



university of  
 groningen

**Faculty of Law**

**Teaching and Examination Regulations (TER)**

**English-taught Master's degree programmes**

**for the academic year 2024/2025**



university of  
 groningen

Teaching and Examination Regulations for English-taught  
 Master's degree programmes in Law in 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:
  - a. Energy and Climate Law (ECL; CROHO code 66829);
  - b. European Law in a Global Context and Technology Law and Innovation (ELGC and TLI; CROHO code 60688);
  - c. Global Criminal Law (GCL; CROHO code 60669);
  - d. International Commercial Law (ICL; CROHO code 60603);
  - e. Public International Law, Health and Technology Law, and International Human Rights Law (PIL, HTL, and IHRL; CROHO 60856).hereinafter referred to as: the degree programmes, and to all students enrolled in these programmes and in tracks within these degree programmes. The degree programmes are organised by the Faculty of Law of the University of Groningen, henceforth referred to as 'the Faculty'.
2. 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.
3. 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.
4. These Regulations also apply to the Double Degree Master programme offered by the Faculty of Law with partner universities abroad, i.e.
  - a) Double degree of the LLM Energy and Climate Law and the LLM Energy & Environmental Law at the Law School of George Washington University, Washington, D.C., United States of America, hereinafter referred to as: the Double Degree Master programmes, insofar it concerns courses taken by students at the Faculty of Law in Groningen. The courses of the Double Degree Master programmes taken by students at the partner university are subject to the Teaching and Examination Regulations of that university. The Faculty and the partner university are jointly responsible for the programme and the award of diplomas.

### 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/gedragcodes-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, paper or draft
  - a research assignment
  - participation in fieldwork or an excursion
  - completion of an internship
  - participation in another educational activity designed to teach 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. Holders of a certificate from the Bachelor's degree programme in International and European Law and of the track 'Internationaal en Europees Recht' within the Bachelor's degree programme in 'Rechtsgeleerdheid' of the University of Groningen will be admitted to the degree programme. For the Technology Law and Innovation track within the LLM European Law in a Global Context, direct admission is only possible for students who have taken the Technology Law track in the English-taught Bachelor's degree programme in International and European Law.  
In addition, holders of a certificate from the Bachelor's degree programme in the track 'IT-Recht' within the Bachelor's degree programme in 'Rechtsgeleerdheid' of the University of Groningen will be admitted to the degree programme tracks Technology Law and Innovation and Health and Technology Law, provided they meet the language requirement as set in 2.2.
2. There is one starting date for the admission process per academic year, namely 1 September of each year.
3. A request for admission after 1 September may be submitted to the Admissions Board by email: [LLM@rug.nl](mailto:LLM@rug.nl). A decision regarding this application will be taken within 6 weeks.
4. Students with a Dutch or foreign certificate of higher education in Law that indicates that they have knowledge, understanding and skills at the level of a university Bachelor's degree and who can demonstrate the following specific knowledge, understanding and skills will be admitted to the degree programme:
  - a. a thorough basic knowledge of the field of law covered by the degree programme to the level of a Bachelor degree;
  - b. a GPA (Grade-point Average of Bachelor degree) of 7/10, 70/100, 3.5/5, 2.75/4 or the equivalent, in level at least the equivalent of a second-class honours degree within the British educational system.
  - c. Specific background knowledge in the field of the programme, more specifically:
    - for Energy and Climate Law: basic knowledge of European law and elementary knowledge of public international law
    - for European Law in a Global Context: basic knowledge of European law:
    - for Global Criminal Law: basic knowledge of criminal law and elementary knowledge of public international law;
    - for Health and Technology Law: basic knowledge of public international law, on a



similar level as the University of Groningen bachelor course Public International Law, including some elementary human rights law;

- for International Commercial Law: basic knowledge of private law and elementary knowledge of European and public international law;
- for International Human Rights Law: knowledge of public international law, on a similar level as the University of Groningen bachelor course Public International Law, including some elementary human rights law;
- for Public International Law: basic knowledge of public international law, on a similar level as the University of Groningen bachelor course Public International Law
- for Technology Law and Innovation: proven knowledge in the areas of: data protection, intellectual property law and IT in the context of law.

