

**EDUCATION AND EXAMINATION REGULATIONS (EER) GOVERNING THE BACHELOR PROGRAMME EUROPEAN LAW SCHOOL of the Faculty of Law, as referred to in Section 7.13 of the Dutch Higher Education and Research Act, for the academic year 2025-2026, approved and adopted by the Faculty Board of Maastricht University's Faculty of Law.**

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## **CHAPTER 1 – GENERAL PROVISIONS**

### **Article 1: Applicability of the regulations**

These regulations apply to the teaching and assessments in the bachelor programme European Law School provided by the Faculty of Law with effect from academic year 2025-2026. For students who started their bachelor programme European Law School as of academic year 2022-2023 or earlier, the transitional regulations apply as stated in Annex 1.

### **Article 2: Definitions**

The following definitions apply in these regulations:

- a. Assessment: set of assessment components of a programme component.
- b. Assessment component: part of the assessment of a programme component.
- c. Board of Examiners: the Board of Examiners referred to in Section 7.12 of the WHW.
- d. BSA committee: the committee appointed by the Faculty Board to carry out the activities specified in chapter 9 in respect of the binding study advice.
- e. (elective)Course: a programme component within the meaning of the WHW.
- f. Credit: a credit (also known as EC, European Credit) as stated in Article 7.4(1) WHW.
- g. Dean: the Dean, as stated in Article 1.1 of the Faculty Regulations.
- h. Director of studies: the responsible staff member, as stated in Article 7.12(1) WHW.
- i. Disability Support (DS): the central point at UM where students with a disability and/or chronic illness can apply for facilities or support.
- j. Education Office: the department within the Faculty that provides administrative and organisational support for the education process.
- k. EER: Education and Examination Regulations.
- l. Examiner: the person designated by the Board of Examiners in accordance with Article 6.4 of the Faculty Regulations.
- m. Faculty: the organisational unit within Maastricht University where teaching and research are conducted.
- n. Faculty Board: the Faculty Board, as stated in Article 2.1 of the Faculty Regulations.
- o. Final examination: The European Law School bachelor's programme is concluded with the bachelor's final examination. To pass the final examination, all the programme components must be completed with a satisfactory assessment/evaluation.
- p. MoMi committee: the committee of two members of the academic staff appointed by the Faculty Board to carry out the activities specified in Article 39(4) in respect of failure to meet the study progress requirement in accordance with the Modern Migration Policy Act (MoMi).
- q. Post-propaedeutic phase: the second and third study years of the bachelor's programme. The study load of the post-propaedeutic phase amounts to 120 credits.
- r. Propaedeutic phase: the first study year of the bachelor's programme. The study load of the propaedeutic phase amounts to 60 credits.
- s. Student: A person registered at Maastricht University in order to attend and/or take part in assessments of the European Law School bachelor's programme;
- t. Study load: the bachelor's programme has a study load of 180 credits; each credit represents a study load of 28 hours.
- u. WHW: The Dutch Higher Education and Research Act (Wet op het hoger onderwijs en wetenschappelijk onderzoek).

The other terms have the meaning assigned to them in the WHW.

## **CHAPTER 2 – ADMISSION**

This chapter concerns admission per academic year 2026-2027. For admission per academic year 2025-2026, the EER Bachelor ELS revised 2024-2025 applies.

### **Article 3: Pre-education requirements**

1. A prospective student is admissible to the programme if they hold a VWO diploma as referred to in Article 7.24 WHW, or if they are exempted on the grounds of Article 7.28 WHW.
2. A prospective student who has successfully completed the propaedeutic exam at a recognised institution of higher education in the Netherlands is admissible to the bachelor's programme.

### **Article 4: Colloquium Doctum for the European Law School bachelor's programme**

1. The entrance examination referred to in Article 7.29 WHW comprises the following components:
  - a. giving written answers to questions about a text in two foreign languages,
  - b. writing a paper in English based on one or more articles from a periodical chosen by the Colloquium Doctum Committee, or explaining any such article, to be decided by the Colloquium Doctum Committee, and
  - c. giving oral answers in English to questions about the history of the European Union and general history and questions that test analytical skills.
2. The Colloquium Doctum Committee will set additional rules with regard to the entrance examination.

### **Article 5: Language requirements**

1. Applicants who hold a non-Dutch diploma and meet the pre-education requirements of Article 3(1), may only register for the programme if they have the required level of English. Applicants meet this requirement if they have completed:
  - a. secondary education in an EU/EEA country where English was followed up to and including the final year;
  - b. secondary education in a non-EU/EEA country where English is the national language and language of instruction in education;
  - c. a bachelor's or master's programme of which the language of instruction is English;
  - d. an International or European Baccalaureate, a US high school, or UK GCE A-levels;
  - e. secondary education, or a bachelor's or master's programme where the language of instruction is not English, but the applicant is able to demonstrate sufficient proficiency in English, e.g., by English taught courses, (an) internship(s), or work experience in an English environment.
2. If an applicant does not meet one of the abovementioned requirements, the applicant will be recommended to submit proof of having passed one of the following language test certificates (or similar accredited certification):
  - a. IELTS with a score of at least 6.0;
  - b. TOEFL with a score of at least 550 (paper-based), or 80 (internet-based);
  - c. TOEIC listening and reading (670) and speaking and writing (290);

- d. Cambridge [First Certificate in English (FCE) Grade B (scale 173-175), First Certificate in English (FCE) Grade C (scale 169-172)].
3. The application can be rejected or additional requirements can be set if there are reasonable doubts about English language proficiency.

