



**university of  
 groningen**

**Faculty of Law**

**Teaching and Examination Regulations (TER)**

**Dutch-taught Law Master's degree programmes**

**for the academic year 2024/2025**



**university of  
 groningen**

Teaching and Examination Regulation for Dutch-taught  
 Law Master's degree programmes the academic year  
 2024/2025

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**The Teaching and Examination Regulations set out the specific rights and obligations that apply to each degree programme taught at the University of Groningen, for both the students and the degree programme.**

**The University-wide section of the Student Charter sets out the rights and obligations that apply to all students.**

## Section 1 General provisions

### Article 1.1 – Applicability

1. These Regulations for the academic year 2024/2025 apply to the degree programmes, examinations and final assessment of the following Master's degrees and their tracks as mentioned in Article 3.1, hereinafter referred to as: the degree programmes, and to all students enrolled in these programmes and in tracks within these degree programmes.
2. The degree programmes are organised by the Faculty of Law of the University of Groningen, henceforth referred to as 'the Faculty'.
3. These Regulations are also applicable to students of other faculties or universities insofar as they participate in parts of one of these master's degree programmes.
4. Course units that students of the degree programme as referred to in Article 3 follow in other degree programmes or at other faculties or institutes of higher education are subject to the Teaching and Examination Regulations of that programme, faculty or institute.
5. These Regulations also apply to the admission of students to the Pre-Master's programmes referred to in Article 2.3 with a view to following the degree programme. In all other respects, the relevant Bachelor's Teaching and Examination Regulation applies to students enrolled for a Pre-Master's programme.

### Article 1.2 – Definitions

The following definitions apply to these Regulations:

- a. Academic integrity: information about academic integrity and the related procedures can be found on the University of Groningen website: <https://www.rug.nl/about-ug/organization/rules-and-regulations/general/gedragscodes-nederlandse-universiteiten/wetenschappelijke-integriteit>
- b. Academic year: the period of time that starts on 1 September and ends on 31 August of the following year
- c. Admissions Board: the board that has decision-making powers in matters concerning admission to the degree programme on behalf of the Faculty Board
- d. Board of Examiners: an independent body with the duties and powers as set out in Articles 7.11, 7.12, 7.12b and 7.12c of the Act, including assessing whether the requirements of the final assessment have been met
- e. Course unit: a course unit of the degree programme within the meaning of Article 7.3 of the Act, included in Ocasys
- f. Degree programme: the Master's degree programme referred to in Article 1.1 of these Regulations, comprising a coherent set of course units
- g. ECTS credit point: credit points in Article 7.4 of the Act, which specify the scope of the degree programme's course unit, whereby 1 ECTS is equivalent to a student workload of 28 hours
- h. Examiner: a person appointed by the Board of Examiners to set examinations and determine their results



- i. Extraordinary circumstances: circumstances as defined in Article 7.51 of the Act, which have to be taken into consideration in the decision as defined in Article 4.9. The implementation of Article 7.51 of the Act is set out in the Regulations governing the University of Groningen Graduation Fund. In any case, these regulations define extraordinary circumstances as: disability or chronic illness, illness, pregnancy and delivery, extraordinary family circumstances, an insufficiently feasible degree programme, students with elite sport status (as issued by the elite sport coordinator), students with the status of ‘top student entrepreneur’ (as issued by the UGCE) and membership of a consultative participation body.
- j. Final assessment: the final assessment for the Master’s degree which is considered to be passed if all the requirements of the entire Master’s degree programme have been satisfied
- k. Ocasys: the University of Groningen’s online course catalogue of the academic year 2024/2025. Ocasys is part of these Teaching and Examination Regulations insofar as these Teaching and Examination Regulations do not provide
- l. Practical: a practical exercise, as referred to in Article 7.13 of the Act, in one of the following forms:
  - a thesis
  - a written assignment or paper
  - a research assignment
  - participation in fieldwork or an excursion
  - completion of an internship
  - participation in another educational activity designed to attain certain skills
- m. Pre-Master’s programme: a programme intended to remedy deficiencies for admission to the degree programme
- n. Programme Committee: the consultative and advisory body that fulfils the duties referred to in Article 9.18 of the Act
- o. Semester: part of the academic year, either starting on 1 September and ending on a date to be determined by the Board of the University, or starting on a date to be determined by the Board of the University and ending on 31 August
- p. Student: a person registered at the University for the purpose of following course units and/or taking examinations leading to the conferral of a university degree;
- q. Test or examination: a test of the knowledge, understanding and skills of students, including an assessment of the results
- r. The Act: the Higher Education and Research Act (WHW: *Wet op het Hoger Onderwijs en Wetenschappelijk Onderzoek*);
- s. Track: a graduation specialisation as approved by the Board of the University.

All other definitions will have the meaning that the Act ascribes to them.

## Section 2 Qualifications and admission

### Article 2.1 – Qualifications and admission

1. The following applies to holders of a research university Bachelor's degree in Law (University of Groningen):  
Holders of a research university Bachelor's degree gained at the Faculty of Law of the University of Groningen for which a related Master's degree programme is stipulated in the Bachelor's TER are considered to have the knowledge and skills referred to in Article 3.1 of the TER Bachelor's degree programme 'Rechtsgeleerdheid' and will be admitted to the related Master's degree programme on that basis.
  - a. Holders of the Bachelor's degree in Rechtsgeleerdheid [Law] in the tracks Dutch Law, International and European Law and IT Law will be directly admitted to the Master's degree programme in Dutch Law.
  - b. Holders of the Bachelor's degree in Rechtsgeleerdheid [Law] in the track Notarial Law will be directly admitted to the Master's degree programme in Notarial Law.
  - c. Holders of the Bachelor's degree Rechtsgeleerdheid [Law] in the track Tax Law will be directly admitted to the Master's degree programme in Tax Law.
  - d. Holders of the Bachelor's degree Rechtsgeleerdheid [Law] in the track Legal Public Administration will be directly admitted to the Master's degree programme in Law and Public Administration.
  - e. Holders of the Bachelor's degree Rechtsgeleerdheid [Law] in the track IT-Law will be directly admitted to the Master's degree programme in IT-Law.
2. The following applies to holders of a research university Bachelor's in Law gained at the University of Groningen who cannot be directly admitted on the basis of Article 2.1.1, and holders of a research university Bachelor's in Law from a different university or a Bachelor's in a subject other than law:
  - a. Holders of a Bachelor's in Law degree in Law from a Dutch research university may be admitted to one of the Master's degree programmes referred to in Articles 3.7, 3.8, 3.10 and 3.11 on condition that they successfully complete a Pre-Master's programme to be determined by the Faculty Board. In assessing admissibility to the masters as mentioned in Articles 3.8 and 3.13, the Admissions Board also considers whether the requirements of the Covenant on 'Civiel Effect' have been met at the bachelor's level.
  - b. Holders of a non-Law Bachelor's degree from a Dutch research university can, on the condition that they successfully pass a Pre-Master's programme to be determined by the Faculty Board, be admitted to one of the Master's degree programmes referred to in Article 3.11.
3. Holders of a research university Bachelor's and Master's degree in Notarial Law from the University of Groningen may be admitted to the Master's degree programme in Tax Law

referred to in Article 3.10 on condition that they successfully complete a Pre-Master's programme to be determined by the Faculty Board.