5. Students who satisfy the requirements listed in Article 2.1.4 will be selected on the basis of an assessment of the following additional requirements:
  - a. motivation and talent
  - b. level of relevant knowledge of and skills in the methods and techniques used in the relevant field
  - c. general academic level of thinking and working
  - d. proficiency in the language(s) used in the programme (further arranged for in Article 2.2).
6. Holders of a non-legal Bachelor's degree programme (research university level) can, provided they successfully complete a Pre-Master's programme set by the Faculty Board, be admitted to one of the Master's degree programmes mentioned in Article 1.1.
7. Holders of a Law Bachelor's degree from a University of Applied Science (HBO) or equivalent can, provided they successfully complete a Pre-Master's programme set by or behalf of the Faculty Board, be admitted to one of the Master's degree programmes mentioned in Article 1.1.
8. Holders of a Bachelor's degree from the University College Groningen (UCG) can be admitted to the English-taught master programmes, provided they have completed the Major Social Sciences, specialisation International Relations and International, in which they have successfully completed the following courses:
  - Fundamentals of Law (5 ECTS);
  - European Law (5 ECTS);
  - Policy and Principles of Private Law (5 ECTS);
  - Criminal Law (5 ECTS);
  - Capstone PPIL: the age of human rights (5 ECTS); en
  - International Law (5 ECTS).

In addition, they also have to successfully completed the course Law and Legal Skills (including IT for Lawyers; 10 ECTS) and per programme at least one of the following courses:

- LLM in Energy and Climate Law: Law of the European Union (10 ECTS) or Public International Law (10 ECTS);
- LLM in European Law in a Global Context: Law of the European Union (10 ECTS); for its track Technology Law and Innovation: Law of the European Union (10 ECTS), Data Protection and Human Rights (10 ECTS), Competition Law in

- the Digital Market (5 ECTS), European and International IP Law (5 ECTS), IT in the context of Law (5 ECTS), and Regulating Cybercrime (5 ECTS);
  - LLM in Global Criminal Law: Public International Law (10 ECTS), Law of the European Union (10 ECTS) or Comparative Constitutional Law (10 ECTS);
  - LLM in International Commercial Law: Law of the European Union (10 ECTS);
  - LLM in Public International Law, including its tracks Health and Technology Law and International Human Rights Law: Public International Law (10 ECTS), Law of the European Union (10 ECTS) or Comparative Constitutional Law (10 ECTS).
9. Bearing in mind the admissions procedure for the degree programme within the meaning of Article 2.1.10, the Admissions Board shall assess the knowledge and skills of the candidate. In addition to the written proofs of degree programme(s) already followed, the Board may ask experts from within or outside the university to test certain areas of knowledge and skills.
  10. Only in highly exceptional cases the Admissions Board can decide to take additional factors into consideration for admission if one of the admission requirements is not fully met.
  11. Articles 2.1.3, 2.1.4, 2.1.5 and Article 2.2 also apply for admission to Pre-Master's programmes.
  12. Admission under the terms of Article 2.1.1 grants, in combination with a positive result of the admissions assessment as set out in Article 2.1.3 and 2.1.4, the right to register for the degree programme.
  13. The admission requirements stated in Article 2.1.1, 2.1.3, 2.1.4, 2.1.5, 2.1.6, 2.1.7, 2.1.8 and 2.2 apply to students participating in the LLM programmes in the academic year 2024/2025. New admission requirements might be set for the academic year 2024/2025 for students starting in the academic year 2025/2026.
  14. 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 for foreign certificates**

1. Students who have been admitted to a degree programme on the basis of a foreign certificate or degree 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 English language proficiency requirement can be met by passing an internet based TOEFL score of 100; or an IELTS score of at least 7.0. All separate sections of both tests must be sufficient (21 for all sections in the TOEFL test but 23 for the writing section; 6.0 for all sections in the IELTS test, but 6.5 for the writing section). A Cambridge C2 Proficiency or a Cambridge C1 Advanced are also accepted. The internet based TOEFL score should hold a 'spoken' part. The IELTS should be an academic IELTS test. The entry level for the LLM programmes is C1-level in the Common European Framework of

Reference (CEFR).