## **CHAPTER 3 – OBJECTIVE AND COMPOSITION OF THE STUDY PROGRAMME**

### **Article 6: Format of the programme**

1. The programme is only offered full-time.
2. The programme starts once a year in September.

### **Article 7: Language of instruction**

1. Education and assessment is conducted in English.
2. Course materials may also be offered in a language other than English.
3. See Annex 2 for more information.

### **Article 8: Objective of the European Law School bachelor's programme**

1. The European Law School bachelor's programme seeks to provide students with an academic education to obtain knowledge of and insight into the main fields of law from a European and comparative perspective as well as the academic and legal skills required to apply such knowledge and insight in relevant contexts. The European Law School enables the student to work independently as a legal professional in the broadest sense and successfully complete a related master's programme. The Programme Intended Learning Outcomes of the European Law School can be found in Annex 3.
2. The European Law School bachelor programme is a non-qualifying law degree and does not provide automatic access to professional qualifications.

### **Article 9: Study load**

The bachelor's programme has a study load of 180 credits; each credit represents a study load of 28 hours.

### **Article 10: Composition of the European Law School bachelor's programme**

1. The propaedeutic phase of the European Law School programme comprises the following components (the study load is shown for each component):
  - Constitutional Law (11 EC) – PUB1201
  - Introduction to Private Law (11 EC) – PRI1201
  - International and European Law (11 EC) – IER1201
  - Foundations of Law (11 EC) – MET1201
  - Introduction to Law and Legal Reasoning (8 EC) – SLC1001
  - Thinking Like a Lawyer (8 EC) – SLC1002
2. The post-propaedeutic phase comprises the following components (the study load is shown for each component):
 

*Year 2*

  - Private law (11 EC) – PRI2201
  - Law of the European Union (11 EC) – IER2201
  - Criminal Law (6 EC) – CRI2201
  - Criminal Procedure (6 EC) – CRI2202
  - Administrative Law (6 EC) – PUB2201
  - Philosophy of Private Law (6 EC) – LAW2201
  - Legal Research (8 EC) – SLC2001

- Conflict Prevention and Resolution (6 EC) – SLC2004
- Year 3*
- Final Legal Challenge (12 EC) – SLC3001
  - Electives (total 48 EC)
3. Selected students can participate in the dual degree programme offered in collaboration with Universidad Autónoma de Madrid. See Annex 4a.  
Students whose home university is Universitas Gadjah Mada or Universitas Airlangga can participate in the dual degree programmes with these universities, see Annex 4b respectively 4c.

### **Article 11: Electives during year 3 of the bachelor's programme**

1. The elective phase of the bachelor European Law School comprises 48 credits. Students must develop a learning plan for completion of the elective phase in accordance with the Elective Education regulations for the Bachelor European Law School as determined by the Director of Studies.
2. Within the elective phase, students will be given the possibility to follow for instance:
  - electives offered within the bachelor European Law School or the bachelor Rechtsgeleerdheid (see Annex 5),
  - a legal internship (max. 12 EC),
  - electives offered at other UM faculties,
  - electives offered at a foreign university in the context of a study abroad, and
  - individual course content (max. 6 EC).
3. Within the elective phase, students may include a maximum of 24 credits obtained in non-law programme components. These 24 non-law credits may include a maximum of 6 credits for language courses (except English and a language course in the student's mother tongue) at B2 level or higher.
4. Within the elective phase, students may include a maximum of 6 credits of electives at an introductory level.
5. Students may complete a study abroad as part of their elective phase. Credits obtained during studies abroad prior to commencing the bachelor European Law School will not be recognized as part of the elective phase.
6. Students can only follow law electives offered within the bachelor European Law School or the bachelor Rechtsgeleerdheid in the third year of their studies and only after successful completion of the propaedeutic phase as stated in article 10(1).

### **Article 12: Final Legal Challenge**

1. The study load of the Final Legal Challenge corresponds to 12 credits.
2. The Final Legal Challenge comprises completion of an individual academic paper that is defended in public and in a final portfolio. All components of the Final Legal Challenge are in English.
3. The topic of the individual academic paper must relate to:
  - international law;
  - European Law;
  - national law approached from a comparative or European perspective, or;
  - a topic approached from a meta-legal perspective such as legal history, legal philosophy, legal theory, psychology of law, criminology or law and economics.
4. The aim, general information and procedures are described in the Final Legal Challenge regulation as determined by the Director of Studies, after consultation with the Final Legal Challenge coordinator and the Board of Examiners.

### **Article 13: Final examination**

The European Law School bachelor's programme is concluded with the bachelor's final examination. To pass the final examination, all programme components listed in Article 10 must be completed with a satisfactory judgement. There is no examination for completion of the propaedeutic phase.

### **Article 14: Teaching method**

1. Teaching is characterized as small-scale and intensive following the Problem-based learning method (PBL) and may be organised in tutorial meetings, skills training, (online) lectures, knowledge clips, and/or individual guidance. The Faculty Board may permit other teaching methods.
2. In the course periods 1, 2, 4 and 5, as determined by Maastricht University, the maximum aimed group size for tutorial meetings in year 1 and 2 of the bachelor programme is 15 students.
3. In year 1 and 2 of the bachelor programme, a minimum of 7 intensive contact hours per week is standard for the by Maastricht University determined course periods 1, 2, 4 and 5.
4. Attendance at tutorials is not mandatory, however, the assessment of the programme components may be designed in such a way that attendance is actually required.

## **CHAPTER 4 – EXTRACURRICULAR EDUCATION**

### **Article 15: Definition**

1. Extracurricular education is not part of the bachelor's examination and is included in the list of grades attached to the degree certificate under the category 'extracurricular education' insofar as the unit of study has a study load and is assessed. Extracurricular education in terms of articles 17 and 19 does not affect the calculation of (Summa) Cum Laude and the Grade Point Average (GPA).
2. The components in this chapter are extracurricular unless stated otherwise.