4. Holders of a research university Bachelor's degree in Economics of Taxation from the Faculty of Economics and Business of the University of Groningen may be admitted to the Master's degree programme in Tax Law referred to in Article 3.10 on condition that they successfully complete a Pre-Master's programme to be determined by the Faculty Board.
5. Holders of an HBO Bachelor's degree:  
Holders of a Bachelor's or HBO degree from an accredited university of applied sciences in the Netherlands which does not grant direct admission to the Master's degree programmes listed in Article 2.1.6 may be admitted to one of the Master's degree programmes referred to in Article 3.11 on condition that they successfully complete a Pre-Master's programme to be determined by or on behalf of the Faculty Board.
6. Holders of a specific legal HBO Bachelor's degree:
  - a. Holders of an HBO degree in Rechten [Law] (general legal variant) may be admitted to the Master's degree programme as mentioned in Article 3.7 on the condition that they successfully complete the Pre-Master's programme (Pre-Master's Rechtsgeleerdheid [Law]). Admission is only possible if sufficient attention was paid to basic private law, administration law and criminal law plus legal skills in the HBO degree Rechten [Law].
  - b. Holders of an HBO degree in Fiscaal Recht en Economie [Tax Law and Economics] or Finance, Tax and Advice from the Hanze University of Applied Sciences Groningen or the HAN University of Applied Sciences that is no more than two years old may be admitted to the Master's degree programme in Tax Law on condition that they successfully complete a Pre-Master's programme to be determined by the Faculty Board (the Pre-Master's Rechtsgeleerdheid [Law], track Tax Law).
  - c. Holders of an HBO degree in or Fiscaal Recht en Economie [Tax Law and Economics] or Finance, Tax and Advice from Saxion University of Applied Sciences that is no more than two years old may be admitted to the Master's degree programme in Tax Law on condition that they successfully complete a Pre-Master's programme to be determined by the Faculty Board (the Pre-Master's Rechtsgeleerdheid [Law], track Tax Law).
  - d. Holders of a HBO degree in Finance, Tax and Advice from Stenden University of Applied Sciences that is no more than two years old may be admitted to the Master's degree programme in Tax Law on condition that they successfully complete a Pre-Master's programme to be determined by the Faculty Board (the Pre-Master's Rechtsgeleerdheid [Law], track Tax Law).
  - e. Holders of a degree in a legal or social science track, being 'SJD', HBO-rechten (Law), Public Administration and Integral Security (provided certain minors have been successfully completed) may be admitted to the Master's degree programme in Law and Public Administration on condition that they successfully complete a Pre-Master's programme to be determined by the Faculty Board (the Pre-Master's Rechtsgeleerdheid [Law], track Law and Public Administration).

7. Holders of an RB-Tax Consultancy degree from the ‘College van Belastingadviseurs’ may be admitted to the Master’s degree programme Tax Law on condition that they successfully complete a Pre-Master’s programme to be determined by the Faculty Board.
8. There are three starting date for the admission process per academic year, namely 1 September, 1 February and 1 March of each year.
9. A request for admission after 1 September may be submitted to the Admissions Board by email: [toelating-rechten@rug.nl](mailto:toelating-rechten@rug.nl). A decision regarding this application will be taken within six weeks.
10. The Admissions Board is responsible for assessing whether students without a Bachelor’s degree are admissible on the basis of sufficient knowledge, understanding and skills at the level of a Bachelor’s degree.

### **Article 2.2 – Language requirements**

1. Students who have been admitted to a degree programme may be required by the Admissions Board– before registration – to pass an English language test, to be administered by an agency stipulated by the Board.
2. The Dutch language proficiency requirement can in any event be met by passing the NT2 examination (C1 level).

### **Article 2.3 - Pre-Master’s programme**

1. The Faculty offers Pre-Master’s programmes to facilitate entry into a Faculty’s Master’s degree programme.
2. Students who enrol in one of the Pre-Master’s programmes are registered in the Bachelor’s degree programme as referred to in Article 1.1.1 of the TER Bachelor’s degree programme ‘Rechtsgeleerdheid’.
3. The content and the student workload of the Pre-Master’s programme are arranged for in the Articles 8.2, 8, 4, and 8.5. The Pre-Master’s programme has a student workload of 60 ECTS maximum.

### **Article 2.4 – Admission Regulation**

The Faculty Board determines the Admission Regulation in which all admission related issues are arranged for.

### **Article 2.5 – Global & Intercultural Engagement Distinction**

1. The Faculty offers the option for students to participate in the Global & Intercultural Engagement Distinction. This distinction does not form part of the regular curriculum.



2. Students admitted to one of the Faculty's degree programmes can participate in the Global & Intercultural Engagement Distinction if they timely enrol for the workshop Developing Intercultural Competence.
3. The distinction has a total student workload of 30 ECTS credit points. The GIED Rules and Regulations are applicable to the different components of the Global & Intercultural Engagement Distinction.
4. The results and marks do not count towards the awarding of an honours predicate for the degree programme.
5. The Diploma Supplement that accompanies the degree certificate will also list the results gained in the Global & Intercultural Engagement Distinction.

## **2.6 – Re-registration for a Master's degree programme**

If a student has already been admitted to the Master's degree programme in a previous year, then the intake dates will be in September and February.

## **Section 3 Content and structure of the degree programmes**

### **Article 3.1 – The Master's degree programmes**

The Faculty offers the following Master's degree programmes:

- a. the Master's degree programme Dutch Law [Nederlands Recht] (CROHO-code: 66451);
- b. the Master's degree programme Notarial Law [Notarieel Recht] (CROHO-code: 66828);
- c. the Master's degree programme [Fiscaal Recht] (CROHO-code: 66827);
- d. the Master's degree programme [Recht en Bestuur] (CROHO-code: 66461);
- e. the Master's degree programme [IT-Law] (CROHO-code: 60620).

### **Article 3.2 – Aim and learning outcomes of the degree programme**

#### **a. The Master's degree programme Dutch Law [Nederlands Recht]**

##### *Learning outcomes knowledge and insight*

The Master's degree programme in Dutch Law – and its separate tracks - has the following learning outcomes with regard to knowledge and insight:

- A1. Specialised knowledge of and thorough insight in Dutch law through a deepening of the knowledge acquired during the Bachelor's phase; Depending on the track this specifically concerns specialised knowledge of and thorough insight in Dutch private law, Dutch criminal law, Dutch constitutional and administrative law, Dutch company law or Dutch labour law;
- A2. A thorough insight in the coherence, development and boundaries of the law, through a deepening of the insight acquired during the Bachelor's phase;
- A3. A thorough insight in international and European influences on Dutch law, taking into account the additional requirements placed on a specific specialization.



*Learning outcomes application of knowledge and insight, formulating judgements and communication*

The learning outcomes of the Master's degree programme in Dutch Law – and its separate tracks - in the field of application of knowledge and insight, formulating judgements and communication of the graduate are:

- B1. The ability to independently collect relevant facts, legislation, jurisprudence and literature related to a complex problem of Dutch law, applying the relevant academic and professional standards of responsible research, and to critically analyse and apply them in order to give a legally sound judgement;
- B2. The ability to conduct independent and integer academic legal research in the field of Dutch law and to make a societally relevant contribution to the development of the law;
- B3. The ability to independently engage in academic discourse with colleagues regarding Dutch law;
- B4. The ability to make a complex argument concerning Dutch law understandable to a group of colleagues and the public orally and in writing.

*Learning outcomes learning skills*

The learning outcomes of the Master's degree programme in Dutch Law in the field of learning skills of the graduate are:

- C1. The ability to independently develop its own permanent legal professionalization in both professional and academic terms.

**b. The Master's degree programme Notarial Law [Notarieel Recht]**

*Learning outcomes knowledge and insight*

The Master's degree programme in Notarial Law has the following learning outcomes with regard to knowledge and insight:

- A1. Specialised knowledge of and insight in notarial law through a deepening and expansion of the knowledge acquired during the Bachelor's phase;
- A2. A thorough insight in the coherence of the law, in particular notarial law, through a deepening of the understanding acquired during the Bachelor's phase;
- A3. A thorough insight in the international and European influences on notarial law.