### **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 the Pre-Master’s programmes as mentioned in the Articles 8.3, 8.4, 8.5, 8.6 and 8.7 of the Teaching and Examination Regulations bachelor’s degree programme International and European Law are registered in the Bachelor’s degree programme International and European Law as referred to in Article 1.1.1 of the Teaching and Examination Regulations Bachelor’s degree programme International and European Law.
3. The content and the student workload of the Pre-Master’s programme are arranged for in the Articles 8.3, 8.4, 8.5, 8.6 and 8.7 of the Teaching and Examination Regulations bachelor’s degree programme International and European Law. The Pre-Master’s programme has a student workload of 60 ECTS maximum.
4. The Admissions Board of the desired Master’s degree programme will decide whether students are admitted to the Pre-Master’s programme.

### **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 date will be in September.

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

### **Article 3.1 – Aim and learning outcomes of the degree programme Energy and Climate Law (ECL)**

#### *A. Learning outcomes knowledge and insight.*

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

- A1. A specialised knowledge of and insight in international and European aspects of energy law and climate law through a deepening of the knowledge acquired during the Bachelor's phase.
- A2. A specialised understanding of the coherence of international and European energy law and international and European climate law through a deepening of the understanding acquired during the Bachelor's phase.
- A3. A specialised knowledge of and insight in the wider (international and European) context in which energy law and climate law function.
- A4. A thorough understanding of the political, economic, and technical aspects of energy law and climate law.

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

The learning outcomes of the LLM programme Energy and Climate 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 complex problems in the field of international and European energy law and international and European climate law, and to evaluate and apply them.
- B2. The ability to conduct independent academic legal research in the field of international and European energy law and international and European climate law, taking into account the cross-border effects of energy law and climate law, applying the relevant academic and professional standards of responsible research, 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 international and European energy law and international and European climate law.
- B4. The ability to make a complex argument concerning international and European energy law and international and European climate law understandable to a group of (national and/or international) colleagues and the public orally and in writing.
- B5. The ability to translate policy and technical developments in energy law and climate law design.

*C. Learning outcomes learning skills.*

The learning outcomes of the LLM programme Energy and Climate Law in the field of learning skills of the graduate are:

- C1. Knowledge and understanding of the national and international professional prospects.
- C2. Understanding of the demands regarding independent study and the personal decision-making process which follow from the rapid and continuous development of positive law.

**Article 3.2 – Aim and learning outcomes of the degree programme European Law in a Global Context (ELGC) and the track Technology Law and Innovation (TLI)**

*A. Learning outcomes knowledge and insight.*

The learning outcomes of the LLM programme in European Law in a Global Context in the field of knowledge and insight of the graduate are:

- A1. Enhanced knowledge of and insight in specialised areas of European law by deepening the knowledge gained during the Bachelor's degree programme;  
for the track Technology Law and Innovation: in particular in specialised areas of technology law.
- A2. Enhanced knowledge of and insight in the specialised areas of European law that are important for legal practice, academic research and European integration;  
for the track Technology Law and Innovation: in particular in specialised areas of technology law.
- A3. Enhanced knowledge of and insight in the functioning of the European institutions and of the interaction between the centralised and decentralised aspects of the European legal system, in particular with respect to the functioning of the European market place, and the interaction between institutional and substantive European law, and the external dimension of the European integration process;  
for the track Technology Law and Innovation: in particular between various institutions and bodies and European and international level with regards to digital markets, data and innovation, consumer protection, cybersecurity and intellectual property.
- A4. Enhanced knowledge of and insight in the external effects of specialised areas of European law and the regulatory influence of European law on third countries;  
for the track Technology Law and Innovation: specialised areas of technology law and the regulatory influence of European law in the digital world.
- A5. Enhanced knowledge of and insight in the role and relevance of the European Union in addressing complex global challenges.