### **Article 16: Honours programme**

1. The Faculty has an Honours Programme. The composition, study load and the selection procedure are specified in a regulation to be determined by the Director of Studies, after consultation with the Honours Programme Coordinator and the Board of Examiners.
2. Annually, a number of students will be selected by the Honours Programme Coordinator for participation in the Honours Programme.

### **Article 17: Moot Courts**

1. The Faculty recognises and facilitates participation in a number of (inter)national moot court competitions. These competitions, the study load and the selection procedure are specified in a regulation to be determined by the Director of Studies, after consultation with the Moot Court Coordinator and the Board of Examiners.
2. Annually, a number of students will be selected by the Moot Court Coordinator for participation in a moot court competition.



### **Article 18: MaRBLe**

1. The Research-Based Bachelor Project (MaRBLe) aims to train students in conducting research based on primary sources. It ends in a paper which is comparable with the Final Legal Challenge and which is presented publicly.
2. The study load of the research project referred to in the first paragraph of this article is 18 credits.
3. 12 credits may be used as part of the electives or to replace the Final Legal Challenge. If credits are used to replace the Final Legal Challenge, the end result of the MaRBLe project should be quantifiable for the individual and in any event equivalent to the minimum requirements of the Final Legal Challenge, as laid down in the provisions of these Education and Examination Regulations. The remaining 6 credits are extracurricular.
4. Each year, the Faculty Board determines whether and, if so, which MaRBLe projects will be offered.
5. The coordinator of the Honours programme is also the coordinator of MaRBLe.
6. Third-year students ranking among the top 25% of their cohort and who, in the opinion of the Faculty Board, show sufficient motivation in a letter and/or an admission interview, may be admitted to MaRBLe.
7. Third-year students who do not rank among the top 25% of their cohort but who, in the opinion of the Faculty, show sufficient motivation in a letter and/or an admission interview, may also be admitted to MaRBLe upon request.

### **Article 19: Other forms of extracurricular education**

Students can follow other forms of extracurricular education. The Director of Studies must give approval for it to be included in the grade list as described in article 15(1).

## **CHAPTER 5 – STUDYING WITH A DISABILITY AND/OR CHRONIC DISEASE**

### **Article 20: Studying with a disability and/or chronic disease**

1. Upon request, students with a disability and/or chronic illness are offered the opportunity to take assessments or teaching and learning activities in a manner adapted as optimal as possible to their disability and/or chronic illness. These adjustments shall be reasonably tailored to the student's disability and/or chronic illness but may not alter the quality or difficulty of a programme component or assessment programme. All intended learning outcomes must be covered by the adapted (assessment) provision.
2. Based on the advice of Disability Support (DS) and, if applicable, any additional information, the Board of Examiners decides on adaptations in assessment.
3. Based on the advice of DS and the subsequent binding advice of the Director of Studies/the head of the Education Office, the Board of Examiners decides on adjustments in education.
4. If the Board of Examiners deviates from the advice of DS, this deviation is motivated.

## **CHAPTER 6 – ADMISSION TO COURSES AND ASSESSMENT**

### **Article 21: Admission to education**

1. Students are entitled to participate in educational activities for the programme components laid down in article 10 in accordance with the programme's annual schedule and the provisions in article 22.

2. Students are entitled to participate in educational activities that account for a regular study load for the course period concerned.
3. The Director of Studies may determine that separate educational activities are organized for students participating in components of the Bachelor European Law School as part of the premaster Law.

## **Article 22: Pre-requisites**

1. The following programme components have pre-requisites that must be met before a student is entitled to participate in educational activities and assessment:
  - For Private Law (PRI2201), a student must have passed the programme component Introduction to Private Law (PRI1201).
  - For Law of the European Union from (IER2201), a student must have passed the programme component International and European Law (IER1201).
  - For Philosophy of Private Law (LAW2201), a student must have passed the programme components Introduction to Private Law (PRI1201) and Foundations of Law (MET1201).
  - For Legal Research (SLC2001), a student must have passed the programme components Introduction to Law and Legal Reasoning (SLC1001) and Thinking Like a Lawyer (SLC1002).
  - For Conflict Prevention and Resolution (SLC2004), a student must have passed the programme components Introduction to Law and Legal Reasoning (SLC1001) and Thinking Like a Lawyer (SLC1002).
  - For Final Legal Challenge (SLC3001), a student must have passed the programme component Legal Research (SLC2001).
  - For European Cooperation in Criminal Matters (LAW3012), a student must have passed the programme components Law of the European Union (IER2201) and Criminal Procedure (CRI2202).
  - For EU Citizens: Rights and Remedies of the EU (IER3201) a student must have passed the programme component Law of the European Union (IER2201).
  - For Business and Company Law in a Global Context (PRI3201), a student must have passed the programme component Private Law (PRI2201).
  - For Sustainability and Private Law (PRI3202) a student must have passed the programme component Private law (PRI2201).
  - For European Administrative Law (PUB3003) a student must have passed the programme component Administrative Law (PUB2201);
  - For EU Law and Inequality (IER3202), a student must have passed the programme component Law of the European Union (IER2201).
2. In accordance with article 49 of these regulations, the Director of Studies may waive the pre-requisite, for instance if strict adherence to the pre-requisite would result in inequitable consequences of a predominant nature.

## **Article 23: Admission to assessment**

1. Students are entitled to participate in the assessment of the bachelor programme in accordance with the assessment plan of the European Law School bachelor programme.
2. A student may, if the assessment of the programme component allows it, choose to only participate in the assessment and to not participate in the educational activities. Depending on the assessment of the programme component, the maximum score may be lower than 100% (10 out of 10). If the student wants to

make use of this possibility, the student can register for the programme component as 'assessment only'.

