

Education and Examination Regulation

LL.M. Program Rechtsgeleerdheid

Effective 1 September 2016

Erasmus University Rotterdam

School of Law

# Education and Examination Regulation LL.M. Program Rechtsgeleerdheid

*translation of: Onderwijs- en examenregeling  
master Rechtsgeleerdheid 2016*

Effective 1 September 2016

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## Chapter 1 General provisions

### Article 1 Scope of the regulation

1. This regulation applies to the curriculum and cumulative assessment procedures of the LL.M. program, hereafter referred to as the 'LL.M. program'.
2. The LL.M. program is provided under the purview of the Erasmus School of Law of the Erasmus University Rotterdam, hereafter referred to as 'ESL'.
3. The Examination Board ESL lays down the regulations and instructions within the framework of the Education and Examination Regulation as referred to in Section 7.12b, subsection 1 of the Higher Education and Research Act. These regulations and instructions are published as Regulations from the Examination Board ESL.

### Article 2 Definitions

In this regulation, the following terms are understood to mean:

- a. *WHW*: Higher Education and Research Act (*Wet op het hoger onderwijs en wetenschappelijk onderzoek*); 8 October 1992; Bulletin of Acts and Decrees 1992/593; later amended;
- b. *Bachelor's program*: the Bachelor's degree course as referred to in the WHW
- c. *block*: a Master's block equals 10 or 15 ECTS credits. There are five blocks in an academic year;
- d. *CBE*: the Examination Appeals Board of the EUR, as referred to in Section 7.60 of the WHW;
- e. *certification program*: completion of the regular curriculum by those other than regular and extraneous students, the aim of which is to sit the associated interim examinations and earn the associated certificate
- f. *extra-credit assignment*: optional assignment completed individually or in a group, the satisfactory assessment of which gives the students the right to special entitlements for a specific interim examination;
- g. *dean*: administrator of the Erasmus School of Law;
- h. *cumulative assessment*: the entire body of interim examinations as referred to in Section 7.10, second subsection of the WHW;
- i. *Examination Board ESL*: the board as referred to in Article 7.12 of the WHW;
- j. *exam candidate*: individual who is to sit an interim examination or the cumulative assessment;
- k. *examiner*: individual who, pursuant to Section 7.12 of the WHW, is authorised to administer the interim examination of a unit of study;
- l. *examinee*: individual who has sat an interim examination or the cumulative assessment;
- m. *LawWeb*: the Study Information Network of ESL;
- n. *LL.M. program*: the Master's degree course as referred to in the WHW;
- o. *IELTS*: International English Language Testing System;
- p. *unit*: a unit of study of the program as referred to in Section 7.3 of the WHW;
- q. *OER*: the Education and Examination Regulation as referred to in Article 7.13 of the WHW;
- r. *premaster*: a course as referred to in Article 26 of the *Onderwijs- en Examenregeling* (Education and Examination Regulation) of the Bachelor's program of Laws; students with a university or higher professional education Bachelor's diploma in a relevant field of study may take the course; students who successfully complete the course are eligible for admission to a LL.M. program to be determined, apart from selection for admission

- to selective masters;
- s. *Regulations from the Examination Board*: the regulations as referred to in Article 7.12b of the WHW;
  - t. *transition course*: a course as referred to in Article 27 of the *Onderwijs- en Examenregeling* (Education and Examination Regulation) of the Bachelor's program of Laws; students who successfully complete the course are eligible for admission to a LL.M. program to be determined;
  - u. *thesis*: a unit of study as referred to in Section 7.3 of the WHW;
  - v. *credit* or *European Credit Transfer System (ECTS) credit*: unit used to indicate the amount of time a student dedicates to study as referred to in Section 7.4 of the WHW; one ECTS credit is equal to 28 hours of study and determined as follows:
    - 1. one hour of lecture or seminar participation corresponds to one hour
    - 2. the study and review of six printed pages of text of average difficulty corresponds to one hour ;
  - w. *student*: individual who is enrolled at the EUR and, consequently, who enjoys all the associated rights, as referred to in Section 7.34 of the WHW;
  - x. *interim examination*: the assessment of the examinee's knowledge, insight and skills and the results of the assessment as referred to in Section 7.10, first subsection of the WHW;
  - y. *examination content*: the content of all forms of education and literature. The content of all forms of education is also understood to include any subject matter covered using audiovisual equipment and the faculty information channels. Literature is understood to mean: (parts of) books, articles in journals, handouts and case law;
  - z. *TOEFL*: Test of English as a Foreign Language;
  - aa. *mark*: the result registered in Osiris.

### **Article 3 Language of instruction and of interim examinations**

1. Classes are given and interim examinations administered in Dutch.
2. Deviating from the first paragraph, English may be offered as the language of instruction for a course or master programme if this is deemed desirable based on the specific nature, structure or quality of the education, in accordance with the code of conduct adopted by the Executive Board.
3. Deviating from the first and second paragraph, the programme may submit a request with the dean to offer a unit partially in Dutch and partially in English. No request has to be submitted to the dean for English-language guest lectures.
4. To complete the curriculum and sit the interim examinations of the LL.M. program referred to in paragraph 2, students must have sufficient command of the English language. Students satisfy this requirement if:
  - a. They have a pre-university education diploma from a school in the Netherlands, the Caribbean region of the Kingdom. The subject English must have played a role in assessing the student's eligibility for the diploma; or
  - b. They are in possession of at least one of the following:
    - an International Baccalaureate
    - a European Baccalaureate; or
    - proof of having acquired secondary education for a period of two and a half years from an English medium institution from one of the following countries: United Kingdom, Ireland, United States, Singapore, Canada, Australia or New Zealand; or
  - c. They have taken one of the following language proficiency examinations:
    - TOEFL with a minimum score of 575 (paper based) or a minimum score of 232

- ( computer-based) and a minimum of 90 points (internet based); or
- IELTS with a minimum total score of 6.5(per section at least a minimum score of 6,0).

**Article 4 Required level of proficiency in the Dutch language**

Students satisfy the Dutch-language proficiency requirements if:

1. They have a pre-university education diploma from a school in the Netherlands, the Caribbean region of the Kingdom, or a diploma of at least comparable value. The subject Dutch must have played a role in assessing the students' eligibility for the diploma; or
2. They have successfully sat the Dutch section of the entrance examination (*colloquium doctum*) as referred to in Section 7.29 of the WHW.

**Article 5 Aim of the LL.M. program**

The LL.M. program is designed to offer students with the appropriate Bachelor's qualification the opportunity to extend their theoretical and substantive knowledge of the field of law and to further develop their academic and professional legal skills.

**Article 6# Full-time/Part-time**

The course of study can be taken either as a full-time program or a part-time one.

**Article 7# LL.M. program cumulative assessment**

Students who have successfully completed 60 ECTS credits have completed the LL.M. program cumulative assessment.

