

Decision of the FIBAA Accreditation and Certification Committee



20th Meeting on November 26, 2025

PROGRAMME ACCREDITATION

Project Number:	24/050 Cluster 2
Higher Education Institution:	University of Luxembourg
Location:	Luxembourg
Study programmes:	Master in European Business Law Master in European and International Tax Law Master in European Banking and Financial Law Master in Investment Funds Law
Type of accreditation:	Master in European Business Law: re-accreditation Master in European and International Tax Law: re-accreditation Master in European Banking and Financial Law: re-accreditation Master in Investment Funds Law: initial accreditation

The FIBAA Accreditation and Certification Committee has taken the following decision:

Accreditations

According to § 7 (6) in conjunction with § 9 (1) of the FIBAA General Terms and Conditions within the framework of procedures for the award of the FIBAA Quality Seal for Programmes from May 01, 2024, the study programmes

- Master in European Business Law
- Master in European and International Tax Law
- Master in European Banking and Financial Law

are re-accredited.

According to § 7 (6) in conjunction with § 9 (1) of the FIBAA General Terms and Conditions within the framework of procedures for the award of the FIBAA Quality Seal for Programmes from May 01, 2024, the study programme

- Master in Investment Funds Law

is accredited.

Periods of Accreditation:

(1) for the study programmes

- Master in European Business Law
 - Master in European and International Tax Law
 - Master in European Banking and Financial Law
- starting on February 11, 2025, and finishing on February 10, 2032,

(2) for the study programme

- Master in Investment Funds Law
- starting on November 26, 2025, and finishing on November 25, 2030.

The FIBAA Quality Seals are awarded.



Assessment Report

Higher Education Institution:

University of Luxembourg

Master programmes:

Master in European Business Law (MEBL)

Master in European and International Tax Law
(MEITL)

Master in European Banking and Financial Law
(MDBFE)

Master in Investment Funds Law (MDFL)

Qualification awarded on completion:

For all programmes:

Master degree

General information on the study programmes

Brief description of the study programmes:

The four law Master programmes full-time study programme comprising four semesters or two years with a workload of 120 ECTS credits. Students can also study part-time. The programmes are taught in English and French. Therefore, a language proficiency level of B2 (CEFR) is required.

The **first year (M1)**, which is common for all law Master programmes (Master in European Business Law, Master in European Banking and Financial Law, Master in European Banking and Financial Law and Master in Investment Funds Law) and requires a workload of 60 ECTS credits, aims to equip students with the foundations of European and international law, providing them with a comparative approach to law and legal issues. By doing so, the first year allows students to successfully participate in the second year (M2) of one of the law Master programmes or the second year of any Master programme at another HEI. Also, applicants can apply for direct access to the second year (M2) of the UNI.LU Master programmes, which carries a minimum workload of 60 ECTS credits. This direct access requires that the applicant has completed a minimum of 4 years of studies amounting to 240 ECTS credits or undertaken equivalent studies.

The **second year (M2)** offers students the following specialisations:

The **Master in European Business Law** particularly includes (a) the interaction among national, European and international legal orders on which it depends, with a special focus on the Europeanisation of private law (e.g. market regulation; information, communication and technology law; company law; (b) a deep appreciation on how this Europeanisation process can impact domestic legal orders and any analysis of legal problems and institutions in real life situations. Graduates of this programme can pursue a career in national public administrations, European and international institutions, domestic, European, and international commercial entities, and in banks or other financial institutions.

The **Master in European and International Tax Law** aims to provide students with (a) thorough understanding of European and international tax law in connection with Luxembourg tax law, (b) an ability to successfully assess and navigate the interaction between national law, tax treaty law and European tax rules. The programme is designed for students interested in pursuing careers as tax lawyers in Luxembourg offering detailed coverage of relevant tax law sources.

The **Master in European Banking and Financial Law** aims to give graduates a solid understanding of banking law and securities/capital markets from Luxembourg, comparative, and EU perspectives, with special attention to how EU law has an impact on Luxembourg law. Graduates of this programme are able to work as independent business lawyers with an emphasis on banking/financial law or to seek employment in any highly regarded legal roles in the banking and financial sector (e.g., in banks, financial service providers, EU or national supervisory authorities, international banking and financial institutions, and national public administrations) and in the insurance sector.

The **Master in Investment Funds Law**'s principal objective is to provide its graduates with a strong in-depth knowledge on the different aspects of European and Luxembourg investment funds law. Graduates of this programme are positioned to pursue a career as an investment funds lawyer, a legal officer, or a compliance officer in the investment funds industry (e.g., investment funds manager, depositary, distributor) in Luxembourg or abroad or in national, European, or international institutions.

Type of all study programmes:

Master programme

Projected study time and number of ECTS credits assigned to the study programmes:

Full Master programme: 2 academic years with 120 ECTS credits;

Direct access to the second year: 1 academic year, 60 ECTS credits, on part-time basis: 2 academic years.

Mode of study:

Full-time or part-time¹

Didactic approach:

Study programme with obligatory class attendance

Double/Joint Degree programme:

There is no Joint degree programme.

Double degrees are offered for law Master programmes' students under certain international agreements

Scope (planned number of parallel classes) and enrolment capacity:

No parallel classes.

Enrolment capacity for the first year: 60

Enrolment capacity for the second year: 25 for each programme

Programme cycle starts in:

Fall semester

Initial start of the programme:

- Master in European Business Law: academic year 2016/2017
- Master in European and International Tax Law: academic year 2016/2017
- Master in European Banking and Financial Law: academic year 2016/2017
- Master in Investment Funds Law: academic year 2023/2024

Type of accreditation:

- Master in European Business Law: re-accreditation
- Master in European and International Tax Law: re-accreditation
- Master in European Banking and Financial Law: re-accreditation
- Master in Investment Funds Law: initial accreditation

For re-accreditation:

Last accreditation period: November 22, 2019, until end of winter semester 2024/2025 (February 10, 2025, extended until August 1, 2025).

¹ According to the articles 16 and 17 of the amended Law of 27 June 2018 on the organisation of the University of Luxembourg.

Procedure

A contract for the re-accreditation of the programmes Master in European Business Law (MEBL), Master in European and International Tax Law (MEITL), Master in European Banking and Financial Law (MDBFE) and for the initial accreditation of the programme Master in Investment Funds Law (MDFL) was concluded between FIBAA and the University of Luxembourg on August 26, 2024. On January 13, 2025, the HEI submitted a report, which included a detailed description of the programmes and further documents in order to prove that the criteria for programme accreditation are met.

At the same time, FIBAA appointed a review panel². The HEI has agreed with the chosen experts. The panel consisted of:

Dr. Anne Baudoin

Attorney, Luxembourg Bar, Luxembourg

(Data Protection Law, Investment Law, Luxembourg Company Law, Commercial Law)

Prof. Dr. Caroline Docclo

Université Libre de Bruxelles, Belgium

Professor of International Tax Law, Attorney-at-Law

(International Tax Law, Business Law, Economic Law)

Prof. Dr. Jörg Fedtke

University of Passau, Germany

Chair and Professor of Civil Law / Common Law

(Civil Law, British Law, International Law)

Dr. Eric Laux

Luxembourg School of Business; Luxembourg

Lecturer and Banker

(Banking)

Prof. Dr. Eugenia Macchiavello

University of Genova, Italy

Associate Professor of Economic Law, Attorney

(Financial Regulation, Banking Law, Capital Markets and Investment Service Law, Business Law, Economic Law, Comparative Law)

Prof. Dr. Cedric Ryngaert

Utrecht University, School of Law, The Netherlands

Professor of Public International Law

(Public International Law, International Law, Institutional Law)

Ana Beatriz Schon Zolandeck

Maastricht University, The Netherlands

Student: Master in International and European Tax Law

Completed: Bachelor in European Law

² The panel is presented in alphabetical order.

FIBAA project manager:

Dr. Birger Hendriks

The assessment is based on the self-evaluation report, amended by further documents, as requested by the panel, and an on-site visit. The on-site visit took place on July 1 and 2, 2025 at the HEI's premises in Luxembourg. At the end of the on-site visit, the panel has given brief feedback on its first impressions to representatives of the HEI.

The assessment report based on this was delivered to the HEI for comment on October 5, 2025. The statement on the report was submitted on October 16, 2025. It has been taken into account in the report at hand.

Summary

The study programmes Master in European Business Law (MEBL), Master in European and International Tax Law (MEITL), Master in European Banking and Financial Law (MDBFE) offered by University of Luxembourg fulfil the FIBAA quality requirements for Master programmes and can be re-accredited by the Foundation for International Business Administration Accreditation (FIBAA) for seven years starting on February 11, 2025, and finishing on February 10, 2032. The Master in Investment Funds Law (MDFL) can be accredited for five years starting on November 26, 2025, and finishing on November 25, 2030. The programmes are in accordance with the national and the European Qualification Frameworks and the European Standards and Guidelines in their applicable versions valid as of the time of the opening of the procedure, and with the Bologna Declaration.

The panel members identified several areas where the programmes could be further developed and **recommend**:

- thinking about introducing C1 as a prerequisite for both English and French, alternatively introducing language courses as obligatory (see chapter 2.5);
- for the final examinations of all four Master programmes, students can opt for writing a thesis (see chapter 3.1);
- ensuring that the possible alternatives to the thesis (case studies, research papers and internship reports) lead to the competences and skills aimed for the study programme, so that graduates prove an equivalent competence profile (see chapter 3.1);
- avoiding changes of timetables as far as possible, particularly because of students with childcare (see chapter 3.2);
- installing dedicated working and meeting areas for students close to classrooms and libraries (see chapter 4.4);
- intensifying the feedback procedure with alumni, employers and third parties on a yearly or bi-annual basis (see chapter 5.2).

The measures that the HEI takes in order to implement the recommendations of the panel members will have to be considered during the re-accreditation.

There are many criteria in which all programmes exceed the quality requirements:

- Positioning of the study programme on the job market (see chapter 1.3);
- Counselling for prospective students (see chapter 2.2);
- Logic and conceptual coherence (see chapter 3.1);
- Methods and scientific practice (see chapter 3.1);
- Logic and plausibility of the didactic concept (see chapter 3.3);
- Guest lecturers (see chapter 3.3);
- Internationality of faculty /see chapter 3.4);
- Foreign language contents (see chapter 3.4);
- Skills for employment (see chapter 3.6);
- Practical business experience of faculty (see chapter 4.1);
- Process organisation and administrative support for students and faculty (see chapter 4.2);
- Cooperation with business enterprises and other organisations (see chapter 4.3);
- Access to literature (see chapter 4.4);

- Career counselling and placement service (see chapter 4.5);
- Programme description (see chapter 5.3);
- Information on activities during the academic year (see chapter 5.3).

In addition, the study programme Master in Investment Funds Law exceeds the quality requirements for the following criterion:

- Positioning of the study programme in the educational market (see chapter 1.3).

For the overall assessment of the programmes, please refer to the quality profile at the end of this report.

Information

Information on the Institution

The University of Luxembourg (**UNI.LU**) is the only public university in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. It was established by law on August 12, 2003. When it was founded, it absorbed Luxembourg's former "Centre Universitaire", which only offered two-year undergraduate programmes in law, economics, and management, as well as a DESS³ specialised in European Community litigation.

The Department of Law (DL), to which the four Master programmes belong, is one of the three departments of the Faculty of Law, Economics and Finance (FDEF), which, in turn, is one of the three faculties at the University of Luxembourg. FDEF's student body is the largest of all of the UNI.LU departments, hosting 36% of its student population (2,772 students out of a total registered student population of 7.635) in the winter semester of the 2023/2024 academic year. FDEF has a staff of 251 full-time equivalent employees, including its academic, administrative, and technical staff. 69 FTE⁴ academic staff members are professors, associate, and assistant professors, out of which 28 belong to the DL, and teach in the Bachelor-level programmes as well the Master-level programmes.

UNI.LU's internal structure is based on a regulation called: Règlement d'Ordre Intérieur de L'Université du Luxembourg⁵.

Teaching and learning at UNI.LU are organised in conformity with the Law on the Organisation of the University of Luxembourg. This Law is dated June 27, 2018 (**Law of 2018**), replaced the original framework Law of 2003 and was subsequently amended by the Laws dated August 19, 2018, and July 21, 2023. UNI.LU's Internal Regulation as well as the Study Regulations are based on this Law. Luxembourg is a member of the Bologna Process / EHEA since 1999. Therefore, the Law incorporates the Bologna elements.

The amended Law of 2018 sets out a new governance structure for UNI.LU, providing, *inter alia*, operational rules regarding the governance of the UNI.LU's faculties:

- the Faculty of Law, Economics and Finance (FDEF);
- the Faculty of Science, Technology and Medicine; and
- the Faculty of Humanities, Education and Social Sciences.

The governance structure of the FDEF⁶ includes the Dean, the Vice-Dean for Academic Affairs, a Special Advisor for Research, the Faculty's Gender Equality Officer, and the heads of the three departments: DL, DF, and DEM⁷. The Law of 2018 envisaged a departmental organisation within each of the three faculties in which teaching and research are united. Each of the three faculty's new departmental structures, subject to the approval of the UNI.LU's

³ *Diplôme d'Études Supérieures Spécialisées*. In the French Academic system, before the implementation of the Bologna System, the DESS was a professional specialisation degree in Law (A level + 5 = Bac+5), after a "maîtrise" (A level + 4 + Bac+4). It was replaced by the "Master 2 professional" (i.e., the second year of a professional Master programme under the Bologna system).

⁴ Full Time Equivalent

⁵ Approved by the Minister for Higher Education and Research on November 14, 2023.

⁶ See Annex 2 at the end of this report

⁷ Department of Law, Department of Finance, Department of Economics and Management.

Board of Governors/*Conseil de gouvernance* ('BoG'), is expected to bring the faculty's educational programmes and research units together, representing all of its related disciplines under one umbrella.¹⁵ The Law of 2018 makes clear that each department is competent to develop and implement its own research programmes (RP), as well as propose and manage its study programmes (SP), including their various modules, courses, and lecturers. Therefore, FDEF's three research units have been formally converted into the three departments. The Master programmes at hand belong to the DL.

Established in 2020, the Teaching Committee aims to promote excellence in teaching and advises the Dean and departments on academic matters. It consists of ten members, including the Vice-Dean (as chair), administrative representatives, and student members. The FDEF also has a Research Committee composed of four members, which provides recommendations on research strategy. The faculty structure is complemented by the Faculty Council and the Faculty Management Team (FMT).

DL offers seven autonomous two-year Master programmes that rely on a common core first year (M1) – called the Master in European Law (*Master en Droit Européen - première année*) – and a specialised second year (M2). This means, each of these Master programmes includes the common first year M1 and the special second year M2.

The first year M1, which requires a workload of 60 ECTS credits, aims to equip students with the foundations of European and international law, providing them with a comparative approach to law and legal issues. By doing so, the first year allows students to successfully participate in the second year (M2) of one of the law Master programmes or the second year of any Master programme at another HEI. Also, applicants can apply for direct access to the second year (M2) of the UNI.LU Master programmes, which carries a minimum of 60 ECTS credits.

Further development of the programme, implementation of recommendations from previous accreditation, statistical data and evaluation results

Having already received FIBAA quality seals for its DL's Master-level programmes in 2019,⁸ FDEF is now requesting:

- an initial accreditation of the Master in Investment Funds Law; and
- the re-accreditation of the following law Master programmes: Master in European Business Law; Master in European and International Tax Law; Master in European Banking and Financial Law.

In 2019, the initial accreditation of the four law Master programmes offered the opportunity to highlight (i.e., 'exceeds quality requirements') several points: Concerning 'Quality assurance and documentation', FIBAA experts recommended to 'further develop and decide upon formal procedures for the evaluation of feedback by students, faculty, alumni, employers and third parties taking into account the analysis of the relevant data for a systematic and continuous monitoring of the programme quality.'

⁸ FIBAA project number 18/064.

In response to that recommendation, UNI.LU developed and formalised a general framework including all relevant quality aspects in relation to academic affairs: the Quality Management Framework for Teaching and Learning within UNI.LU's FDEF.

By reshaping the law Master programmes in 2019, the opportunity was taken to modify the content of the Master in European Private Law since the discipline of European Private law has lately developed through the actions of European Union in matters that are above all to be attributed to business law. On February 14, 2020, the BoG approved the change of programme and of name: 'Master in European Business Law' from the start of the 2020–2021 academic year.

On February 10, 2023, the BoG approved the DL's decision to introduce an additional second year to the offer of law Master programmes and therefore the creation of the Master in Investment Funds Law. This creation is the culmination of a reflection on the reform of the Master in European Banking and Financial Law, which was envisaged in the previous accreditation report. The Steering Committee of the Master in Banking and Financial Law repeatedly mentioned the need for reform and the idea of an independent Master in Investment Funds Law to give greater prominence to this specialisation, which makes sense in Luxembourg. The creation of a Master in Investment Funds Law is based on the long-standing specialisation in Investment Funds Law (created in 2011) in the Master in European Banking and Financial Law during the summer semester. The content of the new programme has been completely reconsidered to make it more attractive and in line with reforms and trends in the investment-funds sector. A compulsory internship has also been introduced to increase the employability of graduates. It constitutes a complete curriculum over two semesters, covering all the facets of this fast-growing discipline. The programme, which is supported by the Arendt and Elvinger Hoss Prussen Chair in Investment Funds Law, opened in September 2023. The Master in Investment Funds Law and the Master in European Banking and Finance Law are now independent, apart from two mutualised courses.

Due to the creation of the Master in Investment Funds Law in 2023, three main changes to the Master in European Banking and Financial Law's curriculum were necessary as of the 2023/2024 academic year, namely: the removal of the Investment Funds Law track; the removal of the European Investment Funds Law III optional course which was justified only by the existence of this track; and the above-mentioned mutualisation of two courses with the Master in Investment Funds Law. From September 2024, additional changes have been made to the curriculum of the Master in European Banking and Financial Law, but without changing its general structure. Each semester is still composed of three modules, with identical or very slightly modified course titles. The major change that was implemented, at students' request, is the introduction of an internship during the summer semester. It aims to help them acquire and develop their professional skills and increase their chances of finding a job at the end of their studies. Unlike in the Master in Investment Funds Law, however, in the European Banking and Finance programme this internship is not compulsory.

Finally, the last notable change that has affected the law Master programmes refers to their name⁹. Following an MESR¹⁰ request, as of summer 2023 UNI.LU was required to remove the mention 'LL.M.' from the name of all Master degrees in law in order to bring them into

⁹ See chapter 3.1.2 below.

¹⁰ Ministry of Higher Education and Research.

compliance with national degree denominations. Effective from the academic year 2024/2025, this change will only be applicable to new students. Students enrolled before September 2024 should re-enrol in their original choice of programme.

Student statistics of the Master programmes (M1 and M2):

Master Programme in European Law - Common First Year (M1)							
			3. Cohort (2020- 2021)	4. Cohort (2021- 2022)	5. Cohort (2022- 2023)	6. Cohort (2023- 2024)	7. Cohort (2024- 2025)
Study Places offered by HEI	<i>Numerus clausus (to be filled in by the faculty)</i>		50	50	50	60	60
Applicants	<i>Number of applicants to the first year of the degree, regardless of their registration status</i>	Σ	377	407	626	309	595
		f	215	221	341	179	301
		m	162	186	285	130	294
Application rate			754%	814%	1252%	515%	992%
First-Year Students (accepted applicants)	<i>Total number and rate of students in the cohort</i>	Σ	54	43	49	61	63
		f	33	33	36	37	46
		m	21	10	13	24	17
Rate of female students			0,61	0,77	0,73	0,61	
Foreign Students	<i>Students who did not take their secondary education in Luxembourg</i>	Σ	32	34	24	31	63
		f	19	25	19	19	
		m	13	9	5	12	
Rate of foreign students			0,59	0,79	0,49	0,51	
Percentage of occupied study places			108%	86%	98%	102%	
Graduates	<i>Number and rate of students in the cohort who graduated</i>	Σ	48	35	38		
		f	30	28	27		
		m	18	7	11		

Dropout rate (students who dropped their studies)	Number of students who discontinued their studies for longer than 2 sm.		5	6	4		
Average duration of study	Average number of semesters to graduation. Only graduated students are taken into account.						
For all counts, incoming mobile students are excluded.							
A cohort is defined as the set of students starting together in the same academic year for the first time. When a student started the programme directly on the second year, s(h)e is assigned to the previous academic year cohort: as a student who satisfactorily passed the first year.							