## **CHAPTER 7 – ASSESSMENT**

### **Article 24: General provisions**

1. To assess whether a student has fulfilled the requirements of the programme component, the student is assessed on achievement of the learning outcomes of the programme component.
2. To operationalise the provisions in the previous paragraph, an assessment plan is established for the programme. The assessment plan is approved by the Director of Studies, after consultation with the Board of Examiners. The assessment plan is published on the student intranet.
3. By submitting an assessment, the student gives permission, in the broadest sense of the word, for the work to be checked for plagiarism via a plagiarism detection system. This consent also implies that the student agrees that the work concerned may be included in a database of plagiarism detection systems for the purpose of future plagiarism control on other assessments.

### **Article 25: Assessment methods**

1. A variety of assessment methods are used in the programme. The assessment methods are distributed evenly over the programme to align with the programme components. The distribution of assessment methods is included in the assessment plan.
2. The assessment of a programme component comprises in principle several assessment components. The assessment plan determines how the assessment components are weighted in the final assessment of the programme component and how the final result of the programme component is determined.
3. Proposals for changes to the assessment method must be submitted to the Director of Studies for approval no later than eight weeks before the start of the educational activities.
4. The assessment method must be communicated to students before the start of the educational activities.
5. After the start of the educational activities, the assessment method may only be deviated from with the permission of the Director of Studies, after advice from the Board of Examiners.
6. Upon request to the Board of Examiners, students with a permanent disability or chronic illness will be given the opportunity to take the assessment in a manner adapted as far as reasonably possible to their individual disability or illness. The Board of Examiners will seek expert advice before deciding on the request.
7. Oral assessments are conducted in public, unless the Board of Examiners or the examiner concerned has determined otherwise or the student has objected.
8. Students are in principle given two opportunities to pass the assessment components of a programme component in the academic year.

### **Article 26: Instructions and Guidelines**

The Board of Examiners may determine instructions and guidelines regarding the assessment and determination of the results. These are reflected in the Instructions and Guidelines (I&G).

## **CHAPTER 8 – ASSESSMENT RESULTS**

### **Article 27: Determination and publication**

The examiner determines the result of the assessment of the programme component at the latest within four weeks after the end of the assessment period, and provides the Education Office with the necessary data for the purpose of announcing the result to the student. In special cases, the Director of Studies, after consultation with the Board of Examiners, may decide to deviate from this deadline.

### **Article 28: Period of validity**

1. In principle, the period of validity of assessments of programme components which have been passed, is unlimited.
2. The result of an assessment component remains valid for the academic year in question. For transitional arrangements, see Annex 1(5).
3. With regard to a programme component for which the assessment was taken more than six years previously, the Board of Examiners may require an additional or replacement assessment to be taken if the knowledge or understanding forming the subject of the assessment is demonstrably outdated or if the skills forming the subject of the assessment are demonstrably outdated. If special circumstances as referred to in Article 7.51(2) WHW occur, the period of six years will be extended by the period during which the student receives financial support from the Financial Support Fund.

### **Article 29: Right of access and information and safekeeping obligation**

1. A student has the right to have access to the graded assessment components and to be informed about the way in which the assessment of the programme component was conducted in accordance with the procedure as determined by the Director of Studies.
2. The written assessments will be kept in paper or digital form for two years after the assessment result is determined.
3. A Final Legal Challenge that is assessed with a satisfactory result and its assessment will be kept for at least seven years.

### **Article 30: Fraud and plagiarism**

1. Fraud, including plagiarism, means actions or omissions by a student that make it impossible in whole or in part to properly evaluate the student's knowledge, understanding and skills.
2. Plagiarism means the presentation of ideas or words from someone else's texts, audio and/or visual material without (proper) acknowledgement of the source.
3. If the Board of Examiners determines that a student has committed fraud in respect of an assessment component, it will take appropriate measures.
4. The Board of Examiners may, in serious cases of fraud, propose to Maastricht University's Executive Board that the student concerned be permanently de-registered from the programme.
5. Without prejudice to the powers of the Board of Examiners, the Dean has the authority to report a student for forgery.
6. The Instructions and Guidelines (I&G) contain further provisions about what constitutes fraud and which sanctions the Board of Examiners may impose.

### **Article 31: Unsuitability (Iudicium Abeundi)**

1. In exceptional cases and after a careful weighing of the interests involved, the Dean may ask the Executive Board to terminate or deny a student's registration

for the programme if the student's conduct or statements proves them to be unsuitable to practise one or more professions for which the programme concerned is training them, or unsuitable for the practical preparation for the profession. The Board of Examiners may submit a recommendation to that effect to the Dean.

2. If the Dean of the Faculty is asked by the Executive Board for a recommendation concerning a proposed termination or denial of registration based on the reasons stated in the first paragraph, the Dean will in turn ask the Board of Examiners for a recommendation. The recommendation to the Dean will be substantiated.

## **CHAPTER 9 – EXEMPTION FROM AND INCLUSION OF PROGRAMME COMPONENTS**

### **Article 32: Exemption**

1. The Board of Examiners is authorised to exempt a student from specific programme components. In any event, exemption must be granted if a student has successfully completed programme components which are equivalent in terms of content, study load and level at a recognised higher education institution and if a student has successfully completed the programme components no more than six years prior to the date of the exemption.
2. No exemption can be granted for a programme component based on an programme component from a master's programme.
3. No exemption is granted for the Final Legal Challenge.
4. The Board of Examiners will not grant an exemption based on programme components obtained by a student outside the programme during a period in which the student was excluded by the Board of Examiners from participation in assessment of programme components because of fraud.
5. The Board of Examiners will not grant an exemption for a programme component already passed elsewhere if after passing this programme component elsewhere, an assessment has been taken for the programme component for which exemption is requested.
6. The Board of Examiners will not grant an exemption for programme components for the completion of the electives of year 3 as mentioned in Article 11.