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

The learning outcomes of the LLM programme in European Law in a Global Context in the field of application of knowledge and insight, formulating judgements and communication of the graduate are:

- B1. The ability to assemble, assess and apply independently relevant facts, legislation, jurisprudence and literature in order to solve complex issues in specialised fields of European law;

for the track Technology Law and Innovation: in specialised fields of technology law.

B2. The ability to pursue independently academic legal research in the field of European law, applying the relevant academic and professional standards of responsible research, and thereby contribute in a socially relevant manner to the development of law;

for the track Technology Law and Innovation: in particular in the field of technology law.

B3. The ability to participate independently in the debate in the field of European law in an international context, with colleagues;

for the track Technology Law and Innovation: in particular in the field of technology law and innovation in a European and international context.

B4. The ability to convey to a group of colleagues both orally and in writing, a complex argumentation in the field of European law, in English in a comprehensive manner;

for the track Technology Law and Innovation: in particular in the field of technology law and innovation.

### *C. Learning outcomes learning skills.*

The learning outcomes of the LLM programme in European Law in a Global Context in the field of learning skills of the graduate are:

C1. Knowledge and understanding of the (national and/or international) career perspective;

C2. Understanding of the requirements that are needed, as a result of the continuing and rapid development of European Union law, for self-study and the formation of own judgments; for the track Technology Law and Innovation: in particular in the field of technology law.

## **Article 3.3 – Aim and learning outcomes of the degree programme Global Criminal Law (GCL)**

### *A. Learning outcomes knowledge and insight.*

The learning outcomes of the LLM programme Global Criminal Law in the field of knowledge and insight of the graduate are:

A1. Specialised knowledge of and insight in substantive criminal law, procedural criminal law, international criminal law as well as of organised crimes, financial crimes, international crimes and cybercrimes in an international context through a deepening of the legal knowledge and insight acquired during the Bachelor's phase.

A2. Specialised knowledge and insight to solve cases related to criminal law within the domestic and international context.

A3. Enhanced knowledge of and insight in the wider international context in which criminal law operates in particular of the interactions between the domestic and international legal frameworks.

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

The learning outcomes of the LLM programme Global Criminal Law in the field of application of knowledge and insight, formulating judgements and communication of the graduate are:

B1. The ability to independently collect, evaluate and apply relevant national, regional and international legislation, jurisprudence and literature related to a complex problem of



criminal law;

B2. The ability to conduct independent academic legal research in the field of criminal law, applying the relevant academic and professional standards of responsible research, and to make a societally relevant contribution to the development of the law;

B3. The ability to independently engage in academic discourse with peers from a diversity of backgrounds regarding criminal law;

B4. The ability to make a complex argument concerning criminal law understandable to a group of (national and/or international) colleagues in written and spoken English.

*C. Learning outcomes learning skills.*

The learning outcomes of the LLM programme Global Criminal Law in the field of learning skills of the graduate are:

C1. Knowledge and insight in the career prospects;

C2. Insight in the requirements that are needed, as a result of the permanent and rapid development of positive law, for self-study and personal decision-making.

**Article 3.4 – Aim and learning outcomes of the degree programme International Commercial Law (ICL)**

*A. Learning outcomes knowledge and insight.*

The learning outcomes of the LLM programme International Commercial Law in the field of knowledge and insight of the graduate are:

A1. Specialised knowledge of and insight in international aspects of private law, in particular international commercial contracts law, tort law and property law;

A2. Specialised knowledge of and insight in the application of private law in international commercial practice;

A3. Thorough insight in the coherence, differences and similarities between important legal systems in the field of private law.

A4. Specialised knowledge of and insight in private international law, cross-border commercial transactions, and alternative dispute resolution, in particular arbitration.