## **Chapter 2 Admission to the LL.M. program**

### **Article 8 Admission to the LL.M. Laws programme**

1. Exam candidates who have a diploma from ESL which demonstrates that they satisfied the requirements of the cumulative assessment of the EUR Bachelor's program in Law are unconditionally eligible to the LL.M. program.
2. Contrary to the provisions of the first, third, fourth, fifth, sixth and ninth paragraph, for the LL.M. program specialization International and European Public Law, the exam candidate must have earned a satisfactory result for the bachelor course Public International Law or an equivalent course to be eligible to the LL.M. program.
3. Exam candidates who have a diploma from ESL which demonstrates that they satisfied the requirements of the cumulative assessment of the EUR Bachelor's program in Tax Law are eligible to the LL.M. program, provided they have satisfied the requirements of the 'Intake arrangement of the LL.M. program' (included as Appendix 2 to the OER).
4. Exam candidates who have a diploma from a Dutch academic school of law which demonstrates that they satisfied the requirements of the cumulative assessment of a Bachelor's program of Laws are eligible to the LL.M. program, provided they have satisfied the requirements of the 'Intake arrangement of the LL.M. program' (included as Appendix 2 to the OER).
5. Exam candidates who have a diploma from an Indonesian university that demonstrates that they satisfied the requirements of the cumulative assessment of a Bachelor's program and in addition have successfully completed the 'University of Indonesia Bridging Program' are eligible to the LL.M. program, provided they have satisfied the requirements of the 'Intake arrangement of the LL.M. program' (included as Appendix 2 to the OER).
6. Exam candidates who have a diploma from a foreign school of law which demonstrates that they satisfied the requirements of the cumulative assessment of a Bachelor's program of Laws are eligible to the LL.M. program, provided they have satisfied the requirements of the 'Intake arrangement of the LL.M. program' (included as Appendix 2 to the OER).
7. Exam candidates who have a diploma for the bachelor's programme of Erasmus University College, International Law Track of the Social and Behavioural Sciences Major at Erasmus University Rotterdam, are eligible for admission to the Generalist variant of the Master of Laws programme, provided they have satisfied the requirements of the 'Intake arrangement of the Master of Laws programme' (included as Appendix 2 in these regulations).
8. Exam candidates who have a diploma for a bachelor's programme of Erasmus University College, International Law Track of the Social and Behavioural Sciences Major or a different track with a sufficient number of legal studies courses at Erasmus University Rotterdam are eligible for admission to the International and European Public Law variant of the Master of Laws programme, provided they have satisfied the requirements of the 'Intake arrangement of the Master of Laws programme' (included as Appendix 2 in these regulations).
9. Exam candidates who have a diploma from a University College are eligible for admission to the Commercial Law master programme, provided they have satisfied the requirements of the 'Intake arrangement of the Commercial Law master programme' (included as Appendix 2 in the Course and Examination Regulations).
10. Exam candidates who have a diploma for a Bachelor's degree in European Studies, Political Sciences or International Relations with a sufficient number of legal studies

courses, are eligible for admission to the International and European Public Law variant of the Master of Laws programme, provided they have satisfied the requirements of the 'Intake arrangement of the Master of Laws programme' (included as Appendix 2 in the Course and Examination Regulations).

11. Exam candidates enrolled in the Master of Laws Private Law master programme are eligible for selection for the Double Degree Programme Private Law and Liability & Insurance after completing the Civil Law Research Practical.
12. Exam candidates who have a university or higher professional education diploma which demonstrates that they satisfied the requirements of the cumulative assessment and who have a certificate demonstrating that they have successfully completed the premaster of the EUR Bachelor's program of Laws, as referred to in Article 26, are eligible to the LL.M. program, provided they have satisfied the requirements of the 'Intake arrangement of the LL.M. program' (included as Appendix 2 to the OER).
13. Exam candidates who have a university or higher professional education diploma which demonstrates that they satisfied the requirements of the cumulative assessment and who have a certificate demonstrating that they have successfully completed the transition course of the EUR Bachelor's program of Laws, as referred to in Article 27, are eligible to the LL.M. program, provided they have satisfied the requirements of the 'Intake arrangement of the LL.M. program' (included as Appendix 2 to the OER).
14. Exam candidates who do not have a certificate as indicated in paragraphs 1 through 8 of this article are not eligible to the LL.M program.
15. Only the exam candidate registered for the LL.M. program may participate in the course and is entitled to take the examinations.
16. The dean is responsible for admissions to the LL.M. program.
17. Intake in the programme is only possible on 1 September of each academic year.

## Chapter 3 LL.M. program cumulative assessment

### Article 9 LL.M. Master of Laws programme specialisations

1. The ESL offers exam candidates the opportunity to choose from one of the following LL.M. program specialisations:
  1. Private Law
  2. Criminal Law
  3. Constitutional and Administrative Law
  4. International and European Public Law: As from the 2017/2018 academic year, the name of this master programme will be changed to: International and European Union Law
  5. General Law, Individual Track
2. The Private Law specialisation comprises:
  - Onderzoekspracticum burgerlijk recht (RM01, 15 ects)
  - Privaatrecht in werking (RM04, 10 ects)
  - Nationaal en internationaal procederen (RL75, 10 ects)
  - Methoden van onderzoek (RL79, 5 ects)
  - Restricted elective (5 ects)
  - Elective (5 ects)
  - Master Thesis (RS112, 10 ects)Restricted elective:
  - Familie(vermogens)recht (RM03, 5 ects)
  - Internationaal privaatrecht voor privaattjuristen (RM05, 5 ects)
  - Geschiedenis van het privaatrecht (RM08, 5 ects)
3. The Criminal Law specialisation comprises:
  - Onderzoekspracticum verdiepend formeel strafrecht (RB42, 15 ects)
  - Verdiepend materieel strafrecht (RB49, 5 ects)
  - Theorie en geschiedenis van het hedendaagse strafrecht (RB48, 5 ects)
  - Sanctierecht (RB50, 10 ects)
  - Internationaal en Europees strafrecht (RM29, 5 ects)
  - Restricted elective (5 ects)
  - Elective (5 ects)
  - Master Thesis (RS21, 10 ects)Restricted elective:
  - Jeugdstrafrecht in theorie en praktijk (RM33, 5 ects)
  - Forensische psychiatrie (RM36, 5 ects)
4. The Constitutional and Administrative Law specialisation comprises:
  - Onderzoekspracticum Staats- en bestuursrecht (RB60, 15 ects)
  - Rechten van de mens en grondrechten (RM42, 5 ects)
  - Overheidsorganisatierecht (RM38, 5 ects)
  - Rechtsbescherming tegen de overheid (RM41, 5 ects)
  - Bestuursrechtelijke reflectie (RB61, 5 ects)
  - Restricted elective (5 ects)
  - Elective (5 ects)
  - Thesis (10 ects)Restricted elective block 2:
  - Geschiedenis van het staatsrecht (RM39, 5 ects)
  - Comparative Constitutional Law (RM40, 5 ects)

- Restricted elective block 4:
- Law in Action: wetgeving (RM44, 5 ects)
  - Omgevingsrecht (wordt niet in 2016/2017 aangeboden) (RM49, 5 ects)
  - Onderwijsrecht (RL20, 5 ects)
  - Verdiepend staatsrecht (RM47, 5 ects)
  - Migratie en participatie (RB70, 5 ects)
  - VAR (bestuursrechtelijke) pleitwedstrijd (RM50, 5 ects)
  - Nationaal studentenparlement (RL37, 5 ects)
5. The International and European Public Law specialisation comprises:
- Research and writing skills in European Union and International Law (RB51, 15 ects)
  - Globalization and Multidimensional Legal Orders (RB52, 10 ects)
  - Foundations of European Economic Integration (RB53, 10 ects)  
(for specialization European Union Law)
  - Foundations of Global Governance (RB54, 10 ects)  
(for specialization International Law)
  - Restrictive elective EU Law or International Law (5 ects)
  - Elective (5 ects)
  - Master thesis (RS19, 10 ects)
- Restricted elective European Union Law:
- EU Competiton Law (RM73, 5 ects)
  - From Market Citizen to Union Citizen –  
The role and the status of the Individual in EU Law (RM72, 5 ects)
  - Economic and Monetary Union and the European System  
Of Financial Supervision (RB55, 5 ects)
  - Economic Analysis of European Integration (RB36, 5 ects)
- Restricted elective International Law:
- Human Rights in International Law (RM66, 5 ects)
  - International Economic Law (RM68, 5 ects)
  - International Criminal Law and Procedure (RM58, 5 ects)
  - International Law and the Environment (RB56, 5 ects)
6. The General Study of Law, Individual Track Master’s program consists of:
- One unit of choice from:
    - Research and Writing Skills in European Law and International Law (RB51, 15 ects)
    - Research and Writing Skills (Commercial and Company Law)(RB39, 15 ects)
  - Other units (35 ects)  
of which, in case of a theoretical profile, at least two units can be chosen from:
    - Legal Theory and Legal Methods (RL24, 5 ects)
    - Law, Language and Literature (RM92, 5 ects)
    - Anthropology of Law (RM83, 5 ects)
    - Philosopy of Human Rights (RL26, 5 ects)
  - Master Thesis (10 ects)
- The combined program must:
- comprise a total of 60 ECTS credits;
  - form a coherent whole;
  - have been approved by the General Study of Law program co-ordinator.
7. The associated program unit should be selected from a number of options that are in line with the aim of the LL.M. program.
8. Each year, the dean can establish additional requirements for each LL.M. program specialisation, including a list of available elective units. These requirements are published in the ESL’s course guide or online.

