for an entire academic year if possible, but for a period of one-half of an academic year at least.
4. Determination of the examination schedule also establishes when, where and how registration for the various examinations takes place.
5. The Examination Board is responsible for the supervision of written examinations.
6. The Examination Board lays down further guidelines for appointing the examiners charged with assessing the thesis, as described in article 15 (39).

Article 12 (33)

1. The Examination Board appoints the examiners for the final examinations and exams.
2. Only the professors and associate professors may be appointed as examiners for final examinations. Should the occasion arise, the Faculty Board may appoint a (university) lecturer as examiner.
3. Professors, associate professors, university lecturers and lecturers responsible for the tuition of the relevant courses may be appointed as examiners of exams (not being final examinations). If an expert external to the faculty acts as examiner, the professor involved must countersign.
4. The Examination Board may give examiners instructions with regard to the assessment of exams and the determination of the result of the exam.

² Article 32, paragraph 6 has been modified as of 1 September 2014.

Article 13 (34)

1. The examiner provides a model of an exam, sufficiently in advance of the written exam.

Article 14 (36)³

1. The determination of whether the requirements for admission to final examinations or exams are met is carried out by the Examination Board, or by an examiner appointed by the Examination Board.
2. An exam is passed if a grade 6 or higher has been awarded.
3. The result of the exam is expressed in full and half grades. The result of an exam will not be expressed by the grade 5.5.
4. In this respect the following rounding rules apply:
 - a. x.1 and x.2 are rounded to x;
 - b. x.3 and x.4 are rounded to x.5
 - c. x.6 and x.7 are rounded to x.5
 - d. x.8 and x.9 are rounded to x+1
5. Contrary to paragraph 4, grades 5.3 and 5.4 are rounded to 5 and grades 5.5, 5.6 and 5.7 are rounded to 6.

Article 15 (39)

The master examination has been passed if the exam for all the courses forming part of the master programme have been passed, the master thesis has been approved and the master thesis has been defended.

Article 16 (40)

1. Final examinations and exam are taken in the language of tuition in the sense of Article 6.
2. In departure from paragraph 1 and with the consent of the Examination Board, another language may be used.

Article 17 (41)

1. In accordance with this regulation, final examinations and exams are held in writing or orally.
2. Oral exams and final examinations are in principle held in public and consist of an individual test, whereby not more than one person is examined at the same time.
3. Oral final examinations and exams are in principle conducted by two examiners.

Article 18 (42)

1. Exams for the courses of the master programme are taken either in writing or orally.
2. The Faculty Board is responsible for the timely announcement of the form of examination of the courses.

³ Article 14 has been modified as of 1 September 2014

Article 19 (43a)

1. Exams cease to hold their validity three years after they have been passed.
2. Upon the student's written request, the validity of exams can be extended by the exam committee. A situation in which the student is studying abroad in the context of a formally recognised exchange programme is eligible for the extension of the validity of exams.

Article 19a (43b)

1. The Examination Board will award the distinction "cum laude" in the event the weighed average result of all components taken together equals or is higher than 8.0. The weighed ratio that is attached to each of the components passed for the calculation of the weighed average result, will be laid down in the programme-specific part of these regulations.
2. A distinction will not be awarded if the total of the exemptions granted is more than half of the degree programme's total number of ECs.
3. A distinction will not be awarded if more than 10% of the study load of the exam program has been sat more than once and if an interim examination of one or more components has been sat more than once.
4. A distinction will not be awarded if the Examination Board has established fraud.

Article 20 (44)

1. If, in the view of the Examination Board, special circumstances make it very difficult for a candidate to comply with the provisions regarding the way final examinations and exams are held, the Examination Board may permit special measures to be adopted with regard to the said candidate.
2. The Examination Board and the examiners shall ensure that students with a handicap are afforded the opportunity to take final examinations and exams in an appropriate fashion, taking the handicap into consideration.

Article 21 (45)

1. The Examination Board draws up the form of diplomas for final examinations passed.
2. The Examination Board draws up the form of certificates for exams passed.
3. The Examination Board may lay down rules for the issue of certificates and testimonials.
4. The Faculty Board keeps an examination register of the final examinations and exams and such parts thereof as have been passed.
5. The diplomas are drawn up in the English language.
6. The Faculty Board determines the English designation of the courses in the bachelor and master programmes.

Article 22 (46)

1. After an oral exam has been taken, the examiner concerned issues signed evidence showing the result.
2. After a written exam has been taken, the examiner concerned issues signed evidence of participation.
3. The result of written exams is announced as provided under Article 25.
4. In departure from paragraph 1, the examiner is allowed to determine the result of an oral exam not later than five working days after the day the examination of the student concerned took place.