*Learning outcomes application of knowledge and insight, formulating judgements and communication*

The learning outcomes of the Master's degree programme in Notarial Law in the field of application of knowledge and insight, formulating judgements and communication of the graduate are:

- B1. The ability to independently collect relevant facts, legislation, jurisprudence and literature related to a complex problem of notarial law, applying the relevant academic and professional standards of responsible research, and to critically analyse and apply them in order to give a legally sound judgement;
- B2. The ability to conduct independent and integer academic legal research in the field of notarial law and to make a societally relevant contribution to the development of the law;
- B3. The ability to independently engage in academic discourse with colleagues regarding notarial law;
- B4. The ability to make a complex argument concerning notarial law understandable to a group of colleagues and the public orally and in writing.



### *Learning outcomes learning skills*

The learning outcomes of the Master's degree programme in Notarial Law in the field of learning skills of the graduate are:

- C1. The ability to independently develop its own permanent legal professionalization in both professional and academic terms.

### **c. The Master's degree programme Tax Law [Fiscaal Recht]**

#### *Learning outcomes knowledge and insight*

The Master's degree programme in Tax Law has the following learning outcomes with regard to knowledge and insight:

- A1. Specialised knowledge of and insight in tax law through a deepening and expansion of the knowledge acquired during the Bachelor's phase;
- A2. A thorough insight in the coherence of the law, in particular tax law, through a deepening of the insight acquired during the Bachelor's phase;
- A3. Specialised knowledge of and insight in the finance of companies;
- A4. Specialised knowledge of and insight in international and European tax law;
- A5. Knowledge of and insight in relevant social developments for tax purposes, including the application of information technology and of ethically developed standards.

#### *Learning outcomes application of knowledge and insight, formulating judgements and communication*

The learning outcomes of the Master's degree programme in Tax Law in the field of application of knowledge and insight, formulating judgements and communication of the graduate are:

- B1. The ability to independently collect relevant facts, legislation, jurisprudence and literature related to a complex problem of tax law, applying the relevant academic and professional standards of responsible research, and to critically analyse and apply them in order to give a legally sound judgement;
- B2. The ability to conduct independent and integer academic legal research in the field of tax law and to make a societally relevant contribution to the development of the law.
- B3. The ability to independently engage in academic discourse with colleagues regarding tax law.
- B4. The ability to make a complex argument concerning tax law understandable to a group of colleagues and the public orally and in writing.

### *Learning outcomes learning skills*

The learning outcomes of the Master's degree programme in Tax Law in the field of learning skills of the graduate are:

- C1. The ability to independently develop its own permanent legal professionalization in both professional and academic terms.

### **d. The Master's degree programme Law and Public Administration [Recht en Bestuur]**

#### *Learning outcomes knowledge and insight*

The Master's degree programme in Law and Public Administration has the following learning outcomes with regard to knowledge and understanding:

- A1. Specialised knowledge of and thorough insight in the applicable national law (in particular public law) and its methods through a deepening of the knowledge acquired during the Bachelor's phase; for the track Governance and Law in Digital Society: specialised knowledge of and insight in public law, more specifically constitutional



- and administrative law through a deepening of the knowledge acquired during the Bachelor's phase;
- A2. Thorough knowledge of and insight in public international law, both as separate legal fields and in relation to and as a component of national law;
  - A3. Active mastery of the concepts and theories of public administration and policy studies;
  - A4. For the track Governance and Law in Digital Society: substantive knowledge of the criminological concepts and theories;
  - A5. An analytical insight in the design and function of the public sector in the Netherlands; for the track Governance and Law in Digital Society: the public sector without the limitation to the Netherlands;
  - A6. In-depth knowledge and understanding of relevant key terms and concepts in political science and ethics;
  - A7. For the track Governance and Law in Digital Society: in-depth knowledge of theories of digitisation within public administration, more specifically with regard to digital safety.

*Learning outcomes application of knowledge and insight, formulating judgements and communication*

The learning outcomes of the Master's degree programme in Law and Public Administration in the field of application of knowledge and insight, formulating judgements and communication of the graduate are:

- B1. The ability to independently, responsibly and in an integer manner conduct public administration research in the field of the design and function of the public sector;
- B2. The ability to, as a professional, while applying the relevant academic and professional standards of responsible research, analyse questions with regard to the design and function of the public sector from an interrelated legal and socioscientific perspective, while taking into account a diverse society, and on the basis of this to make public administration-related diagnoses and recommendations; for the track Governance and Law in Digital Society more specifically the questions with regard to digitisation;
- B3. The ability to independently engage in academic discourse with colleagues, such as government lawyers and policy civil servants, regarding public law and public administration;
- B4. The ability to make a complex argument concerning legal public administration understandable to a group of colleagues and various groups of citizens and organisations orally and in writing.

*Learning outcomes learning skills*

The learning outcomes of the Master's degree programme in Law and Public Administration in the field of learning skills of the graduate are:

- C1. The ability to independently develop its own permanent legal and public administrative professionalisation in both professional and academic terms.

**e. The Master's degree programme IT-Law [IT-Recht]**

*Learning outcomes knowledge and insight*

The Master's degree programme in IT-Law has the following learning outcomes with regard to knowledge and insight:

- A1. Specialised knowledge of and insight in IT law through a deepening of the knowledge acquired during the Bachelor's phase;

- A2. A thorough insight in the coherence, development and boundaries of the law, in particular IT law, through a deepening of the understanding acquired during the Bachelor's phase;
- A3. A thorough insight in international and European influences on IT law;
- A4. Knowledge of the information society in conjunction with the development of IT law.

*Learning outcomes application of knowledge and insight, formulating judgements and communication*

The learning outcomes of the Master's degree programme in IT-Law in the field of application of knowledge and insight, formulating judgements and communication of the graduate are:

- B1. The ability to independently collect relevant facts, legislation, jurisprudence and literature related to a complex problem of IT law, applying the relevant academic and professional standards of responsible research, and to evaluate and apply them;
- B2. The ability to conduct independent academic legal research in the field of IT law and to make a societally relevant contribution to the development of the law.
- B3. The ability to independently engage in academic discourse with colleagues regarding IT law.
- B4. The ability to make a complex argument concerning IT law understandable to a group of colleagues and the public orally and in writing.

*Learning outcomes learning skills*

The learning outcomes of the Master's degree programme in IT-Law in the field of learning skills of the graduate are:

- C1. The ability to independently develop its own permanent legal professionalization in both professional and academic terms.

### **Article 3.3 – Conducting research**

1. Students who conduct research in the context of the programme do so in accordance with relevant legislation, the Dutch code of conduct for academic integrity, and the requirements of ethically sound research.
2. In general, the student holds the copyright on any theses or other independently written assignments that are intended to test their knowledge, understanding, and skills. If anyone else wishes to use the student's thesis or written work, the student must first give permission for them to do so. The University must be free to perform these procedures unconditionally if it is to archive theses and written assignments (whether or not these are under embargo) and to process them in accordance with the rules of the Dutch Inspectorate of Education and the Higher Education and Research Act. All students are obliged to give their unconditional consent to the aforementioned procedures.

### **Article 3.4 – Type of degree programme**

1. The degree programmes are full-time.
2. The programmes mentioned in Article 3.1a, b, c, d and 2 are also offered in part-time mode. The programmes mentioned in Article 3.1a, b, c, and d are also offered in a dual variant.



3. The programmes mentioned in Article 3.1a, b and c in dual variant are regulated by separate Teaching and Examination Regulations.

### **Article 3.5 – Language**

1. The degree programmes are taught in Dutch with the exception of the track Governance and Law in Digital Society. This track is taught in English.
2. In derogation from Article 3.5.1, one or more course units of the degree programmes can be taught in English.

