



UNIVERSITEIT VAN AMSTERDAM

FACULTY OF LAW
Faculteit der Rechtsgeleerdheid

THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS
De examencommissie

CERTIFIES THAT
verklaart dat

Anthony Tetley

BORN
geboren

10 JULY 1990 IN BRADFORD
10 juli 1990 te BRADFORD

HAS PASSED THE MASTER EXAMINATION IN

EUROPEAN PRIVATE LAW.
het masterexamen European Private Law met goed gevolg heeft afgelegd.

THE EXAMINEE HAS BEEN AWARDED THE DEGREE OF 'MEESTER (MR.)'
AND ITS ENGLISH EQUIVALENT MASTER OF LAWS (LLM).
De geëxamineerde is gerechtigd tot het voeren van de titel Master of Laws (LLM).

AMSTERDAM
Amsterdam

30 AUGUST 2013
30 augustus 2013

THE EXAMINEE
De geëxamineerde

THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS
De examencommissie

1.

2.

*This certificate has been authenticated by
the Universiteit van Amsterdam*

DE EXAMENONDERDELEN WORDEN IN EEN GEWAARMERKTE BIJLAGE VERMELD.
The accompanying certified supplement lists the subjects on which the examinee was examined.



Master Diploma Supplement

University of Amsterdam

Faculty of Law

Purpose of this document

This Diploma Supplement model was developed by the European Commission, Council of Europe and UNESCO/CEPES.

The purpose of the supplement is to provide sufficient independent data to improve the international 'transparency' and fair academic and professional recognition of qualifications (diplomas, degrees, certificates etc.). It is designed to provide a description of the nature, level, context, content and status of the studies that were pursued and successfully completed by the individual named on the original qualification to which this supplement is appended. It should be free from any value judgements, equivalence statements or suggestions about recognition. Information in all eight sections should be provided. Where information is not provided, an explanation should give the reason why.

- | | | |
|------------|---|---|
| 1. | | Information identifying the holder of the qualification |
| 1.1 | <i>Family name(s)</i> | Tetley |
| 1.2 | <i>Given name(s)</i> | Anthony |
| 1.3 | <i>Date of birth</i> | 10 July 1990 |
| 1.4 | <i>Student identification number</i> | 10450343 |
| 2. | | Information identifying the qualification |
| 2.1 | <i>Name of qualification and title conferred</i> | Master of Laws in European Private Law (European Private Law) |
| 2.2 | <i>Main field(s) of study for the qualification</i> | European Private Law |
| 2.3 | <i>Name and status of awarding institution</i> | Universiteit van Amsterdam (University of Amsterdam) founded in 1632 as an Illustrious School (Athenaeum Illustre) by the city government of Amsterdam, and recognized as a public university by the National government in 1877. |
| 2.4 | <i>Name and status of Institution administering studies</i> | Faculty of Law (Faculteit der Rechtsgeleerdheid)
Amsterdam Graduate School of Law |
| 2.5 | <i>Language(s) of instruction/examination</i> | English |
| 3. | | Information on the level of the qualification |
| 3.1 | <i>Level of qualification</i> | Master of Laws |
| 3.2 | <i>Official length of programme</i> | The official duration of the programme is one year; 60 EC (Full-time). |
| 3.3 | <i>Access requirement(s)</i> | For admission to the Master European Private Law, a Bachelor of Laws' degree, or a comparable degree according to the Board of Examiners, is required. |



Graduates with an HBO bachelor's degree or a non-legal bachelor's or master's degree are eligible to the Master of Private Law if they have met the additional requirements formulated by the Board of Examiners.

For an explanation of the Higher Education System in The Netherlands, please consult the appendix.

4.

4.1 *Mode of study*

4.2 *Programme requirements*

Information on the contents and results gained

Full-time

The objective of the Master's programme European Private Law is for the students to acquire the following competence:

- a thorough knowledge and understanding of Private Law with a specialisation in the field of European Private Law;
- to have the skills and the knowledge to understand, interpret, implement, criticise and judge new developments in the field of specialisation;
- to be able to write argumentative texts, academic papers and professional legal opinions, to present and defend research findings, to actively participate in academic and professional legal debates within international and culturally heterogeneous settings;
- to have the knowledge and skills to independently prepare and conduct academic research and further study;
- to have sufficient knowledge, skills and insight in the field necessary either to be able to work independently at an academic level in the public or private sector or to be eligible for the training of the bar examination or to conduct post doctoral research in order to obtain a doctorate;
- to have an awareness of her or his own limitations and the ability to involve others if additional insights, expertise or experience are required.