### **Article 33: Inclusion of programme components as electives**

The Board of Examiners is authorized to grant approval for the inclusion of programme components worth a maximum of 24 credits, not being an internship and a maximum of 6 credits at an introductory level, that are also part of another programme that the student is following or has followed and that are equivalent in terms of content to programme components of the bachelor European Law School. Programme components added via this way do not affect the calculation of a (Summa) Cum Laude and the Grade Point Average (GPA).

## **CHAPTER 10 – STUDY ADVICE**

### **Article 34: Study counselling**

The Faculty Board is responsible for the study counselling of the students of the programme. The study advisers have access to data of the student in order to be able to give individual advice.

### **Article 35: Binding Study advice**

1. In accordance with Article 7.8b(1) WHW, the Faculty Board will issue a study advice to each student with regard to whether or not the student may continue their studies. The study advice will be issued no later than at the end of the student's first registered year for the propaedeutic phase of the programme.
2. If the advice as referred to in the first paragraph is negative, it implies a rejection, with due observance of the personal circumstances as described in Article 38.
3. If an appeal based on Article 38 is successfully invoked, a conditional positive study advice will be issued at the end of the first year of enrolment.
4. Without prejudice to the provisions of the first paragraph, in accordance with Article 7.8b(2) WHW, the Faculty Board may issue the study advice to the student so long as the student has not fulfilled the assessment of the programme components relating to the norm of the binding study advice. This option is used only if a conditional positive study advice has been issued.
5. A study advice will not be issued to a student whose registration ended prior to 1 February. In that case, any re- enrolment will be regarded as the first year of registration. The student may make use of this arrangement once only.

### **Article 36: Negative study advice**

1. A negative study advice will be issued to a student in the propaedeutic phase who, at the end of the first year of enrolment as a regular or external student in the propaedeutic phase of the programme, completed fewer than 40 credits of the required programme components of the propaedeutic phase of the programme as listed in Article 10(1) by the end of that year of study. Exemptions of programme components of the propaedeutic phase are included for the determination of the total number of credits.
2. A negative study advice is also issued to a student who was issued a conditional positive study advice referred to in Article 35(3) and has not satisfied the study progress condition included in that advice at the end of the second year of enrolment, namely that the student has obtained at least 40 credits in the propaedeutic phase of the programme as listed in Article 10(1).
3. Before a negative study advice is issued, the student will be offered the opportunity to provide his or her opinion.
4. The negative study advice referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 will result in the student being refused admission, pursuant to Section 7.8b(3) WHW, to the European Law School bachelor programme for the next six academic years.

### **Article 37: Procedure**

1. By no later than the month of February of the first year of enrolment, a warning is issued to all students in the propaedeutic phase.
2. If the Faculty Board intends to issue a student with a negative study advice, the student concerned will receive written notification to that effect no later than the month of July of the first or second year of enrolment.
3. The student will be given the opportunity to respond at a hearing. The notification referred to in the previous paragraph will also explain how the student can register for the hearing. The hearings take place mid-August.
4. The study advisers are informed of which students are set to receive a negative study advice. The study adviser may advise the Faculty Board, if requested to do so, and may also provide unsolicited advice.
5. After the hearing has been held, the Faculty Board will determine whether to issue the negative study advice. The student concerned is informed in writing or

digitally of the decision to issue the negative study advice no later than 1 September

6. A student may lodge an appeal against the negative study advice with the Board of Appeal for Examinations of Maastricht University within six weeks from the date on which the decision was announced.

#### **Article 38: Personal circumstances**

1. When issuing a study advice, the following personal circumstances are taken into account:
  - a. The personal circumstances as referred to in Article 2.1 of the Decree Implementing the WHW;
  - b. Having a top-level sports status recognized at UM.
2. Students who can reasonably expect to incur a study delay due to personal circumstances should report this to the study adviser. If the study adviser deems it necessary they can draw up an individual study plan to address the study delay incurred by the personal circumstances. The student should report this within 14 days of the occurrence of the circumstances.
3. In exceptional cases, where applying the rules concerning the negative study advice would result in the student being disproportionately disadvantaged or in considerable unfairness, the Faculty Board may depart from the set regulations in favour of the student.

### **CHAPTER 11 – MONITORING STUDY PROGRESS IN RELATION TO RESIDENCE PERMIT**

#### **Article 39: Study progress standard**

1. In accordance with the Modern Migration Policy Act (Wet modern migratiebeleid), a student with a residence permit for students must earn at least 50% of the credits allotted to an academic year to retain their permit. This requirement does not apply to exchange students and premaster students.
2. The study progress standard is 30 credits for each academic year. In principle, all the credits earned by a student in a year (including exemptions) are taken into account in the determination of the total number of credits.
3. The study progress standard will apply without prejudice to the provisions of Chapter 7 of these Regulations (BSA).
4. The UM is obliged to report to the IND each year if a student has not met the study progress standard. The report on a student's progress made over the past academic year is issued in November of each year.
5. If a student does not meet the 50% study progress standard, they may be eligible to be excused.