### **Article 3.6 – Student workload**

1. The degree programmes mentioned in Article 3.1 have a student workload of 60 ECTS credit points.
2. The student workload is expressed in whole ECTS credit points.
3. The part-time variant has a student workload of 30 ECTS credit points a year.

### **Article 3.7 – Tracks within Dutch Law**

The degree programme Dutch Law has the following tracks:

1. the track Labour Law;
2. the track Company Law;
3. the track Private Law;
4. the track Constitutional and Administrative Law;
5. the track Criminal Law.

### **Article 3.8 – Content of the curriculum: tracks within Dutch Law**

1. The degree programme comprises the following compulsory theoretical course units with their study loads:

#### **Track Labour Law**

- |                                  |        |
|----------------------------------|--------|
| 1. Employment Contracts Law      | 6 ECTS |
| 2. Collective Labour Law         | 6 ECTS |
| 3. European Labour Law           | 6 ECTS |
| 4. International Labour Law      | 6 ECTS |
| 5. Masterclass Labour Litigation | 6 ECTS |
| 6. Company Law 1                 | 6 ECTS |
| 7. Social Security Law           | 6 ECTS |
| 8. Seminar Dutch Law             | 6 ECTS |

9. Master's thesis Dutch Law	12 ECTS
<b>Total</b>	<b>60 ECTS</b>

### **Track Company Law**

1. Employment Contracts Law	6 ECTS
2. Insolvency Law	6 ECTS
3. Commercial Contracts C.S.	6 ECTS
4. Competition Law	6 ECTS
5. Company Law 1	6 ECTS
6. Company Law 2	6 ECTS
7. Optional course(s)	6 ECTS
8. Law in Practice module	6 ECTS
9. Seminar Dutch Law	6 ECTS
10. Master's thesis Dutch Law	12 ECTS
<b>Total</b>	<b>60 ECTS</b>

### **Track Private Law**

1. Civil Litigation	6 ECTS
2. Selected Topics in Property Law	6 ECTS
3. Private International Law	6 ECTS
4. Law concerning minors*	
Or Environmental Law*	
Or Company Law 1 (Plc and Ltd Law)*	6 ECTS
5. Family Law*	
Or Rent Law*	
Or Personal Injury Law: Theory and Practice	
6. Special Contracts	6 ECTS
7. Optional course(s)	* ECTS
8. Seminar Dutch Law	6 ECTS
9. Masterclass Liability Law	6 ECTS
10. Master's thesis Dutch Law	12 ECTS
<b>Total</b>	<b>60 ECTS</b>

\* If any of these (optional) compulsory courses have been taken as part of the Bachelor's degree programme, they cannot be counted as part of the Master's degree programme. In that case, students will have to choose different optional compulsory courses. This also specifically applies for the Family Law course if Family Law for Notarial Law students or Family and Inheritance Law have been successfully completed as part of the Notarial Law Bachelor's degree programme.



## Track Constitutional and Administrative Law

1. Government and Private Law	6 ECTS
2. Local Government Law	6 ECTS
3. Law in Practice-module	6 ECTS
4. Seminar Dutch Law	6 ECTS
5. Master's thesis Dutch Law	12 ECTS
6. Europeanisation	6 ECTS
7. Choose three courses of this list:	
- Environmental Law*	6 ECTS
- Parliamentary History and Political Constitutional Law	6 ECTS
- Public Law and Sustainability	6 ECTS
- Social Security Law	6 ECTS
- Supervision and Enforcement	6 ECTS
- Migration Law	6 ECTS
<b>Total</b>	<b>60 ECTS</b>

\* If Environmental Law has been taken as part of the Bachelor's degree programme, this course cannot be part of the Master's degree.

## Track Criminal Law

1. Introduction to Criminology*	6 ECTS
2. International and European Criminal Law	6 ECTS
3. Substantive Criminal Law	6 ECTS
4. Law of Sanctions	6 ECTS
5. Criminal Procedure Law Coercive Remedies	6 ECTS
6. Criminal Procedure Law Legal Remedies	6 ECTS
7. Optional course(s)	* ECTS
8. Law in Practice-module	6 ECTS
9. Seminar Dutch Law	6 ECTS
10. Master's thesis Dutch Law	12 ECTS
<b>Total</b>	<b>60 ECTS</b>

\* If Introduction to Criminology is taken as part of the Bachelor's degree programme, students need to take 6 ECTS worth of optional courses.

The extra-curricular programme 'Criminology programme Criminality and Security' can be added to the programme of the track Criminal Law. This programme consists of the following course units:

1. Law in the books and law in action	6 ECTS
2. Seminar Criminal and Security Policy	6 ECTS

2. Only courses that are qualified as 'legal' courses can be taken as optional courses.



3. All optional course units in the optional course(s), whether taken within the Faculty or outside the Faculty at any university, must be approved by the Board of Examiners in advance. The Board of Examiners will also determine the number of ECTS that will be awarded and has the right to deduct ECTS if a course unit overlaps with another course unit in the degree programme.
4. Ocasys sets out the content and teaching methods of the course units of the various degree programmes in more detail, including the prior knowledge that students must or should preferably have in order to successfully undertake the course unit in question. In Ocasys, each course unit indicates whether there is an attendance requirement and possible consequences are if a student fails to meet these requirements.
5. Any activities that contravene the provisions in Article 3.8.4, including participation in course units and examinations, will be considered not to have taken place.
6. In situations of force majeure in which it is not reasonably possible to provide the education and examinations in the manner stated in Ocasys, it is possible to temporarily switch to a different education and assessment form. This is subject to the condition that the learning outcomes set are also achieved after the change in form upon completion of the programme, which is at the discretion of the Board of Examiners.

### **Article 3.9 – Content of the curriculum: Notarial Law**

A. The degree programme comprises the following compulsory theoretical course units with their study loads:

- |  |                |
|--|----------------|
| 1. Agrarian Law                                    |                |
| Or Estate Planning                                 |                |
| Or Company Law 1 (Plc and Ltd Law)                 | 6 ECTS         |
| 2. Business Tax Law for non-Tax Law students       | 6 ECTS         |
| 3. Selected Topics in Property Law                 | 6 ECTS         |
| 4. Private International Law                       | 6 ECTS         |
| 5. Inheritance Tax Law for Notarial Students       | 6 ECTS         |
| 6. Optional course(s)                              | 6 ECTS         |
| 7. Master's thesis Notarial Law                    | 12 ECTS        |
| 8. Seminar Selected Topics in Notarial Law         | 6 ECTS         |
| 9. Real estate law in the 21 <sup>st</sup> century | 6 ECTS         |
| <b>Total</b>                                       | <b>60 ECTS</b> |

2. All optional course units in the optional course(s), whether taken within the Faculty or outside the Faculty at any university, must be approved by the Board of Examiners in advance. The Board of Examiners will also determine the number of ECTS that will be awarded and has the right to deduct ECTS if a course unit overlaps with another course unit in the degree programme.
3. Ocasys sets out the content and teaching methods of the course units of the various degree programmes in more detail, including the prior knowledge that students must or should preferably have in order to successfully undertake the course unit in question. In Ocasys, each course unit indicates whether there is an attendance requirement and possible consequences are if a student fails to meet these requirements.



4. Any activities that contravene the provisions in Article 3.9.3, including participation in course units and examinations, will be considered not to have taken place.
5. In situations of force majeure in which it is not reasonably possible to provide the education and examinations in the manner stated in Ocasys, it is possible to temporarily switch to a different education and assessment form. This is subject to the condition that the learning outcomes set are also achieved after the change in form upon completion of the programme, which is at the discretion of the Board of Examiners.