Article 23 (47)

1. As proof that a final examination has been passed, the Examination Board issues a

- diploma. The diploma is signed by one member of the Examination Board and one examiner.
2. Only professors and associate professors are competent to sign the diploma. The diploma of the bachelor and master examinations states the programme that has been followed and the competences attached to the examination.
 3. The diploma states the parts belonging to the examination. Also stated are the courses additional to the examination in which the examinee has been examined at his/her request, before the result of the final examination has been decided, if the examination of this additional course has been passed.

Article 23a (47a)

The graduate who wishes to inspect the judgment of the master's thesis and its discussion, has the right to inspection of the assessment report drawn up by the Examination board, within four weeks after the date of the final examination.

Article 24 (48)

Persons who have passed more than one exam and who cannot be awarded a diploma, will at their request receive a statement from the Examination Board, stating which exams have been passed.

Article 25 (49)

1. The result of written exams is determined within fifteen working days after the day the examination took place.
2. After publication of the result, within 14 days and in any case before the exam concerned is held again, the examination will be discussed and explained collectively or individually. To that end the lecturer distributes the graded individual examinations, or possible copies, for inspection and gives a clear insight into the marking of the exam.
3. Time and place of the discussion and inspection are announced on the examination form or when the result of the examination is published.

Article 25a (49a)

The Faculty Board provides for regulations regarding the retention of records, such as exams and other graded output, written by students (see Appendix II).

Article 26 (50)

1. Appeal against decisions of the Examination Board or of examiners can be lodged with the Board of Appeal for Examinations.
2. The student's attention is drawn to the possibility of appeal to the Board of Appeal for Examinations on the final examination and exam questions, as well as on the form on which the result is published.

PARAGRAPH 1.5 STUDY PROGRESS AND TUTORING

Article 27 (51)

The Faculty Board provides for the registration of study results in such a fashion that, at least once every academic year, each student can be given a review of the results achieved in connection with the tuition and examination programme of the course.

Article 28 (52)

The Faculty Board provides for the tutoring of students who are enrolled for the programmes, also for the purpose of orienting them to study options within and outside the programme.

CHAPTER 2. THE MASTER PROGRAMME IN EUROPEAN LAW

PARAGRAPH 2.1 GENERAL

Article 29 (161)

1. The faculty offers a master programme in European Law for a total study load of 60 EC.
2. No 'civil effect' is attached to the master programme in European Law.
3. In departure from paragraph 2 above, a civil effect is attached to the master programme in European Law if the graduate has completed the bachelor programme in Law or European Law School and the Master programme in European Law.

Article 30 (162)

1. The exams in the courses of the master programme in European Law are taken either in writing or orally.
2. If students have reasonable grounds for not having been able to participate in one of the examinations mentioned in paragraph 1, they may submit a reasoned request to the study advisor for an extra examination opportunity.
3. An extra examination in the sense of paragraph 2 is held orally as a rule.

Article 31 (163)

1. The master examination in European Law has been passed if:
 - a. the exams for all the courses forming part of the master programme have been passed;
 - b. the master thesis has been approved;
 - c. the master thesis has been defended, resulting in a grade which is at least 'sufficient'.
2. Persons who have passed the final examination will be granted the title 'master of laws' and will be awarded a certificate.
3. The Faculty Board determines when and how the certificate is awarded.

PARAGRAPH 2.2 THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE MASTER PROGRAMME IN EUROPEAN LAW

Article 32 (164)

1. For admission to the English language master programme in European Law, in addition to the general admission requirements set out in Article 5, the following special admission requirements apply:
 - a. a completed degree in Law, proven and demonstrable knowledge of International or European Law, and a motivation letter, to be evaluated by the Examination Board;
 - b. written proof of an adequate knowledge of the English language, to be evaluated by the Examination Board. This proof is offered in one of the following ways:
 - a score of 567 or more in the written TOEFL test, or
 - a score of 227 or more in the computer TOEFL test, or
 - a score of 87 or more in the internet-based TOEFL test (writing skills >23)
 - a score of 6.5 in the IELTS test (writing skills >6,5).
 - Cambridge Certificate in Advanced English (CAE, minimum grade A, B or C).
 - Cambridge Certificate of Proficiency in English (CPE, minimum, grade A, B or C).
 - whenever there are doubts about the attained level of proficiency, an

interview will be held by a staff member. The Examination Board can decide to grant permission under the condition of enrolment in an appropriate language programme of the Radboud In'to Languages Summer School.