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

The learning outcomes of the LLM programme International Commercial Law in the field of application of knowledge and insight, formulating judgements and communication of the graduate are:

B1. The ability to independently assemble, assess and apply relevant facts, legislation, case-law and literature in order to solve complex issues involved in international commercial practice;

B2. The ability to independently do academic legal research into the international aspects of private law, applying the relevant academic and professional standards of responsible research, and in this way contribute in a socially relevant manner to the development of law;

B3. The ability to independently participate in the debate in the field of international aspects of private law with (national and/or international) peers;

B4. The ability to convey to a group of peers both orally and in written form in good English, a complex argumentation in the field of international aspects of private law.

*C. Learning outcomes learning skills.*

The learning outcomes of the LLM programme International Commercial Law in the field of learning skills of the graduate are:

- C1. Knowledge and understanding of the career prospects;
- C2. Understanding of the requirements resulting from the permanent and rapid development of positive law, that are needed for self-study and independent thinking.

**Article 3.5 – Aim and learning outcomes of the degree programme Public International Law (PIL) and the tracks Health and Technology Law (HTL) and International Human Rights Law (IHRL)**

*A. Learning outcomes knowledge and insight.*

The learning outcomes of the LLM programme Public International Law in the field of knowledge and insight of the graduate are:

A1. Enhanced knowledge of and enhanced insight in the systemic and doctrinal aspects of public international law-building on the knowledge and understanding gained during the Bachelor's degree programme;

for the track International Human Rights Law in particular in the field of international human rights law;

for the track Health and Technology Law in particular in the fields of health law and technology law.

A2. Specialised knowledge of and insight in positive public international law and its application in practice in selected areas of public international law, knowledge of and insight in the processes and procedures for further legal development and the role of law-making bodies, international organizations, and courts and tribunals therein;

for the track International Human Rights Law in particular in the field of international human rights law;

for the track Health and Technology Law in particular in the fields of health law and technology law.

A3. Awareness of the broader context in which international law functions and of the various perspectives on the role of public international law and international law specialists in international society;

for the track International Human Rights Law in particular in the field of international human rights law;

for the track Health and Technology Law in particular in the fields of health law and technology law.

A4. For the track International Human Rights Law: specialised knowledge and insight from other disciplines to better understand the importance of human rights.

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

The learning outcomes of the LLM programme Public International Law in the field of application of knowledge and insight, formulating judgements and communication of the graduate are:

B1. The ability to independently collect, assess and apply relevant facts, law, cases and



literature in order to solve complex issues in the field of public international law.

B2. To develop the academic skills to be able to independently undertake legal research aimed at contributing to the further development of international law, applying the relevant academic and professional standards of responsible research, and to enhancing its role in society, taking into account the relevant extra-legal dimensions.

B3. The ability to independently participate in the public international law discourse among (national and/or international) colleagues.

B4. The ability to comprehensively convey to an international and diverse group of colleagues and the public a complex argumentation in the field of public international law both orally and in written form, in English.

B5. For the track International Human Rights Law: the ability to critically reflect upon and apply insights from other disciplines to legal concepts and the understanding of human rights;

for the track Health and Technology Law the ability to critically reflect upon and apply insights from other disciplines to legal concepts and the understanding of health law and technology law .

### *C. Learning outcomes learning skills.*

The learning outcomes of the LLM programme Public International Law in the field of learning skills of the graduate are:

C1. Knowledge and understanding of career options;

C2. Understanding the need to engage in continuous study and critical reflection to keep up with the permanent and rapid development of public international law;

for the track International Human Rights Law in particular the development in international human rights law;

for the track Health and Technology Law in particular the development in health law and technology law.

### **Article 3.6 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 3.7 – Type of degree programme**

The degree programmes are one-year, full-time programmes entirely taught in English.

### **Article 3.8 – Language**

The degree programme is taught in English.

### **Article 3.9 – Student workload**

1. The degree programmes have a student workload of 60 ECTS credit points.
2. The student workload is expressed in whole ECTS credit points.

