

Editorial

We hereby present Volume 4, Issue 1 of Retskraft – Copenhagen Journal of Legal Studies, the fourth overall issue of the Journal.

As with volumes 1–3, we have continued to receive submissions, primarily from students at the Faculty of Law at the University of Copenhagen, eager to have their scientific work presented to a wider audience and improve their skills in academic writing. We are happy that we are still able to fulfill our role as an outlet for young and upcoming scholars, and are particularly thankful to the academics and practitioners who volunteer their time and effort as peer reviewers, helping our authors sharpen their communicative skills and legal methodology.

Since the last issue, Magnus Esmark, co-founder of Retskraft and Editor-in-Chief of two volumes, has finished his master's degree and thus left the editorial board. We thank him for the time, effort and passion he has put into the running of the Journal, as well as the mentorship he has provided for the new editors, and wish him luck with his PhD thesis. We also welcome the many new faces that have joined the editorial board and enriched Retskraft with new insights and perspectives.

Since its inception, Retskraft has been, and will continue to be, a journal which covers many fields of law, including interdisciplinary approaches. As part of this approach, we are planning to publish two Special Issues by the end of 2020, which are susceptible to innovative and broader approaches to the field of law. The first covers *Artificial Intelligence and Legal Disruption*, the second *EU Law & Politics*. We hope that these Special Issues will prompt many interesting contributions.

The fact that Retskraft is a broad and generalist journal is also reflected in the variety of contributions to the present issue.

In the field of constitutional law and human rights, Kristoffer William Homann Kitlen examines whether the Danish implementation of the Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive, specifically the 'bail-in' power, constitutes expropriation under section 73(1) of the Danish Constitution and Article 1, Protocol 1 of the European Convention on Human Rights.

In the field of EU law and administrative law, Emma Aagaard Helt critically examines the ‘trusted flagger’-system created by the European Union to fight the spread of hate speech online.

Returning to human rights law, as well as comparative law, Ana Stella Ebbersmeyer examines the prohibition against enforced disappearances of persons and how it has affected the national legal systems in Argentina and South Africa.

Finally, in the field of labour law, Louis Wolf Kristiansen examines to what extent an employer can regulate the leisure time of its employees under Danish labour law based, *inter alia*, on a judgment of the Danish Labour Court regarding a ban on employee cryptocurrency trading by the Danish bank Nordea.

We thank the authors for their contributions, and hope that you enjoy reading the issue.