Study Programmes: Master in European Business Law							
			3. Cohort (2020- 2021)	4. Cohort (2021- 2022)	5. Cohort (2022- 2023)	6. Cohort (2023- 2024)	7. Cohort (2024- 2025)
Study Places offered by HEI	Numerus clausus (to be filled in by the faculty)		25	25	25	25	25
Applicants	Number of applicants to the first year of the degree, regardless of their registration status	Σ	122	208	113	208	418
		f	69	112	63	105	187
		m	53	96	50	103	231
Application rate			488%	832%	452%	832%	1672%
First-Year Students (accepted applicants)	Total number and rate of students in the cohort	Σ	14	19	23	12	
		f	9	15	18	11	
		m	5	4	5	1	
Rate of female students			0,64	0,79	0,78	0,92	
Foreign Students	Students who did not take their secondary education in Luxembourg	Σ	13	19	14	12	
		f	9	15	10	11	
		m	4	4	4	1	
Rate of foreign students			0,93	1,00	0,61	1,00	

Percentage of occupied study places			56%	76%	92%	48%	
Graduates	<i>Number and rate of students in the cohort who graduated</i>	Σ	9	18	17	0	
		f	6	15	13		
		m	3	3	4		
Success rate (students who finished their studies)			64%	95%	74%		
Dropout rate (students who dropped their studies)	<i>Number of students who discontinued their studies for longer than 2 sm.</i>		5	1	6	12	
Average duration of study	<i>Average number of semesters to graduation. Only graduated students are taken into account.</i>		3,94	3,60	3,66		
Average grade of final degree	<i>Average grade of final degree¹¹</i>		13,45	12,40	14,00	13,80	
For all counts, incoming mobile students are excluded.							
Cohort definition: see above							

Master in European Banking and Financial Law							
			3. Cohort (2020- 2021)	4. Cohort (2021- 2022)	5. Cohort (2022- 2023)	6. Cohort (2023- 2024)	7. Cohort (2024- 2025)
Study Places offered by HEI	<i>Numerus clausus (to be filled in by the faculty)</i>		40	40	40	25	25
Applicants	<i>Number of applicants to the first year of the degree, regardless of their registration status</i>	Σ	222	190	75	159	309
		f	93	81	36	62	122
		m	129	109	39	97	187
Application rate			555%	475%	188%	636%	1236%
First-Year Students (accepted applicants)	<i>Total number and rate of students in the cohort</i>	Σ	34	23	10	18	
		f	10	9	5	11	
		m	24	14	5	7	
Rate of female students			0,29	0,39	0,50	0,61	
		Σ	32	20	7	13	

¹¹ UNI.LU uses a grading system of 20 points (0-20). 10 and more being sufficient to pass the exam.

Foreign Students	<i>Students who did not take their secondary education in Luxembourg</i>	f	10	8	3	9	
		m	22	12	4	4	
Rate of foreign students			0,94	0,87	0,70	0,72	
Percentage of occupied study places			85%	58%	25%	72%	
Graduates	<i>Number and rate of students in the cohort who graduated</i>	Σ	31	18	9	0	
		f	8	8	5		
		m	23	10	4		
Success rate (students who finished their studies)			91%	78%	90%	0%	
Dropout rate (students who dropped their studies)	<i>Number of students who discontinued their studies for longer than 2 sem.</i>		3	5	1	18	
Average duration of study	<i>Average number of semesters to graduation. Only graduated students are taken into account.</i>		3,20	2,87	3,43		
Average grade of final degree	<i>Average grade of final degree</i>		14.70 (GT) 14.60 (IFLT)	14.80 (GT) 14.10 (IFLT)	14.90 (GT) 14.30 (IFLT)	15,20	
For all counts, incoming mobile students are excluded.							
Cohort definition: see above							

Master in European and International Tax Law							
			3. Cohort (2021-2022)	4. Cohort (2022-2023)	5. Cohort (2023-2024)	6. Cohort (2023-2024)	7. Cohort (2024-2025)
Study Places offered by HEI	<i>Numerus clausus (to be filled in by the faculty)</i>		25	25	25	25	25
Applicants	<i>Number of applicants to the first year of the degree, regardless of their registration status</i>	Σ	145	42	130	130	313
		f	64	13	49	49	116
		m	81	29	81	81	197
Application rate			580%	168%	520%	520%	1252%

First-Year Students (accepted applicants)	Total number and rate of students in the cohort	Σ	18	7	15	15	
		f	9	3	6	6	
		m	9	4	9	9	
Rate of female students			0,50	0,43	0,40	0,40	
Foreign Students	Students who did not take their secondary education in Luxembourg	Σ	16	7	10	10	
		f	7	3	5	5	
		m	9	4	5	5	
Rate of foreign students			0,89	1,00	0,67	0,67	
Percentage of occupied study places			72%	28%	60%	60%	
Graduates	Number and rate of graduated students in the cohort	Σ	16	6	0	0	
		f	9	3			
		m	7	3			
Success rate (students who finished their studies)			89%	86%	0%	0%	
Dropout rate (students who dropped their studies)	Number of students who discontinued their studies for longer than 2 sem.		2	1	15	15	
Average duration of study	Average number of semesters to graduation. Only graduated students are taken into account.		3,46	2,57			
Average grade of final degree	Average grade of final degree		13,60	13,30	13,60	13,60	
For all counts, incoming mobile students are excluded.							
Cohort definition: see above							

Master in Investment Funds Law							
			3. Cohort (2020-2021)	4. Cohort (2021-2022)	5. Cohort (2022-2023)	6. Cohort (2023-2024)	7. Cohort (2024-2025)
Study Places offered by HEI	Numerus clausus (to be filled in by the faculty)				25	25	25

Applicants	Number of applicants to the first year of the degree, regardless of their registration status	Σ	0	0	16	78	255
		f			6	31	99
		m			10	47	156
Application rate			#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	64%	312%	1020%
First-Year Students (accepted applicants)	Total number and rate of students in the cohort	Σ	0	0	16	22	
		f			6	11	
		m			10	11	
Rate of female students			#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0,38	0,50	
Foreign Students	Students who did not take their secondary education in Luxembourg	Σ	0	0	13	22	
		f			4		
		m			9		
Rate of foreign students			#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0,81	1,00	
Percentage of occupied study places			#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	64%	88%	
Graduates	Number and rate of students in the cohort who graduated	Σ			0	0	
		f					
		m					
Success rate (students who finished their studies)					0%	0%	
Dropout rate (students who dropped their studies)	Number of students who discontinued their studies for longer than 2 sm.					19	
Average duration of study	Average number of semesters to graduation. Only graduated students are taken into account.						
Average grade of final degree	Average grade of final degree					15,90	
For all counts, incoming mobile students are excluded.							
Cohort definition: see above							

Appraisal

The panel welcomes that UNI.LU further developed the Master programmes involved during the last accreditation period. It also welcomes the new programme Master in Investment Funds Law (MDFL) because of its attractiveness particularly for the Luxembourg financial market. It notes that the numbers of applicants are increasing as well as exceeding that of the accepted students and the study places.

Programme Description and Appraisal in Detail

1. Objectives

1.1 Objectives of the study programme (Asterisk Criterion)

To meet Luxembourg's need for legal expertise in fields that are particularly relevant to it as a global banking, financial, and communications centre, as well as its role as a founding member of the EU and seat of several important EU-related bodies, the law Master programmes' mission is to educate and shape future generations of specially qualified, technically skilled, multilingual, and ethical jurists, regardless of where they come from and where they may end up working (e.g., in private practice, multinational corporations, government service, or politics) and regardless of the particular job title they may hold (e.g., lawyer, jurist, advisor, legal officer, professor, government official, or legislator) in such areas of law as: banking, financial, and investment funds law; Luxembourg, European, and international tax law; and business law, all as they may be influenced by EU law, whether by direct regulation or positive or negative harmonisation.

In accordance with UNI:LU's mission, the law Master programmes are intended to provide graduates the best possible launch into the Legal Marketplace, with a solid basis in European law that includes a deep appreciation for its impacts on the application and implementation of domestic law, coupled with the advanced, specialised knowledge, hard technical skills, and other soft skills they will need to work in their specific field of law in Luxembourg or its neighbouring countries. While each second year is designed to achieve its own set of learning outcomes, UNI.LU expects the graduates to be able, in real-life situations and either in Luxembourg or elsewhere, to:

- identify complex and/or specific legal questions in their particular area of expertise (e.g., banking and financial law, and tax law) in a multilevel, normative system that involves both national and EU-level legal issues and recognise whether and to what extent European law impacts the potential answers to the questions posed by such real-life circumstances;
- analyse the current state of the law in the relevant jurisdictions (e.g., Luxembourg, France, Belgium, Germany) using state-of-the-art research methods including online research tools and databases and an appropriate comparative law analysis, including a comparison of the relevant jurisdictions' implementation of EU law (or lack thereof);
- find and analyse case law of the jurisdictions' domestic courts, as well as that of the CJEU¹², the ECtHR¹³, and the EFTA Court¹⁴, when the questions involve the domestic court acting in its capacity as an EU-law court;
- find and interpret secondary and tertiary sources of relevant European and domestic law, and use that information to respond to the questions presented by the factual situations at hand;

¹² The Court of Justice of the European Union.

¹³ The European Court of Human Rights.

¹⁴ The Court of Justice of the European Free Trade Association.

- take a solution-oriented approach to resolving the issues they confront, as opposed to a merely doctrinal or theoretical approach to the questions presented, thereby reflecting their understanding of the complex interaction between legal theory and practice and taking that into account when answering the concrete legal questions at issue;
- clearly and concisely communicate, through appropriate presentation methods and skilled argumentation, their conclusions and supporting arguments to the appropriate person or entity (e.g., client, supervisor, government official, opposing counsel, or judge), and, if needed, work cooperatively, in a coordinated manner as part of a team, with others working on the same or related issues;
- demonstrate strong legal drafting skills in both English and French; and
- work in multilingual and multi- and inter-cultural environments, with appropriate gender sensitivity.

Although the Bologna Process permits a distinction to be made between ‘Research Master degrees’ (i.e., those with a compulsory Master thesis) and ‘Professional Master degrees’ (i.e., those that incorporate an internship), UNI.LU does not currently label its law Master programmes as one or the other. Some of them allow students to decide between a Master thesis and an internship: if they want a more ‘scholarly’ experience in anticipation of an academic career, they can choose to prepare a Master thesis or, if they want a more ‘professional’ experience in anticipation of a career as a lawyer or tax adviser, they can choose to undertake an internship. Others have both, specifically in fields where research competences are sought after in the non-academic business market.

In the first year of the Master programmes (M1), students build a foundation in European law, preparing them for the different specialisations. They can also join specialised EU law seminars. Regardless of background or language, all students gain an understanding of Europe’s legal structure and culture, as well as a grounding in international and transnational law—skills essential for advanced study in the second year. The first year does not confer a degree – it is only a foundational year and the common core for the second year. Based on the assumption that the first-year students will continue in the second year towards one of the seven law Master programmes,¹⁵ UNI.LU expects them to be well on their way to meeting the general objectives of the law Master programmes. To ensure that first-year students will be prepared to meet those objectives, the University aims that:

- the first year is structured in a conceptual and coherent manner;
- the first year’s mandatory courses cover the fundamentals of the seven law Master programmes; and
- the first year’s elective courses offer the students the opportunity to further explore specific fields of Luxembourg, EU, and international law, including those addressed in the seven law Master programmes, as well as non-legal subjects of an interdisciplinary nature.¹⁶

As to the second year, the special Master programmes (M2) aim that graduates achieve several specific objectives related to its particular field of law. A brief description of each of those additional principal objectives is as follows:

¹⁵ First-year students are free to continue to a second year in any of the Masters; they are also free to stop their studies or apply to another HEI to continue their master-level studies.

¹⁶ For example, students are offered a course on Law in the Film.

Master in European Business Law

The Master in European Business Law's Principal Objective is to provide its students with (a) a thorough grasp of European business law, particularly the interaction among the national, European, and international legal orders on which it depends, with a particular focus on the Europeanisation of private law (e.g., through market regulation; information, communication and technology law; company law; and an introduction to international corporate taxation law); and (b) a deep analysis of how this Europeanisation process can impact domestic legal orders (continual references to domestic legislations being made during classes through cases studies) and of legal problems and institutions in real-life situations.

Master in European and International Tax Law

The Master in European and International Tax Law's principal objective is to provide its students with (a) a thorough understanding of European and international tax law in connection with Luxembourg tax law, such as on individual and corporate income tax, which necessarily demands an equally thorough understanding of closely related areas of practical relevance, such as company law, accounting principles, financial transactions, and investment funds; (b) an ability to successfully assess and navigate the interaction between national law, tax treaty law, and European tax rules; and (c) the skillset needed to immediately take up work in the field of tax law in Luxembourg or its environs, providing necessary advice and counsel regarding the way to structure real-life transactions to optimise a client's tax position.

Master in European Banking and Financial Law

The Master in European Banking and Financial Law aims to give graduates a solid understanding of banking law and securities/capital markets from Luxembourg, comparative, and EU perspectives, with special attention to how EU law has an impact on Luxembourg law. The programme also addresses practical challenges from new financial products and fast-evolving regulations. To reflect recent developments, its structure was updated for 2024/2025.

Master in Investment Funds Law

The Master in Investment Funds Law's principal objective is to provide its graduates with a strong in-depth knowledge on the different aspects of European and Luxembourg investment funds law. Graduates are expected to: (a) master the concepts of European and Luxembourg investment funds law and keep up to date with their application; (b) analyse, criticise, and interpret investment funds law concepts; (c) identify and explain the interactions between the various concepts of investment funds law and those of other fields of law; (d) understand the dynamics of the constantly evolving legal and regulatory frameworks in investment funds law and their consequences for institutions, markets, and products; (e) understand and analyse the legal and regulatory challenges of investment funds law and the emergence of new concepts; and (f) become familiar with economic and financial concepts so as to be able to translate them into legal concepts.

Appraisal:

The qualification objectives of the four Master programmes are explained and convincingly presented in relation to the target group, targeted professional field and societal context of the discipline. They embrace academic proficiency, comprehensive employability, as well as the development of the individual student's personality.

The subject-specific and extra-curricular qualification objectives and skills to be acquired correspond with the aspired level at graduation. They take into account the requirements of the national qualification framework.

	Exceptional	Exceeds quality requirements	Meets quality requirements	Does not meet quality requirements	n.r.
1.1* Objectives of the study programme (Asterisk Criterion)			X		

1.2 International orientation of the study programme design (Asterisk Criterion)

The UNI.LU's strategic vision includes becoming one of Europe's most highly regarded universities, one with a distinctly international, multilingual, and interdisciplinary character. The law Master programmes' overarching mission echoes the UNI.LU's international vision. More specifically and concretely, every law Master programme aims to give the graduates the confidence and competence:

- to work in an international, multilingual context;
- to formulate and conduct research using a variety of international research tools and strategies; and
- to deliver correct analyses and advice.

This requires graduates to have proficiency in English and French languages as well as a solid background in European and comparative law. The study programmes aim to prepare graduates to address various professional challenges, which enhances their competitiveness in the Luxembourg Legal Marketplace and internationally. Part of this preparation results from UNI.LU's combination of students and internal and external faculty, most of whom are from diverse countries and cultural backgrounds. Students can build or expand an international professional network through interactions with classmates and lecturers.

Given that European law is inherently international compared to domestic law, the law Master programmes at UNI.LU incorporate an international perspective into their curricula. The first year focuses on the relationship between European law and domestic law, providing a broad range of EU-law courses supplemented by international and transnational subjects, each taking a comprehensive approach to the application and challenges of European law. This analysis provides first-year students with foundational knowledge of EU law and introduces them to critical and comparative perspectives. Each second year applies this international orientation within its specific legal field.

The department's commitment to an international perspective is reflected in the diversity of its Internal and External Faculty. As presented in the table below, the Internal Faculty includes academics from 11 different countries, encompassing civil law, common law, and mixed law traditions. The inclusion of External Faculty increases this diversity further. Student demographics are also varied; the law Master programmes have included participants from at least 35 countries, with around 74% of students being non-Luxembourgish, contributing to the programmes' international dimension.

Distribution of the DL's academic staff members (FTE¹⁷) by nationality (situation as of September 1, 2024)

Country of Origin	Numbers	Percentage
German	6	23,08%
Belgian	1	3,85%
German British	1	3,85%
French	6	23,08%
Franco-Luxembourg	1	3,85%
Greek	2	7,69%
Hungarian	1	3,85%
Italian	2	7,69%
Luxembourg	2	7,69%
Polish	1	3,85%
Portuguese	1	3,85%
South African	1	3,85%

The students benefit from international cooperation and exchange programmes through DL, FDEF, and UNI.LU's network of partner universities and law schools. They can pursue double degrees from universities of other countries. Additionally, DL's connections with External Faculty and Stakeholders offer access to internships and employment opportunities at local offices of international firms, government and non-government organisations, and global companies.

Appraisal:

The design of the four Master programmes MEBL, MEITL, MDBFE and MDFL appropriately takes into account the required international aspects, with respect, too, to its graduates' employability. Owing to the emphasis of the programme design on internationality in teaching and study (e.g. in terms of curricular contents, academic staff, practical experience abroad), the study programmes, by imparting knowledge with that goal in mind and developing the concomitant skills, enable graduates to competently handle international tasks, particularly in English and French. In the panel's opinion, the international orientation of the Master programmes is not limited or reduced by the fact that Luxembourg is a small country and therefore faculty and students will partly come from countries in the neighbourhood. Content wise the European law is as such international because it is influenced not only by Luxembourg but also by many other countries.

	Exceptional	Exceeds quality requirements	Meets quality requirements	Does not meet quality requirements	n.r.
1.2* International orientation of the study programme design (Asterisk Criterion)		X			

¹⁷ Full Time Equivalent.

1.3 Positioning of the study programme

Within Luxembourg UNI.LU's law programmes at hand are unique because there are no other HEIs that offer law degrees.¹⁸

However, e.g. the **Master in European and International Tax Law** is in a highly competitive field on the European educational market. Several universities have competing programmes that focus on either European or international tax law or simply domestic taxation. While UNI.LU's programme takes inspiration from the various existing and highly successful competitor programmes, it is also distinct in its goal to offer a complete and targeted education that is tailored to the specific needs of Luxembourg tax practice.

The **Master in European Banking and Financial Law** benefits from Luxembourg's unique international and European position in the field of banking and financial law. Although some large universities have a Master or LL.M. programme in banking and financial law – albeit none in the Greater Region ('*Grande Region*') – they are oriented toward national law and do not cover European banking and financial law and comparative law.

According to UNI.LU¹⁹, the **Master in Investment Funds Law** is the first and only complete programme in Europe in the field.

DL's law Master programmes offer international, European, comparative, and transnational legal education, supported by Luxembourg's society and both public and private sectors. With bilingual instruction and a diverse staff and student body, the Master programmes stand out among public HEIs in Europe and beyond. Based in Luxembourg as the EU's judicial capital, the law Master programmes offer a special focus on European law and provide a competitive edge. Regular interaction with EU institutions and contributions from expert external faculty aim to ensure an internationally oriented education that stands out in today's academic market.

In addition, FDEF's strategy is to offer educational programmes that correspond to domains where Luxembourg has a particular knowledge, expertise and success (investment funds, banking, and financial law), or a particular need (tax practice). Thus, the law Master programmes focus on 'niche fields' tailored to the specific needs of Luxembourg, where little or no competition exists on the educational market.

DL's law Master programmes award specialised Master degrees upon completion of a two-year, full-time course. These qualifications are valued by employers, especially in Luxembourg, as evidence of advanced legal expertise and readiness for multinational environments. The Master degree signifies specialisation and supports UNI.LU students' competitiveness both locally and internationally. Students begin by applying either to the first foundational year or

¹⁸ Other HEIs in Luxembourg, none of which is subject to the Luxembourg HEI Framework, include *inter alia*:

- The Luxembourg School of Business (LSB) offers a 'Weekend MBA' (Master of Business Administration) designed specifically for full-time working professionals who can obtain their diploma after two years while they keep working;
- Sacred Heart University Luxembourg is a US university specialised in business and management and closely collaborates with a range of Luxembourgish businesses.

¹⁹ See SER p. 41.

directly to the second year (if eligible). While the initial application requires choosing a specific Master track, students may change their chosen specialisation during the first year under certain conditions.

The law Master programmes emphasise the connection between legal theory and practice across various fields of law. They are designed to prepare graduates for employment opportunities in law firms, banking and financial institutions, and administrations at both European and national levels. Graduates may pursue roles such as lawyer, judge, jurist, legal advisor, administrator, regulator, or other professional positions in legal or non-legal sectors, nationally or internationally.

Each study programme is developed based on the current trends in the legal sector and the requirements of potential employers, using feedback from students, alumni, Programme Steering Committees, and sponsored Chair steering committees, which can include student and alumni surveys. This aims to ensure that the law Master programmes remain aligned with graduates' career interests. Internships, either mandatory or optional, also support students' engagement with the legal profession. Additionally, graduates have access to the *Cours complémentaire en droit luxembourgeois* (CCDL)²⁰. Those already qualified as lawyers in another EU Member State, do not need to complete the Luxembourg Bar exam but must register with the Luxembourg Bar.

Not all graduates intend to pursue a career as a lawyer, tax consultant, or other type of legal advisor; some choose to undertake further academic studies, whether at the Ph.D. level at UNI.LU or elsewhere. Graduates are eligible for admission to doctoral studies at UNI.LU, as defined in Article 32 (3) of the Law of 27 June 2018 and in Chapter 1 of the University's Study Regulations. They can pursue a further academic path by enrolling in a doctoral programme²¹ in addition to the abovementioned attractive career opportunities offered to them.