### **Article 3.10 – Track**

1. The degree programme European Law in a Global Context has the following tracks:
  - a. the track European Law in a Global Context;
  - b. the track Technology Law and Innovation.
2. The degree programme Public International Law has the following tracks:
  - a. the track Public International Law;
  - b. the track International Human Rights Law;
  - c. the track Health and Technology Law.

### **Article 3.11 – Content of the curriculum: Energy and Climate Law**

1. The degree programme Energy and Climate Law comprises the following compulsory theoretical course units with their study loads:
  - a. Climate Law, 6 ECTS;
  - b. Economics of Regulation, 6 ECTS;
  - c. Energy Investment and Trade Law, 6 ECTS;
  - d. Energy Market Law, 6 ECTS;
  - e. Energy Law and Policy, 6 ECTS.
2. In addition, the degree programme comprises the following compulsory course units with their study loads:
  - a. Seminar in Energy and Climate Law, 6 ECTS;
  - b. 1 course unit to be chosen from the following list of optional compulsory course units, at least 6 ECTS:
    - EU Environmental Law in a Global Context, 6 ECTS;
    - International Environmental Law, 6 ECTS;
  - c. Law in Practice module, 6 ECTS;
  - d. Master's thesis in the field of energy law and/or climate law, 12 ECTS.

2. The Double Degree programme Energy and Climate Law with George Washington University consists of the courses arranged for in Article 3.11.1 and 3.11.2, of which the courses Energy Investment and Trade Law and Energy Contracting may be replaced by a limited list of courses offered by George Washington Law School.
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 3.11.3, 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 3.12 – Content of the curriculum: European Law in a Global Context**

1. The degree programme European Law in a Global Context comprises the following compulsory theoretical course units with their study loads:
  - a. Competition Law and Market Regulation, 6 ECTS;
  - b. EU Institutional and Constitutional Law, 6 ECTS;
  - c. EU External Relations Law, 6 ECTS;
  - d. EU Environmental Law in a Global Context, 6 ECTS;
  - e. European Human Rights Law, 6 ECTS;
  - f. European Internal Market Law, 6 ECTS.
2. In addition, the degree programme comprises the following compulsory course units with their study loads:
  - a. Seminar Interactions between Legal Systems: Global, European, Domestic, 6 ECTS;
  - b. Law in Practice module, 6 ECTS;
  - c. Master's thesis in the field of European law, 12 ECTS.
3. Within European Law in a Global Context, it is possible to opt for the track Technology Law and Innovation. This track comprises the following compulsory theoretical course units with their study loads:
  - a. Competition Law and Market Regulation, 6 ECTS;
  - b. Consumers and Innovation, 6 ECTS;
  - c. Cybersecurity Law, 6 ECTS;
  - d. Data Driven Innovation, 6 ECTS;



- e. Intellectual Property and Innovation, 6 ECTS;
  - f. The Law of Sustainable Technology, 6 ECTS.
4. In addition, the degree programme comprises the following compulsory course units with their study loads:
    - a. Seminar Interactions between Legal Systems: Global European Domestic, 6 ECTS;
    - b. Law in Practice module, 6 ECTS;
    - c. Master's thesis in the field of technology law and innovation, 12 ECTS.
  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 3.12.3, 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 3.13 – Content of the curriculum: Global Criminal Law**

1. The degree programme Global Criminal Law comprises the following compulsory theoretical course units with their study loads:
  - a. Comparative Criminal Law, 6 ECTS;
  - b. Criminal Procedure and Human Rights, 6 ECTS;
  - c. Cybercrime and Cyber Security, 6 ECTS;
  - d. International Crimes and Gross Violations of Human Rights, 6 ECTS;
  - e. International Criminal Tribunals and Courts, 6 ECTS;
  - f. Organised and Financial Crime, 6 ECTS.
2. In addition, the degree programme comprises the following compulsory course units with their study loads:
  - a. Seminar Judicial Cooperation in Criminal Matters, 6 ECTS;
  - b. Law in Practice module, 6 ECTS;
  - c. Master's thesis in the field of criminal law, 12 ECTS.
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 3.13.3, 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 3.14 – Content of the curriculum: International Commercial Law**