## Article 10 Final qualifications

1. For examinees starting the LL.M. programme on or after 1 September 2015, the following exit qualifications apply:

<b>Knowledge and understanding (Dublin descriptor)</b> <i>Has demonstrated knowledge and understanding that is founded upon and extends and/or enhances that typically associated with the bachelor level, and that provides a basis or opportunity for originality in developing and/or applying ideas, often within a research context.</i>
1. The graduate can independently describe, analyse and assess the applicable law appropriate to their specialisation, as well as its systematics and methodological aspects.
2. The graduate can independently compare the applicable law appropriate to their specialisation with other legal systems, both nationally in terms of other legal subdisciplines and internationally.
3. The graduate can independently analyse and assess the relationship between the applicable law appropriate to their specialisation and insights offered by other disciplines, such as economics, sociology and psychology.
<b>Applying knowledge and understanding (Dublin descriptor)</b> <i>Can apply their knowledge and understanding, and problem solving abilities in new or unfamiliar environments within broader (or multidisciplinary) contexts related to their field of study; is able to integrate knowledge and handle complexity.</i>
4. The graduate can independently analyse, critically assess and draw up legal texts appropriate to their specialisation.
5. The graduate can independently analyse and assess legal issues, appropriate to their specialisation, in terms of their national, European and international context. The graduate can apply insights from other disciplines in this analysis and assessment.
6. The graduate can independently provide legally substantiated advice on legal issues within a specific time-frame.
7. The graduate can collaborate in the furnishing of solutions to a legal issue or social issue with legal aspects.
<b>Making judgements (Dublin descriptor)</b> <i>Is able to formulate judgements with incomplete or limited information, but that include reflecting on social and ethical responsibilities linked to the application of their knowledge and judgements.</i>
8. The graduate can independently form a critical view of the social role of the law of their specialisation. The graduate can integrate insights from other disciplines in this view.
9. The graduate can independently set up, conduct and account for academic research and offer a substantiated view based on this research.
10. The graduate can independently integrate ethical perspectives in the formation of their judgement.
<b>Communication (Dublin descriptor)</b> <i>Can communicate their conclusions, and the knowledge and rationale underpinning these, to specialist and non-specialist audiences clearly and unambiguously.</i>
11. The graduate can independently present academically sound research and legal advice, both in writing and orally, to legally trained and non-legally trained audiences.
<b>Learning skills (Dublin descriptor)</b> <i>Has the learning skills to allow them to continue to study in a manner that may be largely self-directed or autonomous.</i>
12. The graduate can independently reflect on their learning process, detect and master new developments in the relevant area of law, and can pursue an academic follow-up programme.

2. For examinees who started the LL.M. program before 1 September 2015 and graduate with due observation of the 2015 Transitional Arrangement, the following exit qualifications apply:

Knowledge and insight:

- In-depth knowledge of the principles of and insight into the positive law of the selected specialisation, allowing developments in law to be also viewed in an international context and assessed in terms of relevance.
- Advanced knowledge of and insight into the relationship between aspects of the selected specialisation and other (social) sciences.
- Advanced knowledge of and insight into research methods.

Skills:

- Possessing specialist and general academic skills that match the requirements of the relevant labour market.
- Ability to carry out academic legal research independently, particularly with a view to a academic career.
- Ability to present the results of academic legal research clearly, both verbally and in writing, including the methodological principles.
- Ability to become quickly familiar with new developments in the field, particularly in specialist disciplines.

Attitude:

- Having acquired an independent, critical and creative attitude.

#### **Article 11 Contribution of (elective) units**

1. The open elective unit, representing a study load of at least 5 ECTS credits, can be selected from the list of available open elective units referred to in Article 9.9 or, after receiving approval from the Examination Board ESL and in accordance with the provisions of the following paragraphs, from the units of the curriculum of another Dutch/foreign university.
2. In total, a maximum of four units from another uncompleted programme of the Master of Laws programme and/or another uncompleted ESL LLM programme and/or another Dutch or foreign academic school of law programme may be contributed for a maximum of 5 ECTS per unit as (compulsory or extracurricular) elective units.
3. In total, a maximum of one unit of another completed programme of the Master of Laws programme and/or another completed ESL LLM programme and/or another Dutch or foreign academic school of law master's programme may be contributed for a maximum of 5 ECTS per unit as a compulsory elective unit.
4. The provisions of the 'Foreign study: Credit Transfer Regulation' govern the transfer and recognition of academic achievements and marks earned abroad. This regulation is published in the course guide and on the ESL's website. Copies are also available from the International Office and the ESL's student advisors.
5. ESL units passed as part of a certificate programme may be included in the course. They may amount to no more than 15 ECTS credits.
6. Requests to include an elective unit that is not part of one of the ESL's course programs should be submitted before the block during which the unit is to be completed for the first time. All documents required to assess the inclusion of the unit should accompany the request, including bibliographies, course guide description of the subject/unit of study, an indication of the number of credits awarded elsewhere for the unit in question and an indication of the period during which the unit will be completed.
7. The Examination Board ESL will determine whether the elective unit may be included

and the number of ECTS credits to be awarded.

8. Exam candidates who are enrolled in the Master of Laws programme in conjunction with another ESL LLM programme, or exam candidates who have combined two or more ESL Master of Laws LLM programmes, may also choose an exemption for the elective unit instead of a contribution, pursuant to article 32 of these regulations.

#### **Article 12      Thesis**

1. All exam candidates have to write a thesis, representing at least 10 ECTS credits.
2. It is not allowed to write a combined thesis. Notwithstanding the first sentence, students of the *Mr.drs.- program* are allowed to write a combined thesis. A joint thesis of *Mr.drs.* students must substantively contain content from both economics and legal studies.
3. Exam candidates may commence writing the thesis, as referred to in paragraph 1 of this article, once they have passed the Research Practical of block 1, in so far as that program unit is part of the program.
4. The final version of the thesis should be submitted to the Examination Board ESL, including an electronic version uploaded via LawWeb website and a printed copy. The printed copy and the electronic version of the thesis will be kept by the Examination Board ESL.
5. Additional requirements for the thesis and its preparation will be established by the dean and published on the ESL's website. In addition, the 'Minimum Requirements for Theses' is available from the study advisors, the information desk and the ESL's Administrative Office.
6. The thesis and the assessment thereof (in either paper or electronic form) will be saved for seven years after the assessment.

## **Chapter 4 Education**

### **Article 13 Co-ordination of classes and interim examinations**

The course co-ordinators of the units programmed in the same block are responsible for co-ordinating classes and interim examinations in those units and they report to the dean.

### **Article 14 Obligation to attend and to perform**

For a valid participation in an examination or an interim examination, the examiner in question can set specific conditions per unit.

### **Article 15 Research practical**

The exam candidate is not permitted to enrol in more than one research practical (Onderzoekspracticum) per academic year.

## Chapter 5 Student support and internal regulations

### Article 16# Student support

1. The dean ensures that the students enrolled in the program receive support with regard to being informed of possible learning tracks both within and outside of the program.
2. Student support comprises:
  - Group and one-to-one consulting sessions on possible learning tracks both within and outside of the program, partly with a view to career opportunities on completing the LL.M. program;
  - Group and one-to-one consulting sessions on study skills, how to organize your study and options for follow-up programs;
  - Offering referrals and help in relation to difficulties students experience during their course.

### Article 17# Additional student support for the *Mr.drs. programme*

1. In co-operation with the Erasmus School of Economics, ESL has developed the *Mr.drs.-program* in economics and legal studies. This program enables promising students to complete both an economics program and a legal studies program in six years.
2. Students of this program are entitled to a number of additional facilities, including receiving academic advice regarding the double program from the *Mr.drs.-program* coordinator. These facilities may be consulted via [http://www.esl.eur.nl/bachelor/opleidingen/mrdrs/extra\\_studiefaciliteiten/](http://www.esl.eur.nl/bachelor/opleidingen/mrdrs/extra_studiefaciliteiten/).
3. Students who, on the basis of a pre-university education diploma, enrol at the School of Law for both the Economics & Business Master's program and the LL.M. program are entitled to the additional facilities referred to in paragraph 2 if their cumulative mark for pre-university education totals at least 7,0.
4. *Mr.drs.* students who obtain less than 45 ECTS in an academic year during their studies in Economics and Business Economics and/or Laws/Fiscal Law, may be denied access to the *Mr.drs programme* additional facilities by the coordinator of the *Mr.drs programme*. In any case, when applying this standard, consideration will be given to personal circumstances as defined in article 57 (Personal circumstances) of the 2016 Bachelor of Laws Course and Examination Regulations.