2. All other cases are decided by the Examination Board.

Article 33 (165)⁴

1. The English language master programme in European Law consists of the following four tracks:
 - a. International and European Law Advanced Track;
 - b. Human Rights and Migration Law Track;
 - c. Business Law Track;
 - d. Insolvency Law Track.
2. In each track the programme incorporates the three compulsory subjects in European Law, each with a study load of 7 EC. Students that have finished the bachelor programme of European Law School successfully, shall follow an elective compulsory subject instead of Advanced Notions of International and European Law. This in addition to the elective compulsory subject in the third paragraph.
3. Within tracks a. to c., the programme incorporates elective compulsory subjects, each of 7 EC, of which the student must follow at least one.
4. Within tracks a. to c., the programme incorporates optional subjects, each of 7 EC.
5. The Faculty Board determines the list of compulsory, elective compulsory and optional subjects.
6. In substitution for the elective listed subjects as provided in paragraph 5 above, students in the English language master programme in European Law may follow two comparable optional subjects (comparable in terms of content and study burden) at a university abroad, with which the faculty has signed a collaborative agreement. Introducing such subjects to the programme must be with the approval of the Examination board.
7. The curriculum for every track includes writing an academic thesis with a study load of 18 EC on the topic of one of the chosen subjects of the master programme in European Law. The topic of the thesis must be related to European Law. The student must pass the subject in question.

MORE INFORMATION ON THE MASTER PROGRAMME IN EUROPEAN LAW CAN BE FOUND IN THE APPENDIX OF THE TUITION AND EXAMINATION PROGRAMME.

⁴ Article 165, paragraphs 1 and 8 have been modified as of 1 September 2014

CHAPTER 3. EXEMPTIONS AND PRIOR KNOWLEDGE REQUIREMENTS

Article 34 (205)

After having heard the professor responsible for the course concerned, on the basis of final or exams passed in the course of the higher education or on the basis of knowledge or skills acquired outside higher education, the Examination Board may grant exemption from sitting one or more exams.

Article 35 (206)

1. A substantiated request for exemption from an exam is submitted to the chairperson of the Examination Board.
2. The Examination Board shall announce its decision, with reasons, within one month after receipt of the request. The applicant shall be notified of the decision forthwith.

CHAPTER 4. SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR WRITTEN WORK RELATED TO ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS AND REFERENCES TO SOURCES

Article 36 (240)

1.
 - a. Master theses, essays and other written papers, especially in relation to borrowing from the work of others, must satisfy the provisions of the Copyright Act 1912 and the norms that apply pursuant to the academic custom for proper publication.
 - b. Every reproduction from other work must be recognisable, justified and verifiable with respect to both content and origin.
 - c. With the exception of the provision in paragraph 3, section d of this article, the rules for borrowing and reference to sources apply, regardless of whether the borrowing occurs with or without the consent or knowledge of the author of the work reproduced.
 - d. Papers, or drafts thereof, submitted to the supervising lecturer may at any stage be tested electronically or otherwise in respect of borrowing from the work of others and reference to sources.
2. Borrowing from the work of another person – of text, image or otherwise – should always be rendered recognisable through the use of punctuation, typography or other indications which show unambiguously that which has been reproduced.
3. When borrowing from the work of others:
 - a. writers must respect the integrity of the work that has been reproduced;
 - b. the reproduction must be in reasonable proportion to the work that has been reproduced as well as to the work in which the reproduction occurs;
 - c. the reproduction must be justified by the purpose for which and the context within which it occurs;
 - d. writers must take account of the limitations imposed by the Copyright Act 1912 with regard to quotations from unpublished work.
4. Reproduced work must be verifiable as regards both content and origin.
 - a. With regard to each reproduction, writers must refer to the author of the work and to the source, unless this is in fairness impossible, in which case the source only must be mentioned.
 - b. When borrowing from ephemeral sources – such as texts on internet, insofar as these may no longer be available with the passage of time – or from sources that are not readily accessible, the student must document the source with an electronic or paper copy to enable verification of content and origin, retaining it for the lecturer. Should this be problematic, the lecturer must be consulted in advance.
5. When borrowing occurs in the form of a substantial reproduction of intrinsic elements of the work of another person, including data, opinions, conclusions and/or structure, the above rules apply as far as possible, unless the borrowing involves generally known or customary elements and/or the reproduction is quantitatively or qualitatively negligible in nature.

Article 37 (241)

1. Where it has been determined that a student has not properly observed the rules concerning borrowing of material and reference to sources, this must be taken into account when the paper is graded.
2. The professor responsible may impose the obligation to write a new paper on a subject to be determined.
3. The additional sanction may be imposed that the paper will only be graded after expiry of a term of 6 months.