The First Year's Intentional Lack of a Job Market Position

The common first year of the Master programmes (M1) is not intended to be a Master student's only year at UNI.LU; as such, it is not expected to launch a student into the Legal Marketplace. Rather, it is a year-long programme intended to give students a broad, deep EU-law knowledge base and exposure to the law Master programmes' various fields of law.

Students will need to succeed in their specialised **second year (M2)**:

Master in European Business Law

The Master in European Business Law programme adopts a focused approach to the discipline, examining EU, international, and domestic legal aspects. It aims to equip students with comprehensive expertise in EU law via an extensive curriculum addressing key issues central to the Europeanisation of contract and business law. The programme provides both theoretical foundations and practical insights in areas ranging from contract and commercial

²⁰ This is a training programme of six months in Luxembourg that familiarises lawyers with the specificities of Luxembourg law.

²¹ The general and specific requirements to apply for doctoral studies can be found on the UNI.LU's website (<https://www.uni.lu/en/admissions/doctoral-candidates/>), in particular in the annex to the Study Regulations: 'Partie III : Programmes d'études menant au grade de docteur' (<https://www.uni.lu/wp-content/uploads/sites/9/2024/09/2.3.3.4-Programmes-de-doctorat.pdf>) (last seen on September 9, 2022).

law to intellectual property law and legal technology within European private law, while also highlighting emerging intersections between civil and business law.

Graduates can pursue a career in national public administrations, European and international institutions, domestic, European, and international commercial entities, and in banks or other financial institutions. The programme also trains students to face the changes that will be brought by AI to the legal practice by offering courses dedicated to the digitalisation of business law and the use of AI in the legal field. It also opens various selection processes leading to the exercise of several regulated activities such as lawyer/attorney, judge, or notary. Considering its specific focus on business law, it provides an initial training for a career in the business-law sector (regulation of commercial entities, legal support for companies and administrations, compliance requests). According to UNI.LU²², graduates of this programme are highly regarded by law firms due to their interdisciplinary knowledge in the field of business law acquired during their studies and their ability to be immediately operational thanks to the practical skills gained (through the Clinic and/or internships).

Master in European and International Tax Law

The law Master programmes incorporate Luxembourg's distinctive position in tax law. Developed in cooperation with local stakeholders, the programme aims to prepare graduates with comprehensive knowledge of tax law and related fields such as company law, investment funds, and financial instruments. It features instruction on both European and international tax law, alongside specialised training in Luxembourg tax law, and includes faculty from Luxembourg.

The study programme is designed for students interested in pursuing careers as tax lawyers in Luxembourg, offering detailed coverage of relevant tax law sources. While there are many good tax law Master programmes in Europe, UNI.LU's programme is the only one that focuses on all three aspects most important in Luxembourg – national, international, and European tax rules. The graduates benefit from Luxembourg's key position in international finance, as well as the support of the local offices of international tax law firms, who are keen to meet students for both internships and future employment opportunities.

Master in European Banking and Financial Law

From a content perspective, the programme provides education on the three BFL (Banking Financial Law) Pillars, specifically designed for Luxembourg's requirements. It focuses primarily on European law, as this is the main source of banking and financial regulation in EU Member States, and also covers comparative law and Luxembourg law. Moreover, the programme includes participation from public and private stakeholder representatives with expertise at both national and European levels within their fields. This collaborative approach offers students exposure to a variety of perspectives related to banking and financial law.

Graduates of this programme are able to work as independent business lawyers with an emphasis on banking/financial law or to seek employment in any number of highly regarded legal roles in the banking and financial sector (e.g., in banks, financial service providers, EU or national supervisory authorities, international banking and financial institutions, and national public administrations) and in the insurance sector. The introduction of a mandatory internship

²² See SER, p.43.

from the start of the 2024/2025 academic year is specifically intended to strengthen students' position and experience to facilitate their transition to the job market.

Master in Investment Funds Law

Designed around a pedagogical model that integrates both theory and practical experience, the curriculum offers focused instruction in investment funds law. Through interactive teaching methods - including a blend of individual study and teamwork in small groups - the programme aims that students grasp foundational concepts while gaining hands-on experience, particularly through case-based learning and a mandatory internship of at least eight weeks.

The involvement of distinguished partners from the Chair in Investment Funds Law and representatives from both public and private sectors enhances the value of the programme. Graduates are awarded an academic legal qualification of significant relevance to the Luxembourg legal market, where every major law firm maintains a specialised department dedicated to investment funds.

Graduates of the Master in Investment Funds Law are positioned to pursue a career as an investment funds lawyer, a legal officer, or a compliance officer in the investment funds industry (e.g., investment funds manager, depositary, distributor) in Luxembourg or abroad or in national, European, or international institutions.

Positioning of the Law Master Programmes as Part of the UNI.LU's Overall Strategic Concept

Luxembourg's national strategy prioritises innovation to drive sustainable socio-economic growth and diversify its economy through high-value activities. As a committed EU member, Luxembourg advances these goals with UNI.LU as its sole public university.

According to the Law of 2018, the UNI.LU's missions and objectives are:

- to provide post-secondary teaching at the initial, advanced, and doctoral levels;
- to contribute to initial and continuing education of instructors in all disciplines taught;
- to provide continuing education and life-long learning in all disciplines in which it is active;
- to foster fundamental and applied research;
- to foster and encourage the work of the researchers, a scientific culture, the dissemination of knowledge, and the recognition of the results of research; and
- to contribute to the social, cultural, and economic development of Luxembourg.²³

The law Master programmes were designed to produce highly educated and competent professionals. More specifically, they mirror the UNI.LU's overall strategic concept in the following ways:

- High-quality teaching: The law Master programmes are committed to high-quality teaching using European standardised education protocols²⁴ and courses are delivered by both Internal and External Faculty, a mix that enhances the quality of teaching by fostering a variety of perspectives in terms of both teaching style and course content, while also assuring a combination of both theoretical and practical instruction.

²³ The Law of 2018, Article 3(1) and (2).

²⁴ See Chapter 5.1.

- Courses rely on innovative research: The Internal Faculty offering courses in the law Master programmes are based on their activities conducting EU-law research, one of the UNI.LU's priority research areas.²⁵

Appraisal:

The panel is convinced that the UNI.LU's law Master programmes at hand have a unique competitive situation on the educational market in Luxembourg. The reasons given for the positioning in this educational market are plausible. In addition, the combination of the two year-model and the possibility to directly study M2, can strengthen this position on the educational market.

As far as the programme Master in Investment Funds Law is concerned, the panel welcomes the most interesting content particularly for Luxembourg as a centre of international finance. The panel recognises that insofar UNI.LU has thoroughly examined the educational market and used the results in establishing its own unique and competitive profile.

The arguments in support of graduate employability on the basis of the stated qualification objectives are convincingly presented. The future fields of employment for graduates are plausibly set forth. The HEI has thoroughly analysed the job market for graduates and has comprehensively incorporated the results in the study programme.

The study programmes are convincingly integrated into the HEI's overall strategic concept. The University well explained that the study programme's qualification goals are in line with the HEI's mission and strategic planning.

		Exceptional	Exceeds quality requirements	Meets quality requirements	Does not meet quality requirements	n.r.
1.3	Positioning of the study programme					
1.3.1	Positioning of the study programme in the educational market		X ²⁶	X ²⁷		
1.3.2	Positioning of the study programme on the job market for graduates ("Employability")		X			
1.3.3	Positioning of the study programme within the HEI's overall strategic concept			X		

2. Admission

To apply for any programme at any level at UNILU, an applicant must comply with the University's general admission requirements in the "Study Regulations", which are available on the UNILU's website. These rules are compliant with Art. 32 to 34 of the Law of 2018. Every

²⁵ In accordance with the UNI.LU's Research Evaluation of 2016, EU law has been identified as one of the research areas defined as excellent because of the quantity and quality of research output and the ability to acquire highly competitive external research funding.

²⁶ Master in Investment Funds Law (MDFL).

²⁷MEBL, MEITL, MDBFE.

application must be made online with the necessary supporting documents on or before the stated deadline. A failure disqualifies the application. It can be repeated for the next academic year. The enrolment is done by the UNILU's Student's Service Office (SEVE).

Potential students can either apply for the two-year Master programme (M1 plus M2) or directly for the second year (M2), if they fulfil the necessary conditions.

The first option is to apply for a full Master programme with 120 ECTS credits. In this case applicants must have successfully completed three years of studies amounting 180 ECTS credits that included European and/or international law courses (typically, a Bachelor of Laws degree or equivalent studies). The typical student must express his/her choice of a Master degree at the outset, in their initial application to study law at the Master level at the UNILU, but exceptionally he/she is allowed to change to a different second year during the first year. Once accepted, students are free to choose specific courses aimed at sampling different specialty fields to prepare themselves for their chosen M2.

As a second option an applicant can directly apply for the second year (Direct-to-M2) for any of the law Master programmes. In this case the applicant must demonstrate successful completion of a minimum of four years of studies amounting to 240 ECTS credits (typically by having obtained a Bachelor degree and a completed first year of a Master programme or absolved equivalent studies) that also included courses on European law ("Qualified Direct-to-M2 Applicants"). Admitting these students is at the discretion of the relevant admissions committee and/or the master's Study Programme Director.

For both options, applications must include a letter explaining the applicant's interest in the law Master programmes generally and the specific interest in the applicant's chosen M2's field of law (motivation letter), as well as a CV, copies of diplomas and transcripts and supporting documents showing evidence of the necessary language skills required to follow a bilingual programme (B2 or higher in both French and English). Applicants must also include at least one, and preferably two academic letters of recommendations from the referees.

The DL may also admit mobility exchange applicants and other visiting students (Mobility Students), who could otherwise qualify for admission into either the M1 or the M2. These Mobility Students may select courses taught in English from the M1 and the M2 which they earn ECTS credits for.

Specific Admission Requirements for the Second Year

In addition to the general admission requirements for the second year of each law Master programme set out in Section 2.1.2, each second year has its own prerequisites or requirements, as follows:

Master in European Business Law

Prerequisites for first-year students (M1):

- applicants must have achieved a minimum grade of 10/20 in the following first-year courses:
 - the Protection of Individuals in the EU (module 2, course 2);
 - legal aspects of the single market (module 3, course 1)²⁸.

²⁸ See the curriculum of M1 in Annex of this report.

Requirements for direct access to the second year (M2):

- applicants must demonstrate a profound interest in private and business law as explained by a letter describing their motivation for studying private and business law;
- applicants must submit at least one, but not more than two, reference letters from relevant persons (e.g., former lecturers or relevant employers).

Particular attention will be paid to the grades received by the students during their curriculum in the disciplines of private and business law.

Master in European and International Tax

Law Prerequisites for first-year students (M1):

- Applicants must have achieved a minimum grade of 10/20 in the following first-year courses:
 - Economic law (module 4, course 1);
 - Business law (module 4, course 2).

Requirements for direct access to the second year (M2):

- Applicants must show a strong interest in European and international tax law as explained in a motivation letter; and
- Applicants must submit at least one, but not more than two, reference letters from relevant persons (e.g., former lecturers or relevant employers).

Master in European Banking and Financial Law

Prerequisites for first-year students (M1):

- applicants must have achieved a minimum grade of 10/20 in the following first-year courses:
 - Legal Aspects of the Single Market (module 3, course 1);
 - Economic Law (module 4, course 1);
 - Business Law (module 4, course 2);
 - Private International Law (module 5, course 1);
 - Introduction to European Investment Funds Law (module 6, course 2).

Requirements for direct access to the second year (M2):

- Adequacy of the applicant's educational or professional profile with expectations, including the applicant's academic background in business law (e.g., commercial law, corporate law, banking law, insolvency law), European law, civil law (e.g., law of obligations, contract law, liability law, and securities law); and the academic level assessed on the basis of transcripts: good average, good student rank, if applicable, and excellent marks in the background courses;
- Applicants must show a specific and strong interest to study banking and financial law, as explained in a motivation letter; and
- Applicants can submit academic references.

Master in Investment Funds Law

Prerequisites for first-year students (M1):

- Applicants must have achieved a minimum grade of 10/20 in the following first-year courses:
 - European Integration in Principles and Theory (module 1, course 1)
 - Company Law (module 3, course 1)
 - Economic and Business Law (module 4)

- Introduction to European Investment Funds Law and Regulation (module 6, course 1)

Relevance of the applicant's background and quality of academic achievement in law, assessed on transcripts; exceptionally, this programme is also open to candidates with a master's degree or equivalent in a related field (finance, management sciences, economics) who wish to broaden their professional horizons or change direction. These candidates should be particularly motivated and have a background in investment funds and a basic knowledge of law.

- Applicants must demonstrate specific knowledge and skills in business law (e.g. commercial law, company law, banking law), European law, and civil law (e.g. law of obligations, contract law, liability law);
- Applicants must demonstrate a specific and strong interest in investment funds law, as explained in a motivation letter;
- Suitability of the applicant's expectations and the programme's content, assessed based on the motivation letter; and
- Applicants must submit academic references.

Counselling for prospective students

Prospective students can learn about the law Master programmes through communication with the Student's Service Office ('SEVE') and academic or administrative staff, as well as by attending annual events like Open Day and "Try our faculties" or "Student for a day." These events allow interactions with current students, academics, and staff, providing tailored information on study options, student life, associations, partner institutions, and research. SEVE also assists with application, enrolment, accommodation, and extracurricular activities, and answers general queries about studying and living in Luxembourg. Study Programme Directors, Administrators, and staff offer further support via email or phone, with contact details available on the UNILU website.

In addition, SEVE offers prospective students a welcoming and supportive environment, providing guidance on all matters related to the administrative follow-up associated with their applications and enrolment. General questions and concerns relating to studying and living in Luxembourg can be submitted via a specific Support Ticket System. In-person appointments can also be booked online.²⁹

The study programme directors (SPD) and their study programme administrators (SPA) offer support to prospective students, as does the DL's and FDEF's administrative staff. They provide information, advice or assistance about the content of their programme and the application steps to the prospective students. SPAs are also available to discuss specific issues concerning, for example, admission, legal backgrounds, application, exams, mobility, practical placement, and graduation. All of them can also be reached by e-mail or phone; the full name, campus address, office phone number, and office email address of all staff members are available on the UNI.LU's website³⁰. Responses are typically very fast.

Selection procedure

In accordance with the study regulations, applications for admission to any of the law Master programmes are evaluated based on:

- Academic level:

²⁹ See <https://affluences.com/universite-du-luxembourg-1> (last seen on August 26, 2025).

³⁰ www.uni.lu.

- educational background: prior course of study and specialisation in a field relevant to the programme;
- educational performance, evaluated on the basis of grade transcripts; good average; good ranking of the student, if applicable; excellent grades in the relevant and required courses;
- Motivation evaluated on the basis of the motivation letter that demonstrates research skills and intellectual curiosity;
- Academic references;
- Language skills;
- Declared intention to study full or part-time.

Candidates are selected according to merit based on their individual results and in relation to the other applicants for the same programme. Preselection may lead to an interview or an email exchange to ascertain motivation and/or suitability of the applicant.

As part of their application, applicants are asked to indicate, in order of preference, the second year they intend to pursue after the first year. All applicant files that the SEVE passes on to the SPD are evaluated by a selection committee composed of the SPD of the first year and the SPD from the applicant's first choice of the seven law Master programmes. The committee then defines the selection threshold according to the composition of the group of applicants and makes selection decisions based on unanimity.

The maximum number of places available for the second year is typically 25. The relevant number of places for each law Master programme is stated on its dedicated webpage on the UNI.LU's website. Applications for direct access to the second year are examined by the relevant SPD on a rolling basis; admission review is highly selective. Candidates are selected according to merit on the basis of their individual results and in relation to the other applicants.

Each course in the law Master programmes is taught either in English or in French. The required language proficiency, using the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages (CEFR), is B2 for both English and French for all programmes except for the Master in Space, Communication and Media Law, where a B1 level in French is sufficient. Admitted students are given the opportunity to enhance their language skills with courses at the University Language Centre.

Transparency and documentation of admission procedure and decision

Information regarding the UNI.LU's admission procedures, requirements, and necessary supporting documents is included on the relevant pages of the UNI.LU's website³¹, including that of the SEVE (for more general information) and that of each law Master programme (for more specific information).

Since 2020, admissions have been processed entirely online. The paperless admission system allows applicants to submit their applications online for the UNI.LU's programmes, facilitates the management of admission requests by SEVE and the faculties, and makes the process more efficient, decreasing the time for acceptance or refusal of applications. After each step in the application / admission workflow, the applicant receives an update from the system indicating the status of the application process.

³¹ <https://www.uni.lu/en/admissions/proof-of-language-skills/> (last seen on September 7, 2025).

Candidates whose application has been refused and who have doubts about the regularity of the administrative or academic evaluation can submit a non-contentious appeal to the person or body who took the contested decision. If this non-contentious appeal is rejected or not admissible, or if candidates do not pursue this option, they have the right to appeal to the UNI.LU's Litigation Committee. The decisions taken by the Litigation Committee can also be appealed to the Luxembourg Administrative Tribunal.

All data concerning the admission procedure is collected and processed in the UNI.LU's ACME database system. Only authorised UNI.LU personnel have access to this database.

Appraisal:

The panel recognises clear regulations and admission processes for both the applicants for the whole Master programme starting with the first year (M1) and those applying directly for the second year (M2). The admission requirements for both types are defined and comprehensible. The national requirements are presented and taken into account.

Applicants can directly turn to the student counselling service SEVE and / or at the HEI, for clarification of specific questions, of personal aptitude, of career perspectives etc. Personal dialogues between applicants and the experienced representatives of Faculty, department and study programmes are provided by defined office hours, by telephone and via e-mail. In this context University and FDEF ensure a constant availability for prospective students and react quickly to incoming enquiries. The counselling options are based on the target group's needs. The panel appreciates that UNI.LU is aware of the difficulties for applicants to find the right decision for their studies.

The selection procedure is transparent and ensures that qualified students are admitted.

The panel notes that the admission requirements for the language proficiency level for French and English are defined with B2. Moreover, UNI.LU's Language Centre offers voluntary preparatory language courses that aim to ensure that students are able to successfully complete the study programme (courses, additional literature, utilisation of counselling services and extracurricular activities). The panel members recognise UNI.LU's efforts in this context. However, they got an impression that the Master programmes require high standards of language proficiency for literature and research work. Therefore, they recommend UNI.LU thinking about introducing C1 as a prerequisite for both English and French, alternatively introducing language courses as obligatory.

The admission procedure is described, documented, and accessible for interested parties. The admission decision is based on transparent criteria and is communicated in writing.

		Exceptional	Exceeds quality requirements	Meets quality requirements	Does not meet quality requirements	n.r.
2.1*	Admission requirements (Asterisk Criterion)			X		
2.2	Counselling for prospective students		X			
2.3*	Selection procedure (if relevant)			X		
2.4(*)	Professional experience (if relevant; Asterisk Criterion for master programmes that require professional experience)					X
2.5*	Ensuring foreign language proficiency (Asterisk Criterion)			X		
2.6*	Transparency and documentation of admission procedure and decision (Asterisk Criterion)			X		

3. Contents, structure and didactical concept of the programme

3.1 Content

The law Master programmes are based on their overarching mission and general objectives, as well as the specific objectives of the second year of each Master, aim to offer students and graduates the knowledge base and the hard and soft skills that the Legal Marketplace demands. In that regard, each law Master programme, including the shared first-year curriculum, has been designed to reflect the specific objectives and learning outcomes. The courses are taught in English or French, some of them in both languages (50/50)

Therefore, the law Master programmes' curricula aim at enabling every graduate to enter the labour market with a broad and deep knowledge of European and international law, with a special focus on how they impact different national legal regimes, particularly those of Luxembourg and its neighbours – France, Belgium, and Germany. The combined curricula apply a comparative approach.

In the first year (M1) which is common for all law Master students³² the curriculum shall prepare them to participate in one of the Master programmes M2 or any other Master-in-law programme at another university. Although students in the M1 are confronted in some parts with basic knowledge, this first year has a higher level in terms of teaching and learning than a Bachelor-in-law programme.

The six modules comprise each two courses, one of whom can be replaced with a Moot Court which is a course simulating court proceeding. In this setting, law students are assigned a fictional or real case in which they must represent one of the parties to the proceedings.

³² See also above chapter Information.

Moreover, the law Master programmes are oriented at international academic standards, as well as the needs of the Luxembourg Legal Marketplace. The array of elective courses, the inclusion of internships in the curricula, the moot-court opportunities and the Legal Clinic aim to improve the training of the students.

As a general rule, each course is offered in either English or French to facilitate mobility and the shaping of learning agreements for incoming students. However, depending on the specific features of the course (e.g., different seminars) and the pedagogical objectives, it might be that both English and French are used within the same course.

The modules of the first common year (M1) are the following³³:

Module 1: Fundamentals of EU Law

This module contains compulsory courses and deals with the fundamentals of institutional and substantive EU law. It covers diverse areas such as principles of EU law, legal theory, the history of European integration, the internal market, and competition law. The module's courses build on pre-existing knowledge gained in EU law courses offered by UNILU at Bachelor level. The teaching methods and materials encourage students to critically assess the main questions and challenges of EU integration.

Module 2: Fundamental Rights

This module focuses on the fundamental rights protection on a European and international level. Further, it covers specific fields of the internal market such as employment law and consumer protection law.