### Article 18 Internal rules governing attendance of lectures and seminars

1. To allow lectures and seminars to proceed as smoothly as possible, ESL has established internal rules governing participation in the educational activities offered. These internal rules are published in the course guide and on ESL's website.
2. Students have to be present in the lecture hall or the seminar room prior to the start of activities. Students will not be permitted to enter after the educational activities have started. They will have to wait until a break to enter the lecture hall/seminar room.
3. It is not permitted to use mobile telephones in classrooms or lecture halls unless permission has been granted by the lecturer to use the mobile telephone for educational purposes.
4. Registration for participation in seminars can be done via ESL's website. Students may only take part in the seminars for which they are registered. Students who have registered for a seminar via ESL's website and have failed to report a valid reason for being absent two consecutive times or three times in total may be de-registered by the

administrative office of the capacity group involved or by the lecturer.

## **Chapter 6 Interim examinations**

### **Article 19# Requirements placed on interim examination content**

1. Interim examination questions and assignments may not exceed the scope of the interim examination content announced in accordance with article 3 of the Regulations of the Examination Board ESL 2014.
2. The questions and assignments referred to in the previous paragraph should address more than half of the interim examination content. If necessary, an indication will be made of how detailed the exam candidates' responses have to be.
3. If an interim examination comprises a combination of open and multiple choice questions, the multiple choice section may account for no more than 60% of the mark unless otherwise decided by the Dean.
4. Questions and assignments based on interim examination content offered solely via lectures may account for no more than 25% of the interim examination.
5. The exam papers list the number of points to be earned per question or sub-question and the number of points required to earn a satisfactory mark.
6. The duration of the interim examination is designed to give the exam candidate a reasonable opportunity to respond to the questions and complete the assignments.
7. The interim examination is in Dutch and should be answered in Dutch, unless, pursuant to article 3, paragraph 3 of this regulation, the Dean authorizes the examiner to set the interim examination in a different language or to have the interim examination answered in a different language. Moreover, the examiner and the exam candidate agree that the interim examination can be set and/or answered in a language other than Dutch. This paragraph does not apply to the International and European Law program.
8. Before the end of the block, the examiner will issue sample examination questions with possible answers.

### **Article 20 Type of interim examinations**

1. The interim examination of each unit of the Bachelor's or LL.M. cumulative assessment or a combination of mid-term examination may be administered in:
  - writing, for example open questions, multiple choice questions or an assignment;
  - verbally;
  - a combination of both.
2. If a combination of examination types is used, the examiner may decide that each element of the examination has to be completed satisfactorily.
3. If a paper is part of the test, the result thereof will be repealed if the subject is not satisfactorily completed in the academic year in question.

### **Article 21 Studying with a disability**

1. Students with a handicap, chronic disease or disability will be given the opportunity to sit an interim examination that has been modified where possible to suit the disability, in accordance with article 4 of the Rules of the examination board 2016.
2. To this end, students must submit a request to the Examination Board ESL.

### **Article 22# Extra-credit assignment regulation**

1. As a means of preparing for interim examinations, the examiner may offer exam

- candidates the opportunity to complete extra-credit assignments, both individually and in groups. The examiner may establish additional requirements with regard to attending, actively participating in and preparing meetings held as part of the extra-credit assignment/assignments.
2. The credit granted to exam candidates for extra-credit assignments receiving a satisfactory assessment from the examiner include:
    - a. a factor of one (1) or two (2) points multiplied by the mark awarded for the extra-credit assignment/assignments and divided by ten (10) will be added to the mark received for the interim examination
    - b. exemption from a number of interim examination questions; these questions are deemed correctly answered
    - c. exemption from part of the interim examination content, possibly in combination with an exemption from a number of interim examination questions
    - d. several additional interim examination questions assessed according to the same standards
    - e. use of a weighting coefficient, announced in advance by the lecturer, with the mark earned to determine the final mark (unless this is lower than the mark received for the interim examination)
  3. Any credits earned are valid throughout the academic year in which they were earned, unless the Examination Board ESL determines a longer term of validity.
  4. In so far as the nature of the extra-credit assignment does not dictate otherwise, Articles 15 and 16 apply by analogy.

### **Article 23      Conditions for participation in resit examinations**

Pursuant to the conditions in appendix 1, 2 or 3 of the ESL 2016 Examining Board Regulations, an examination resit is not permitted if a satisfactory result has already been obtained for an examination. Notwithstanding the preceding condition, if a resit for an examination takes place, the best result obtained will be considered valid.

### **Article 24#      Resits**

1. For each unit of the LL.M. cumulative assessment, at least two opportunities to sit the relevant interim examination will be offered each year. The second opportunity, pursuant to paragraph 3 of this article, constitutes the general resit.
2. An interim examination may consist of two or more mid-term exams.
3. During the general resit, students may sit a maximum of three interim examinations.
4. Resits for units that consist wholly or partially of skills training can exclusively be sat by candidates who attended regular classes for the unit in the study year in question and concluded it with a fail.
5. There will be no opportunity to resit the examinations for the unit Onderzoekspracticum during the general resit period.

### **Article 25      Registering for interim examinations and cumulative assessments**

1. Only students who register for written interim examinations on time may take part in said examinations.
2. Registration for all written interim examinations is possible during the registration period via Osiris Student. Information about the registration period will be provided by the faculty via the study guide, among others. Students who cannot register via Osiris Student should contact the Erasmus Student Service Centre (ESSC) in the E-building.

3. After the expiry of the regular registration period, it will still be possible to register with the ESSC up to the penultimate week day prior to the interim examination. The fee for late registration is € 20.00 per interim examination. Preferably, students should show proof of payment when they report to take their interim examinations, so that they can show this to the invigilator, if their names do not appear on the list of participants due to late registration.
4. If a student nevertheless takes part while being in violation of any of the foregoing clauses of this article, the result will be invalid.

## **Chapter 7 Interim examination results**

### **Article 26# Interim examination assessment**

1. If an interim examination is administered and assessed by more than one examiner, the examiners will jointly ensure that the assessment is conducted using the same standards.
2. The examiner will ensure that a response key is made available as quickly as possible after the conclusion of an interim examination comprised partially or exclusively of multiple-choice questions.
3. The Examining Board drafts regulations concerning the manner in which examination results are registered.

### **Article 27# Follow-up meeting**

1. After assessment of a thesis, assignment or written interim examination, a follow-up meeting will be scheduled at a time and location to be determined by the examiner. The follow-up meeting may take place in a manner chosen by the examiner (oral, digital, or written), provided that a substantive explanation is given regarding the content of the examination and the assessment criteria used. The location and time of the follow-up meeting will be announced no later than ten working days before the follow-up meeting is scheduled to take place. In the event of a written interim examination, the location and time of the follow-up meeting will be announced on the exam papers, if possible.
2. A follow-up meeting is held within ten working days of the results of the examination in question being announced and may either be held one-to-one or in a group. When a collective follow-up meeting takes place, the student is no longer entitled to an individual follow-up meeting. The first sentence does not apply to the follow-up meeting for resits in the general resit period in June/July. The follow-up meeting for these resits will be held within the allotted time but no later than five working days before the start of the new academic year.
3. During the follow-up meeting, the mark assigned is explained. The meeting should allow sufficient time to discuss the answers to the interim examination questions and to exchange ideas with the examiner about possible interim examination answers.
4. Substantiated requests for completed examinations to be reassessed may only be submitted in writing on an individual basis. A reassessment request may not be submitted prior to the follow-up meeting and must be submitted to the examiner no later than ten working days after the follow-up meeting has taken place. Following this term, no assessment requests will be accepted. Once the term for submitting a reassessment request has expired, the sole remaining option for objecting to the manner in which the final result has been realised is to lodge an appeal with the Examination Appeals Board (within six weeks of registering the mark in Osiris).
5. Immediately after the administration of an oral interim examination, a follow-up meeting will be held between the examiner/examiners and the exam candidate. The provisions of the previous paragraphs of this article also apply to oral interim examinations in so far as applicable.