### **Article 3.10 – Content of the curriculum: Tax Law**

1. The degree programme comprises the following compulsory theoretical course unit with its study load:

1. International and European Tax Law 1	6 ECTS
2. International and European Tax Law 2	6 ECTS
3. Masterclass Tax Risk Management & Tax technology	6 ECTS
4. Selected Topics in Company and Taxation	6 ECTS
5. Corporate Finance	6 ECTS
6. Master's thesis Tax Law	12 ECTS
7. Seminar Tax Law	6 ECTS
8. Taxation Aspects of Succession, Inheritance and Marriage Property Law	6 ECTS
9. Tax accounting and transfer pricing	6 ECTS
<b>Total</b>	<b>60 ECTS</b>

2. All optional course units in the optional course(s), whether taken within the Faculty or outside the Faculty at any university, must be approved by the Board of Examiners in advance. The Board of Examiners will also determine the number of ECTS that will be awarded and has the right to deduct ECTS if a course unit overlaps with another course unit in the degree programme.
3. Ocasys sets out the content and teaching methods of the compulsory course units of the various degree programmes in more detail, including the prior knowledge that students must or should preferably have in order to successfully undertake the course unit in question. In Ocasys, each course unit indicates whether there is an attendance requirement and possible consequences are if a student fails to meet these requirements.
4. Any activities that contravene the provisions in Article 3.10.3, including participation in course units and examinations, will be considered not to have taken place.
5. In situations of force majeure in which it is not reasonably possible to provide the education and examinations in the manner stated in Ocasys, it is possible to temporarily switch to a different education and assessment form. This is subject to the condition that the learning outcomes set are also achieved after the change in form upon completion of the programme, which is at the discretion of the Board of Examiners.

### Article 3.11 – Tracks in the programme Law and Public Administration

The Law and Public Administration master's degree programme has two tracks:

- Legal Public Administration
- Governance and Law in Digital Society

### Article 3.12 – Content of the curriculum: Law and Public Administration

1. The track Legal Public Administration comprises the following compulsory theoretical course units with their study loads:

1. Policy Studies	6 ECTS
2. Modern Public Management	6 ECTS
3. Government and Private Law	6 ECTS
4. Supervision and Enforcement	6 ECTS
5. Seminar Policy Analysis	6 ECTS
6. Track: two optional courses worth 6 ECTS each (12 in total) from one of the three profiles mentioned in Article 3.12.2	12 ECTS
7. Master's thesis Law and Public Administration	12 ECTS
<b>Total</b>	<b>60 ECTS</b>

2. The profiles mentioned in Article 3.12.1 under 6 are the following:

- Specialisation Public Administration: two optional courses to be chosen from the following courses, each 6 ECTS (12 ECTS in total)

a. Political Science	6 ECTS
b. Local Government Law	6 ECTS
c. Constitutional and Administrative Law from EU Law Perspective	6 ECTS

Specialisation Social Security: two following two courses , each 6 ECTS (12 ECTS in total)

- |                        |        |
|------------------------|--------|
| a. Social Security Law | 6 ECTS |
| b. Immigration Law     | 6 ECTS |

- Specialisation Environmental Law: two optional courses to be chosen from the following courses, each 6 ECTS (12 ECTS in total)

a. EU Environmental Law in a Global Context	6 ECTS
b. Environmental Law	6 ECTS
c. Public Law and Sustainability	6 ECTS

3. In derogation from the programme mentioned above, students who will start their programme in the second semester are allowed to participate in the seminar Legislation instead of the seminar Policy Analysis.

4. The track Governance and Law in Digital Society comprises the following compulsory theoretical course units with their study loads:

1. Policy Science in digital society	6 ECTS
2. Security & Privacy in Digital Society	6 ECTS
3. Seminar Policy Analysis	6 ECTS
4. Modern Public Management	6 ECTS
5. Supervision and Enforcement in digital society	6 ECTS
6. Cyber Crime	5 ECTS
7. Regulation of digital technologies	5 ECTS
8. Internship and Master's thesis	20 ECTS
<b>Total</b>	<b>60 ECTS</b>

5. The track Governance and Law in Digital Society is only offered in Leeuwarden and is fully taught in English.

6. Ocasys sets out the content and teaching methods of the course units of the various degree programmes in more detail, including the prior knowledge that students must or should preferably have in order to successfully undertake the course unit in question. In Ocasys, each course unit indicates whether there is an attendance requirement and possible consequences are if a student fails to meet these requirements.

7. Any activities that contravene the provisions in Article 3.12.6, including participation in course units and examinations, will be considered not to have taken place.

8. In situations of force majeure in which it is not reasonably possible to provide the education and examinations in the manner stated in Ocasys, it is possible to temporarily switch to a different education and assessment form. This is subject to the condition that the learning outcomes set are also achieved after the change in form upon completion of the programme, which is at the discretion of the Board of Examiners.

9. The Faculty Board may set further rules in the form of thesis regulations for the Thesis course unit.

### **Article 3.13 – Content of the curriculum: IT-Law**

1. The degree programme comprises the following compulsory theoretical course unit with its study load:

1. Criminal Law and ICT	6 ECTS
2. Cybersecurity & Telecom	6 ECTS
3. IT, liability and Private International Law	6 ECTS
4. Intellectual Property or Intellectual Property and IT	6 ECTS
5. Privacy and Data Protection	6 ECTS
6. E-commerce, consumer protection and platforms	6 ECTS



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7. Law in Practice component	6 ECTS
8. Seminar Privacy or Seminar Copyright	6 ECTS
9. Master's thesis IT-Law	12 ECTS
<b>Total</b>	<b>60 ECTS</b>

2. Ocasys sets out the content and teaching methods of the compulsory course units of the various degree programmes in more detail, including the prior knowledge that students must or should preferably have in order to successfully undertake the course unit in question. In Ocasys, each course unit indicates whether there is an attendance requirement and possible consequences are if a student fails to meet these requirements.
3. Any activities that contravene the provisions in Article 3.13.2, including participation in course units and examinations, will be considered not to have taken place.
4. In situations of force majeure in which it is not reasonably possible to provide the education and examinations in the manner stated in Ocasys, it is possible to temporarily switch to a different education and assessment form. This is subject to the condition that the learning outcomes set are also achieved after the change in form upon completion of the programme, which is at the discretion of the Board of Examiners.

#### **Article 3.14 –Optional (extracurricular) course units**

1. Student may, taking Article 3.14.5 into account, choose one or more course units as optional Law in Practice course units or extracurricular course units. A student can to this effect choose:
  - a. one or more optional course units of the Bachelor's degree programme Law (taught in Dutch)
  - b. a small thesis
  - c. a Law in Practice course unit

An overview of the course units mentioned in Article 3.14.2a and 3.14.2c are available in Ocasys.
2. Enrolment for a Law in Practice module is binding for students and will by definition lead to a result (either a final grade or a fail grade). The Board of Examiners can, at the request of a student, decide otherwise than arranged for above based on special circumstances. A Law in Practice module which is part of the curriculum of a programme should have a minimum workload of 6 ECTS. Extracurricular Law in Practice modules should have a minimum workload of 3 ECTS.
3. Optional course units, both within the programme and extra-curricularly, must be chosen from the course units with level M4 or M5 (see Ocasys). If an M4 course unit was taken for the optional ECTS within a bachelor, this course unit cannot be chosen for the optional ECTS of the master degree programme. In special circumstances the Board of Examiners can decide to allow (a) course unit(s) from other research university master programmes to be chosen. The Board of Examiners will always take

the coherence of (parts of) the programme into consideration when assessing such a request.

4. The student will hand in a request for approval of the optional ECTS at least three months before the student wants to take the course unit involved. Such request can be done through Progress. If a request is handed in exceeding this term, the Board of Examiners can decide that the request is not admissible.