4.3 Programme details

Master European Private Law European Private Law	Exam Date	EC	Grade
Comparative Law	24/10/2012	5	9.0
European Consumer Law	11/12/2012	5	9.0
European Contract Law	18/12/2012	10	8.0
Private Law and the Internal Market	31/01/2013	5	8.5
European Company Law I	25/03/2013	5	9.0
EU Private International Law	27/03/2013	5	7.5
European Property Law	02/04/2013	5	8.5
Law of the Economic and Monetary Union	29/05/2013	5	8.0
European Company Law II	14/06/2013	5	9.0
Thesis	22/07/2013	10	7.0
Reform of the Statute for a European Co-operative Society (SCE): What went wrong and what should be done about it?			
Total EC:		60	
GPA:			8.2

Signature:

4.4 Grading scheme

UvA Grades	UvA Letter	Grade point	UvA Descriptive grade	Grade point	UK Letter*	US Letter*
9.0 - 10.0	A+	9.5	Excellent	9.0	A+	A+
8.5 - 8.9	A	8.5				
8.3 - 8.4			A-	8.0	Good	8.0
8.0 - 8.2						
7.8 - 7.9						
7.5 - 7.7						
7.3 - 7.4	B+	7.5	Satisfactory	7.0	B	B+
7.0 - 7.2	B					
6.7 - 6.9	B-					
6.5 - 6.6	C+					
6.4						
6.1 - 6.3	C	6.0	Sufficient	6.0	D	C
5.5 - 6.0						
4.6 - 5.4	D	5.0	Fail	4.0	F	F
1.0 - 4.5	F					

* The given conversion scheme is suggested for broad orientation purposes only. For more information on the Dutch grading culture in comparison to other cultures, please consult www.nuffic.nl.

For information on workload and ECTS, please see the appendix on the higher education system in the Netherlands.

See appendices for the Dutch credit system and marking.



- 4.5 *Overall classification of the qualification* The Board of Examiners may award the Master degree with distinctive classification. If so, the distinctive is explicitly mentioned on the degree certificate itself.
5. **Information on the function of the qualification**
- 5.1 *Access to further study* The LL.M. degree in Private Law makes the student eligible for a PhD
- 5.2 *Professional status* The LL.M. degree enables the student to pursue a career in the subject area as an academic professional.
Graduates who have in addition successfully completed a bachelor's programme in Law as well, are eligible for the professional training for the bar examination.
6. **Additional information**
- 6.1 *Additional information* The degree programme was accredited by the Accreditation Organization of the Netherlands and Flanders (Nederlands-Vlaamse Accreditatie Organisatie) on 2 June 2010.
- 6.2 *Further information sources* University of Amsterdam
P.O. Box 19268
1000 GG Amsterdam
The Netherlands
Tel. +31 (0)20 525 8080
Email. sic@uva.nl
Website: <http://www.uva.nl>



UNIVERSITEIT VAN AMSTERDAM

7. Certification of the supplement

7.1 *Date* 30 August 2013

7.2 *Signature*

7.3 *Capacity* The Board of Examiners

7.4 *Official stamp or seal*





- 4.5 *Overall classification of the qualification* The Board of Examiners may award the Master degree with distinctive classification. If so, the distinctive is explicitly mentioned on the degree certificate itself.
5. **Information on the function of the qualification**
- 5.1 *Access to further study* The LL.M. degree in Private Law makes the student eligible for a PhD
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8. Information on the national higher education system

The higher education system in the Netherlands.

This section describes the higher education system in the Netherlands. It is based on a three-cycle system consisting of Bachelor, Master and PhD degrees. A description of admission requirements, the Dutch marking system and degree accreditation is also included.

Secondary education

Secondary education, which begins at the age of 12, is compulsory until the age of 16 and is offered at several levels. The two programmes of general education that lead to higher education are HAVO (five years) and VWO (six years). Pupils are enrolled according to their ability, and although VWO is more rigorous, both HAVO and VWO are characterised as selective types of secondary education. The VWO curriculum prepares pupils for university and only the VWO diploma grants access to WO (research universities). The HAVO diploma is the minimum requirement for admission to HBO (universities of professional education). The last two years of HAVO and the last three years of VWO are referred to as the second phase ('tweede fase'), or upper secondary education. During these years, pupils focus on one of four subject clusters ('profielen'), each of which emphasises a specified area of study, in addition to satisfying general education requirements. Each cluster is designed to prepare pupils for programmes of study at the tertiary level. A pupil enrolled in VWO or HAVO can choose from the following subject clusters:

- 1) Science and Technology ('Natuur en Techniek')
- 2) Science and Health ('Natuur en Gezondheid')
- 3) Economics and Society ('Economie en Maatschappij')
- 4) Culture and Society ('Cultuur en Maatschappij')

Higher education

Higher education in the Netherlands is offered at two types of institutions: research universities ('universiteiten' or 'Wetenschappelijk Onderwijs') and universities of professional education ('hogescholen' or 'Hoger Beroepsonderwijs'). The former comprise general universities and universities specialising in engineering and agriculture. The latter comprise general institutions and institutions specialising in a particular field, such as agriculture, fine and performing arts, or teacher training.