### **Article 28# Inspection**

1. Within a period of two months, beginning on the day after the interim examination results have been announced or, if this day coincides with an academic holiday or a period during which lectures are not held, the first day after the holiday/teaching break, the examinee may request to inspect his/her marked work. During the period indicated

in the previous sentence, the examinee may review the interim examination questions and the assessment criteria applied.

2. Inspection will take place at a location and time determined by the Examination Board ESL or the examiner. The examinee can get a copy of his/her marked work, on previous payment of Euro 1 administration costs. To cover an increase in administrative costs, the dean is allowed to raise this amount. The student can obtain the photocopy no later than the third working day following the request at the relevant secretariat.
3. The exercises, elaborations and the assessed work of the written tests (whether in paper or digital form) will be saved for two years after the assessment.

#### **Article 29#      Announcement and registration of interim examination results**

1. The examinee is informed of the results of an oral interim examination on the day on which the interim examination in question is administered.
2. Barring any unforeseen circumstances, the examinee will be informed – either verbally or in writing – of the mark assigned to a thesis or assignment within four weeks of the date on which the thesis or assignment was submitted to the examiner.
3. The examinee will be informed of the results of a written interim examination as quickly as possible, but no later than the 15th working day after the date on which the interim examination in question is administered.
4. The results of an interim examination will be submitted to the Department for examination administration no later than four weeks after the date on which the interim examination was administered. This department sees to the registration of interim examination results.
5. Unless an evident administrative error has been made, the results of an exam candidate as recorded by the Department for Exam Administration ESL cannot be revised downward.
6. The results referred to in the previous paragraphs are announced online via the Osiris website.
7. Examinees may at any time request from the Department for Exam Administration ESL a certificate listing the results of one or more interim examinations.

#### **Article 30#      Term of validity of successfully completed interim examinations**

1. The LL.M. program cumulative assessment units passed with a satisfactory result before 1 September 2010 are valid for a period of 5 years.
2. The LL.M. program cumulative assessment units passed with a satisfactory result after 1 September 2010 and before 1 September 2011 are valid for a period of 3 years.
3. The LL.M. program cumulative assessment units passed with a satisfactory result after 1 September 2011 are valid for a period of 2 years for full time students.
4. The LL.M. program cumulative assessment units passed with a satisfactory result after 1 September 2011 are valid for a period of 3 years for part time students and mr.drs.-students.
5. The term of validity, as mentioned in paragraph 1, also applies to granted exemptions and for successfully completed courses elsewhere and will be counted from the initial date of successful completion of the course.
6. At the exam candidate's request, the Examination Board ESL may extend the term of validity of a unit passed with a satisfactory result.

## Chapter 8 Exemptions

### Article 31# Exemptions

1. At the request of an interested party, the Examination Board ESL may grant an exemption from sitting an interim examination of a unit, if the cumulative assessment/part of the cumulative assessment of one of the faculties of Erasmus University Rotterdam, another university or school of higher professional education justifies the requested exemption.
2. The request for an exemption for each unit must be accompanied by:
  - certified copies of diplomas and lists of marks
  - all documents necessary to assess the requested exemption, e.g. bibliographies, course guide description and syllabi
  - a quantitative indication of previous study loads
  - a statement with regard to an exemption previously granted to the exam candidate for one or more interim examinations
  - a statement with regard to the academic phase and the year in which the interim examination was sat
3. An exemption will not be granted if the term of validity of a cumulative assessment unit has lapsed elsewhere.
4. In principle, no partial exemptions for interim examinations will be granted. The Examination Board ESL may depart from this provision in the event of exceptional circumstances.
5. If, during an academic year, a unit is governed by standard exemption regulations, these regulations will be published on ESL's website. Requests for a standard exemption have to be accompanied by a copy/certified copy of the diploma earned and additional evidence, such as a list of marks, indicating all the units of study passed and the date on which they were passed.

If the term of validity serving as the basis for granting an exemption has already lapsed or will lapse before the Master's cumulative assessment can be passed, the request will in principle be rejected.
6. If the exam candidate is requesting an exemption on the basis of results earned at an affiliated faculty in a period during which the exam candidate in question was excluded from interim examinations at his/her own faculty due to cheating, the exemption will not be granted.
7. Standard exemptions are valid for a period of two years and a period of three years for parttime student and *mr.drs.*-students, starting on 1 September of the academic year in which the LL.M. program was started. Non-standard exemptions are also valid for a period of two or three years, starting – in contrast to standard exemptions – on the date on which the diploma serving as the basis for the exemption granted was earned with a satisfactory result or the date on which the interim examination serving as the basis for the exemption granted was sat. In exceptional instances, these terms may be extended if the Examination Board ESL has determined that the subject matter of the diploma/interim examination is still sufficiently up to date.
8. Each year, after considering the recommendations of the Examination Board ESL, the dean establishes a list of standard exemptions. This list is published in the course guide and on the internet.

### **Article 32# Combination of LL.M. programmes or specialisations**

1. Exam candidates who want to combine the LL.M. program with one of ESL's LL.M. programs (except Criminology) receive, if they have already successfully completed the cumulative assessment of one of these LL.M. programs:
  - exemption from the open elective subject of the LL.M. program, and in so far as the open elective unit is part of the program.
2. Exam candidates who want to combine two or more of ESL's LL.M. programs receive:
  - exemption from the open elective course of the LL.M. program, in so far as the open elective unit is part of the program,
3. Students admitted to the *Mr.drs-programme* referred to in Article 16 receive:
  - exemption from the open elective subject, if they have finished an Economics & Business Master's programme and in so far as the open elective unit is part of the programme.
4. Students admitted to the Double Degree Programme Private Law and Aansprakelijkheid en verzekering pursuant to article 8, paragraph 11 of these regulations will be granted:
  - An exemption for the unit Nationaal en internationaal procederen for the master Aansprakelijkheid en verzekering;
  - An exemption for the unit Methoden van onderzoek for the master Aansprakelijkheid en verzekering.
5. The exemption requests must be made to the Examination Board ESL.

## **Chapter 9 Cumulative assessment results**

### **Article 33 Determining the results of the cumulative assessment**

1. After all elements of the final assessment as referred to in article 9 (LL.M. program Rechtsgeleerdheid specialisations) of these regulations have been administered, the results of the final assessment will be determined by or on behalf of the Examination Board ESL. The Department for examination administration verifies compliance with all final assessment requirements as referred to in the article 9 of these regulations.
2. Contrary to the provisions of the first paragraph, prior to determining the final assessment results, the Examination Board ESL itself may test the exam candidate's knowledge of one or more elements of the program, if and in so far as the results of the interim examinations provide reason for doing so.
3. The date of graduation will be the date that follows from the 'Procedural regulations for awarding degrees following final assessments' in Appendix 1.
4. The head of Student Administration determines more detailed regulations for registering for the final assessment. These more detailed regulations require the approval of the Examination Board ESL and will be duly publicised in good time.
5. The final assessment has an unlimited term of validity.

## **Chapter 10 Transitional provisions**

### **Article 34# Transitional arrangements**

1. The provisions of the ‘2014 Transitional Arrangements for the LL.M. program Rechtsgeleerdheid, specialisation Criminal Law’, appended to the OER, apply to exam candidates who began the LL.M. program Rechtsgeleerdheid, specialisation Criminal Law before 1 September 2014.
2. The provisions of the ‘2015 Transitional Arrangements for the Master of Laws Program and the Company Law and Financial Master’s Programs’, appended to the OER, apply to exam candidates who began the Master of Law program before 1 September 2015.

## **Chapter 11 Examination Board**

### **Article 35 Composition of the Examination Board Erasmus School of Law**

1. The dean appoints the members of the Examination Board ESL from among the program's teaching staff. The dean appoints one member as chairperson. The term of office of each member is three years. Retiring members are eligible for immediate reappointment.
2. Prior to appointing the members, the dean will consult the members of the Examination Board ESL.
3. The Examination Board ESL consists of at least six members, including the chairperson and at least one external member
4. The dean sees to it that the Bachelor/LL.M. program, the Bachelor/Master of Tax Laws program and the Bachelor/Master of Criminology Science program of ESL are sufficiently represented in the Examination Board ESL.
5. The dean safeguards the Examination Board ESL's independent and expert performance.
6. The Examination Board ESL secretary (non-member) is designated by the dean. He/she has an advisory vote during Examination Board ESL meetings.
7. The Examination Board ESL may invite non-members to attend meetings. These individuals have an advisory vote during Examination Board ESL meetings. The dean may also attend Examination Board ESL meetings. He/she, too, has an advisory vote.