1. The degree programme International Commercial Law comprises the following compulsory theoretical course units with their study loads:
  - a. Comparative Private International Law, 6 ECTS;
  - b. Comparative Property Law, 6 ECTS;
  - c. Comparative Tort Law, 6 ECTS;
  - d. Cross-border Commercial Transactions, 6 ECTS;
  - e. International Commercial Dispute Settlement Law, 6 ECTS;
  - f. International Contracts Law, 6 ECTS.
2. In addition, the degree programme comprises the following compulsory course units with their study loads:
  - a. Seminar Contracts Law: contract drafting, 6 ECTS;
  - b. Law in Practice module, 6 ECTS;
  - c. Master's thesis in the field of (international) commercial law, 12 ECTS.
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 3.14.3, 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 3.15 – Content of the curriculum: Public International Law, Health and Technology Law and International Human Rights Law**

1. The degree programme Public International Law comprises the following compulsory theoretical course unit with its study load:
  - a. Advanced International Law, 6 ECTS;
  - b. International Human Rights Law, 6 ECTS;
  - c. International Institutional Law, 6 ECTS;
  - d. Settlement of International Disputes, 6 ECTS;
  - e. UN Peacekeeping and Peace Enforcement, 6 ECTS.
  
2. In addition, the degree programme comprises the following compulsory course units with their study loads:
  - a. 1 course unit to be chosen from the following list (at least 6 ECTS):
    - International Environmental Law, 6 ECTS;
    - International Humanitarian Law, 6 ECTS;
    - Refugee and Asylum Law, 6 ECTS.
  - b. Seminar International Law in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century, 6 ECTS;
  - c. Law in Practice module, 6 ECTS;
  - d. Master's thesis in the field of public international law, 12 ECTS.
  
3. Within Public International Law it is possible to opt for the track International Human Rights Law. This track comprises the following compulsory theoretical course units with their study loads:
  - a. International Crimes and Gross Violations of Human Rights, 6 ECTS;
  - b. International Health Law, 6 ECTS;
  - c. International Human Rights Law, 6 ECTS;
  - d. International Institutional Law, 6 ECTS.
  
4. In addition, the degree programme comprises the following compulsory course units with their study loads:
  - a. 1 course unit to be chosen from the following list (at least 6 ECTS):
    - International Humanitarian Law, 6 ECTS;
    - Refugee and Asylum Law, 6 ECTS.
  - b. 1 course unit to be chosen from the following list (at least 6 ECTS):
    - European Human Rights Law, 6 ECTS;
    - International Criminal Tribunals and Courts, 6 ECTS.
  - c. Seminar Human Rights, 6 ECTS;
  - d. Law in Practice module, 6 ECTS;
  - e. Master's thesis in the field of (international) human rights law, 12 ECTS.
  
5. Within Public International Law it is possible to opt for the track Health and Technology Law. This track comprises the following compulsory theoretical course units with their study loads:
  - a. Data Driven Innovation, 6 ECTS;

- b. Health Law in Context, 6 ECTS;
  - c. International Health Law, 6 ECTS;
  - d. International Human Rights Law, 6 ECTS;
  - e. Lab: Regulating Digital Health, 6 ECTS
  - f. The Law of Sustainable Technology, 6 ECTS.
6. In addition, the degree programme comprises the following compulsory course units with their study loads:
    - a. Seminar Health and Technology Law in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century, 6 ECTS;
    - b. Law in Practice module, 6 ECTS;
    - c. Master's thesis in the field of (international) health law and/or (international) technology law, 12 ECTS.
  7. 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.
  8. Any activities that contravene the provisions in Article 3.15.7, including participation in course units and examinations, will be considered not to have taken place.
  9. 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 3.16 – Optional (extracurricular) course units**

1. The Master's degree programmes do not have any optional courses, except for the optional compulsory courses in some of the programmes.
2. Student may choose however, taking Article 3.16.5 into account, one or more course units as extracurricular course units. A student can to this effect choose:
  - a. one or more optional course units ;
  - b. a small thesis;
  - c. a Law in Practice course unit.
 An overview of the course units mentioned in Article 3.16.2a and 3.16.2c are available in Ocasys.
3. 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 pass/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.