Article 38 (242)

1. Gross negligence means that a student has neglected to observe the rules related to

- borrowing and reference to sources in respect of qualitatively or quantitatively substantial parts of the paper.
2. Gross negligence concerning the rules with respect to borrowing and reference to sources constitutes fraud.
 3. Gross negligence is always reported by the lecturer concerned to the Examination Board and to the professor responsible.
 4. The Examination Board records those cases in which it has established gross negligence.
 5. In the case of gross negligence the Examination Board may, in addition to the sanctions set down in the previous article, impose measures on the student, for a period of no longer than 1 year, to be determined by the Examination Board, so that he/she shall be deprived of the right to take one or more designated exams or final examinations at the Law Faculty.

Article 39 (243)

1. In the master phase a special duty of care with regard to the observance of the rules concerning borrowing and reference to sources applies to students and lecturers.
2. With regard to the master thesis gross negligence is always assumed:
 - in the case of 3 or more literal reproductions without reference to sources;
 - in the case of fewer than 3 literal reproductions without reference to sources, if these (together) amount to more than 12 lines of text equivalent 12 point Times New Roman.

This applies without prejudice to the possibility that less severe infringements may be regarded as gross negligence if such is justified in the given circumstances.

3. When doubts arise as to the existence of gross negligence in the case of irregularities with regard to a master thesis or another paper in the master phase the lecturer concerned consults the Examination Board.
4. When gross negligence in the sense of Article 39, paragraph 1 has been established with regard to a graduation thesis, any consent to graduate already granted is nullified. The lecturer immediately informs the student, the professor responsible, the Examination Board and the Examination Office
5. When gross negligence with regard to the master thesis is established immediately before or during the defence of the thesis, paragraph 4 applies. The defence is not continued and the diploma is not awarded, notwithstanding further sanctions.

CHAPTER 5. FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 40 (248)⁵

1. The Faculty Board decides on all cases not covered by this regulation.
2. If the formation of the faculty or other urgent reasons of university or faculty interest so compel, the Faculty Board may determine that this regulation can be departed from with regard to:
 - a. the number of lectures and tutorials;
 - b. the number of essays;
 - c. the designation of the courses; and
 - d. the list of (optional) courses.
3. The Faculty Board has the power to change the numbering of articles and paragraphs of articles and to make editorial changes.
4. For information on the content of the subjects, the Tuition and Examination Regulation (OER) refers to the prospectus.

Article 41 (249)

This regulation may be referred to as the Faculty of Law Tuition and Examination Regulation (OER).

⁵ Article 165 has been modified as of 1 September 2014.

Faculty of Law Tuition and Examination Regulation. Appendix J **(II)**

List of master subjects for the master programme in European Law

1. International and European law Advanced Specialisation

Compulsory subjects (3):

- | | | |
|----|--|------|
| a. | European Competition Law | 7 EC |
| b. | Advanced Notions of Int. and European Law
(incl. workshop Writing Legal Papers) | 7 EC |
| c. | EU External Relations Law | 7 EC |

Elective compulsory (1 to 3) :

- | | | |
|----|--------------------------------------|---------|
| d. | European Internal Market law | 7 EC |
| e. | Judicial Protection in the EU | 7 EC |
| f. | European Law Moot Court Competition | 7 EC or |
| | International Moot Court Competition | 7 EC |

Optional subjects :

- | | | |
|----|---|-------|
| g. | International and Comparative Copyright law | 7 EC |
| h. | International/European Tax Law | 7 EC |
| i. | European Employment Law | 7 EC |
| j. | European Immigration Law | 7 EC |
| k. | European Legal History | 7 EC |
| l. | European Private Law | 7 EC |
| m. | International Arbitration | 7 EC |
| n. | International Individual Criminal Responsibility | 7 EC |
| o. | Key concepts in the philosophy of Law | 7 EC |
| p. | Law and Society | 7 EC |
| q. | European Public Procurement Law | 7 EC |
| r. | at a maximum of 21 EC, based on the examination board's permission: subjects, appropriate for the specialisation, which have been successfully completed at a university (abroad) with which the faculty has a collaborative agreement. | |
| | Master's thesis | 18 EC |

2. Human Rights and Migration Law Specialisation

Compulsory subjects (3):

- | | | |
|----|--|------|
| a. | Protection of Human Rights in International Law | 7 EC |
| b. | Advanced Notions of Int. and European Law
(incl. workshop Writing Legal Papers) | 7 EC |
| c. | European Immigration Law | 7 EC |
| d. | EU External Relations Law | 7 EC |

Elective compulsory subjects (1 to 3):