### **Article 36 Tasks and Authority**

1. The Examination Board ESL establishes the guidelines and instructions for assessing and determining the results of interim examinations and exams.
2. The Examination Board ESL is responsible for safeguarding the quality of the interim examinations and exams, without prejudice to the examiners' tasks and authority. On request, the examiners will present the Examination Board ESL with information about the interim examinations and exams.
3. The Examination Board ESL appoints examiners to hold examinations and determine the results thereof.
4. The "Full ESL examination policy" document states how the Examination Board ESL safeguards the quality of its examinations and how it appoints examiners.
5. The Examination Board ESL draws up annual reports of its activities and provides them to the dean and the faculty council.
6. The Examination Board ESL is responsible for all other statutory tasks and authorities.

### **Article 37 Requests and decisions**

1. Without prejudice to the provisions of the OER with respect to the terms for submitting requests and the required accompanying documents, each request related to the OER has to be submitted in writing as quickly as possible and be substantiated as fully as possible.
2. All correspondence should be directed to:  
Examination Board Erasmus School of Law  
Attn. Secretary, Room M5-06  
PO Box 1738  
3000 DR Rotterdam  
The Netherlands

3. Requests to the Examination Board that do not require any enclosures may also be submitted electronically. These requests may be submitted via the digital form on the webpage of the Examination ESL.
4. If an exam candidate submits a request or complaint involving an examiner who is also a member of the Examination Board ESL, this examiner will not take part in handling the request.
5. Without prejudice to the provisions of this regulation regarding the terms within which the Examination Board ESL has to make a decision on certain requests, the Examination Board ESL will decide within 8 weeks of the date of receipt of the request. The Examination Board ESL reserves the right to extend this period by a maximum of 3 weeks. Every decision by the Examination Board ESL will be made in writing and substantiated.
6. The Examination Board ESL decides by a simple majority of votes.
7. The Examination Board ESL may authorize one or more members or the secretary of the board to carry out one or more of its duties, unless this is contrary to the rule on which this authority relies. This member or these members or the secretary will provide regular updates on this during meetings of the Examination Board ESL.

#### **Article 38 Appeals protocol**

1. All written decisions of the Examination Board ESL and of the examiners will include a standard statement indicating the possibility of lodging an appeal to the CBE and the term within which this should be done. The exam candidate whose rights with regard to the provisions of the OER are directly affected by a decision of or refusal to take a decision by the Examination Board ESL or an examiner may lodge an appeal with the CBE within six weeks of the announcement of the decision or refusal to take a decision.
2. Online appeals can be submitted via the EUR Legal Protection Facility ([http://www.eur.nl/essc/rechtspositie/informatie\\_voor\\_students/](http://www.eur.nl/essc/rechtspositie/informatie_voor_students/)).
3. The appeal may be lodged because a decision contradicts written or unwritten law.
4. For that purpose, the Examination Board ESL chairperson – requested by the CBE – has to initiate consultations with the parties involved within five days after receiving the request to determine whether the disagreement can be settled amicably. If the Examination Board ESL chairperson himself/herself is involved in the dispute, his/her responsibilities in trying to reach an amicable settlement are assumed by another member of the Examination Board ESL.
5. The Examination Board ESL chairperson ensures that consultations for an amicable settlement proceed smoothly. Within three weeks after receiving the invitation referred to in paragraph 3 of this article, the Examination Board ESL chairperson will inform the CBE of the outcome of the consultations. He/She will also submit a statement signed by the petitioner and the examiner. If the consultations do not lead to an amicable settlement, the chairperson will ensure that the examiner submits a statement of defence to the CBE within the term indicated in the second sentence of this paragraph.

## **Chapter 12 Final and implementation provisions**

### **Article 39 Hardship clause**

The Examination Board ESL is authorised to compensate for any serious instances of unfairness arising from the application of the OER.

### **Article 40 Amendments**

1. Amendments to Articles **1-5, 8-15, 18, 20-21, 23, 25, 33 and 35-45** will be adopted by separate decision by the dean.
2. Amendments to Articles **6-7, 16-17, 19, 22, 24, 26-32 and 34** will be adopted by the dean after receiving approval from the Faculty Council. These articles are indicated with a '#’.
3. Amendments to Articles in the Regulations from the Examination Board ESL will be adopted by the Examination Board ESL.
4. Amendments to Articles in the Regulations from the Examination Board ESL will be adopted by the Examination Board ESL. The program committee advises on amendments as referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article.
5. The dean or the Examination Board ESL will only adopt applicable amendments during the current academic year if the interests of the students are not unreasonably impinged.

### **Article 41 Experimentation article**

The Dean is entitled to implement pilot projects in order to investigate possibilities to improve education. It will thus be allowed to deviate from the articles as described in article 40 paragraph 1 and 2 of this regulation. Every pilot project will be evaluated and findings will be presented to the Faculty Council.

### **Article 42 Article 42 Deviation from the arrangements for unforeseen circumstances**

The dean may deviate from this regulation in situations involving unforeseen circumstances.

### **Article 43 Publication**

The dean sees to the publication of the OER and Examination Board ESL any amendments. The OER Examination Board ESL will in any event be published on the Erasmus School of Law’s website and in the brochure available at ESL’s Educational and Student Affairs Department. Amendments to the OER and to the regulations and guidelines established by Examination Board ESL will be published and announced as quickly as possible via ESL’s website.

### **Article 44 Entry into force**

This regulation takes effect on 1 September 2016.

### **Article 45 Official title**

This regulation can be quoted as the ‘2016 LL.M. program Rechtsgeleerdheid OER’.

*Adopted on 22 August 2016 by the  
dean of Erasmus School of Law  
of Erasmus University Rotterdam*

## **Appendix 1 to the 2016 LL.M. program Rechtsgeleerdheid OER**

### **Procedural regulations for awarding degrees following final assessments**

#### **Article 1 Scope**

These regulations apply to the final assessment of the Bachelor's or LL.M. program, listed in the CROHO Central Register of Higher Education Programs that does not comprise a test to be conducted by the Examination Board ESL or specially designated examiners.

#### **Article 2 Conditions for awarding degrees**

The conditions for awarding the exam candidate a degree are that the exam candidate:

- a. has achieved the program's required study results; and
- b. is duly registered during the program and on the date of the final assessment.

#### **Article 3 Application for the final assessment by the exam candidate**

1. The exam candidate applies for the final assessment to the program's Department for examination administration, submitting proof that they meet the conditions of Article 2.
2. The date on which the Department for examination administration receives the exam candidate's application will be the date of the final assessment.

#### **Article 4 Determination of final assessment by Department for examination administration**

1. Under a mandate from the Examination Board ESL, the Department for examination administration may determine that the final assessment has been administered, after ascertaining that the exam candidate meets the conditions of Article 2.
2. If the Department for examination administration concludes that the exam candidate meets condition a. but does not meet condition b., it has the following options:
  - (a) if the study result has not been registered under the program's examination syllabus, the Department for examination administration may still do so with the Examination Board ESL's consent;
  - (b) if the exam candidate is not duly registered, the Department for examination administration may request the exam candidate to still do so.
3. The date on which the Department for examination administration concludes that the exam candidate meets the conditions of Article 2 will be the date of the final assessment.

#### **Article 5 Awarding degrees and certificate**

1. If the Department for examination administration has applied for the final assessment, the Department for examination administration will inform the exam candidate in writing of the degree and certificate to be awarded. The exam candidate can respond to any factual inaccuracies within ten working days and request that the certificate be awarded at a later date yet to be scheduled. Once the response time has lapsed, the Board of Governors will award the degree.
2. If the exam candidate has applied for the final assessment, the Board of Governors will award the degree after it has been ascertained that the exam candidate meets the conditions of Article 2. The certificate may be awarded at a later date at the exam candidate's request.
3. The Department for examination administration registers the final assessment and informs the *Dienst Uitvoering Onderwijs* government agency.
4. The exam candidate can collect the certificate and diploma in person from their program's Department for examination administration desk or, if applicable, receive them at a special session of the Examination Board ESL. The general graduation ceremony for the Master of Laws programme is only open to exam candidates of the Dutch-language variants of the Master of Laws programme.