### **Article 3.15 – Open Degree programme**

1. A student may opt for an Open Degree Programme in the programme(s) arranged for in Article 1.1.1 that deviates from the established programme(s). Before starting the programme, the programme should have been discussed with the study adviser and submitted to the Board of Examiners for approval.
2. An Open Degree Programme consists of the following components:
  - a. at least 36 ECTS worth of relevant legal course units at master level;
  - b. a seminar that is part of the degree programme (6 ECTS; check Ocasys);
  - c. a Law in Practice module (6 ECTS);
  - d. a Master's thesis (12 ECTS).
3. The programme must be coherent in relation to the desired degree. The programme must be outside the regular programmes and must deviate by at least 50% from the compulsory programme of the desired degree.

### **Article 3.16 – Practicals**

1. The following course units as listed under Article 2 comprise a practical in the stated form and the stated duration in Ocasys.
  1. Seminar Dutch Law;
  2. Selected Topics in Notarial Law Seminar;
  3. Seminar Tax Law;
  4. Seminar Policy Analysis and Seminar Legislation;
  5. Seminar Privacy Law and Seminar Copyright;
  6. Law in Practice modules as described in article 3.14.2c
2. Enrolment for a practical is binding for students and will by definition lead to a result (either a final grade or a pass or fail grade). The Board of Examiners can, at the request of a student, decide otherwise than arranged for above based on special circumstances.
3. Successful participation in practicals as mentioned in Article 3.18.1 equals passing the examination for these course units. Practical do not have a resit possibility.
4. The assessment of practicals is expressed by grades or the result 'pass' or 'fail'.
5. A student needs to fulfil all the requirements for a practicals which have been set by the lecturer in order to obtain a sufficient assessment or final grade. If a student has not

fulfilled the requirement of the practical according to the lecturer, the result 'fail' will be registered for the practical. The requirements that the student has fulfilled will be declared null and void at the end of that academic year.

6. An examiner will decide the mark for a practical as soon as possible, but in any case within twenty working days after the final practical-class at the latest or within twenty working days after the student has fulfilled all requirements of the practical at the latest.

### **Article 3.17 – Contact hours**

1. The Master's degree programmes as arranged for in Article 3.1 of these Teaching and Examination Regulations comprise a minimum of 100 contact hours a year.
2. The structure of the contact hours is set out in the programme specific parts in Ocasys.

### **Article 3.18 – Participation in course units**

1. Students may participate in course units of the degree programme if they enrol in good time according to the applicable procedures (see the Law Knowledgebase).
2. The maximum number of students for each course unit is listed in Ocasys.
3. Admission to course units with limited capacity is arranged according to the order of enrolment, subject to the proviso that students registered for the degree programme have priority for the course units in the compulsory part of their degree programme.
4. Students who are registered for the Master's degree programmes cannot access the course units of a Bachelor's degree programme.

## **Section 4 Examinations**

### **Article 4.1 – Examinations in general**

1. Each course unit of the degree programmes concludes with an examination.
2. An examination can comprise a number of partial exams. The results of these partial exams together determine the examination result.
3. The examination assesses the students' mastery of the learning outcomes of the course unit.



4. The results of an examination are given as pass or fail, in numbers on a scale of 1 to 10, expressed as 6 or more for a pass and 5 or less for a fail.
5. If attendance is a prerequisite to participate in the final examination of a course unit, this will be explicitly stated in Ocasys. Such an attendance requirement can only be imposed if attendance is necessary to achieve the learning objectives of the course.

#### **Article 4.2 – Participation in examinations**

1. The enrolment of these course units is arranged for in the Examination Regulation. Participation in an examination without the required enrolment is not allowed. The Board of Examiners can decide to deviate from this situation due to compelling reasons in exceptional circumstances.
2. Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 4.2.1, there are specific periods (which have yet to be determined) during which students can enrol and de-enrol for examinations.

#### **Article 4.3 – Examination frequency and periods**

1. The academic year holds four examination periods. With the exception of the seminars at least one opportunity for an examination and one opportunity for a resit will be offered per year for the examinations of the course units listed in Article 3.1. The examination periods are scheduled as follows:
  1. The examination period after the classes of block 1
  2. The examination period after the classes of block 2
  3. The examination period after the classes of block 3
  4. The examination period after the classes of block 4
2. The two examinations for a subject – referred to as the examination and the resit – are taken during the examination period of the block within which the course unit was offered and the adjacent block.

#### **Article 4.4 – Assessment of placement/internship or research assignment**

The assessment of a placement/internship or research assignment will be conducted by the person appointed as examiner and will be based on the advice from the on-site supervisor and the original commissioner.

#### **Article 4.5 – Thesis**

1. A thesis can in principle only be used for one University of Groningen degree programme. For rules and regulations, please check the Thesis Regulation.
2. Theses are stored by the Faculty Board for a period seven years.
3. Each thesis is assessed by at least two examiners.



4. Further rules about the form, content, time schedule, and assessment of the thesis are included in the Thesis Regulation. These regulations form part of these Teaching and Examination Regulations.

#### **Article 4.6 – Form of examinations**

1. Examinations will be taken in the form stated in Ocasys.
2. In situations of force majeure in which it is not reasonably possible to provide the examinations in the manner stated in Ocasys, it is possible to temporarily switch to a different assessment form. This is subject to the condition that the learning outcomes set are also achieved after the change in form upon completion of the programme, which is at the discretion of the Board of Examiners.
3. The Board of Examiners may, in exceptional circumstances of pressing nature, allow an examination to be taken in a form different from that stated in the course unit description.
4. If a course is assessed by way of an examination, the education offered in the course will pay attention to the type of questions asked in the examination and the standard which answers have to meet. This can be achieved by offering a mock version of the exam, possibly with model answers, but can also be achieved by discussing examples of practice questions during class in which also the size of the exam is discussed.
5. The assessment of a Master's thesis and of participation in research projects, internships, seminars and other practical assignments is done by the examiners in a way determined by the examiners.
6. When the assessment of a course consists of assignments and papers, according to the course description, a student should participate in all components of the assessment to be able to successfully complete the course, unless the examiner decides differently, which should be clearly stated in the course description. The student's result of the seminar will be expressed in a final mark. The examiner defines the weighing factor of the separate components. If a student did not participate in all components of the assessment, the result 'insufficient' will be registered for the course. No resit is possible for course components that are completed in the form of assignments and papers. The components of the assessment that the student did participate in will be cancelled at the end of that academic year.

#### **Article 4.7 – Oral examinations**

1. Unless the Board of Examiners decides otherwise, an oral examination may only be taken by one student at a time.
2. Oral examinations will be taken in the presence of two members of the academic staff.



#### **Article 4.8 – Assessment by way of paper**

1. If the assessment of a course unit consists of a paper only, this paper can take the form of a feedback-paper or a final paper. The examiner will have to inform the students about which of the two paper assessment forms will be used at the latest in the third lecture week of the course unit.
  - a. In case of a feedback-paper, the student will receive at least one time feedback on a draft version from the examiner and the student will be allowed to improve the paper based on this feedback. With this assessment form, no resit will be offered. The examiner can award a mark to the draft paper and determine a maximum increase of the mark based on the assessment of the final version of the paper. If no paper is handed in (or not handed in timely), no feedback can be provided and there will also be no possibility to hand in a final version of the paper. .
  - b. In case of a final paper the student writes a paper to conclude the course. The student will receive feedback on the student's paper when this paper is assessed. There is no option to improve the paper based on the feedback given. If the student receives a fail grade in the assessment, a resit option is offered which means a fully new paper needs to be written. The examiner determines if a new topic needs to be chosen in that case.
2. If the assessment of a course consists of a combination of a paper with a different assessment form, the examiner should inform the students about which assessment forms will be used and for which assessment forms a resit will be offered, at the latest in the third lecture week of the course unit.
3. This article is only applicable to courses where the assessment form has been set to be 'a paper' and the course is not classified as a practical.