- | | | |
|----|--------------------------------------|------|
| e. | Public International Law Advanced | 7 EC |
| f. | European and Comparative Refugee law | 7 EC |

g.	EU External Relations Law	7 EC
h.	Judicial Protection in the EU	7 EC
i.	European Law Moot Court Competition	7 EC or
	International Moot Court Competition	7 EC

Optional subjects :

j.	European Employment Law	7 EC
k.	European Public Procurement Law	7 EC
l.	International Arbitration	7 EC
m.	International criminal responsibility	7 EC
n.	Comparative Constitutional law	7 EC
o.	European Legal History	7 EC
p.	Key concepts in the philosophy of Law	7 EC
q.	Law and Society	7 EC
r.	at a maximum of 21 EC, based on the examination board's permission: subjects, appropriate for the specialisation, which have been successfully completed at a university (abroad) with which the faculty has a collaborative agreement.	

Master's thesis	18 EC
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3. Business Law Specialisation

Compulsory subjects (3):

a.	European Competition Law	7 EC
b.	Advanced Notions of Int. and European Law (incl. workshop Writing Legal Papers)	7 EC
c.	European and Comparative Company Law	7 EC

Elective compulsory subjects (1 to 3)

d.	Principles of Finance and Secured Transactions	7 EC
e.	EU External Relations Law	7 EC
f.	European Law Moot Court Competition	7 EC
g.	European Internal Market Law	7 EC
h.	Public International Law Advanced	7 EC

Optional

i.	International/European tax law	7 EC
j.	International Arbitration	7 EC
k.	International and Comparative Copyright law	7 EC
l.	European Employment Law	7 EC
m.	European Public Procurement Law	7 EC
n.	European Immigration Law	7 EC
o.	European Legal History	7 EC
p.	European Private Law	7 EC
q.	Judicial Protection in the EU	7 EC

- r. Key concepts in the philosophy of law 7 EC
- s. Law and Society 7 EC
- t. at a maximum of 21 EC, based on the examination board's permission: subjects, appropriate for the specialisation, which have been successfully completed at a university (abroad) with which the faculty has a collaborative agreement.

Master's thesis 18 EC

4. Insolvency Law Specialisationⁱ

- a. European Competition Law 7 EC
- b. Advanced Notions of Int. and European Law 7 EC
(incl. workshop Writing Legal Papers)
- c. EU Comparative Company Law 7 EC
- d. Principles of Finance and Secured Transactions 7 EC
- e. Cross-Border Insolvency Law 7 EC
- f. Business Structures and Insolvency in the EU 7 EC

Master's thesis 18 EC

Retention of Records Regulations, 2012

Appendix II

With regard to the Higher Education and Research Act [Wet op het hoger en wetenschappelijk onderwijs], the Public Records Act [Archiefwet], The Personal Data Protection Act: Exemption Decree [vrijstellingsbesluit behorende bij de Wet bescherming persoonsgegevens], The RU Regulations for the Protection of Students' Personal Data [Reglement bescherming persoonsgegevens studenten RU], and Article 25a (49a) of the Tuition and Examination Regulation [Onderwijs en Examenregeling: OER], the Faculty Board has adopted the following regulation.

Article I:

Personal data relevant to education shall not be retained for longer than is necessary to realise the purposes for which they are collected and processed.

The work products prepared by students during their education shall remain available for internal and external quality assurance, including visitation, accreditation and inspections.

Article II:

The retention period is defined as the period commencing at the moment the document is offered to an examiner for assessment up to the moment when the document is destroyed.

A document is defined as every written or digital carrier of personal data that forms part of a student's assessment conducted by an examiner during the exercise of his/her teaching responsibilities.

Article III:

The retention period for the documents named below shall be as follows.

For the bachelor courses:

- Written mid-term examinations shall be retained for a period of two years after the examination results have been finalised.
- Essays, Rota and other written work products shall be retained for a period of two years after the mark for the essay, Rota obligation or practical exercise has been finalised.
- The bachelor thesis shall be retained for a period of seven years after the bachelor title has been conferred.

For the master courses:

- Written mid-term examinations shall be retained for a period of two years after the examination results have been finalised.
- Papers, written copies of presentations, minor written papers, internship reports and other written work products shall be retained for a period of two years after the mark for the examination associated with the practical exercise has been finalised.
- The master dissertation shall be retained for a period of seven years after the master title has been conferred.

Article IV:

The Faculty Board shall decide on any and all cases as are not covered by the present regulation.

Article V:

The present regulation shall be referred to as the Retention of Records Regulations, 2012. The Retention Regulations adopted by the Faculty Board on 11 September 2002 are herewith rescinded.