Module 3: Substantive EU Law

The third module follows this path towards more specific areas and familiarises students with legal aspects of the single market and the area of freedom, security and justice. The module is intended to form a bridge to the M2 of the six Masters.

Module 4: Economic and Business Law

This module contains mandatory courses in economic and business law. While they are materially linked to the curricula of three of the six Masters and, therefore, prepare the students specifically for these (Master in European and International Tax Law LLM, Master in European Business Law LLM, Master in European Banking and Financial Law LLM), they are necessary for all six DL Master programmes. These courses allow the students to understand the economic and financial challenges.

Module 5: International and Transnational Law

The module contains courses in public and private international law, including elective courses (see above). This freedom of choice provides the students with additional competences, necessary for the understanding of the international and transnational context of EU law rules.

Module 6: Specialisation in European and International Law

This module is composed of elective courses, too, some of which are designed as preparatory tool – and prerequisite – for the M2s. The student's final results in pre-requisite M1 courses must be validated prior to enrolment in one of the programmes.

The second year of the law Master programmes (M2) focusses on the respective specialisations and is committed to the above-mentioned learning outcomes and qualification objectives.

³³ The curriculum overview is attached as Annex at the end of this report.

Master in European Business Law (second year)

This programme focuses on the Europeanisation of private-law sectors, covering key issues and allowing students to understand how national legislation on private law will evolve in the future. Students are trained to evaluate legal issues, encouraging analysis that goes beyond national jurisdictions to draw upon European legal sources and propose more innovative solutions. Business law is explored through case methods combined with a presentation of the relevant legal provisions. The programme mixes theoretical and practical approaches. Students are taught how to write memoranda and critical reviews of legislative documents and scholarly doctrines. Finally, students can further deepen their practical experience through monthly workshops with practitioners, a mandatory internship and by benefitting from the Legal Clinic, which is part of this programme and where students meet real clients with real problems and learn how to effectively interact with clients (active listening and popularisation of legal language). The programme courses are taught in English or French.

Module 1: European Legal Integration in the Field of Business Law

This module aims to provide students with a comprehensive understanding of both the historical and ongoing processes of legal integration in the field of business law. Taught by members of the EU courts, the classes offer students an inside and concrete view of these evolving dynamics, fostering a deep appreciation for the development and operation of legal integration within the EU.

Module 2: Economic Law

The objective of this module on economic law is to provide students with an understanding of the diverse aspects EU legal integration encompasses. On the one hand, it involves framing the market through regulatory activities, which are explored through the lenses of insurance and labour law. On the other hand, EU integration can also manifest in legislation that directly grants rights to individuals, as exemplified in the field of intellectual property law.

Module 3: Cross-Border Business

The Cross-Border Business module aims to provide students with knowledge in the field of commercial law at both the EU and international levels through classes dedicated to consumer law and international trade law. These classes can be substituted by the course on clinical legal education (Legal Clinic). Given the rapid changes in cross-border business due to digitisation and the fast-growing field of legal tech, the module focuses on legal aspects of the digital single market and data protection.

Module 4: Legal Aspects of Entrepreneurship

The aim is to make students aware of the ways in which law and entrepreneurship mutually influence each other. This is performed in two parts, the first being on company law and the second on international company taxation law, company law being the main legal framework for entrepreneurship.

Module 5: International Business Law

In this module, students are taught courses on (a) conflicts of laws and jurisdictions and (b) arbitration law. This module is intended to provide students with a good knowledge of the context of dispute-resolutions at an international level.

Module 6: Legal Clinic/Master Thesis / Internship

In this programme, students can choose to combine drafting a thesis with either participation in the Luxembourg Legal Clinic (in which case the thesis takes the form of a research paper) or with an internship. Further, students can opt to combine participation in the Legal Clinic with an internship, in which case they are not required to draft a thesis.

For the final examination students can choose between three options: to take part in a legal clinic project, to write a Master thesis or to do an internship, that requires an internship report in terms of a reflective self-assessment.

Master in European Business Law (MEBL), second year										
Module No.	Title of Module / Course Unit + Compulsory or elective	Credit Points per Semester				Workload		Teaching Method	Form and Duration of Examinations	Weight of Exam related to final Grade
		1	2	3	4	Hours in Class	Hours Self-Study			
3 rd Semester										
M1	European legal Integration in the Field of Business Law			10		47	223			10/120
	Course 1 - Integration of legal Orders (compulsory)			5		24	111	L/S	Written (3 hours) Oral (15 minutes)	5/120
	Course 2 - Business Law in the Case Law of European Courts (compulsory)			5		23	112	L	Written assignments Written (1,5 hour) Participation	5/120
M2	Economic Law			10		60	210			10/120
	Course 1 - Regulated Contracts (compulsory)			5		30	105	L	Paper Oral	5/120
	Course 2 - Intellectual Property Law (compulsory)			5		30	105	L	Take-home exam Closed book written (2 hours) Paper	5/120
M3-1	Cross-Border Business			10		60	210			10/120
	Course 1 - Commercial Law (or Consumer Law Clinic) (elective)			5		30	105	L	Oral (2 hours) Paper+ Presentation	5/120
	Course 2 - Digital Single Market (compulsory)			5		30	105	L	Oral (15 minutes) Paper	5/120
M3-2	Legal Clinic Alternative Attendance to the "Legal Clinic" allows a substitution to the Commercial Law course.			12		92	232			12/120
	Consumer Law Clinic (elective)			7		62	127	L/S	Writing a memorandum based on a case handled	7/120

								by the Clinic. The handling of cases within the Clinic is taken into account when awarding the final grade.	
Total 3 rd sem.				30 - 37		167- 229	643- 770		
4 th Semester									
M4	Legal Aspects of Entrepreneurship				5	30	105		5/120
	Course - Company Law (compulsory)				5	30		L	Paper Oral+ Participation (15 minutes)
M5	International Business Law				5	30	105		5/120
	Course - International Procedural Aspects of Business Law (compulsory)				5	30		L	Oral+ Participation (20 minutes) Written (3,5 hours)
M6	Legal Clinic/ Master Thesis / Internship (3 options)				20	6 or 20 or 26	250 or 264 or 270		20/120
	Internship (elective)				10	0	270	/	Internship report
	Master Thesis + Methodology (elective)				10	6	264	T	Master thesis
	Legal Clinic (elective)				10	20	250	L/S	Written
Total 4 th sem.					30	60 - 86	460 - 480		
Total M2					60- 67*	227- 315*	1.157- 1.250*		
Total M1 + M2		120 – 127 ECTS credits				587- 675*	2.417 – 2.510*	Total workload: 3.004 – 3.185	
L:	Lecture								
S:	Seminar								
T:	Tutorial								

*Depending on the options chosen)

Master in European and International Tax Law (second year)

The Master in European and International Tax Law is specifically designed to address the unique requirements of the Luxembourg financial sector. Building upon foundational courses from the first year, the programme offers comprehensive legal instruction in Luxembourg company law, individual and corporate income tax law, and value-added taxation within the Luxembourg context. Students benefit from advanced expertise in all areas of cross-border taxation, a key component given Luxembourg's extensive double-tax-treaty network and its status as a leading global financial centre. The curriculum is tailored to meet the precise needs

of professionals pursuing careers in Luxembourg tax law, as identified by experienced practitioners within the field. The programme maintains links to the research initiatives of the ATOZ Chair for European and International Tax Law³⁴, providing students with access to academic conferences and workshops focused on emerging legal developments. In module 1, students are free to take course 1 and / or 2 as free elective courses. In module 2 and 5 they must take two out of three courses as compulsory electives. Module 6 requires the students to choose a thesis or a practice workshop with a respective report. In addition, they can also take a moot court on European and International tax law.

Module 1: Luxembourg Taxation

This module is dedicated to Luxembourg tax law and covers corporate as well as individual taxation and some neighbouring fields such as accounting and company law. In addition to their regular courses, students can take two introductory courses which do not count as workload.

Module 2: International Taxation

In this module (a) general principles and systems and (b) the allocation of taxing rights are discussed.

Module 3: EU Taxation

Here the links between tax law and other fields of EU law stand in the foreground. The courses offered in this module cover the impact of (a) EU primary law (fundamental freedoms and state aid) and (b) secondary law (various directives adopted for partial harmonisation) on national tax laws.

Module 4: Investment Taxation

This module is dedicated to (a) investment funds and (b) the taxation of financial instruments.

Module 5: Elective Courses

In this module students must choose two of three options: (a) tax policy, (b) tax procedure, or (c) value-added tax.

Module 6: Case Study or Master Thesis

Students are free to choose between a tax-practice workshop or a master's thesis.

Curriculum Overview									
Master in European and International Tax Law (MEITL), second year									
3 rd Semester									
Module No.	Title of Module / Course Unit + Compulsory or elective	Credit Points per Semester				Workload		Method of Teaching	Form and Duration of Examinations
		1.	2.	3.	4.	Hours in Class	Hours Self-Study		
M1	Luxembourg Taxation			10		60 to 75	210		
	Course 1 - Introduction to Luxembourg Tax Law (free elective)			0		8	0	L	N/A
	Course 2 - Introduction to			0		8	0	L	N/A

³⁴ The ATOZ Foundation and ATOZ Tax Advisors finance the Chair for European and International Tax Law at UNI.LU.

	Financial Accounting and Bookkeeping (free elective)								
	Course 3 - Luxembourg Tax Law: Individual and Corporate Taxation (compulsory)			5		30	105	L	Oral
	Course 4 - Financial Accounting (compulsory)			1		8	20	L	Written (2 hours)
	Course 5 - Typologie des fonds (compulsory)			4		23	85	L	Written (2 hours)
M2	International Taxation			10		60	210		
	Course 1 - International Tax Law I: General Principles and Systems (compulsory elective)			5		30	105	L	Written (2 hours)
	Course 2 - International Tax Law II: Allocation of Taxing Rights and Avoidance of double Taxation (compulsory elective)			5		30	105	L	Written (3 hours)
	Moot court - Alternative to course 1 or 2 (compulsory elective)			5		30	105	L/S	Participation
M3	EU Taxation			10		60	210		
	Course 1 - EU Tax Law I: Fundamental Freedoms and State Aid (compulsory)			5		30	105	L	Written (2 hours)
	Course 2 - EU Tax Law II: Secondary Law (compulsory)			5		30	105	L	Written (2 hours)
	Total per semester			30		180 to 197	630		
4th Semester									
M4	Investment Taxation				10	60	210		
	Course 1 - Company Law and M&A (compulsory)				5	30	105	L	Written (2 hours)
	Course 2 - Taxation of Financial Transactions (compulsory)				5	30	105	L	Written (1.5 hours), Oral
M5	Elective Courses				10	60	210		
	Course 1 - Tax Policy (compulsory elective)				5	30	105	L	Oral/Presentation
	Course 2 - Tax Procedure (compulsory elective)				5	30	105	L	Written (2 hours)

	Course 3 - Value Added Tax (compulsory elective)				5	30	105	L	Written (3.5 hours)
M6	Final Paper				10	18	252		
	Course 1 - Tax Practice Workshop (compulsory elective)				10	18	252	L	Workshop
	Course 2 - Master Thesis (compulsory elective)				10	18	252	L	Report
	European & International Tax Law Moot Court				5	30	105		
	Moot court (compulsory elective)				5	30	105	L/S	Participation
	Total per semester				30 or 35	138 or 168	672 or 777		
Total M2:		60 or 65 ECTS credits*				318 - 365*	1.302 - 1.407*		
Total M1³⁵ + M2		120 or 125 ECTS credits				678 – 725*	2.562 – 2.667*	Total workload: 3.240 - 3.392	

*Depending on the options chosen.

Master in European Banking and Financial Law (second year)

The Master in European Banking and Financial Law focuses on the study of the three BFL pillars in the framework of EU law, Luxembourg law, and comparative law. Making use of modern and Interactive teaching methods, blending individual study and teamwork, the programme combines the acquisition of basic concepts in the first semester and their practical application in the second semester through case-based learning developed by practitioners. For their final examination students can opt for writing a thesis or doing an internship with a self-assessment report.

Module 1: General European Banking and Financial Law

This module consists of three compulsory courses allowing students to master the sources and fundamentals of each of the 3 BFL Pillars.

Module 2: Advanced European Banking and Financial Law

This module consists of three compulsory courses allowing students to deepen the basics acquired in Module 1 regarding each of the 3 BFL Pillars.

Module 3: Specialised European Banking and Financial Law

This module consists of participation in three of five proposed seminars. The seminars allow students to specialise and develop their knowledge on EU banking law, EU securities law, and EU investment funds law as well as related field such as EU company law and guarantee, and trust.

Module 4: Luxembourg European Banking and Financial Law

This module is dedicated to Luxembourg banking and financial law and to Luxembourg investment funds law.

Module 5: Openness

³⁵ See curriculum for M1 in annex 1.

Module 5 is intended to broaden the students' perception of the banking and financial law environment. The module consists of three seminars, one on international, European, and comparative banking and financial law, one on company law, and one on security interest law.

Module 6: Internship or Master Thesis

This module consists of an internship of at least eight weeks or a Master Thesis.

Curriculum Overview Master in European Banking and Financial Law (MDBFE), second year

Modul No.	Title of Module / Course Unit + Compulsory or elective	Credit Points per Semester				Workload		Methods of Teaching	Form and Duration of Examination
		1.	2.	3.	4.	Hours in Class	Hours Self-Study		

3rd Semester

M1	General European Bankind and Finance			12		70	254		
	Course 1 - European Banking Law: Sources, Objectives and institutional Framework (compulsory)			4		23	85	L	Presentation (in class) Paper
	Course 2 - European Securities Law (I) (compulsory)			4		23	85	L	Written (1 hour) In-class participation
	Course 3 - Droit européen des fonds d'investissement (compulsory)			4		24	84	L	Written (2 hours) In-class participation
M2	Advanced European Banking and Financial Law			12		65	259		
	Course 1 - European Banking Law: prudential Regulation and Resolution (compulsory)			4		23	85	L	Paper Written (2 hours)
	Course 2- European Securities Law (II) (compulsory)			4		24	84	L	Written (1 hour) In-class participation Oral (4 hours)
	Course 3 - Typologie des fonds d'investissement (compulsory)			4		18	90	L	Written (2 hours) In-class participation
M3	Specialised European Banking and Financial Law			6		45	117		
	Course 1 - Current Developments in European Banking Law - selected Topics (compulsory)			2		15	54	L	Paper
	Course 2 - MiFID (compulsory)			2		15	54	L	Written (1 hour) In-class participation
	Course 3 - European Company Law (elective)			2		15	54	L	Paper
	Course 4 - Sûretés, trust et fiducie (elective)			2		15	54	L	Oral (2,5 hours) Paper

4th Semester

M4 Luxembourgish Banking and Financial Law				12	82	242		
Course 1 - / Banking Law (compulsory)				5	37	98	L	Oral (3 hours) Case study
Course 2 - Financial Law (compulsory)				4	29	79	L	Case study Multi choice questions (1 hour)
Course 3 – Investment Funds Law (compulsory)				2	12	42	L	Multi choice questions (Take-home)
Course 4 – Insurance Law (compulsory)				1	4	23	L	Written (1 hour)
M5 Openness				8	45	171		
Course 1 - Droit international, européen et comparé (compulsory)				4	21	87	L	Case study
Course 2 - Droit des sociétés / Company Law (compulsory)				2	12	42	L	Case studies
Course 3 - Security and Guarantee Law (compulsory)				2	12	42	L	Case studies Paper
M6 Internship or Master thesis				10	60	210		
Internship (elective)				10	60	210		Internship report
Master thesis (elective)				10	60	210		Master thesis
Total M2	30	30	30	30	367	1.253		
Total M1 + M2	120 ECTS credits				727	2.513	Total workload: 3.240	

L: Lecture

S: Seminar

T: Tutorial

Master in Investment Funds Law (second year)

The programme develops a comprehensive two-semester curriculum covering all aspects of Investment Funds Law, in both EU law and Luxembourg law. Investment Funds law governs foreign direct investment and the resolution between foreign investors and sovereign states. The programme is closely connected to the research objectives of the Arendt and Elvinger Hoss Prussen Chair in Investment Funds Law, giving students the opportunity to participate in extracurricular academic conferences and workshops. Its curriculum ensures that its students for a better employability of the graduates.

The programme finishes with an internship project. A thesis is not required.

Module 1: Legal Framework (I)

Module 1 consists of three mandatory courses allowing students to master the sources and the key concepts of European investment funds law, Luxembourg investment funds law, and investment funds supervision.

Module 2: Products (I)

Focused on products (i.e., investment funds), this module is divided into two courses. The first presents a typology of investment funds allowing students to identify and classify funds; the course is mutualised with the Master in Banking and Financial Law and with the Master in

European and International Tax Law. The second course of this module develops the different phases of the lifecycle of an investment fund from its creation to its liquidation.

Module 3: Actors

Module 3 is focused on the two core actors in collective management, namely the investment funds manager (course 1) and the depositary (course 2), providing students with a deep knowledge of eligible entities, functions, organisational and conduct rules, and their liabilities. Considering the importance of the delegation of functions from these actors to third parties and other actors in the field, a specific and transversal course (course 3) is dedicated to these third parties and other actors.

Module 4: Legal Framework (II)

Module 4 aims to prepare the student to overcome new legal challenges (regulatory, innovation, digitisation, sustainable development, etc.). It explores two specific aspects of the legal framework: investment fund compliance (course 1) and investment fund taxation (course 2). In addition, the module contains mandatory thematic seminars (course 3) on new and challenging topics (corporate engineering applied to investment funds, sustainability and investment funds, FinTech and investment funds, governance).

Module 5: Products (II)

Module 5 consists of three compulsory courses allowing students to deepen the knowledge acquired in Module 2 on liquid funds (course 1), illiquid funds (course 2), and fund marketing (course 3).

Module 6: Internship

This module consists of an internship of at least eight weeks.

Curriculum Overview Master in Investment Funds Law (MDFI), second year									
3rd Semester									
Modu l No.	Title of Module / Course Unit + Compulsory or elective	Credit Points per Semester				Workload		Method of Teaching	Form and Duration of Examinations
		1	2	3	4	Hou rs in Cla ss	Hours Self- Study		
M1	Cadre juridique (I)			8		48	168		
	Course 1 – European Law on Investment Funds (compulsory)			4		24	84	L	Written (2 hours)
	Course 2 - Luxembourg Law on Investment Funds (compulsory)			3		15	66	L	Presentation
	Course 3 - Surveillance des fonds d'investissement (compulsory)			1		9	18	L	Presentation Participation
M2	Produits (I)			10		60	210		
	Course 1 - Typologie des fonds d'investissement (compulsory)			3		18	63	L	Written (2 hours)
	Course 2 - Cycle de vie d'un fonds d'investissement (compulsory)			7		42	147	L	Paper

M3	Acteurs			12		72	252		
	Course 1 - Gestionnaires (compulsory)			6		36	126	L	Case study (3 hours)
	Course 2 - Dépositaire (compulsory)			3		18	63	L	Case study
	Course 3 - Délégations et autres acteurs (compulsory)			3		18	63	L	Written (2 hours)
4 th Semester									
M4	Cadre juridique (II)				10	60	210		
	Course 1 - Compliance (compulsory)				3	18	63	L	Written take-home
	Course 2- Investment Fund Taxation (compulsory)				3	18	63	L	Oral (8 hours)
	Course 3 - Séminaires d'approfondissement thématiques (compulsory)				4	24	84	L	Written (2 hours) Presentations
M5	Produits (II)				15	90	315		
	Course 1 - OPCVM et FIA liquides (compulsory)				5	30	105	L	Multiple choice questions (2 hours)
	Course 2 - FIA illiquides (compulsory)				6	36	126	L	Paper
	Course 3 - Commercialisation (compulsory)				4	24	84	L	Oral (4,5 hours)
M6	Internship				5	30	105		
	Internship (compulsory)				5	30	105		Paper
Total M2		30	30	30	30	360	1.260		
Total M1 + M2		120 ECTS credits				720	2.520	Total workload: 3240	
L:	Lecture								
S:	Seminar								
T:	Tutorial								

The names of the four law Master programmes are as follows:

- Master in European Business Law
- Master in European and International Tax Law
- Master in European Banking and Financial Law
- Master in Investment Funds Law

These names have been selected to clearly reflect each programme's focus, updating them as curricula evolve. This aims to ensure the study programmes remain visible and understandable.

As to the degree names, following changes to the Luxembourg legal framework, Luxembourg recognises only one official degree denomination per qualification level, i.e., 'Bachelor' and 'Master'. Additions to the degree denominations, such as 'of Science', 'of Arts', 'of Laws', or 'of Business Administration', are not provided for in law. Therefore, from the 2024/2025 academic year, all law Master programmes should strictly conform to the formula 'Master in X', where X

stands for the discipline(s) or field(s) of study of the curriculum. This change is applicable from the 2024/2025 academic year and only affects new students.