#### **Article 4.9 – Request for additional resit (aberrant examination regulation)**

All possible aberrant examinations are arranged for in the aberrant examination regulation.

#### **Article 4.10 – Authority of the Board of Examiners regarding electives offered by other degree programmes**

1. A request to take an elective offered by another degree programme must be approved by the Board of Examiners of the student's own degree programme.
2. The Board of Examiners of the other degree programme is authorized to set and assess the examinations and decide upon requests for alternative exam regulations.

#### **Article 4.11 – Exemptions**

1. At the student's request, the Board of Examiners, having discussed the matter with the examiner in question, may grant exemption from an examination for a compulsory

- course unit, thesis and practical excluded, on the condition that the student has already passed:
- a. such a course unit of a university law master degree similar in size, content and level.
  - b. such an (optional) compulsory course unit of a university law bachelor degree which is similar in size and content. In derogation from Article 4.11.1a the student has to replace the exempted credits by taking extra optional course units at master level.
2. An exemption request needs to be handed in in written form at the Board of Examiners. The Board of Examiners decides within thirty working days after receipt of the request.
  3. The validity period of exemptions granted for course units is identical to that of examination results.

#### **Article 4.12 – Examinations and performance disabilities**

1. Students with a performance disability will be given the opportunity to take examinations in a form that will compensate as far as possible for their individual disability. If necessary, the Board of Examiners will seek expert advice on this matter.
2. With regard to examinations for electives taken by students with a performance disability, the Board of Examiners of the degree programme that sets the examination will comply with the facilities permitted by the Board of Examiners of the degree programme for which the student is registered.

#### **Article 4.13 – Determining the examination results and publication thereof**

1. The examiner will determine the result of the examination.
2. The Faculty Examination Administration will post the results at the tenth working day after the exam date at the latest. If necessary, the examiner can ask the Director of Studies to grant an extension of fifteen working days before publishing the results of an exam or a resit, except for exams in block 4.
3. Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 4.13.2, an examiner will decide the mark of an oral examination immediately and provide students with a copy of the written confirmation, thereof; the original will be sent to the Faculty Examination Administration.
4. Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 4.13.2, an examiner will decide the mark of a paper within a reasonable period after handing the paper. This period will not exceed 20 working days. The examiner provides students with a copy of the written confirmation, thereof as soon as possible.

5. Respecting Article 4.13.4, if an examination is taken in a form other than oral or written, the Board of Examiners will determine in advance how and when students will receive written confirmation of the result.
6. The Faculty Examination Administration will post a change in the exam result as a result of the discussion of an exam and right of inspection as arranged for in Article 4.16 at the tenth working day after the discussion of the examination at the latest.
7. A course unit that has been completed with a pass cannot be taken again.
8. Students can lodge an appeal against the results of an examination with the Central Portal for the Legal Protection of Student Rights (CLRS) within 6 weeks of the date on which the result was announced.

#### **Article 4.14 – Validity**

1. Completed course units remain valid indefinitely.
2. Partial examinations and assignments passed within a course unit that has not been successfully completed will lapse at the end of the academic year in which they were passed.

#### **Article 4.15 – Discussion of an exam and right of inspection**

1. If a written examination has been taken, the exam must be made available to students after the examination, and at least within the period stated in Article 4.15.3. If possible, the standards on the basis of which the assessment has taken place are also made available.
2. Every examination sheet will be provided with information about time, place and type of consultation, whether the corrected exam can be collected and discussion times such that students can take it along with them after the examination. Further, (the appendix to) the examination form must state that an appeal may be lodged against the decisions of examiners within 6 weeks with the Board of Appeals for Examinations, in accordance with Article 7.61 of the Higher Education and Research Act (WHW).
3. The examiner will arrange a time and place where either;
  - a. the corrected examination will be returned to the examinees for inspection and a general post mortem will be held, or
  - b. the corrected examinations with standard answers will be shown or handed out to examinees.

The time of the post mortem must be no later than I) ten working days after the announcement of the exam results and II) four working days before the resit examination. For examinations for the second semester the time mentioned under 1 may be deviated from and may fall in the period around the start of the next first semester.

4. If an examination is conducted digitally, the examination questions and the answers given by the student should be made available for the student's perusal during a reasonable period of time. Students are responsible for having their answers available in a manner prescribed by the lecturer (digitally or in print) during the post mortem.
5. At the time referred to in Article 4.15.3, the examinations will be returned to the examinees by members of the relevant department in such a way that name, student card number or enrolment number can be checked during the inspection or taking out of the exam.
6. The member of the academic staff involved, will provide students with the opportunity to discuss the examination individually, either at a time immediately subsequent to that stated in Article 4.15.3, or on a later day. If individual post mortems do not take place at the time stated in Article 4.15.3 but at a later time, the lecturer may collect the papers of those students who wish an individual post mortem and keep them until this later date. If students wish to take out examination papers for which they have scored a 5, this will always be a copy of the original.
7. A student who does not attend the post mortem at the time and place stated in Article 4.15.3 and does not submit a notice of absence based on reasonable grounds, has no right to a post mortem as set out in Article 4.15.3 and 4.15.6. The assessment of the reasonable grounds for absence lies with the examiner.
8. Post mortems must aim at clarifying errors or omissions in an answer given by a student.
9. Students may take notes during the post mortem as long as this is not done on the examination sheet.
10. If corrected examinations may be taken out by the examinees, the lecturer must offer one more occasion subsequent to the time stated in Article 4.15.3 at which they may be collected. The examinations then also will be returned to the examinees by members of the relevant department in such a way that name, student card number or enrolment number can be checked during inspection or taking out.
11. Every examinee is allowed to arrange for his or her corrected examination to be collected by someone else at the time stated in Article 4.15.3 or 4.15.10. That person must present the enrolment number and proof of identification of the examinee.

#### **Article 4.16 – Board of Examiners and examiners**

1. The Board of Examiners is the independent body that determines whether individual students have the knowledge, understanding and skills required to be awarded a degree.

2. The Faculty Board appoints the members of the Board of Examiners on the basis of their expertise in the field of the degree programme (or cluster of degree programmes) in question.
3. The Board of Examiners must comprise at least:
  - a. one member who is a lecturer affiliated with the degree programme (or to one of the degree programmes that belong to the group of degree programmes); and
  - b. one member from outside the degree programme (or one of the degree programmes that belong to the cluster of degree programmes).
4. Members of the Faculty Board or other people who have financial responsibilities within the institution may not be appointed as members of the Board of Examiners.
5. The Board of Examiners will appoint examiners to set examinations and determine the results.
6. The Board of Examiners will set out the Rules and Guidelines of the Board of Examiners to assess and determine the results of examinations.

#### **Article 4.17 – Fraud and plagiarism**

The Board of Examiners has established procedures concerning fraud in the Examination Regulations.

#### **Article 4.18 – Invalid examination**

In the event of irregularities with regard to an examination or a part of an examination that are so serious that an accurate assessment of the examinee's knowledge, understanding and skills cannot be made, the Board of Examiners may declare the examination or a part of the examination invalid for either an individual examinee or a group of examinees.

#### **Article 4.19 –Judicium Abeundi**

1. In extraordinary cases of reprehensible behaviour and/or statements made by a student, the Board of the University may, on the recommendation of the Board of Examiners or the Faculty Board, terminate that student's registration.
2. The Board of the University will not make a decision as referred to in Article 5.10.1 until after the student in question has been given the opportunity to respond to the proposed decision, the interests of the student and the institution have been carefully assessed, and it is reasonable to assume that the student's behaviour and/or statements prove the student to be unsuitable for one or more of the professions for which the student is being trained in the student's degree programme, or for the practical preparation for the profession. In such cases the Faculty Board, the Board of Examiners and the Board of the University will follow the *Protocol Judicium Abeundi* [protocol for termination of



registration] as approved by the *Nederlandse Federatie van Universitaire Medische Centra* [Netherlands Federation of University Medical Centres] on 1 November 2010.