#### **Article 6 Mandate**

1. The Board of Governors will mandate the head of Student Administration to take decisions pursuant to these procedural regulations.
2. Where exam candidates of the Erasmus MC are concerned, the Board of Governors will mandate the head of Student Administration of the Erasmus MC to take decisions pursuant to these regulations.
3. The Board of Governors may give general and individual instructions in relation to fulfilling the mandate.

**Article 7 Effective date**

1. These regulations will take effect as of 1 September 2011, with the exception of Article 4.
2. The head of Student Administration will determine for each program when Article 4 will take effect.

## Appendix 2 to the 2015 LL.M. program Rechtsgeleerdheid OER

### LL.M. programme intake arrangement

<b>LL.M. program</b>			
Bachelor's program:	<b>Supplementary program required to earn Master's diploma?</b>	<b>Supplementary program completed prior to intake for LL.M. program?</b>	<b>Civil effect?</b>
ESL's Bachelor of Lawsprogram	No	n/a	Yes
ESL's Bachelor of Tax Lawprogram	Yes program [see 'Supplementary program']	Yes	Yes, provided that the civil effect course are part of the Bachelor's program
Bachelor's program of Laws / Tax Law from an affiliated Dutch faculty (completed)	No, unless the program comprises fewer than 154 ECTS credits of legal studies subjects	n/a (fewer than 154 ECTS credits of legal studies subjects successfully completed: Yes)	Yes, provided that the civil effect course are part of the Bachelor's program
Bachelor Tax Law from a Dutch sister faculty	Yes (see Addendum for tax specialists).	Yes	Yes, provided the admission to the legal professions courses are part of the bachelor
Bachelor Erasmus University College, International Law Track of the Major Social and Behavioural Sciences, obtained at EUR	No, for the Generalist and the IEPL variants (no access to other variants)	N/a	No
Erasmus University College bachelor, obtained at EUR	Depends of the number of legal studies courses, for the IEPL variant (no access to other variants)	No	No
University College bachelor from a Dutch sister faculty	Depends of the number of legal studies courses, for the IEPL variant (no access to other variants)	No	No

Bachelor European Studies, Political Sciences or International Relations	Depends of the number of legal studies courses, for the IEPL variant (no access to other variants)	No	No
Bachelor's legal studies program from a foreign university	Depends on the Bachelor's program	No	No
Bachelor's program of an Indonesian university <i>plus</i> the 'University of Indonesia Bridging Program'	No	n/a	No
Higher professional education Bachelor's program – <i>SJD, MER</i> ) <i>plus</i> the transition course ( <i>schakelprogramma</i> )	No	n/a	No
Higher professional education Bachelor's Program (HBO-recht) <i>plus</i> the transition course ( <i>schakelprogramma</i> ) or premaster Rechtsgeleerdheid	No	n/a	Yes
A program/ <i>doctoraal</i> program in Surinamese Law <i>plus</i> the transition course ( <i>schakelprogramma</i> )	No	n/a	No
All other university Bachelor's or <i>doctoraal</i> programs	Not admitted to the LL.M. program.		
All other higher professional education (HBO) programs	Not admitted to the LL.M. program.		

**Supplementary program for Tax Law students**

Required supplement for students with a Bachelor's diploma in Tax Law for admission to the LL.M. program

Units
Formeel strafrecht
Materieel strafrecht
Burgerlijk procesrecht
Staatsrecht
Handelsrecht

## **Appendix 3 to the 2016 LL.M. program Rechtsgeleerdheid OER**

### **2014 Transitional Arrangements for the LL.M. program Rechtsgeleerdheid, specialisation Criminal Law**

#### **Transitional Arrangement for the LL.M. program in Criminal Law in relation to the unit Kernthema's materieel strafrecht (RM24) being dropped.**

As of September 1, 2014, the unit Kernthema's materieel strafrecht will no longer be offered. The following transitional arrangement applies.

*Students who joined the LL.M. program, specialization Criminal Law before September 1, 2014*

- Students who joined the LL.M. program Rechtsgeleerdheid, specialization Criminal Law before September 1, 2014 and who have not yet passed the unit Kernthema's materieel strafrecht can sit the last interim examination for Kernthema's materieel strafrecht in October 2014. A seminar will be given prior to this examination.
- Students who have not passed Kernthema's materieel strafrecht by October 2014 must take two additional electives. These additional electives must be selected from the "Foundations", "Internationalization", "Confrontation" and "Thematic" categories of the Mater's program, specialization Criminal Law.
- The new unit Research Practical Criminal Law is not open to students that joined the LL.M. program, specialization Criminal Law before September 1, 2014.

*Students who join the LL.M. program, specialization Criminal Law as of September 1, 2014*

Students who join the LL.M. program, specialization Criminal Law as of September 1, 2014 take the mandatory unit Onderzoekspracticum strafrecht (15 ects).

## **Appendix 4 to the 2016 LL.M. program Rechtsgeleerdheid OER**

### **2015 Transitional Arrangements for the LL.M. program**

NB: no transitional arrangement has been implemented for the Generalist variant. Students taking this variant should contact the coordinator of the Generalist variant if necessary.

### **2015 Transitional Arrangements for the Private Law variant**

#### **1. Basic principles of the transition arrangement**

- Credits obtained in the old curriculum are not lost in the transfer to the new curriculum.
- The period of validity of passed examinations remains in effect. 1
- Students retain the number of credits for courses that they had at the time of sitting the examination.
- If a the scope and/or content of a course changes effective the 2015–2016 academic year, only the material of the new course will be taught and examined effective this academic year.
- Any surplus or deficit of credits that has arisen as a result of a change in the scope of one or more courses will be set off in accordance with the method set out in this transitional arrangement.
- These regulations shall apply from 1 January 2015. In the event of a conflict with the older transitional arrangements, these new transitional arrangement will apply.

#### **2. Applicability of the Regulations**

These regulations apply to students who have successfully completed one or more courses, not being electives, of the master programme in Law, Private Law variant, before 1 September 2015.

#### **3. Groups**

Students who come under this transitional arrangement are divided into three groups.

##### **Group I**

Students who have not successfully completed Capita civil procedural law and international private law before 1 September 2015.

##### **Group II**

Students who have successfully completed Capita civil procedural law or international private law before 1 September 2015.

##### **Group III**

Students who have successfully completed Capita civil procedural law and international private law before 1 September 2015.

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1 The examination validity period is set out in the Teaching and Examination Regulations of the master's programme in Law.

#### **4. Transitional Arrangements for Private Law**

##### **Group I**

In order to successfully complete the private law variant of the master programme in Law, the student must have obtained at least 60 ECTS and have in any event successfully completed the following courses:

- Research practical in Civil Law (15 ECTS)
- Perspectives on Private Law (10 ECTS) or Private Law in Operation (10 ECTS)
- National and International Litigation (10 ECTS)
- Two courses from the list below (10 ECTS)
  - Family Law/Property Law
  - Caput Private Law
  - History of Private Law or History of European Private Law
  - International Private Law for Private Lawyers
  - Contract, Tort and Property in Europe
  - Research Methods
- Elective (5 ECTS)
- Thesis (10 ECTS)

##### **Group II**

- In order to successfully complete the private law variant of the master programme in Law, the student must have obtained at least 60 ECTS and have in any event successfully completed the following courses:
- Research practical in Civil Law (15 ECTS)
- Perspectives on Private Law (10 ECTS) or Private Law in Operation (10 ECTS)
- Capita Civil Procedural Law or International Private Law (5 ECTS)
- Three courses from the list below (15 ECTS)
  - Family Law/Property Law
  - Caput Private Law
  - History of Private Law or History of European Private Law
  - Contract, Tort and Property in Europe
  - Research Methods
- Elective (5 ECTS)
- Thesis (10 ECTS)

##### **Group III**

In order to successfully complete the private law variant of the master programme in Law, the student must have obtained at least 60 ECTS and have in any event successfully completed the following courses:

- Research practical in Civil Law (15 ECTS)
- Perspectives on Private Law (10 ECTS) or Private Law in Operation (10 ECTS)
- Capita Civil Procedural Law (5 ECTS)
- International Private Law (5 ECTS)
- Two courses from the list below (10 ECTS)
  - Family Law/Property Law
  - Caput Private Law
  - History of Private Law or History of European Private Law
  - Contract, Tort and Property in Europe
  - Research Methods

- Elective (5 ECTS)
- Thesis (10 ECTS)

**5. Hardship clause**

The ESL Examining Board is authorised to act in the event of extreme unfairness of overriding nature caused by the application of the transitional arrangement.