Integration of Legal Theory and Legal Practice

According to the SER³⁶, merging theory with practice is a guiding principle that is implemented in the law Master programmes at every level and by various means. The Master programmes in their respective second year focus their different curricula on the students' ability to successfully integrate theory and practice in real-life situations via internships (whether mandatory or optional) and other opportunities. The most important examples of the extent to which DL goes to fulfil its commitment to such integration, particularly with all the resources and effort it invests therein, are: (1) the Luxembourg Legal Clinic, (2) the Moot Courts; and (3) the Internships.

1. Luxembourg Legal Clinic

Students can take part in the "Legal Clinic". This concept (Luxembourg Clinique du droit) offers students the opportunity to the two distinct-but-linked levels of clinical teaching.

The first level is open to M1 students and consists of a 'street law clinic'. Its objective is to have students meet young consumers outside UNILU venues. Participating first-year students in the programme engage with real-world scenarios, informing vulnerable consumers about their rights and collaborating with institutions to improve consumer law in Luxembourg.

The second level, open to all second-year students, consists of a Consumer Law Clinic, which means that, in that framework, consumers have the opportunity to get advice from students, who work under the supervision of academics and practicing lawyers, regarding real-life situations that give rise to consumer-law questions. To properly prepare students for this rewarding but challenging experience, they must first participate in specific training that consists of a preparatory seminar given by practicing lawyers and academics, together with a course that deals with the psychological aspects of clinical teaching. At the end, to demonstrate how theory and practice go hand-in-hand, participating students must submit a research paper that revolves around an actual consumer clinic case.

2. **Moot Court:** Mooting represents one of the most intellectually stimulating and engaging activities within legal education. In pursuit of bridging theoretical knowledge with practical application, the law Master programmes place particular emphasis on a comprehensive elective course focused on student participation in external moot court competitions at both European and international levels. These competitions involve student teams from participating higher education institutions who argue fictitious cases that are carefully constructed to highlight one or more pressing legal issues relevant to the specific field addressed by the competition.

Teams, generally composed of students who voluntarily opt to engage in the moot court challenge, are required to prepare both written and oral arguments for simulated court proceedings conducted in English and/or French. The short deadlines for submitting written pleadings intensify the pressure on student teams, as these submissions frequently serve a qualifying purpose. Similarly, preparation for delivering oral arguments before mock courts—often comprised of distinguished members of European and international judiciaries, as well as experts from academia and legal

³⁶ See p. 56. of the SER.

practice—is particularly demanding, motivating participants to strive for excellence throughout multiple rounds of oral advocacy.

3. The second-year curricula incorporate **mandatory or optional internships** in their relevant fields at Luxembourg's leading law firms, at national, European, and international institutions, banks or other financial institutions, or other DL Stakeholders. DL encourages students who are not obliged to do an internship to make use of this opportunity by facilitating their participation in internship programmes. DL benefits from an internship service, providing the students with an array of internship offers in all sectors related to the topics studied during the law Master programme.

Interdisciplinary Thinking

The law Master programmes, before presenting its students with highly specialised courses in European Union Law, first equip them with solid general legal knowledge, complemented with all the tools it takes to transgress the borders of their own discipline.

During the first semester of the first year, the students are offered a course specifically dedicated to the history of European integration, legal theory, and methodology. The programmes include courses on the economic aspects which play an important role, particularly in the context of European competition law.

Ethical Aspects

Equipping students with the knowledge and abilities necessary to deal with today's ethical issues is one of the DL's priorities, as well as one of the challenges of the law Master programmes. The importance attributed to questions of ethics at UNI.LU, including FDEF and DL specifically, is exemplified by the [UNI.LU's Ethics Review Panel](#)³⁷ and the [UNI.LU's Ombuds team](#).³⁸

From a curricular perspective, several Master programmes offer courses that directly address ethical considerations, financial deontology, and best practices. Notably, the Master in European Banking and Financial Law features these topics in Module 5 of the General Track, while the Master in Investment Funds Law covers them in Module 4.

Methods and Scientific Practice

The four Master programmes attribute importance to the acquisition of methodological skills and the ability to do scientific work. Students are required to read relevant literature and to prepare and present synthetic analyses thereof. Special attention is paid to effective legal drafting, which is facilitated by the small number of students admitted to any of the Master programmes. Students have access to doctrinal sources and literature through the various databases and other services made available by the UNI.LU.

Starting with the first semester of the first year (M1), UNI.LU offers seminars on legal theory to help students give structure and purpose to their legal research and argumentation styles, which they can put to use in research projects and dissemination activities throughout their first- and second-year studies. Moreover, the University encourages the law Master students to attend and take advantage of the seminars and workshops that the DL regularly organises throughout the academic year (waiving any fee for their participation). Workshops and

³⁷ See <https://www.uni.lu/en/about/organisation/administration/ethics-review-panel/>.

³⁸ See <https://www.uni.lu/en/about/ombuds/>.

seminars typically address the latest developments in European and international law and are presented or led by world-renowned experts in the field. UNI.LU strives to assure that graduates of the law Master programmes have a solid background in methodology and scientific practice.

Examination and Master Thesis

As to the examinations are generally performed in two distinct ways: (1) various forms of examination, including written and/or oral examinations, individual case studies, group research projects; (2) Master thesis.

At the course level, the examination and the means used for said examination include assessing not only the student's knowledge, but also their ability to express legal arguments in English and French in writing and in oral argumentation. It is up to the particular course's lecturer to choose among the following ways to conduct such examinations (or a combination of them). The lecturer assesses which method is pedagogically best suited to verify that the student has achieved the expected learning outcomes.³⁹

- closed book written examination (final or mid-term);
- open book written examination (final or mid-term);
- closed-book oral examination (final or mid-term);
- oral examination with previous open-book preparation (final or mid-term);
- individual case study;
- group case study;
- individual research project;
- group research project;
- individual class presentation;
- group class presentation.

The appropriateness of the chosen assessment methods, especially in relation to the development of AI technologies, are discussed at the biannual meeting of the Examination Board, in the periodical steering committee, and in the FDEF's Teaching Committee. In this regard, several initiatives have already been taken at the University level to make staff members and students aware of the limitations of using AI, such as the implementation of guidelines⁴⁰ and the organisation of specific [events](#).⁴¹

The Examination Board is responsible for:

- overseeing the smooth running of all exams organized as part of a curriculum.
- ensuring the regularity of registration for the exams
- validating ECTS credits acquired during previous studies/professional experience, provided that they are less than 60 ECTS credits
- verifying and validating the grades and ECTS credits obtained by the student in the courses and modules taken

³⁹ The method of examination that applies to each course is indicated in the curricula and the course descriptions. In general, the lecturer is free to propose a type of exam to the SPD, who in turn, must ensure the overall balance between different types of exams during one semester (to avoid only written or only oral exams and to ensure the overall pedagogical concept).

⁴⁰ See UNI.LU "Guidelines on Chatbots and Student Assessment", as of June 8, 2023.

⁴¹ <https://www.c2dh.uni.lu/events/table-ronde-usages-pedagogiques-de-chatgpt>: 'Table-ronde : usages pédagogiques de ChatGPT,' 9 February 2023 (last seen on September 3, 2025).

- deciding on the student's progression in the study programme or the exclusion of a student from the study programme, considering also the justified absences.

For the first year (M1), the student-assessment methods do not include a Master thesis. During the second year (M2), some of the law Master programmes require students to prepare a Master thesis, while others make it optional and/or offer internships.

- **Master in European Business Law:** Students may choose to combine drafting a research paper with participation in the Consumer Law Clinic or drafting a Master thesis with an internship. Students may also opt to combine participation in the Legal Clinic with an internship, in which case they are not required to draft a thesis.
- **Master in European and International Tax Law:** Students have a choice: They can (a) participate in and complete a case study based on a common set of facts undertaken by different student teams with the assistance of External Faculty; or (b) write an individual Master thesis.
- **Master in European Banking and Financial Law:** offers the option of drafting a Master thesis or writing a short applied-research paper on a topical issue highlighted during the internship.
- **Master in Investment Funds Law:** Given its professional orientation, this study programme does not offer the option of drafting a Master thesis; students must write a short applied-research paper on a topical issue highlighted during the internship rather than an internship report.

A Master thesis is typically prepared under the guidance of one or two faculty members from the teaching board, who respond to research inquiries and oversee students' progress. Students are responsible for selecting their own supervisors from the teaching board and submitting their proposals to the SPD, who approves or rejects the choice based on the supervisor's qualifications and a balanced distribution of responsibilities. Approved supervisors evaluate the master's thesis and report the grade to the SPD.

The Grade Point Average is calculated as the arithmetic mean of the percentage grades weighted with the number of credit points of the respective courses. In a written examination, the student must achieve at least 50% of the maximum score to receive 10 points, which is the minimum required to pass the exam. The parts of the module that have not been passed are subject to later examination. Ultimately, the Master degree is awarded when the student has accumulated the total ECTS Credits attributed to the programme (i.e., 120 ECTS Credits).

Graduates receive a Diploma Supplement in English which includes a grading table as well as a grade distribution table. Enclosed is a transcript of records that shows the grades and ECTS credits awarded per completed course. Moreover, UNI.LU elaborated and published a manual on how to edit information for the Diploma Supplement.

As to the use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) UNI.LU has published "Guidelines on the use of text-based generative AI tools" which includes information particularly on academic integrity and the use of AI tools for students and faculty. Moreover, as UNI.LU told the panel additionally, DL has integrated the possibility to request oral (post-)exams for all exam forms in case of doubts about illicit use of AI tools. This applies to the master thesis for which there is an oral defence with not only the supervisor of the thesis. Students in an intensive instruction class (as well as written instructions) have been given clear rules about the use of AI (and its

declaration) as well as the teachers concerned with the grading. Where the anti-plagiarism software on Moodle does not already detect copy-paste-issues so far.

Appraisal:

The panel welcomes the content of the four Master programmes as adequately reflecting and being in line with the qualification objectives. The contents of the modules and courses are well-balanced, logically connected and oriented towards the intended learning outcomes. The areas of specialisation (compulsory electives) or optional electives enable students to acquire additional competences and skills. Moreover, the team of experts takes the view that the modules also reflect the strategic orientation of the study programme. They clearly meet the requirements of the job market. Additional electives enhance the graduates' employability.

The degree and programme names correspond to the contents of the curriculum and the programme objectives.

Theoretical questions are, where possible, explained by means of practical examples. There is evidence that the programme qualifies for interdisciplinary thinking.

Ethical implications for juridical ways of thinking and acting are appropriately communicated and trained.

Faculty provides methodological competences and enables students to do scientific work on the required level. Methodological competences and scientific practice are thoroughly trained. Students are equipped with the necessary skills for research-oriented work and for applying those skills in the respective vocational fields.

The panel is convinced that all exams, as they are defined for the courses, are suited in format and content to ascertain the intended learning outcomes. The requirements are in accordance with the desired qualification level. The exams are characterised by a wide variety of test formats. The panel welcomes the full transparency of examination.

The final theses, research papers, internship reports and other options for the final examinations are evaluated based on previously published and coherently applied criteria, rules, and procedures. The students prove, especially in their thesis or in research papers, their ability to do scientific work and the achievement of the study programme's qualification objectives. However, the panel recommends UNI.LU for the final examinations of the four Master programmes that students can opt for writing a thesis (see chapter 3.1). This option should be promoted. Moreover, the panel recommends UNI.LU ensuring that the possible alternatives to the thesis (case studies, research papers and internship reports) lead to the competences and skills aimed for the study programme, so that graduates prove an equivalent competence profile.

	Exceptional	Exceeds quality requirements	Meets quality requirements	Does not meet quality requirements	n.r.
3.1 Contents					

	Exceptional	Exceeds quality requirements	Meets quality requirements	Does not meet quality requirements	n.r.
3.1.1* Logic and conceptual coherence (Asterisk Criterion)	X				
3.1.2* Rationale for degree and programme name (Asterisk Criterion)			X		
3.1.3* Integration of theory and practice (Asterisk Criterion)			X		
3.1.4 Interdisciplinary thinking			X		
3.1.5 Ethical aspects			X		
3.1.6* Methods and scientific practice (Asterisk Criterion)		X			
3.1.7* Examination and final thesis (Asterisk Criterion)			X		

3.2 Structure

Projected study time	Four semesters (2 years) for M1 plus M2/ Two semesters (one year) for Direct-M2
Number of credits (national credits and ECTS credits)	120 / 60
Workload per credit	25 – 27 h
Number of modules/courses	12 modules/ 24 courses
Time required for processing the final exam and awarded CP for General Track and IFL Track	Up to 270 hours and 10 ECTS credits
Number of contact hours 227– 315*	First year M1: 360 h MEBL M2: 227 – 315; M1 + M2= 587- 675* MEITL M2: 318 – 365; M1 + M2=678 -725 MDBFE M2: 367; M1 + M2=727 MDFL M2: 360; M1 + M2=720

*Depending on the options chosen

The first year (M1) as well as the second year (M2) of the programmes are structured in three modules per semester for a total of six modules in each academic year. Each semester leads to the validation of 30 ECTS credits. with each module following specific didactic objectives and the internal coherence of its concept. The three modules per semester of M2 run in parallel, except if there is a specific chronology or pedagogical progression between some courses.

The curriculum is constructed sequentially to allow students to build knowledge progressively over the courses of the academic year; depending on the programme, curricula are generally harmonised, each having:

- one module that offers 80 TU and leads to the validation of 10 ECTS credits;
- one module contains two courses of 40 TU and five ECTS credits each; and
- one course is composed by two or more seminars, but is assessed through one examination and one grade, and is under the responsibility of one professor.

One ECTS credit is assumed to correspond to 27 hours of workload, comprising contact hours⁴², self-study, and exams. In principle, 1/3 of the workload is expected to be contact hours, and the remaining 2/3 to be self-study and exams.

More specific to the UNI.LU's **teaching and examination requirements** are the Study Regulations⁴³, which establish rules related to admission, registration, course creation, student assessment, awarding diplomas (or degrees), and organising SPs. They include an annex, entitled the "User's Charter" outlining UNI.LU students' rights and obligations. In addition to the rules and regulations established by the Luxembourg HEI Framework and the User's Charter, UNI.LU issued its own procedure on student assessment, which includes all relevant aspects of the examination processes.¹⁶ The University installed an Examination Board which observes the requirements, the process and the results of examination⁴⁴. This Board is responsible for the final grades and ECTS Credits attribution of the validated courses and module of each SP.

Cross-border recognition of higher-education study and/or professional or work experience is subject to the Lisbon Recognition Convention, of which Luxembourg is a signatory. It has been transposed by the Law of 2018 accordingly. A specific procedure is conducted at University level⁴⁵ and will be initiated in the two following cases:

- either to decide whether an applicant is eligible for the first common year or the second year of one of the law Master programmes. In this case, the recognition constitutes an alternative to the conditions laid down in the Law of 2018's Article 32, under which an applicant is granted access to a UNI.LU study programme; or,
- to determine whether an applicant or a first-year student has an equivalent and relevant experience which could allow him/her to be exempted from the corresponding study requirements of their study programme.

The descriptions of modules and courses comprise all necessary elements and information, such as course content, teaching and learning methods, forms of assessment, objectives and expected learning outcomes, the workload and its composition, the number of course credits (ECTS), the literature both in English and French. They allow students to study for a certain time at other universities abroad.

Feasibility of Study Workload

As described above, the first and second years in all law Master programmes include six modules, three per semester, following didactic objectives and conceptual coherence. Successful completion of each semester leads to the validation of 30 ECTS Credits. Notably, the self-study periods in the module on the Master thesis, in the Summer Semester of the second year, is granted 10 ECTS Credits when successfully completed. Moreover, for those Master programmes dedicating their 5th and 6th modules to internships and/or drafting a master's thesis, no classes are scheduled typically after 15 March. In cases of programmes that require both an internship and a Master thesis, those second-year students are authorised

⁴² The Quality Assurance Agency for Higher Education (QAA), [Contact hours: a guide for students](#), 2011.

⁴³ Règlement des Études de L'Université du Luxembourg, approved by the Minister for Research and Higher Education on September 24, 2024.

⁴⁴ See above chapter 3.1.

⁴⁵ 'Procedure for the recognition of prior experience'.

to submit their thesis in August (and, where applicable, defend it at the beginning of September). This means, these students are not put under time pressure.

The law Master programmes classes are held from the third week of September through May 31 of the following year. In between there are about six weeks of holidays during Christmas, Carnival, spring holidays at Easter, and one week of “study days”. Moreover, two months over the summer between the M1 and M2 are also free of classes. Individual classes are spaced in such a way that students have class-free days for individual studies. The study conditions provide a steady workload; stressful peaks are avoided. Three modules with two courses each will normally lead to a frequency of examinations of six per semester.

Finally, the feasibility of study workload is also evaluated, directly and on a regular basis, from the point of view of the students. Each semester, these are requested to provide feedback on their courses and, among others, on the time they invested in each course, relative to other courses.⁴⁶

Equality of Opportunity

Equality and diversity are made explicit in the User’s Chart (Art. 1), that is attached as an annex to the “Study Regulations”. This Chart establishes the right to be treated in an equitable way and free of any sort of discrimination, which refers to religious beliefs, disability, age, sex, sexual orientation, race or ethnicity. These principles are strictly enforced. To better protect students against any possible instance of discrimination, written submissions if not individually assigned bear only the student’s identification number, which allows no indication of the student’s actual identity.

Moreover, Article 42 of the Law of 2018 makes clear that any person who performs directly or indirectly any acts of discrimination based on religion or beliefs, disability, age, sex, sexual orientation, or belonging or not to any race or ethnicity may be subject to disciplinary procedures. These principles are strictly enforced, and to better protect against any possible discrimination, written submissions, where these are not individually assigned, bear only the student’s identification number, which gives no indication of the student’s actual identity. Thus, students can be assured that their work is judged solely on its merits.

Article 39 of the Law of 2018 allows UNI.LU to make reasonable adjustments for students with disabilities or additional needs, such as changing exam rules, offering extra breaks, permitting assistive technology, or rescheduling exams. Article 38 establishes a Reasonable Adjustment Committee⁴⁷ that can authorise these measures. The Inclusion Office⁴⁸ at UNI.LU supports a diverse and inclusive environment by assisting students and staff on matters such as inclusion, diversity, community building, bullying, harassment, discrimination, misconduct, and accessibility services.

On a more general note, FDEF and DL, including the Dean, the Vice-Dean, and the SPDs and their SPAs, are available to provide on-going assistance to all students in their academic

⁴⁶ Question n°17 of the Course feedback questionnaire (version since semester 2021), see Appendix 5.2-D.

⁴⁷ <https://www.uni.lu/en/about/governance/committee-for-reasonable-adjustments/> (last seen on September 4, 2025).

⁴⁸ <https://www.uni.lu/life-en/inclusion-wellbeing/> (last seen on September 4, 2025).

challenges as well as in other challenges they may face in their unique situations, regardless of the source of the challenge, whether they be single parents, foreign students, students with a migration background, students from so-called non-academic backgrounds, or some other student in need.

Appraisal:

The panel is convinced that the structure of each Master programme supports the smooth implementation of the curriculum and helps students to reach the defined learning outcomes. The programmes consist of modules and courses and assign ECTS credits per course on the basis of the necessary student workload. Practical components are designed and integrated in such a way that credits can be acquired. The descriptions of modules and courses provide detailed explanation of the intended learning outcomes and the information defined in the ECTS Users' Guide.

With the relevant provisions in the Law of 2018 and its "Study Regulations" approved by Luxembourg's Ministry of Research and Higher Education, UNI.LU has legally binding study and exam regulations which contain all necessary rules and procedures and take into account, where applicable, national requirements. The study programmes are designed so that students can study for a certain time at other HEIs without any extension of their overall study time. The recognition of degrees and periods of study at other HEIs is regulated in accordance with the Lisbon Recognition Convention of which Luxembourg is a signatory. The final grade is supplied with an ECTS grading table.

The feasibility of the study programme's workload is ensured by a suitable curriculum design, by a plausible calculation of workload, by an adequate number and frequency of examinations, by appropriate support services as well as academic and general student counselling. When reviewing the workload, the HEI also takes into account evaluation findings, including student feedback and the programme's success rate.

The HEI ensures gender equality and non-discrimination. Students with disabilities are provided with affirmative actions concerning time and formal standards throughout each study programme and the examinations. Students in special circumstances, such as single parents, foreign students, students with a migration background and/or from so-called non-academic backgrounds, are particularly assisted. However, during the on-site visit it turned out that in particular external lecturers (*Vacataires*) because of urgent professional obligations sometimes have to require postponing their lectures and to change the timetable. Therefore, particularly because of students with childcare the panel recommends avoiding changes of timetables as far as possible, e.g. by switching classes with another teacher in order to stick to the announced schedule.

	Exceptional	Exceeds quality requirements	Meets quality requirements	Does not meet quality requirements	n.r.
3.2 Structure					
3.2.1* Modular structure of the study programme (Asterisk Criterion)			X		
3.2.2* Study and exam regulations (Asterisk Criterion)			X		
3.2.3* Feasibility of study workload (Asterisk Criterion)			X		
3.2.4 Equality of opportunity			X		

3.3 Didactical concept

It is the FDEF's and DL's general approach to teaching to give internal faculty and external lecturers as much autonomy as possible to require only the level of uniformity that is necessary. The FDEF sees a need for all courses and modules to achieve the programme specific objectives as well as the overall Master programme's objectives. All programmes attach particular importance to interactive teaching methods, the participation in moot courts and legal clinics, blending individual study and teamwork, combining theoretical discourse with practical implementation, and courses in English and French. Traditional lectures and seminars are combined with e-learning via the Moodle platform.