#### **Article 40: Grounds for excusability**

1. If the Faculty Board intends to issue a negative decision about whether a student meets the study progress standard as stated in Article 39, the student will be given the opportunity to adduce circumstances which led to them having failed to meet the requirement.
2. The following circumstances are taken into account:
  - a. The special circumstances as referred to in Article 2.1 of the Decree Implementing the WHW;
  - b. Having a top-level sports status recognized at UM.
3. Students who can reasonably expect to incur a study delay due to personal circumstances should report this to the study adviser. If the study adviser deems

it necessary they can draw up an individual study plan to address the study delay incurred by the personal circumstances. The student should report this within 14 days of the occurrence of the circumstances.

4. In exceptional cases, where applying the rules concerning the study progress standard would result in the student being disproportionately disadvantaged or in considerable unfairness, the Faculty Board may depart from the set regulations in favour of the student.

## **CHAPTER 12 – FINAL EXAMINATION**

### **Article 41: Degree; certificate**

1. The Board of Examiners decides once a month on the awarding of the bachelor's certificate and the degree granted.
2. The Board of Examiners issues a certificate as proof that the bachelor's final examination has been completed successfully. The certificate is signed by or on behalf of the Chairperson of the Board of Examiners and the Dean. The certificate is awarded in public unless the Board of Examiners decides otherwise in exceptional cases.
3. Those students who have successfully completed the bachelor's final examination are awarded the Bachelor of Laws (LLB) European Law School.
4. The examinee is also presented with a separate list of grades when the certificate is awarded.
5. A student who is entitled to a certificate may request, stating grounds, that the Board of Examiners refrain from awarding it for the time being. Any such request must be submitted at least one month before the final assessment component has been taken. The Board of Examiners will always grant the request - for a period to be determined - if the student:
  - has been selected by the faculty for an extracurricular internship or an extracurricular exchange;
  - holds or will hold a board position for which they will be awarded financial support from the Financial Support Fund for at least nine months;
  - holds or will hold an INKOM board position.

The Board of Examiners may also grant the request if not doing so would result in considerable unfairness.

6. The Board of Examiners may award the Cum Laude or Summa Cum Laude distinction in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Instructions and Guidelines.

### **Article 42: Grade Point Average (GPA)**

1. The Board of Examiners may provide a student with a certificate confirming their GPA if they submit a reasoned request to that effect (for example, for a master's programme registration). The GPA is indicated only on the transcript, not on the official grade list.
2. The GPA equals the weighted average of all final numerical grades on the students' Bachelor's grade transcript. The weighting is based on the credits of the educational units of the programme.
3. The GPA is calculated as (numerical grade \* EC) + (numerical grade \* EC) + ... / total EC.
4. Excluded from the GPA calculation are programme components that are awarded a pass or fail and programme components that are awarded with a No Grade (NG).



### **Article 43: Certificate Honours Programme**

1. If the Honours Programme as referred to in Article 16 has been successfully completed, a certificate stating this shall be issued in addition to the certificate referred to in Article 41. The certificate is based on the model established by UM's Executive Board.
2. To obtain this certificate the student must successfully complete the requirements of the regular bachelor's final examination and the components of the Honours Programme.
3. The Honours Programme Coordinator determines whether the student has fulfilled all the specific requirements of the Honours Programme.

### **Article 44: Appeal**

On all decisions of the Board of Examiners communicated to the student against which an appeal is possible, the student is informed of the possibility of lodging an appeal to the Examination Appeals Board ex Article 7.61 WHW and the time limit within which this appeal must be lodged.

### **Article 45: Free programme**

A motivated request for approval of a free programme as referred to in Article 7.3j of the WHW is to be submitted to the Board of Examiners in written form.

## **CHAPTER 13 – PREMASTER LAW**

*As of academic year 2025-2026, the Faculty of Law no longer offers a Premaster Law. For students who, on grounds of excusability, have been given the opportunity to retake programme components of the premaster Law in academic year 2025-2026, the programme in annex 1(12) applies.*

## **CHAPTER 14 – FINAL PROVISIONS AND IMPLEMENTING PROVISIONS**

### **Article 46: Mandate**

1. A staff member of the Education Office may be authorised to exercise the powers of the Faculty Board and the Director of Studies as specified in these Regulations.
2. The Board of Examiners may authorise its Chairperson and/or one or more members to exercise its powers as specified in these Regulations.
3. The Faculty Board authorises the Dean to issue the binding study advice. The Dean will sign the letters concerned and in the absence of the Dean, the Education portfolio holder will be authorised to do so. The hearings and appeal proceedings, if any, concerning the binding study advice may be conducted by (a member of) the BSA Committee on behalf of the Faculty Board.
4. The Faculty Board authorises the Dean to issue decisions concerning whether or not a student has met the study progress requirement as referred to in Article 39. The Dean will sign the letters concerned and in the absence of the Dean, the Education portfolio holder will be authorised to do so. Hearings may be held on behalf of the Faculty Board. Hearings and appeal proceedings, if any, concerning failure to meet the study progress requirement as referred to in Article 39 may be conducted by (a member of) the MoMi Committee on behalf of the Faculty Board.

#### **Article 47: Amendment**

1. The Faculty Board lays down amendments to these Regulations by means of a separate decision after having heard the Director of Studies and the competent advisory body, i.e. Faculty Council or the relevant Programme Committee.
2. None of the amendments made will have application to the present academic year unless it can be reasonably assumed that any such amendments will not adversely affect the students' interests.

#### **Article 48: Evaluation**

The Faculty Board is responsible for conducting a regular evaluation of the programmes and will always consider, for the purposes of monitoring and, where necessary, adjusting the study load, the resultant claim on students' time.