3. The stipulations in the University of Groningen Regulations for Registration and Tuition Fees 2024/2025 apply.

## Section 5 The examination

### Article 5.1 – Final assessment (awarding of degree certificate)

1. The degree programme is concluded with a final assessment.
2. The Board of Examiners will determine the result of the final assessment; in order to be able to do so, the student needs to timely offer the student's course list to the Board of Examiners for approval. A student needs to request approval of the student's list of course units to the Board of Examiners at least three months prior to obtaining the student's final course unit. This request needs to be made through Progress. An approved list of courses becomes null and void in case of discontinuation of registration in the programme.

When the Board of Examiners determines that a student has passed all components of this approved list of courses, the Board of Examiners will determine the final assessment. Also the Examination Administration can request the Board of Examiners to determine the result of the final assessment when it has been confirmed that the student has successfully passed all examination components of the student's programme approved by the Board of Examiners. Before the Examination Administration requests the Board of Examiners to determine the result of the examination, the student has to be informed of this request. If the student would like to take additional examination components, the student will have to request this to the Board of Examiners within two weeks.

The result of the final assessment indicates that the student has acquired the necessary academic training. The Board of Examiners will issue a degree certificate indicating this.

3. Students who have passed all the examinations for a degree programme must apply for the certificate no later than two weeks after doing so. The examination date entered on the certificate by the Board of Examiners is the date on which the student is deemed by the Board to have satisfied the final examination requirements.
4. If students apply for their degree certificate after the period mention in Article 5.1.3, the Board of Examiners will mention as graduation date the date that the Board of Examiners determined that the student in question has completed the student's programme, even if this date at which the Board of Examiners takes this decision is in a different academic year and the student should be registered in that new academic year.

5. When determining the result of the final assessment, the Board of Examiners will use the data about the examinations taken registered with the Faculty Administration, unless the student can prove the contrary.
6. A maximum of 30 ECTS can be exempt in a Master of Laws programme. Therefore, a student needs to be registered as a master student of the Faculty for a minimum period of at least one semester in order to be able to successfully pass the Master's examination. If a student wishes to be examined in multiple Master's degree programmes within the Faculty, the student needs to be registered during a minimum period of one semester in each of the programmes though this can be simultaneously.

### **Article 5.2 – Course units completed elsewhere**

1. As a condition for obtaining the Master's degree certificate, at least half of the degree programme must have been achieved through components provided by the Faculty of Law of the University of Groningen, during registration as a Master's student for that degree programme at the University of Groningen.
2.
  - a. For Double Degree Master's degree programmes offered together with an institution abroad, at least half of the programme must have been followed at the Faculty of Law during the student's period of registration as a student at the University of Groningen.
  - b. the stipulations in article 4.15.1 with regard to the thesis must be observed.

### **Article 5.3 Degree certificate**

1. The student shall receive a certificate issued by the Board of Examiners as proof that they have passed the final examination. Even if a student successfully completes more than one specialization within a degree programme, they will receive only one degree certificate. Article 5.2 applies.
2. The Board of Examiners will issue an International Diploma Supplement with each degree certificate.

### **Article 5.4 – Degree**

1. A student who has satisfied all the requirements of the final assessment will be awarded the degree of 'Master of Laws' (LLM); for national use the title 'Meester in de Rechten (mr.)' can be used.
2. The degree awarded will be indicated on the certificate. The diploma will also hold the name of the relevant programme.
3. Any tracks will be mentioned on the diploma supplement.

### **Article 5.5 - Honours ('judicium'; Cum Laude and Summa Cum Laude)**

1. The Board of Examiners shall determine whether an honours distinction shall be awarded to a Master's degree certificate.
2. The conditions to be met are set out in the Examination Regulation. The Examination Regulation is available through the Law Knowledgebase.

### **Article 5.6 – More than one Master of Laws degree**

1. If a student, after obtaining a Master of Laws degree of this University or from another Law Faculty, would like to take another Master of Laws programme at this University, the student has to fulfil all requirements of the curriculum of that Master of Laws programme that have been prescribed for in the Teaching and Examination Regulations of that programme. Exemptions may be granted for compulsory subjects from the curriculum that have already been sufficiently passed in the first Master of Laws programme, with the exception of the Master's thesis.
2. If a student can fulfil the requirements of the Teaching and Examination Regulations of the second (third, etc.) Master of Laws programme by taking less than 30 ECTS of new course units, the student needs to take, after approval by the Board of Examiners, new optional course units until 30 ECTS of new course units have been obtained. The Master's thesis can be included in these 30 ECTS in new course units.
3. Course units from the first Master of Laws programme can be taken in in the optional courses list of the second (third, etc.) Master of Laws programme, if not contrary to Article 5.6.2 and the TER of that first Master's degree programme.

### **Article 5.7 – Assessment Programme/Programme file**

The Faculty Board approves a programme file for each programme each academic year. This programme file includes the assessment within each programme and also covers the following subjects:

- The learning outcomes of the degree programme;
- The course units and the learning outcomes of each course unit;
- The relationship between course units and learning outcomes; how are the learning outcomes attained;
- The mode of assessment for each course unit.

## **Section 6 Tutoring**

### **Article 6.1 – Study progress administration**

The Faculty is responsible for registering the study results in such a way that students can be provided with an overview of their results concerning the teaching and examinations programme of the degree programme at least once a year.

### **Article 6.2 – Tutoring**

The Faculty Board will organize the introduction and the study progress supervision of students enrolled in the degree programme, partly to facilitate their progress and also with a view to identifying potential study options within and outside the degree programme.

## **Section 7 Hardship clause, transitional and final provisions**

### **Article 7.1 – Hardship clause**

In extraordinary cases of a pressing nature, the Board of Examiners can derogate in favour of the student from what is determined in the Teaching and Examination Regulations, with the exception of section 2.

### **Article 7.2– Transitional arrangements**

Changes in the examination and programme requirements for Master's degree programmes will be dealt with by means of transition regulations which are available in the Law Knowledgebase in the section 'Regulations'.

### **Article 7.3 – Amendments**

1. Any amendments to these Regulations will, following a recommendation by and/or upon the approval of the Programme Committee and in consultation with – and where necessary upon the approval of – the Faculty Council, be confirmed by the Faculty Board in a separate decree. All such amendments will be published on the Faculty's website.
2. Any amendments to these Regulations will not apply to the current academic year, unless it may reasonably be assumed that the amendment in question will not harm the interests of students.
3. In addition, an amendment may not influence any other decision concerning a student taken by the Board of Examiners under these Regulations to the disadvantage of that student.

#### **Article 7.4 – Publication**

1. The Faculty Board will duly publish these Regulations, any rules and guidelines formulated by the Board of Examiners, and any amendments to these documents.
2. Copies of these Regulations are available from the Faculty Office. These documents can also be found on the Faculty website via the Law Knowledgebase.

#### **Article 7.5 – Evaluation**

1. The Faculty Board will ensure that these Regulations are regularly evaluated, assessing at least – for the purpose of monitoring and if necessary, adapting the student workload – the amount of time students need to complete their duties as set out therein.
2. The Faculty Board evaluates the teaching in the programmes through course evaluations and curriculum evaluations. Each course is evaluated once every three years and the curriculum once every six years, mid-term in the reaccreditation process.

#### **Article 7.6 – Date of commencement**

These Regulations will take effect on 1 September 2024.

These Regulations were decreed by the Board of the Faculty of Law on 23 April 2024 with approval from the Faculty Council and the Programme Committee for the sections requiring this by law.