Each lecturer is free to find the most suitable method of didactics to attain the individual course's learning outcomes. This variety enhances the quality of the programmes. The didactical approaches include individual or group case studies and practical projects, in-class presentations, the use of different media including internet references, simulations and critical reviews of legislative documents and scholarly doctrines.

Students are required to conduct targeted legal research using a wide range of tools, including online databases (official sources for Luxembourg, Belgium, France, Germany, the EU, CJEU⁴⁹, OECD, IBFD⁵⁰) and privately owned resources (e.g., Dalloz, LexisNexis, HeinOnline, Westlaw), as well as in-person research at UNI.LU's library and the *Bibliothèque nationale du Luxembourg*. This approach also requires students to establish and justify a methodological framework for their research and to clearly explain their legal reasoning - from identifying and articulating the problem, to formulating research questions and strategies, to resolving legal issues. Visiting and guest lecturers are selected for their qualifications in a particular subject matter; a coercive approach to the didactical concept would therefore be counterproductive.

In addition, UNI. LU has created an Institute for Innovative Teaching and Learning in order to *"unify efforts in teacher development and digital education, while supporting a broad range of pedagogical initiatives and collaborations."* It is expected to be in operation from September 2025.

The law Master programmes' **course materials** are distributed electronically to students prior to each course via either email or Moodle. They include syllabi, slide presentations, additional academic or other readings relevant to the course, case studies, and examples, sample

⁴⁹ Court of Justice of the European Union

⁵⁰ Promoting and sharing tax knowledge.

exams, and assignments. In addition, information is provided concerning recommended or required books or readings in the course descriptions.

Their content varies according to the individual didactical approach employed in each course and the respective learning outcome. Lecturers, under the overall responsibility of the course coordinators' (which becomes relevant specifically in cases where several persons are teaching one course), are responsible for their own course materials and for ensuring they are kept up to date.

Students not only regularly get the opportunity to work independently with a certain number of course materials but are under the obligation to identify relevant material themselves and find their own problem-solving strategy, while counselling is available. Such situations include participation in a moot court, where a great amount of scholarly writing and other legal sources need to be properly understood and applied to a fictitious case by students.

Guest lecturers are essential for the Master programmes, especially for maintaining sufficiently broad curricula, cooperating with highly specialised individuals renowned in their field, and integrating theory and practice⁵¹. Involving these lecturers facilitates students' access to internships and the job market at large. It contributes to the visibility and attractiveness of the law Master programmes and to the objective of solidly anchoring UNI.LU and FDEF at the heart of Luxembourg society.

Guest lecturers, selected on the basis of their specialisation, include experts such as Judges of the European courts, Legal Secretaries, CJEU and EFTA Court judges, legal secretaries, and members of the registry, members of the legal service of the European Parliament, members of European and Luxembourg administration, and partners of leading law firms.

Appraisal:

The didactical concept of the study programme is described, plausible, and oriented towards the programme objectives. It allows for the application of different teaching and learning methods, such as case studies or practical projects. Students are encouraged to take an active role in creating the learning process.

The panel particularly welcomes that the didactical methods are systematically derived from the study programme objectives and are oriented towards the intended learning outcomes of each module and course, for instance by regularly using case studies and/or practical projects. Also, the panel appreciates that UNI.LU has incorporated a new Institute for Innovative Teaching and Learning.

The accompanying course materials are oriented towards the intended learning outcomes and correspond to the required qualification level of a Master programme. They are up to date and digitally accessible for the students. They are user-friendly and encourage students to engage in further independent studies.

Guest lecturers are regularly invited and contribute to the students' qualification process with their special experience, either from professional practice or scientific work, but also, for

⁵¹ See also below chapter 4.1.

example, from culture and politics. Their contributions form an integral part of the study programme's didactical concept. The panel welcomes that they come from a variety of occupations including high European courts and institutions, which enhances the students' chances of employment.

	Exceptional	Exceeds quality requirements	Meets quality requirements	Does not meet quality requirements	n.r.
3.3 Didactical concept					
3.3.1* Logic and plausibility of the didactical concept (Asterisk Criterion)		X			
3.3.2* Course materials (Asterisk Criterion)			X		
3.3.3 Guest lecturers		X			
3.3.4 Lecturing tutors					X

3.4 International outlook

The law Master programmes have a significant international dimension. This internationality, based on the UNI.LU's guiding principles, is reflected in the curricula's international content, the structure of the student body and faculty, and the multilingualism it intentionally fosters. International contents and intercultural aspects are an integral part of the curricula of the law programmes. On the other hand, the Master programmes in law partly focus on the Luxembourg labour market and its professional needs.

UNI.LU students also have the opportunity to obtain double degrees with other HEIs in law, such as with Renmin University – Beijing, China; Dickson Poon Law School at King's College – London, UK; ESSEC Business School – Paris, France; University of Kentucky, Louis Brandeis Law School – Louisville, USA; University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign – Urbana-Champaign, USA; University of Pisa – Pisa, Italy; Roma Tre University– Roma, Italy; and University of Siena – Siena, Italy.

For each of the past five years some law students were selected to go to King's College, Renmin University, or University of Illinois. Not all selected students have gone through with their application at the partner university, however, due to personal or financial reasons, competing programmes, or the COVID crisis. For outgoing students, studying outside Europe requires at least one year to prepare.

The student statistics above⁵² show that the law Master programmes' student bodies include up to 100% of those students, "who did not take their secondary education in Luxembourg". Luxembourg's resident population is currently comprised of almost 47,3% people who don't have Luxembourgish nationality⁵³ and represent an international environment by comparison to other countries. The local environment is thus very conducive to intercultural exchange. Furthermore, students benefit from international academic partnerships as well as specific experiences, such as moot-court participation, which complement the internationality of the

⁵² See above chapter Information

⁵³ <https://luxembourg.public.lu/en/society-and-culture/population/demographics.html> (last seen on September 5, 2025).

student body with other opportunities. The Moot Court competitions give participating students the chance to travel abroad to meet and compete with fellow students from all over the world.

UNI.LU for the Master programmes operates in three languages: French, English, and German⁵⁴ and includes a high number of international internal and external faculty⁵⁵. Apart from that, Article 36 (2) of the Law of 2018 insists on multilingual teaching at the UNI.LU.⁵⁶ Thus, all UNI.LU programmes, including the law Master programmes, are taught by a mix of Internal and External Faculty from many different places as well as locally based staff of an equally high level of excellence.

As noted above, the law Master programmes are taught in either English or French. This includes the course materials. As French is one of Luxembourg's official languages and is the language used in its legal texts and litigation, near fluency is a prerequisite for working in Luxembourg. English, on the other hand, is a foreign language that dominates the Legal Marketplace.

Appraisal:

International contents are an integral part of the curriculum. Students are thus prepared for the challenges in an international working environment. Through practical examples, students are enabled to act in an intercultural environment.

The panel notes that UNI.LU defines international students as those “who did not take their secondary education in Luxembourg”⁵⁷, independent from their nationalities. This is acceptable, because each of the different criteria for defining “internationality” does not guarantee a perfect definition. Based on this, the international composition of the student bodies is remarkable and corresponds to the programme concept. The measures taken to promote internationality are goal oriented.

In this context, the panel appreciates that UNI.LU on its website transparently informs students about the possibilities to go abroad, including financial support.

The international composition of the faculty (teachers from different countries, teachers with international academic and professional experience) is a fundamental element shaping the profile of the study programme and is promoted by the HEI. It supports to convey the acquisition of international competences and skills. The measures taken are goal oriented.

The proportion of foreign language courses and required foreign language materials corresponds with the qualification objectives of the study programme. Lectures and course

⁵⁴ Introduction, (iii) of the Internal Regulations : « *Les normes régissant le fonctionnement de l'Université sont rédigées en français. L'Université vise à mettre à disposition du personnel et des usagers de l'Université des traductions dans les autres langues de l'Université, l'anglais et l'allemand...* »

⁵⁵ See also above, chapter 1.2.

⁵⁶ Art. 32 (6) of the Law of 2018 : '*L'enseignement des programmes de formation menant aux grades de bachelor et de master est multilingue, sauf dans les cas où le programme d'études ne le permet pas.*'

⁵⁷ See the statistics above.

materials in foreign languages predominate. Internationality is clearly a key element of the study programme's profile.

	Exceptional	Exceeds quality requirements	Meets quality requirements	Does not meet quality requirements	n.r.
3.4 Internationality					
3.4.1* International contents and intercultural aspects (Asterisk Criterion)			X		
3.4.2 Internationality of the student body			X		
3.4.3 Internationality of faculty		X			
3.4.4 Foreign language contents		X			

3.5 Multidisciplinary competences and skills (Asterisk Criterion)

Multidisciplinary skills are developed through various curriculum-aligned activities. The Luxembourg Law Clinic's programme exemplifies this by engaging students in public communication, such as teaching consumer law issues in high schools. These experiences build contextual understanding and leadership skills. Participation in Moot Courts further enhances group collaboration and conflict resolution abilities, with close support provided to participants.

The law Master programmes emphasise multidisciplinary competence across courses, frequently requiring group work and presentations, which aim to cultivate teamwork, leadership, and communication skills.

Appraisal:

The students acquire communication and public-speaking skills as well as cooperation and conflict handling skills in accordance with the module/course descriptions. This is supported by means of suitable didactical and methodological measures.

The acquisition of further multidisciplinary competences, such as leadership skills and broad contextual knowledge, is ensured.

	Exceptional	Exceeds quality requirements	Meets quality requirements	Does not meet quality requirements	n.r.
3.5* Multidisciplinary competences and skills (Asterisk Criterion)			X		

3.6 Skills for employment / Employability (Asterisk Criterion)

The law Master programmes promote employability by:

- combining theory with a practical approach;
- incorporating External Faculty in the teaching staff;
- giving students opportunities to do an internship (whether compulsory or elective) and

- giving them the chance to choose External Faculty as their supervisor or co-supervisor for their master's thesis, which could lead to strengthening valuable contacts in their professional networks.

In the case of the **Master in European Business Law**, students are given opportunities to meet and work with professionals, notably through the Law Clinic (where professionals are involved, helping the students to develop their communicational skills and to apply their acquired technical skills with clients placed in a real situation) and through their internship, during which they will assist the professional or the firm chosen for their internship period. On top of that, lecturers/professors in the law Master programme regularly invite professionals to talk about their professional experience. Finally, students are frequently given the opportunity to participate without charge in legal symposiums organised by faculty members, which also provide the opportunity to interact with real-life professionals.

The programme has professional partnerships with the Luxembourg Bar, the European Consumer Centre, and the Centre for Civil and Commercial Mediation (for the Law Clinic). The three institutions actively participate in the interactive workshop in the clinical programme by providing students with professional skills (how to interview a client, how to develop a legal strategy).

The **Master in European and International Tax Law** benefits from close interaction with research activities by the ATOZ Chair for European and International Tax Law⁵⁸, giving students free access to highest level international conferences at the cutting edge of knowledge creation. The programme is not only tailored to the requirements of the Luxembourg tax practice, ensuring excellent employability prospects. Due its international outlook, the skills obtained are also equally relevant for its graduates who seek to work abroad.

The **Master in European Banking and Financial Law** offers to complete an internship of at least eight weeks, during which students can gain in-depth insights into the numerous legal issues that they will have to deal with every day. The summer semester prepares students to meet the needs of the Luxembourg Legal Marketplace thanks to the practical case studies given by the practitioners who teach in the programme.

The **Master in Investment Funds Law** benefits from close interaction with the Arendt and Elvinger Hoss Prussen Chair in Investment Funds Law's activities to ensure its graduates are prepared to enter the Luxembourg Legal Marketplace in the field. The partners of the Chair were involved, from the beginning, to ensure that the programme meets the needs of the Luxembourg Legal Marketplace for adequate employability of graduates.

Appraisal:

The promotion of employability, in particular through the integration of theory and practice and through the promotion of multidisciplinary competences and skills runs as a common thread of the study programme through all its modules/courses. Moreover, the panel welcomes that the Master programmes with different instruments such as the Legal Clinic and the Moot Court competitions enable the students to actively apply the acquired skills in new areas of work and to develop them further. The programmes are systematically oriented towards meeting the

⁵⁸ See above chapter 3.1.

anticipated requirements of the dynamic job market and make use of the results of graduate evaluations.

		Exceptional	Exceeds quality requirements	Meets quality requirements	Does not meet quality requirements	n.r.
3.6*	Skills for employment / Employability (Asterisk Criterion)		X			

4. Academic environment and framework conditions

Each law Master programme's didactic approach is defined by its particular study programme director (SPD); thus, the SPD defines the programme's structure and the number and qualities of the various lecturers needed to teach the courses, each of which is specifically designed to achieve one or more teaching objectives. This approach to the law Master programmes explains the large variations in the ratios of UNI.LU Internal Faculty to External Faculty from one programme to the other, from module to module, and from course to course.⁵⁹ In the first-year courses are mostly taught by Internal Faculty, due to their foundational role in the second year. During the second year, more courses are taught by External Faculty, which aims to give the students greater exposure to the important, often cutting-edge, practical issues in their specialisation. It can also expose them to potential contacts for their individual professional networks (as well as potential internships or post-graduation employment).

As of 2024, the internal faculty of the DL comprises of 28 professors, including associate and assistant professors. Compared to the former accreditation period, there is an increase of faculty members by five or about 22%. This internal faculty is mostly active in the M1, whereas in the M2, a higher number of courses is taught by external lecturers.

Table 1 Structure and Number of Internal and External Faculty (Academic year 2024/2025)

	Internal Faculty		External Faculty	
	#	%	#	%
M1 Common First Year				
WS	10	77	3	23
SS	20	77	6	23
Master in European Business Law				
WS	9	56	7	44
SS	5	84	1	16
Master in European and International Tax Law				
WS	3	23	10	77
SS	4	40	6	60
Master in European Banking and Financial Law				
WS	5	38	8	62
SS	3	14	19	86
Master in Investment Funds Law				

⁵⁹ The variation is also influenced by practical circumstances. UNI.LU has adopted its Teaching Allocation Policy, specifying the calculation of teaching load and teaching reductions. Depending on administrative functions or larger research projects assumed or undertaken by Internal Faculty in each discipline, the internal teaching capacity in each field may change considerably.

WS	7	44	9	56
SS	8	36	14	64

The TU for the Master programmes in M1 and the different M2 specialisations provided by internal and external faculty are:

Table 2 Teaching Units Provided by Internal and External Faculty (Academic Year 2024/2025)

	Internal Faculty Teaching Units	External Faculty Teaching Units
M1 Common First Year		
WS	188	52
SS	391	69
Total	579	121
%	83	17
Master in European Business Law		
WS	172	50
SS	68	20
Total	240	70
%	77	23
Master in European and International Tax Law		
WS	103	133
SS	113	135
Total	216	268
%	45	55
Master in European Banking and Financial Law		
WS	154	48
SS	36	136
Total	190	184
%	51	49
Master in Investment Funds Law		
WS	170	70
SS	118	88
Total	288	158
%	65	35
TOTAL	2122	1286
%	62	38

These tables show for the first year of the programme (M1) a relation between internal and external lecturers of about 4 to 1 in terms of staff members as well as of TUs. However, for the second year (M2 specialisations) the numbers of internal faculty in relation to external lecturers are much lower. Around half of the TUs or less are given by the internal Faculty whereas the external lecturers teach the other half or even more.

The DL notes⁶⁰ that the professionals who make up the external lecturers possess valuable practical knowledge and experience as well as unique qualities. External lecturers include besides renowned attorneys practicing in international law firms or senior- and C-suite-level in-house lawyers in the financial and communications sectors, Luxembourg domestic court judges, supervisory authority regulators, CJEU and ECtHR judges, members of the European Parliament's Legal Services, and other members of EU institutions, all in addition to the number of professors and other academics from international HEIs.

⁶⁰ See SER p. 84.

As far as the assignments of professors are concerned the need for teaching capacity for the M2 of each programme can be covered, despite the limited teaching capacity of the internal faculty, by including more external lecturers.

Academic qualification of DL's faculty

Luxembourg's framework for higher education institutions, specifically Art. 23 of the Law of 2018, describes the necessary academic qualifications of the University's academic staff as follows:

- Full professors have a doctorate (Ph.D.), and internationally recognised reputation based on their research and international publications or equivalents;
- Associate professors have a doctorate (Ph.D.) and a reputation based on their research and international publications or equivalents;
- Assistant professors have a doctorate (Ph.D.) and have published their research in international publications or equivalents.

The Law of 2018 (Art. 25) makes the hiring process mandatory for all University's academic staff. Except for positions filled by call or in terms of competitive promotion, all approved positions are published on UNI.LU's website and in relevant publications. An Ad Hoc Recruitment Committee is formed. It receives and reviews the applications for the open position and conducts appropriate interviews to ensure the transparency of the recruitment process as well as to foster broad, international interest in open faculty positions. Successful applicants must generally demonstrate solid teaching experience which has to be verified by the Ad Hoc Recruitment Committee.

UNI.LU aims to assure the competence of the teaching staff applying fair and transparent processes for its recruitment and development. Regarding this point, the UNI.LU has created a new Office of Professorial Affairs to improve its ability to identify, attract, and retain high-calibre professorial staff and to build a strong and strategic framework, as well as appropriate processes, for planning and managing professorial appointments and evaluations in interaction with all stakeholders. The team leader of this new office was recruited in autumn 2024.

There is no formal procedure for the recruitment of external lecturers referring to their didactic qualification. But the SDPs organise interviews with external applicants, verify the relevance of their CV for the course or seminar and pay close attention to prior experience in teaching. The external lecturers are finally nominated by the Rector⁶¹.

The professors of the internal faculty can demonstrate – following their Curricula Vitae (CV) – many activities of research as well as a long list of scientific publications. Most of the external lecturers can prove scientific publications in their field of professional activities.

Pedagogic / didactic qualification of faculty

The DL underlines the pedagogic and didactic qualifications of the internal faculty as crucial to maintaining the excellent teaching standards⁶². Depending on the content of the expertise sought for the respective law Master programme and/or its courses, the specific requirements for an open DL internal faculty position are discussed and identified during meetings of the

⁶¹ See Art. 29 section 5 of the Law 2018.

⁶² See SER p.85.

Faculty Management Team as well as any other relevant DL meetings. Successful applicants must generally demonstrate solid teaching experience. Consistency and coherence of teaching is ensured by the SPDs, who provide didactical and pedagogical guidance to external lecturers.

Practical business experience of faculty members

The DL strongly emphasises the practical application of the taught theoretical concepts. This is assured with the external lecturers who practice their profession e.g. in courts, and public administration, in the industry, and associations or as lawyers. A number of internal lecturers also possess practical experience such as consulting lawyers, board members or leaders of international law bodies and associations. This has been described in detail in the SER⁶³.

Internal cooperation

Internal cooperation among the DL's internal faculty is inter alia based on day-to-day interactions which open the possibility for constant exchange of ideas leads to new and innovative research paths, as well as new and innovative teaching techniques. The DL also conducts 'Jour Fixe assemblies', regular meetings of all professors under the responsibility of the Department Head. Decisions concerning teaching and research activities and international partnerships are prepared and discussed by the Executive Committee, as well as by different advisory committees.

Three DL advisory committees are currently in place: the DL Teaching Committee; the DL Research Committee; and the DL International Committee. Furthermore, issues related to electronic resources, and the library are monitored by the DL library representative. The internal faculty of the DL exchange ideas to create new research paths and teaching techniques. Moreover, the DL, together with FDEF departments and UNI.LU faculties, established the "Robert Schuman Initiative for European Affairs", which is coordinated by UNI.LU and the Luxembourg Centre for Contemporary and Digital History. It focuses on the interdisciplinary study of the EU and European affairs.

Student support by the faculty

Interactive teaching methods that are integral part of the programmes, aim to encourage classroom participation, including question and answer sessions. Faculty members remain available to the students, after classes, too. Contact information is displayed on the University's website. Furthermore, the Moodle platform gives students the opportunity to directly get in touch with their professors. Thus, students can get answers to the questions or meet face-to-face during scheduled or spontaneous office hours. The DL and UNI.LU staff's information is also available on the website. Issues are either resolved immediately or, if necessary, a follow-up appointment is arranged with the appropriate person(s) or body.

Appraisal:

The structure and number of the faculty correspond to the programme requirements and ensure that the students reach the intended qualification objectives. The faculty's composition, consisting of full-time and part-time external lecturers, guarantees that both the academic standards and the requirements of professional practice are fully satisfied. Moreover, the panel

⁶³ See p. 87.

acknowledges that the number of internal faculty substantially increased since the initial accreditation by FIBAA.

The panel also acknowledges that external lecturers intensively combine and convey theory and practice in their fields. However, the panel still considers the relation between internal faculty and external lecturers can be further improved as far as the number of persons and TUs is concerned. They encourage FDEF and DL to still raise the number of internal faculty members. External lecturers, despite their professional excellence, will normally not have the time for giving students support on a day-to-day basis.