#### **Article 49: Hardship clause**

1. The Board of Examiners, the Director of Studies, or the Faculty Board or its mandated is authorized to depart from these Regulations in favour of the student, if application of these Regulations would result in inequitable consequences of a predominant nature. This applies for the Board of Examiners for those matters in which the Board of Examiners is authorized in accordance with the WHW. The same applies to the Director of Studies for the exercise of their competences pursuant to the Faculty Regulations.
2. There are inequitable consequences of a predominant nature if the strict application of the Regulations leads to consequences that were not foreseen by the author of these Regulations and that are so disadvantageous for the student concerned that they could never have been intended by the author of these Regulations.
3. Personal circumstances do not play part in determining the existence of inequitable consequences of a predominant nature.

#### **Article 50: Unforeseen cases**

The Faculty Board will make a decision in cases not provided for by these Regulations.

#### **Article 51: Entry into force**

These regulations will enter into effect on 1 September 2025 and expire on 1 September 2026.

Adopted by the Faculty Board on X X 2025.

## ANNEXES

to the 2025-2026 Education and Examination Regulations for the bachelor programme European Law School of Maastricht University's Faculty of Law.

### Annex 1 – Transitional Arrangements

Transitional arrangement as a result of curriculum revision of the European Law School bachelor's programme as from September 2023, September 2024 and September 2025.

1. The propaedeutic phase of the European Law School programme for students who enrolled in 2022/2023 or earlier, comprises the following components (the study load is shown for each component).
  - a) An introduction to law (12 EC) – PRI1002
  - b) Comparative government (6 EC) – PUB1002
  - c) Comparative contract law (6 EC) – LAW3011
  - d) Introduction to European legal history (4 EC) – MET1005
  - e) Substantive criminal law (6 EC) – CRI1011
  - f) States, markets & European integration (6 EC) – MET3007
  - g) Introduction to International and European Law (12 EC) – IER1001
  - h) Skills: Legal research and reasoning (4 EC) – LAW1003
  - i) Skills: Legal Argumentation (previously: Skills: Introduction to comparative law) (4 EC) – LAW1004
2. The post-propaedeutic phase of the European Law School programme for students enrolled in 2022/2023 or earlier, comprises the following components (the study load is shown for each component).
  - a) Comparative property law (6 EC) – PRI3009
  - b) Concepts of criminal procedure (6 EC) – CRI3005
  - c) European Union law: foundations (6 EC) – IER3006
  - d) European tort law (6 EC) – PRI3015
  - e) Private international law (4 EC) – PRI3018
  - f) European Union law: substantive law (6 EC) – IER3003
  - g) Comparative Administrative Law (6 EC) – PUB2014
  - h) Moot Court training (4 EC) – IER2003
  - i) Skills: Academic writing (4 EC) – LAW2001
  - j) Electives (60 EC)
  - k) Bachelor's essay (12 EC) – LAW2653
3. As of September 2023, educational activities in the study programme of the propaedeutic phase/year 1 as mentioned in this annex under paragraph 1, will no longer be offered. Students who are enrolled in the European Law School bachelor programme as of September 2022 or earlier are entitled to two additional assessment opportunities in 2023/2024 to complete the respective programme components of the propaedeutic phase/year 1.
4. As of September 2024, educational activities in the study programme of the postpropaedeutic phase/year 2 as mentioned in this annex under paragraph 2 (with the exception of j and k)), will no longer be offered. Students who are enrolled in the European Law School bachelor programme as of September 2022 or earlier are entitled to two additional assessment opportunities in 2024/2025 to complete the respective programme components of post propaedeutic phase/year 2. Students who have not successfully completed Moot Court training (IER2003) can register for Conflict Prevention and Resolution (SLC2004).
5. As of September 2025 only the study programme of the propaedeutic phase and the post propaedeutic phase as mentioned in Article 10 of these regulations will be offered and assessed.

6. Students who did not by the start of academic year 2025/2026 obtain a sufficient grade or pass for the components as mentioned in this annex under paragraphs 1 and 2 (with the exception of j and k), receive a custom-made alternative in order to receive an exemption for the missing component. Students will be contacted by the Director of Studies. Students who still need to fulfill the electives requirement of the programme, can do so by following electives as stated in paragraph 7 of this annex. Students who still need to successfully complete Bachelor's Essay (LAW2653) can register for Bachelor's Essay (LAW2653).
7. Electives as referred to in this annex paragraph 2 j) are obtained by means of (a combination of) the following options:
  - a. Taking one or more elective courses from the programme approved and adopted by the Faculty Board and indicated in annex 5 to these regulations;
  - b. Taking university-level courses (possibly at a faculty in another country). The student must submit a proposal to this effect to the Education Desk in advance; proposals that concern a course at another UM faculty must be submitted using the Special Course approval form (can be found through My UM). The Director of Studies will make a decision regarding the proposal within four weeks. If necessary, the Board of Examiners will then make a decision within four weeks as to whether any additional examination requirements should be imposed;
  - c. the Director of Studies may grant permission, under the conditions they set, for the student to propose an individual course generating a maximum of 6 credits, under the supervision of an authorised examiner. A proposal to that effect, accompanied by a brief description of the content of the course or courses and the name of the supervisor requested, must be submitted in advance to the Education Desk. The Director of Studies will make a decision regarding the proposal within four weeks. If necessary, the Board of Examiners will then determine the examination requirements within four weeks;
  - d. A maximum of 12 credits may be acquired by completing an internship. The internship activities must be of a legal nature and in accordance with the internship regulations for the Bachelor European Law School.
8. Without prejudice to the provisions in the previous paragraph, students may acquire a maximum of 24 credits by taking courses in non-legal subjects with a maximum of 6 of those credits may be acquired by taking language courses (not being your mother tongue or an English language course) and students must obtain at least 12 credits from elective courses offered by the Faculty (including an internship).
9. Students in the propaedeutic phase/year 1 whose registration has ended prior to 1 February 2023 and who reregister for the study programme of 2023/2024 or later, must fulfil the requirement of the study programme as mentioned in Article 10 of these regulations.
10. As of September 2024, results obtained for assessment components of a programme component will expire at the end of the academic year in which they were obtained. Results on assessment components obtained in academic year 2023/2024 obtained under the Education and Examination Regulations for the revised Bachelor European Law School 2023-2024 will remain valid up to and including academic year 2025/2026.