4. Optional course units 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.
5. 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 3.17 – 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 3.18 – Practicals**

1. Enrolment for a practical is binding for students and will by definition lead to a result (either a final grade or a pass/fail grade). The Board of Examiners can, at the request of a student, decide otherwise than arranged for above based on special circumstances.
2. Law in Practice modules as arranged for in Article 3.16.2c are considered to be practicals as arranged for in Article 1.2.
3. Successful participation in practicals 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 practical 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 3.19 – Contact hours**

1. The Master's degree programmes as mentioned in Article 1.1 of this Teaching and Examination Regulation 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 3.20 – 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 programme 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 1.1. 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 degree programme at the University of Groningen. Full or partial exemptions for a degree programme's thesis may be granted by the Board of Examiners based on a thesis written for another degree programme. For rules and regulations, please check the Thesis Regulation.



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2. Theses are stored by the Faculty Board for a period of at least 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. This Regulation forms parts 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 – Competent Board of Examiners for the electives of another 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. The provisions of Article 5.2 on course units obtained elsewhere apply.

#### **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 research university law master degree similar in size, content and level.
  - b. such an (optional) compulsory course unit of a research 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. Notwithstanding Article 4.11.1, students who are fully admitted to the shortened LLM programme after their exchange period in Groningen can be exempt from the compulsory seminar.
3. The provisions of Article 5.2 on course units obtained elsewhere apply.
4. An exemption request needs to be handed in in written form at the Board of Examiners.
5. The Board of Examiners decides within thirty working days after receipt of the request.
6. 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 discussion will be held, or
  - b. the corrected examinations with standard answers will be shown or handed out to examinees.The time of the exam discussion 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 exam discussion.
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 exam discussions 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 exam discussions 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 exam discussion at the time and place stated in Article 4.16.3 and does not submit a notice of absence based on reasonable grounds, has no right to an exam discussion 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. Exam discussions must aim at clarifying errors or omissions in an answer given by a student.
9. Students may take notes during the exam discussions 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 – Termination of registration (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 4.19.1 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.
7. For Double Degree Master's degree programmes offered together with an institution abroad, at least half of the programme

### **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. In case of a double degree Master's degree programme with an institution abroad, at least half of the programme must actually be followed at the Faculty of Law of the University of Groningen during registration as a Master's student at the University of Groningen for that degree programme at the University of Groningen. The provisions of Article 4.15.1 with regard to the thesis must be taken into account.

### **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), more specifically:
  - a. for the degree in Energy and Climate Law: Master of Laws (LLM) in Energy and Climate Law;
  - b. for the degree programme European Law in a Global Context/Technology Law and Innovation: Master of Laws (LLM) in European Law in a Global Context ( - Technology Law and Innovation);
  - c. for the degree programme Global Criminal Law: Master of Laws (LLM) in Global Criminal Law;
  - d. for the degree programme International Commercial Law: Master of Laws (LLM) in International Commercial Law;
  - e. for the degree programme in Public International Law//Health and Technology Law/International Human Rights Law: Master of Laws (LLM) in Public International Law (-International Human Rights Law or -Health and Technology Law).
2. The degree awarded will be recorded on the certificate. 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 Regulations are 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 – Double Degree programme**

1. The Faculty offers the Double Degree Master programme as listed in Article 1.1.4, in collaboration with foreign partner universities.
2. A completed Double Degree Master programme gives entitlement to a master diploma of both participating institutes.
3. Substance and scope of the Double Degree Master programmes can be found in Article 3.10.

### **Article 5.8 – 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**

1. 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.
2. In respect of the Double Degree programmes offered by the Faculty it is the joint responsibility of the Faculty and the partner universities to exchange obtained results.

## **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.