The academic qualification of the faculty corresponds to the requirements and objectives of the study programme. The HEI verifies the qualifications of the faculty members by means of an established procedure. Specific measures for the further qualification of the faculty members are implemented.

The pedagogic and didactic qualification of the faculty correspond to the requirements and objectives of the study programme. The HEI verifies the qualifications of the faculty members by means of an established procedure. During the on-site visit UNI.LU assured that faculty are familiar with existing testing and examination methods and receive support in developing their own skills in this field. Specific measures for the further qualification of the faculty members are implemented.

The practical business experience of the faculty not only corresponds to the requirement of the programme to integrate theory and practice. The faculty members and in particular the external lecturers implement above-average business experience and use them in their teaching activities.

The faculty members cooperate with each other for the purpose of tuning the modules/courses towards the overall qualification objectives. Meetings of all those teaching in the programme take place regularly.

Student support is an integral part of the services provided by the faculty. It is offered on a regular basis and serves to help students study successfully.

	Exceptional	Exceeds quality requirements	Meets quality requirements	Does not meet quality requirements	n.r.
4.1 Faculty					
4.1.1* Structure and quantity of faculty in relation to curricular requirements (Asterisk Criterion)			X		
4.1.2* Academic qualification of faculty (Asterisk Criterion)			X		
4.1.3* Pedagogical / didactical qualification of faculty (Asterisk Criterion)			X		
4.1.4 Practical business experience of faculty		X			
4.1.5* Internal cooperation (Asterisk Criterion)			X		
4.1.6* Student support by the faculty (Asterisk Criterion)			X		

	Exceptional	Exceeds quality requirements	Meets quality requirements	Does not meet quality requirements	n.r.
4.1.7(*) Student support in distance learning (only relevant and an Asterisk Criterion for blended learning/distance learning programmes)					X

4.2 Programme management

As mentioned above⁶⁴, each Master programme belongs to the DL which has the responsibility to develop, implement, and manage its own research study programmes, including their various modules, courses, and lecturers.

For academic purposes, each Master programme is managed by an SPD. It is required by the Law of 2018 (Art. 35) and the internal “Study Regulations” (Art. 69) that an SPD is appointed for a four-year mandate by the Vice-Dean by delegation of the Dean. Among others, the SPD organises the programme and ensures that it runs smoothly. This includes several other duties, such as:

- defining and documenting the study programme, its study plan, and its specific regulations;
- coordinating and developing the pedagogy and didactics applied to the study programme;
- organising the recruitment and selection of students in accordance with the criteria and procedures defined for the study programme in view of its inherent specificities;
- organising the supervision of the examinations, organising and chairing the study programme’s Examination Board, and preparing the student-assessment instruments;

The Dean, who must be a full professor at the University of Luxembourg (UNI.LU), is appointed by the Board of Governors (BoG) for a five-year term upon recommendation by the Rector. The Dean is responsible for the strategic direction of the faculty and its implementation in line with UNI.LU’s overall strategy. The Vice-Dean, also a (associate) professor, is appointed by the Rector based on the Dean’s recommendation and is responsible for all academic matters. These duties include developing the teaching strategy, appointing study programme directors, and assembling examination boards.

The Faculty Council, which meets at least four times a year, supports the Dean particularly in organising teaching activities. The Faculty Management Team (FMT), meeting biweekly, assists the Dean in managing the faculty and implementing study programmes. The Head of Faculty Administration reports directly to the Dean and plays a central role in strategic and administrative support.

Faculty members and students are supported by four programme administrators who closely work together with the SPDs, participating in decision-making and staying informed about relevant outcomes. At the FDEF level, two administrative specialists assist with mobility and internships, while technical support addresses platform questions such as Moodle. Each administrative staff member has a defined job description outlining both general and specific

⁶⁴ See chapter Information.

duties. Continuous training opportunities are provided to administrative staff to help them develop the skills needed for their roles and to meet faculty and student expectations. The FDEF's administration is responsible for all the services at the faculty level to support teaching and research activities for the benefit of excellent education.

UNI.LU's website also includes a yearly published student handbook that informs the reader about many relevant areas such as Faculties, student mobility, services etc.

Appraisal:

The on-site visit confirmed that the SPDs together with other staff members effectively coordinate the activities of everyone involved in the programmes and ensure that the programmes run smoothly.

Faculty members and students are supported by the administrative staff in the faculty for the organisation of the study programme. Decision-making processes, authority, and responsibilities are clearly defined. Teachers and students are included in the decision-making processes where their areas of work are involved (in the Programme Steering Committee). The opportunities of electronic service-support are used and supplement personal one-to one counselling. The University offers to administrative staff opportunities for continuous professional development. The panel is convinced that the administrative staff acts as a service provider for students and faculty.

		Exceptional	Exceeds quality requirements	Meets quality requirements	Does not meet quality requirements	n.r.
4.2	Programme management					
4.2.1*	Programme Director (Asterisk Criterion)			X		
4.2.2	Process organisation and administrative support for students and faculty		X			

4.3 Cooperation and partnerships

The FDEF's cooperation with HEIs and other academic institutions in the field of law is mainly based on the following three axes:

- advance FDEF as a leading international actor in areas of expertise;
- prepare FDEF students and researchers for a global environment;
- draw talented faculty members and students to FDEF.

This intention has led the faculty to develop cooperation agreements with universities of other countries, e.g. France, Italy, Greece, UK, Germany, Canada, Brazil, Canada, China, India, and USA.

Beyond research projects and staff exchange, FDEF needs and seeks a substantial number of student-exchange agreements to give students opportunities to broaden their academic, social, and cultural experiences. In addition, DL also closely cooperates with the Luxembourg Centre for European Law ('LCEL'), formerly the Max Planck Institute for International, European and Regulatory Procedural Law.

The Law Clinic is described above⁶⁵. The success of this teaching concept, which benefits the participating students who were directly involved and Luxembourg's general public, led the DL to consider expanding it. Thus, UNI.LU initiated the Skills Transfers in Academia: A Renewed Strategy – Project (the 'STARS Project'), which brought together five universities from four EU Member States to develop HEI innovation, especially innovative teaching methods (specifically, legal clinics) with the support of the Erasmus Plus Programme. FDEF hosted the STARS Project's Luxembourg Summer Clinic 2019, with the Luxembourg Clinique du droit providing the structural example of its typical clinic activities, which included holding special clinical sessions and reproducing the methods and pedagogical approaches applied in the Luxembourg Clinique du droit. The Luxembourg model has been exported to the University of Sorbonne Abu Dhabi, which now offers a replica of the Luxembourg Consumer Law Clinic adapted to the local environment. Additionally, the Clinic collaborates with the University of Vientiane (Laos) willing to adopt the teaching QA policy developed within the framework of the STARS Project, with necessary adaptations to fit the local context.

According to UNI.LU, FDEF and the DL together built, and continue to develop, strong connections to many of the public and private stakeholders in the Luxembourg Legal Marketplace to ensure that the study programmes remain timely, relevant and forward looking.

The DL cooperates with stakeholders to teach in the master programmes, for acting in the programme steering committees and for providing internships, fellowships and support for students. As an example, the Law Clinic works closely with the Luxembourg Bar and the *Union Luxembourgeoise des consommateurs*, as well as with the Luxembourg Directorate for Consumer Protection.

Furthermore, the DL signed three agreements with the Luxembourg Ministry of Justice to formalise the FDEF's and DL's role in the project to modernise the Civil Code.

Appraisal:

The scope and nature of cooperation with HEI, other academic institutions and networks relevant for the programme are plausibly presented. The agreements forming the basis of the cooperation are documented. The cooperation is actively pursued and has a clear impact on the conception and implementation of the study programme. All such activities contribute to the development of the students' qualification and skills.

Cooperation with business enterprises and other organisations is actively promoted, for example by means of regular meetings of those who are involved in the study programme in responsible positions, in order to discuss the further development of the programme. Such cooperation has a formative impact on the contents of the programme and on the profile of the graduates. By means of specific measures (e.g. cooperation in projects, provision of internships, appointment of professionals in teaching), they significantly contribute to the development of qualifications and skills and to the quality of the final theses.

⁶⁵ See chapter 3.1.

	Exceptional	Exceeds quality requirements	Meets quality requirements	Does not meet quality requirements	n.r.
4.3 Cooperation and partnerships					
4.3.1(*) Cooperation with HEIs and other academic institutions or networks (Asterisk Criterion for cooperation programmes)			X		
4.3.2(*) Cooperation with business enterprises and other organisations (Asterisk Criterion for educational and vocational programmes, franchise programmes)		X			

4.4 Facilities and equipment

Since 2019, the law Master programmes are located in the UNI.LU's Weicker Building in Kirchberg together with the internal faculty. This building is fully equipped with Wi-Fi access free of charge. The classrooms offer sufficient capacity and are equipped with up-to-date conference tools such as a PC, a projector, microphone and sound system (if necessary) as well as a touchscreen with smart pens. Room separators between classrooms are mobile, so that the rooms can be easily adapted to an appropriate size. All rooms offer barrier-free access (with elevators).

Students have access to relevant literature through the UNI.LU Library, which offers tools and services to facilitate access to its entire collection. The UNI.LU's Library is located at the Luxembourg Learning Centre (LLC) in Belval, which is 30 minutes away from Kirchberg by public transport. It offers 950 workplaces, 152 workplaces with computers, 18 group work rooms, and four conference rooms. Thus, computers, book scanners, and coin-operated photocopy machines are available at the LLC. There is a Kook Taxi⁶⁶ every day that students in Kirchberg can use for borrowing books. The library also provides the Book a Librarian⁶⁷ service, a personalised appointment with a librarian to obtain assistance in document research. Since October 2018, the library offers online courses (MOOC) for training users on information competences. The Ask a Librarian⁶⁸ service enables communication with the LLC librarians to get answers to questions about the library services and collections in English, French, German or Luxembourgish.

Registered users can borrow most of the books in the library free of charge. The number of documents that can be borrowed is unlimited for an initial lending period of three months and renewable once.

Students at the Weicker Building can furthermore use the LCEL library, which is situated at the third floor and holds a collection of about 70,000 books, journals, and electronic resources for legal research. Borrowing privileges are restricted to LCEL's staff and DL's members. Access to e-resources is exclusively reserved for registered users of the LLC or of the Bibliothèque Nationale du Luxembourg (BNL).

⁶⁶ <https://www.uni.lu/lc-en/services/borrow-return/> (last seen on September 6, 2025).

⁶⁷ <https://www.uni.lu/lc-en/services/book-a-librarian/> (last seen on September 6, 2025).

⁶⁸ <https://www.uni.lu/lc-en/services/ask-a-librarian/> (last seen on September 6, 2025).

The BNL is located in a new building in the middle of the two Kirchberg campuses, a ten-minute walking distance from the Weicker Building. The BNL hosts part of the law book collection of UNI.LU and allows students to have access not only to the full collection of books and supports available at national level, but also to specific course literature.

Lastly, the Library, in collaboration with the University of Liège, participates in the Open Access initiative, a worldwide movement aiming to make scholarly publications freely and openly available to anyone via the Internet through ORBilu (Open Repository and Bibliography).

Appraisal:

The panel welcomes that quantity, quality, media and IT facilities of the teaching rooms meet the standards required for the study programmes, even taking into account the resource needs of other study programmes. The rooms are properly equipped, also for disabled students, and give them barrier-free access. Access to the internet via wireless LAN is provided free of charge. A sufficient number of group rooms is available.

When making a tour of the teaching rooms and other facilities, the panel realised that there are only a few working and meeting areas for students in the Weicker Building, which has to do with the fact that originally this building was constructed for a bank. Therefore, the panel **recommends** installing dedicated working and meeting areas for students close to classrooms and libraries.

The opening hours of the library take students' needs sufficiently into account. Access to the literature and journals as well as to digital media (e.g. electronic media, databases) is ensured. The literature expressly required for the study programme is available in the library and also kept up to date. The library is accessible during most of the day. Access to relevant digital media is available from the students' home. Qualified library staff is there to advise students.

	Exceptional	Exceeds quality requirements	Meets quality requirements	Does not meet quality requirements	n.r.
4.4 Facilities and equipment					
4.4.1* Quantity, quality, media and IT equipment of teaching and group rooms (Asterisk Criterion)			X		
4.4.2* Access to literature (Asterisk Criterion)		X			

4.4 Additional services

UNI.LU has a Career Centre that offers support throughout the year and gives students the opportunity to seek advice on how to conduct a job search and to participate in workshops, which aim to improve CVs, cover letters, job search techniques, and/or interpersonal and entrepreneurial skills. They also have access to statistics on the Legal Marketplace, other legal information, and latest news on employment topics. The Career Centre also offers a common platform, where students can seek jobs or internships, while employers are invited to publish their job and internships offers there.

The Career Centre also organises a number of interactive activities and events to help students gain the interpersonal skills they need to get a summer job, an internship, a part-time job, or full-time employment after graduation. In addition, UNI.LU holds its annual “Unicareers” recruitment fair that gives all students a chance to meet Luxembourg’s major employers (including a number of Luxembourg Legal Marketplace employers) and assists in various conferences.

The FDEF has appointed an internship specialist to streamline and enhance internship processes. This specialist is tasked with tailoring internship documentation to suit each study programme, providing personalised practical information to students and companies, and liaising with organisations engaged in FDEF-related activities to identify suitable placements. The specialist also ensures traineeships comply with current regulations, forward relevant offers to students, draft internship agreements, and monitor legal matters related to internships. Additionally, the specialist compiles key internship statistics for each academic year and serves as the primary contact between companies and programme directors.

Another initiative to create close links between employers and students is the “LLM Internships Forum”. Legal firms as well as the “Big Four” (Deloitte, Ernst & Young, KPMG and PwC) are present at the fair in order to give FDEF students more insights about careers in the Legal Marketplace, and in particular Luxembourg’s Legal Marketplace, to look for internship opportunities as well as future employment. In parallel, the faculty facilitates contacts with employers, mainly in the frame of internships and jobs, and seeks to ensure that their expectations and those of students are met.

UNI.LU, FDEF, and the DL believe maintaining excellent relations with their alumni is important for their students and the law Master programmes themselves, to build a local and global reputation through the professional success of graduates. The alumni programme thus plays an important role in building professional networks, presenting mentoring opportunities to the students.

The alumni service is both centralised at UNI.LU level and articulated across its entities, with specific initiatives for FDEF’s alumni. Both the UNI.LU and FDEF maintain alumni websites and advertise via social media (LinkedIn page).

To further pursue its efforts to keep alumni in the loop, UNI.LU launched a new Alumni Network⁶⁹ platform in 2023. Since then, it has continued to develop tools, such as the ‘GradPack’ that supports new graduates in the professional world, and to organise various events, for example the first “Alumni Summer Party” in 2024.

Appraisal:

Career counselling and placement services are offered to the students and graduates to promote their employability. The support provided is extensive, based on sufficient resources. Career counselling and placement services are offered to the students and graduates on an individual basis. Such activities are planned on a long-time basis, performed regularly, and are actively marketed. The organised job fairs and workshops give students access to the

⁶⁹ <https://www.alumni.uni.lu/> (last seen on September 6, 2025).

University-wide corporate network and help to promote students' employability The activities and events of the Career Centre help students to gain interpersonal and entrepreneurial skills they need to get a job or an internship in interactive and motivating ways. Sufficient staff is available for this purpose. Students have access to the HEI-wide corporate network. The HEI brings its graduates in contact with representatives from business enterprises at regular events.

The Alumni programme with a new Alumni Network is established. Alumni activities like the alumni gathering are planned on a long-term basis and performed regularly. The panel has the impression that the UNILU, FDEF, and the DL are all aware of the importance of maintaining relations with alumni. The panel also welcomes the approach of using social networks for the development of the alumni programme.

		Exceptional	Exceeds quality requirements	Meets quality requirements	Does not meet quality requirements	n.r.
4.5	Additional services					
4.5.1	Career counselling and placement service	X				
4.5.2	Alumni Activities			X		

4.6 Financing of the study programme (Asterisk Criterion)

As a public HEI, UNI.LU is funded by Luxembourg. Thus, UNI.LU states that short- and long-term financial stability is assured. The financing of the programmes is not dependent on the revenues (e.g. tuition fees) that the students generate, but is, rather, funded via an endowment from Luxembourg. Long-term financing is assured via the UNI.LU's government-approved four-year plan supported by an annual endowment pursuant to a contract, which makes clear that one of its priority funding areas is European and International law. In the framework of the UNI.LU's annual budget call, FDEF has the opportunity to signal its budgetary needs. The UNI.LU's current four-year plan includes increased operational budgets for FDEF through 2025. Finally, Article 72(1) of the Study Regulations, which obliges UNI.LU and, thus, FDEF, to continue to finance all their Master programmes until such time as all of the students enrolled therein have either finished their programme or exhausted the maximum period of study for such LLM, whichever is shorter.

Appraisal:

The income related to the programme ensures that each cohort of students starting within the accreditation period can complete the study programme.

		Exceptional	Exceeds quality requirements	Meets quality requirements	Does not meet quality requirements	n.r.
4.6*	Financing of the study programme (Asterisk Criterion)			X		

5. Quality assurance and documentation

Especially during the last five years, UNI.LU has widened its quality assurance system at university level as well as at faculty level.

in 2021, UNI.LU installed an Education Quality Office ('EQO').⁷⁰ Composed of three people, one team leader and two quality specialists, EQO operates within the Vice-Rectorate for Academic Affairs ('VRA') and in close cooperation with the educational quality management staff of the Faculties as well as the University's academic services. It is particularly involved in the following areas:

- support for strategic and operational decision making regarding the quality of the University's educational offer;
- development and implementation of the University's QA Framework for Education ('QAFE') and of related teaching services;
- facilitation of peer learning and benchmarking at European and international levels;
- organisation of external and internal evaluations and reviews;
- development of the University's Study Regulations and academic policies and procedures.
- contribution to the development of learning and assessment services;
- assessment of proposals for new study programmes;
- review of existing study programmes;
- support for curricular design and development; and
- design and facilitation of feedback instruments.

At faculty and department level, the FDEF and the DL have developed a QA system to:

- guarantee that the law Master programmes are delivered in a way that encourages students to take an active role in creating the learning process, and that the assessment of students reflects this approach;
- apply pre-defined and published regulations covering all phases of the student 'life cycle', e.g., student admission, progression, recognition, and certification;
- assure the competence of their lecturers;
- collect, analyse, and use relevant information for the effective management of the study programmes and other activities;
- publish information about programmes, which is clear, accurate, objective, up-to-date, and readily accessible; and
- monitor and periodically review the Master programmes to ensure that they achieve the objectives set for them and respond to the needs of students and society.

These tasks and outputs are managed and performed by various actors at different levels who interact with each other either directly or through the Vice-Dean, the FDEF's Teaching Committee, and the FDEF's CQU⁷¹.

⁷⁰ Decision of the Board of Governors, 16 Juli 2021.

⁷¹ Compliance and Quality Unit.

The Vice-Dean and the FDEF's Teaching Committee play a central role in quality assurance at FDEF by participating in all significant decisions regarding study programmes and broader academic affairs. Their responsibilities include deliberating on and approving the establishment of new study programmes as well as reforms to existing ones. All major academic policies, procedures, and related documentation are submitted to these bodies for thorough discussion, review, and approval. FDEF introduced specific guidelines in 2024, such as 'Student Course Evaluation' and 'Invigilation of Written On-Site Examinations'. The proceedings of each Teaching Committee meeting are documented through minutes, facilitating effective monitoring of resolutions made.

The Vice-Dean and Teaching Committee receive dedicated support from the FDEF's CQU. Reporting directly to the Dean, the CQU currently comprises a team leader, a paralegal officer, and an administrative assistant. FDEF is distinguished as the sole UNI.LU entity with a unit specifically providing both quality and legal services, including the collection, monitoring, and dissemination of relevant quality documentation and information. The CQU also serves as the primary liaison with the University's central administration as well as between the Dean's Office and FDEF's departments concerning quality assurance matters. Its remit extends beyond these responsibilities to encompass areas such as service contracts, data protection, and archiving. The unit collaborates closely with key UNI.LU offices, including the Education Quality Office, Legal Office, and Data Protection Office.

Student feedback

According to the Law of 2018,⁷² UNI.LU knows two types of student representatives (see figure below). Among these representatives, Study Programme Representatives play a significant role in involving students in educational decisions and enhancement processes not only as intermediaries between students and the teaching, administrative, and managerial personnel of each SP, but also as liaison persons with the UNI.LU Student Delegation.

At UNI.LU and FDEF, several opportunities are offered to students to express themselves through the following channels:

- feedback through regular meetings with Study Programme Representatives;
- participation in the meetings of the Study Programme Steering Committees, the Faculty Council, and the Teaching Committee;
- dedicated addresses, quality@uni.lu and fdef.compliance-quality@uni.lu, to which students may submit comments, concerns, or compliments; and
- a dedicated 'Student and graduate feedback' Internet page⁷³ which explains the feedback process for students and graduates and also includes the typical questions in the questionnaire.