Since September 2002, the higher education system in the Netherlands has been organised around a three-cycle system consisting of Bachelor, Master and PhD degrees. At the same time, the ECTS credit system was adopted as a way of quantifying periods of study. However, the higher education system continues to be a binary system with a distinction between research-oriented education and professional higher education.

The level of a degree programme determines both the number of credits required to complete the programme and the degree that is awarded. A WO bachelor's programme requires the completion of 180 credits (3 years) and graduates obtain the degree of Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science (B.A./B.Sc.), depending on the discipline. An HBO bachelor's programme requires the completion of 240 credits (4 years), and graduates obtain a degree indicating their field of study, for example Bachelor of Engineering (B. Eng.) or Bachelor of Nursing (B. Nursing). The previous title appropriate to the discipline in question (bc., ing.) may still be used.

WO master's programmes mostly require the completion of 60 or 120 credits (1 or 2 years). Some programmes require 90 (1.5 years) or more than 120 credits. In engineering, agriculture, and maths and the natural sciences, 120 credits are always required. Graduates obtain the degree of Master of Arts or Master of Science (MA/MSc). The old title appropriate to the discipline in question (drs., mr., ir.) may still be used. HBO master's programmes require the completion of 60 to 120 credits, and graduates obtain a degree indicating the field of study, for example Master of Social Work (MSW).

The third cycle of higher education is offered only by research universities, which are entitled to award the country's highest academic degree, the doctorate, which entitles a person to use the title doctor (dr.). The process by which a doctorate is obtained is referred to as the promotie. The doctorate is primarily a research degree, for which a dissertation based on original research must be written and publicly defended.

Requirements for admission to higher education

To enrol in a WO bachelor's programme, a student is required to hold a VWO diploma or to have completed the first year (60 credits) of an HBO programme. The minimum admission requirement for HBO



is either a HAVO school diploma or a level-4 MBO diploma. For admission to both types of higher education, pupils are required to have completed at least one of the subject clusters that fulfils the requirements for the higher education programme in question. A quota ('numerus fixus') applies to admission to certain programmes, primarily in the medical sciences, and places are allocated using a weighted lottery. Applicants older than 21 years who do not possess one of the qualifications mentioned above can qualify for admission to higher education on the basis of an entrance examination and assessment.

For admission to all master programmes, a bachelor degree in one or more specified disciplines is required, in some cases in combination with other requirements. Graduates with an HBO bachelor may have to complete additional requirements for admission to a WO master programme.

Credit system and marking

A student's workload (both contact hours, and hours spent studying and preparing assignments) is measured in ECTS credits, whereby under Dutch law one credit represents 28 hours of work and 60 credits represents one year of full-time study.

The marking system has been the same for several decades: the scale is from 1 (very poor) to 10 (outstanding). The lowest pass mark is 6. The mark 9 is seldom awarded, and the highest pass mark 10 is extremely rare. Decimal values may be used (e.g. 7.8).

Accreditation and quality assurance

A guaranteed standard of higher education is maintained through a national system of legal regulation and quality assurance. The Ministry of Education, Culture and Science is responsible for legislation pertaining to education. A system of accreditation was introduced in 2002. Since then, the new Accreditation Organization of The Netherlands and Flanders (NVAO) has been responsible for accreditation. According to the section of the Dutch Higher Education Act that deals with the accreditation of higher education (2002), degree programmes offered by research universities and universities of professional education will be evaluated according to established criteria, and programmes that meet those criteria will be accredited, that is, recognised for a period of six years. Only accredited programmes are eligible for government funding, and students receive financial aid only when enrolled in an accredited programme. Only accredited programmes issue legally recognised degrees. Accredited programmes are listed in the Central Register of Higher Education Study Programmes (CROHO) and the information is available to the public. Institutions are autonomous in their decision to offer non-accredited programmes, subject to internal quality assessment. These programmes do not receive government funding.