## **2015 Transitional Arrangements for the Constitutional and Administrative Law variant**

### **1. Basic principles of the transition arrangement**

- Credits obtained in the old curriculum are not lost in the transfer to the new curriculum.
- The period of validity of passed examinations remains in effect.
- Students retain the number of credits for courses that they had at the time of sitting the examination.
- If a the scope and/or content of a course changes effective the 2015–2016 academic year, only the material of the new course will be taught and examined effective this academic year.
- Any surplus or deficit of credits that has arisen as a result of a change in the scope of one or more courses will be set off in accordance with the method set out in this transitional arrangement.
- These regulations shall apply from 1 January 2015. In the event of a conflict with the older transitional arrangements, these new transitional arrangement will apply.

### **2. Applicability of the Regulations**

These regulations apply to students who have successfully completed one or more courses, not being electives, of the master programme in Law, Constitutional and Administrative Law variant, before 1 September 2015.

### **3. Groups**

Students who come under this transitional arrangement are divided into two groups.

#### **Group I**

Students who have not successfully completed the Constitutional and Administrative Law research project before 1 September 2015.

#### **Group II**

Students who have successfully completed the Constitutional and Administrative Law research project before 1 September 2015.

### **4. Constitutional and Administrative Law transitional arrangement**

#### **Group I**

In order to successfully complete the Administrative Law variant of the master programme in Law, the student must have obtained at least 60 ECTS and have in any event successfully completed the following courses:

- Constitutional and Administrative Law research practical (15 ECTS)
- Human Rights and Fundamental Rights (5 ECTS)
- Government Organisational Law (5 ECTS)
- Legal Protection Against the Government (5 ECTS)
- Three of the following courses (15 ECTS)
  - History of Constitutional Law
  - Comparative Constitutional Law
  - Law in action: Legislation
  - Environmental Law: Spatial and Environmental Administration Law
  - Education Law
  - Advanced Constitutional Law
  - VAR moot court
  - Reflecting on Administrative Law
  - European Administrative Law

- Financial Markets and Supervision
- Minorities and Fundamental Rights
- Enforcement of Administrative and Criminal Law
- National Students' Parliament
- Elective (5 ECTS)
- Thesis (10 ECTS)

## **Group II**

In order to successfully complete the Administrative Law variant of the master programme in Law, the student must have obtained at least 60 ECTS and have in any event successfully completed the following courses:

- Constitutional and Administrative Law research project (10 ECTS)
- Human Rights and Fundamental Rights (5 ECTS)
- Government Organisational Law (5 ECTS)
- Legal Protection Against the Government (5 ECTS)
- Four of the following courses (20 ECTS)
  - Comparative Constitutional Law
  - History of Constitutional Law
  - Law in action: Legislation
  - Environmental Law: Spatial and Environmental Administration Law
  - Education Law
  - Advanced Constitutional Law
  - VAR moot court
  - Reflecting on Administrative Law
  - European Administrative Law
  - Financial Markets and Supervision
  - Minorities and Fundamental Rights
  - Enforcement of Administrative and Criminal Law
  - National Students' Parliament
- Elective (5 ECTS)
- Thesis (10 ECTS)

## **5. Hardship clause**

The ESL Examining Board is authorised to act in the event of extreme unfairness of overriding nature caused by the application of the transitional arrangement.

## **2015 Transitional Arrangements for the Criminal Law variant**

### **1. Basic principles of the transition arrangement**

- Credits obtained in the old curriculum are not lost in the transfer to the new curriculum.
- The period of validity of passed examinations remains in effect.
- Students retain the number of credits for courses that they had at the time of sitting the examination.
- If a the scope and/or content of a course changes effective the 2015–2016 academic year, only the material of the new course will be taught and examined effective this academic year.
- Any surplus or deficit of credits that has arisen as a result of a change in the scope of one or more courses will be set off in accordance with the method set out in this transitional arrangement.
- These regulations shall apply from 1 January 2015. In the event of a conflict with the older transitional arrangements, these new transitional arrangement will apply.

### **2. Applicability of the Regulations**

These regulations apply to students who have successfully completed one or more courses, not being electives, of the master programme in Law, Criminal Law variant, before 1 September 2015.

### **3. Transitional arrangement for Criminal Law**

In order to successfully complete the Criminal Law variant of the master programme in Law, the student must have obtained at least 60 ECTS and have in any event successfully completed the following courses:

- *A component of Formal Criminal Law:*  
Core themes in Formal Criminal Law (5 ECTS) or research practical for advanced Formal Criminal Law (15 ECTS) (not in combination with the research practical for Criminal Law 2014/2015) or Enforcement of Criminal Law (5 ECTS)
- *A component of Material Criminal Law:*  
Core themes in Material Criminal Law (10 ECTS) or research practical for Criminal Law 2014/2015 (15 ECTS) (not in combination with the research practical for advanced Formal Criminal Law) or Advanced Material Criminal Law (5 ECTS)
- *A component of Internationalisation:*  
International and European Criminal Law (5 ECTS) or International Criminal Law and Procedure (5 ECTS) or Comparative Criminal Law (5 ECTS)
- *A component of theory or history of Criminal Law*  
Theory and History of Contemporary Criminal Law (5 ECTS) of History of Criminal Law (5 ECTS) of Theories of Criminal Law (5 ECTS)
- *A component of Sanctions Law:*  
Sanctions Law (10 ECTS) or Detention Law (5 ECTS)
- *A confrontation course*  
Forensic psychiatry (5 ECTS) or Safety in the State under the Rule of Law (5 ECTS)
- Elective (5 ECTS)
- Thesis (10 ECTS)
- Sufficient courses from the list below in order to have obtained a total of at least 60 ECTS in combination with the components listed under 1 through 8

- Juvenile Criminal Law in Theory and Practice (5 ECTS) or Juvenile Criminal Law and Youth Protection Law (5 ECTS)
- Enforcement of Administrative and Criminal Law (5 ECTS)
- International and European Criminal Law (5 ECTS)
- International Criminal Law and Procedure (5 ECTS)
- Comparative Criminal Law (5 ECTS)
- Forensic psychiatry (5 ECTS)
- Safety in the State under the Rule of Law (5 ECTS)

Part-time students who have successfully completed the component Core Themes in Material and Formal Criminal Law (10 ECTS) in the 2013/2014 academic year meet the requirements set under 1 (a component of Formal Criminal Law) and 2 (a component of Material Criminal Law).

#### **4. Hardship clause**

The ESL Examining Board is authorised to act in the event of extreme unfairness of overriding nature caused by the application of the transitional arrangement.

## 2015 Transitional Arrangements for the International and European Public Law variant

### International and European Public Law Master Transitional Rules in relation to re-sit exams

Given the transition to a new Master, new rules will be applicable in relation to failed exams for the current academic year.

In the academic year 2014-15:

1. Students are exceptionally granted the right to take *more than 3 re-sits* before the summer (before mid July 2015).

In the academic year 2015-16:

2. If students have still failed (or failed to take) the re-sit exams, they can do the following:
  - a. If they failed an elective and the elective continues to exist, they can attend the course again. N.B. Most electives will continue to exist.
  - b. If the elective does not exist anymore, students will have to choose another elective.
  - c. If students may have to re-take courses of former block 1 & 2, they can take a corresponding course as outlined in the following Table:

Conversion Table:

Old Master (Block 1 & 2)	New Master
RM64 Law of International Institutions RM67 Advanced EU Law I: Internal Market Law	RB52 Globalization and Multidimensional legal order
RM61 Advanced EU Law II: Institutional and Constitutional Law RL42 Advanced EU Law III: External Relations	RB53 Foundations of European Economic Integration
RM59 Advanced Public International Law I RM62 Advanced Public International Law II	RB54 Advanced International Law and Global Governance

N.B. If you have failed only one of the two courses of the Old Master, at the beginning of the new course, you can agree with the course coordinator to be exempted for a part of the exam.