In addition, various surveys have been implemented to gather student feedback, for example, on two important aspects of their studies, namely the courses and the assessments.

Course Feedback

Twice a year, generally at the end of each semester, students are invited to assess, in their preferred language (English, French, or German), individually and anonymously, the courses they attended by completing a mandatory course evaluation through an online system. The website <https://feedback.uni.lu/login/> is used only for actual feedback procedures. The

⁷² Art. 41 of the Law of 2018.

⁷³ <https://www.uni.lu/en/education/student-feedback/>. (last seen on August 26, 2025).

questionnaire consists of 24 questions (plus two background questions to gather demographic information) covering several aspects such as, for example, learning, organisation, interaction, and global appreciation. The results are treated confidentially and delivered not before the day following the validation of the exam grades by the Examination Boards.

Course feedback reports are made available online for instructors and students the day after the *jury d'examen* of the respective study programme. No results are shared until all exam grades have been submitted and approved. Teaching staff are encouraged to share and discuss the key outcomes of the course feedback with the students.

Moreover, for UNI.LU the course feedback is used for sharing information on the design and functioning of the SPs, thereby creating a context for a multi-level dialogue between students, instructors, SPDs, Study Programme Steering Committees, and Teaching Committees that ensures the SPs and their respective courses run smoothly and to identify areas for improvement.

FDEF has introduced “Guidelines for a Student Course Evaluation” that describe the process of evaluation by students including the report and Student the follow up with decisions and actions.

There is also as “Reference Guide for Fairness in Assessment” which describes the questionnaire that UNI.LU uses to collect students’ feedback regarding their perceptions and experiences about work and task assessments conducted by instructors in their courses. Readers will find in the document information on the management, the conceptualisation and design of the questionnaire, reporting, and some of the most frequently asked questions (FAQ) about this feedback instrument. The guide is available in the documentation repository of the Vice-Rectorate for Academic Affairs (VRA) on the University intranet, and it is equally accessible on the Teacher’s Corner in Moodle.

UNI.LU also conducts student satisfaction surveys as well as employee satisfaction surveys, both on a yearly basis. The youngest ones shared with the panel stem from the year 2023.

Faculty quality control is carried out through Programme Steering Committees, which review and improve study programmes by gathering feedback from faculty and stakeholders. These committees also advise on necessary actions. At FDEF, each programme has a Steering Committee of at least four internal and external members appointed by the Vice-Dean for a renewable two-year term. Committees meet at least annually for about two hours. Meetings cover:

- retrospective programme evaluation,
- current programme issues such as budget and student workload feedback,
- and anticipated changes to address stakeholder and employment market needs.
- Minutes are recorded and shared with the Faculty Management Team (FMT).

As far as external evaluation by alumni, employers and third parties is concerned, UNI.LU prefers to undergo an external evaluation of itself and all its departments, including FDEF and DL, every four years. In 2020, an external review assessed the quality of education at UNI.LU as per Article 9 of the university’s contract with the Luxembourg government. The evaluation

covered educational strategy, governance, learning goals, and quality culture. It started with a self-assessment across study programmes, faculties, and the University.

FDEF students receive information about activities electronically. Course materials, deadlines, results, and schedules are posted on the *Guichet étudiant* and Moodle, where assignments and exams can also be submitted. Notices of extra-curricular events are sent to university email accounts, which all registered students must use for official communication, including exam times.

News and updates about the law Master programmes are shared both online and in print with alumni, students, and other stakeholders. The UNI.LU print shop keeps brochures current, while the website is regularly updated with programme and faculty changes. Annual reports from UNI.LU and FDEF summarise DL's academic activities each year. In addition to the social media used by the UNI.LU ([Facebook](#),⁷⁴ [LinkedIn](#),⁷⁵ [Instagram](#),⁷⁶ [YouTube](#)⁷⁷), FDEF also maintains a [Facebook](#) page⁷⁸ and an alumni [LinkedIn](#) page⁷⁹.

Appraisal:

The panel recognises the positive development of UNI.LU's quality assurance system particularly during the last five years. The Education Quality Office ('EQO') and the QA Framework for Education ('QAFE') have been installed at University level as well as the Compliance and Quality Unit ('CQU') at Faculty level. QAFE still needs additional implementation. These steps were accompanied by external evaluations. There are quality assurance and development procedures in place, which systematically and continuously monitor and develop the quality of the programmes with respect to their contents, processes, and outcomes. This allows to ensure and improve the quality of study programmes and their courses. Moreover, the quality assurance system considers the evaluation results and the analysis on student workload, success rate, and graduate employment as well as the profile of the student population. Faculty members and students participate in the respective committees to plan and assess the quality assurance and development procedures. Responsibilities are clearly defined.

Moreover, the panel particularly appreciates that the EQO operates in close cooperation with the educational quality management staff of the Faculties as well as the University's academic services.

Students are required to evaluate the individual course. These evaluations are carried out on a regular basis and in accordance with a clearly prescribed procedure; the outcomes are communicated to and discussed with the students and provide input for the quality development process.

The panel recognises that relating to the study programme courses quality control by the faculty is carried out mainly by means of a Steering Committee which must be composed of at

⁷⁴ <https://www.facebook.com/uni.lu/>

⁷⁵ <https://www.linkedin.com/school/university-of-luxembourg/mycompany/>

⁷⁶ <https://www.instagram.com/uni.lu/>

⁷⁷ https://www.youtube.com/@uni_lu

⁷⁸ https://www.facebook.com/uni.FDEF.lu/?_n=K&locale=fr_FR

⁷⁹ <https://www.linkedin.com/showcase/fdef-uni-lu>.

least four internal and external members recruited by the programme director and is appointed by the Vice-Dean. This happens on a regular basis and in accordance with a prescribed procedure; the outcomes are communicated and provide input for the quality development process.

As to the evaluation by alumni and third parties, an external review is carried out every four years and in accordance with a prescribed procedure; the outcomes are communicated and provide input for the quality development process. However, the panel recommends intensifying the feedback procedure with alumni, employers and third parties on a yearly or bi-annual basis.

When commenting on the draft of this report, UNI:LU underlined, that the FDEF's Teaching Committee during its last meeting on September 16, 2025, emphasised the importance of inviting alumni – either as full members or simply as guests – to join the Study Programme Steering Committee although the University's Study Regulations do not require their presence. Also, at least one alumnus/alumna is present at the law Master programmes' Steering Committees. The panel appreciates this additional comment which confirms that UNI:LU's law programmes include at least one representative of the alumni in each relevant committee. Nevertheless, in the panel's opinion a regular and broader consultation of alumni, employers and other third parties (such as law firms and courts) e.g. with questionnaires would be more valuable for the law programmes than on a regular basis including one alumnus / alumna. For this reason, the panel wants to give UNI:LU the above-mentioned recommendation.

Information about law Master programmes and Internal Faculty is available on the UNI.LU website, with each Master programme having a dedicated page featuring details and links to the SPD's regularly updated pages. FDEF provides brochures outlining programme content and curriculum, accessible in print and online, and reviewed annually.

The study programme's content, curriculum and examination scheme have been suitably documented and published (e.g. course plan and exam regulations). The study programme is described in detail. This documentation is constantly updated and easily accessible for interested parties both in print and in digital form, which ensures a high level of transparency.

The HEI regularly publishes current news and information – both quantitative and qualitative – about the study programmes. Press relations and network communication are actively maintained. In its annual report the HEI presents a summary of the activities of the academic year.

		Exceptional	Exceeds quality requirements	Meets quality requirements	Does not meet quality requirements	n.r.
5.1*	Quality assurance and quality development with respect to contents, processes and outcomes (Asterisk Criterion)			X		
5.2	Instruments of quality assurance					
5.2.1	Evaluation by students			X		
5.2.2	Evaluation by faculty			X		
5.2.3	External evaluation by alumni, employers and third parties			X		

		Exceptional	Exceeds quality requirements	Meets quality requirements	Does not meet quality requirements	n.r.
5.3	Programme documentation					
5.3.1*	Programme description (Asterisk Criterion)		X			
5.3.2	Information on activities during the academic year		X			

Quality profile

HEI: University of Luxembourg

Master programmes:

Master in European Business Law (MEBL)

Master in European and International Tax Law (MEITL)

Master in European Banking and Financial Law (MDBFE)

Master in Investment Funds Law (MDFL)

		Exceptional	Exceeds quality requirements	Meets quality requirements	Does not meet quality requirements	n.r.
1	Objectives					
1.1*	Objectives of the study programme (Asterisk Criterion)			X		
1.2*	International orientation of the study programme design (Asterisk Criterion)		X			
1.3	Positioning of the study programme					
1.3.1	Positioning of the study programme in the educational market		X ⁸⁰	X ⁸¹		
1.3.2	Positioning of the study programme on the job market for graduates ("Employability")		X			
1.3.3	Positioning of the study programme within the HEI's overall strategic concept			X		
2	Admission					
2.1*	Admission requirements (Asterisk Criterion)			X		
2.2	Counselling for prospective students		X			
2.3*	Selection procedure (if relevant)			X		
2.4(*)	Professional experience (if relevant; Asterisk Criterion for master programmes that require professional experience)					X
2.5*	Ensuring foreign language proficiency (Asterisk Criterion)			X		
2.6*	Transparency and documentation of admission procedure and decision (Asterisk Criterion)			X		
3	Contents, structure and didactical concept					
3.1	Contents					
3.1.1*	Logic and conceptual coherence (Asterisk Criterion)		X			
3.1.2*	Rationale for degree and programme name (Asterisk Criterion)			X		
3.1.3*	Integration of theory and practice (Asterisk Criterion)			X		
3.1.4	Interdisciplinary thinking			X		
3.1.5	Ethical aspects			X		

⁸⁰ MDFL

⁸¹ MEBL; MEITL; MDBFE

		Exceptional	Exceeds quality requirements	Meets quality requirements	Does not meet quality requirements	n.r.
3.1.6*	Methods and scientific practice (Asterisk Criterion)		X			
3.1.7*	Examination and final thesis (Asterisk Criterion)			X		
3.2	Structure					
3.2.1*	Modular structure of the study programme (Asterisk Criterion)			X		
3.2.2*	Study and exam regulations (Asterisk Criterion)			X		
3.2.3*	Feasibility of study workload (Asterisk Criterion)			X		
3.2.4	Equality of opportunity			X		
3.3	Didactical concept					
3.3.1*	Logic and plausibility of the didactical concept (Asterisk Criterion)		X			
3.3.2*	Course materials (Asterisk Criterion)			X		
3.3.3	Guest lecturers		X			
3.3.4	Lecturing tutors					X
3.4	Internationality					
3.4.1*	International contents and intercultural aspects (Asterisk Criterion)			X		
3.4.2	Internationality of the student body			X		
3.4.3	Internationality of faculty		X			
3.4.4	Foreign language contents		X			
3.5*	Multidisciplinary competences and skills (Asterisk Criterion)			X		
3.6*	Skills for employment / Employability (Asterisk Criterion)		X			
4.	Academic environment and framework conditions					
4.1	Faculty					
4.1.1*	Structure and quantity of faculty in relation to curricular requirements (Asterisk Criterion)			X		
4.1.2*	Academic qualification of faculty (Asterisk Criterion)			X		
4.1.3*	Pedagogical / didactical qualification of faculty (Asterisk Criterion)			X		
4.1.4	Practical business experience of faculty		X			
4.1.5*	Internal cooperation (Asterisk Criterion)			X		
4.1.6*	Student support by the faculty (Asterisk Criterion)			X		
4.1.7(*)	Student support in distance learning (only relevant and an Asterisk Criterion for blended learning/distance learning programmes)					X
4.2	Programme management					
4.2.1*	Programme Director (Asterisk Criterion)			X		

		Exceptional	Exceeds quality requirements	Meets quality requirements	Does not meet quality requirements	n.r.
4.2.2	Process organisation and administrative support for students and faculty		X			
4.3	Cooperation and partnerships					
4.3.1(*)	Cooperation with HEIs and other academic institutions or networks (Asterisk Criterion for cooperation programmes)			X		
4.3.2(*)	Cooperation with business enterprises and other organisations (Asterisk Criterion for educational and vocational programmes, franchise programmes)		X			
4.4	Facilities and equipment					
4.4.1*	Quantity, quality, media and IT equipment of teaching and group rooms (Asterisk Criterion)			X		
4.4.2*	Access to literature (Asterisk Criterion)		X			
4.5	Additional services					
4.5.1	Career counselling and placement service	X				
4.5.2	Alumni Activities			X		
4.6*	Financing of the study programme (Asterisk Criterion)			X		
5	Quality assurance and documentation					
5.1*	Quality assurance and quality development with respect to contents, processes and outcomes (Asterisk Criterion)			X		
5.2	Instruments of quality assurance					
5.2.1	Evaluation by students			X		
5.2.2	Evaluation by faculty			X		
5.2.3	External evaluation by alumni, employers and third parties			X		
5.3	Programme documentation					
5.3.1*	Programme description (Asterisk Criterion)		X			
5.3.2	Information on activities during the academic year		X			

Annex 1

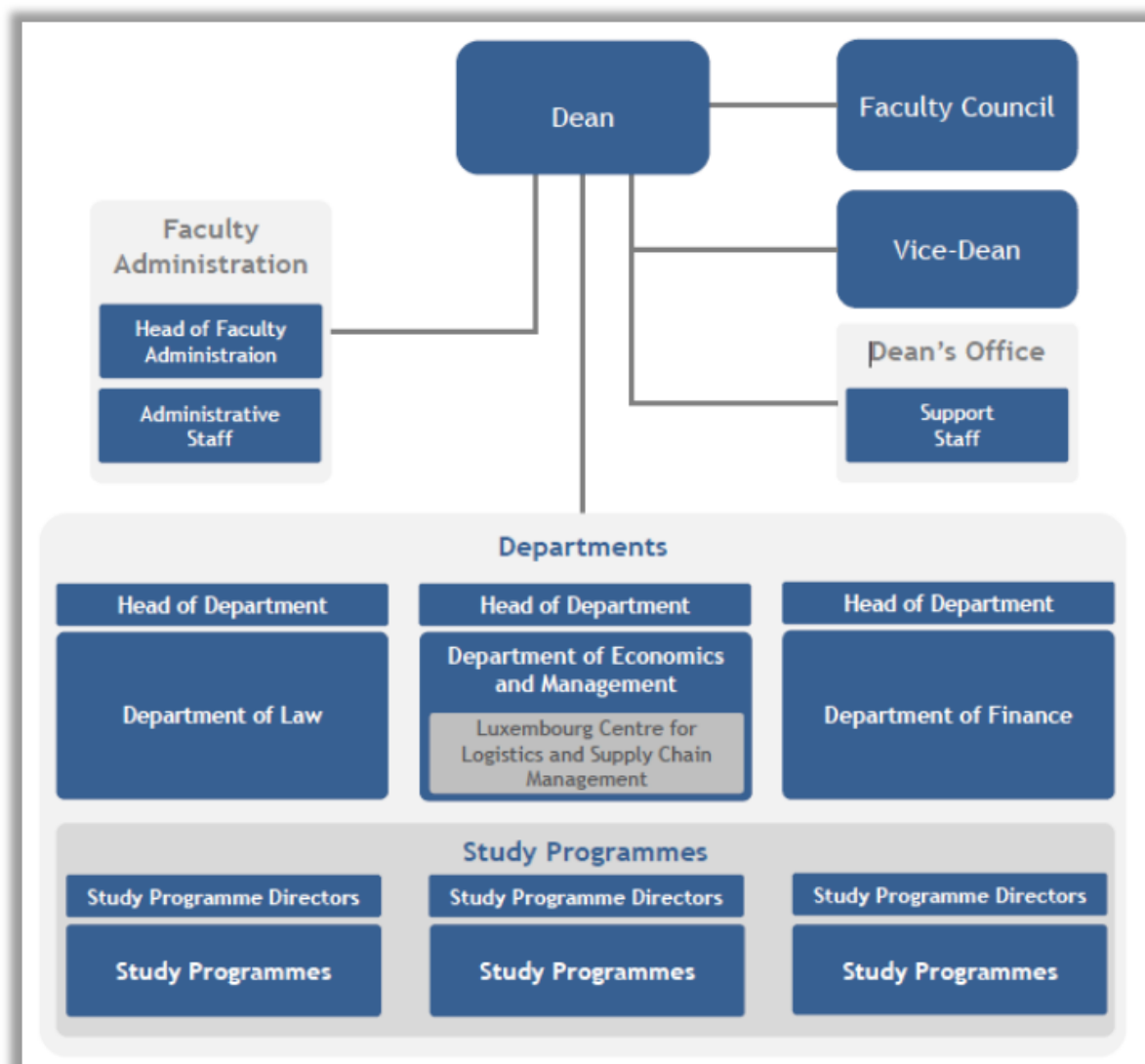
MASTER IN EUROPEAN LAW First Year / ACADEMIC YEAR 2024 / 2025

Semester 1						
Module and Course Name	Language	Lecture (Units)	Contact Hours	Self-Study (Hours)	Total Workload (Hours)	ECTS
Module 1 Fundamentals of EU Law						
Course 1 - European Integration in Principles and Theory	English	40	30	105	135	5
1. Principles of European Union Law and Litigation	English	20	15	105	135	5
2. Methodology, Legal Theory and European Integration	English	20	15			
Course 2 - Internal Market and Competition	English+French	40	30	105	135	5
1. Libertés de circulation	French	20	15	105	135	5
2. Fundamentals of European Union Competition Law	English	20	15			
Moot court - Alternative to course 1 or 2	English+French	40	30	105	135	5
Sub-total of the Module 1		80	60	210	270	10
Module 2 - Fundamental Rights						
Course 1 - International and European Human Rights Protection	English+French	40	30	105	135	5
1. European and International Human Rights Law	English	20	15	105	135	5
2. Citoyenneté et droits fondamentaux	French	20	15			
Course 2 - The Protection of Individuals in the EU	English+French	40	30	105	135	5
1. European Labour Law	English	20	15	105	135	5
2. Droit européen de la consommation	French	20	15			
Moot Court - Alternative to course 1 or 2	English+French	40	30	105	135	5
Sub-total of the Module 2		80	60	210	270	10
Module 3 - Substantive EU Law						
Course 1 - Legal Aspects of the Single Market	English+French	40	30	105	135	5
1. Digital Single Market (Satellite, Communications and Data Protection Law)	English	20	15	105	135	5
2. EU Company Law	French	20	15			
Course 2 - Area of Freedom Security and Justice	English	40	30	105	135	5
1. European Criminal Law	English	20	15	105	135	5
2. International and Comparative Criminal Justice	English	20	15			
Moot Court - Alternative to course 1 or 2	English	40	30	105	135	5
Sub-total of the Module 3		80	60	210	270	10
Total Semester 1		240	180	630	810	30

Semester 2						
Module and Course Name	Language*	Lecture (Units)	Contact Hours	Self-Study (Hours)	Total Workload (Hours)	ECTS
Module 4 - Economic and Business Law						
Course 1 - Economic Law	English	40	30	105	135	5
1. Tax Law	English	20	15	105	135	5
2. European Banking and Financial Markets Law	English	20	15			
Course 2 - Business Law	English+French	40	30	105	135	5
1. Insolvency Law	French	20	15	105	135	5
2. IP law	English	20	15			
Moot Court - Alternative to course 1 or 2	English+French	40	30	105	135	5
Sub-total of the Module 1		80	60	210	270	10
Module 5 - Droit international et transnational						
Course 1 - Droit international privé	French	40	30	105	135	5
1. Droit international privé	French	20	15	105	135	5
2. Droit des affaires transnationales	French	20	15			
Course 2 - International and Transnational Law 2 electives :	English	40	30	105	135	5
1. Fundamentals of Public International Law	English	20	15	105	135	5
2. EU Environmental Law	English	20	15			
3. International Tax Law	English	20	15			
4. International Dispute Settlement	English	20	15			
Moot Court - Alternative to course 1 or 2	English+French	40	30	105	135	5
Sub-total of the Module 2		80	60	210	270	10
Module 6 - Specialisations in European and International Law						
Course 1 - European and International Law and Litigation 2 electives:	English+French	40	30	105	135	5
1. Voies d'exécution	French	20	15	105	135	5
2. Advanced Labour Law	English	20	15			
3. Advanced International Law	English	20	15			
4. Advanced Competition Law	English+French	20	15			
5. Droit européen de la santé	French	20	15			
6. Judicial Protection and Judicial Review – recent developments in the case law of the Court of Justice	English+French	20	15			

Course 2 - Selected areas of EU Law 2 electives :	English+French	40	30	105	135	5
1. Introduction to European Investment Fund Law and Regulation	English	20	15	105	135	5
2. Economic and Monetary Union	English	20	15			
3. Cyberlaw	English	20	15			
4. EU Social Policy	English	20	15			
5. The European Union as an International Actor	English	20	15			
6. Street Law Clinic	French	20	15	105	135	5
7. Law in the Film	English	20	15			
Moot Court - Alternative to course 1 or 2	English+French	40	30	105	135	5
Sub-total of the Module 3		80	60	210	270	10
Total Semester 2		240	180	630	810	30
TOTAL YEAR		480	360	1260	1620	60

FDEF GENERAL ORGANISATION AFTER 2018



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