11. The following programme components cannot be used simultaneously within the programme:

European Company Law (PRI3007)	Business and Company Law in a Global Context (PRI3201)
International Business Law (PRI3008)	Business and Company Law in a Global Context (PRI3201)

12. The premaster Law consists of a set of communal programme components and a set of programme components depending on the master's programme the student intends to pursue. Most of these programme components are part of the Bachelor European Law School.

- a. Communal programme components
  - Private Law (PRI2201) – 11 EC
  - Law of the EU (IER2201) – 11 EC
  - Legal Research (SLC2001) – 4 EC
  - Premaster Law Essay (LAW3503) – 10 EC
- b. Set of programme components depending on the master's programme the student intends to pursue.
  - i. Master European Law School or Master Globalisation and Law
    - International Business Law (PRI3008), 6 EC **or** Business and Company Law in a Global Context (PRI3201) – 6 EC
    - Criminal Law (CRI2201) – 6 EC
    - Administrative Law (PUB2201) – 6 EC
    - Legal Philosophy (MET3003) – 6 EC
  - ii. Master Forensics, Criminologie and Rechtspleging (English track)
    - Criminal Law (CRI2201) – 6 EC
    - Internet law and Governance (LAW3026) – 6 EC
    - Criminal Procedure (CRI2202) – 6 EC
    - European Cooperation in Criminal Matters (LAW3012), **previously** European Criminal Justice Area (LAW3012) – 6 EC
  - iii. Master International and European Tax Law
    - Concepts of Income and Business Taxation (TAX3009) – 6 EC
    - International Business Law (PRI3008), 6 EC **or** Business and Company Law in a Global Context (PRI3201) – 6 EC
    - International and European Tax and Customs Law (TAX3013) – 6 EC
    - Legal Philosophy (MET3003) – 6 EC

## **Annex 2 – Language of instruction**

*(notes on Article 7)*

### ***Language of instruction***

The choice for the language of instruction of the programme is in line with the UM Code of Conduct for Language in accordance with the Dutch Higher Education and Research Act (WHW) Article 7.2.

Because of the specific educational nature and profile of the European Law School Bachelor Programme, teaching and assessments are conducted in English. Conducting this programme in English is necessary to guarantee the quality of education. The use of English as the language of instruction is crucial for the effectiveness of this bachelor's programme, because:

- Maastricht University is based in the Maas-Rhine Euregion with Flemish, Walloon and German cities within a radius of 30 kilometers. The UM Faculty of Law is situated in the center of various European and International institutions such as the European Parliament Council and Commission, the Court of Justice of the European Union and the International Criminal Court. In a region where people both live and work across borders, an international orientation and focus on both European Law and the national law of different European countries is essential.
- South Limburg is a shrinking region where an English-language law programme attracts international students to the Euregion where they can work in both national and international institutions after their studies. The content of the programme contains comparative law - comparing for instance English, French, German and Dutch law, as well as US and South African Law – as well as European Law – including the law of the European Union. A lingua franca to study and compare these fields is needed. We do this in an international classroom setting. With students from all 27 EU member states and from each continent comprising over 75 different nationalities, the way in which these systems are studied and especially discussed, creates a European (and even international) environment.
- The labour market in European and international law demands internationally oriented (English speaking) alumni. European Law School graduates continue their studies to our own Master programmes as well as master programmes at other universities (about 50/50), and end up working for European Institutions, or in companies around the European institutions, international organisations or non-governmental organisations. The language of communication in such organisations is often English. Furthermore, in their work, alumni often have international contacts where the main language is also English.
- The programme contributes to the international positioning of the Netherlands in the field of European law. This programme provides a good basis for top positions within key European and international institutions.
- The academic community is internationally oriented and the staff is international. With over 40% of international staff, this is a truly international working environment which benefits the quality of education. Students and staff work together on research projects (such as MARBLE). Teaching staff all have (or in the process of obtaining) teaching qualifications (UTQ) and most staff members hold a PhD degree. Positioning itself as an official bilingual university, minimum language requirements in both English and Dutch apply to staff within Maastricht University as a whole. Staff teaching in the bachelor European Law School have at least C1 level English and B1 level Dutch.

## ***Language requirements***

Applicants who hold a non-Dutch diploma and meet the pre-education requirements of article 3, may only register for the programme if they have the required level of English, corresponding to an academic IELTS 6.0 at least. Applicants meet this requirement if they have completed:

- secondary education in an EU/EEA country where English was followed up to and including the final year;
- secondary education in a non-EU/EEA country where English is the national language and language of instruction in education;
- a bachelor's or master's programme of which the language of instruction is English;
- an International or European Baccalaureate, a US high school, or UK GCE A-levels;
- secondary education, or a bachelor's or master's programme where the language of instruction is not English, but the applicant is able to demonstrate sufficient proficiency in English, e.g., by English taught courses, (an) internship(s), or work experience in an English environment.

If an applicant does not meet one of the abovementioned requirements, the applicant will be recommended to submit proof of having passed one of the following language test certificates (or similar accredited certification):

- IELTS with a score of at least 6.0;
- TOEFL with a score of at least 550 (paper-based), or 80 (internet-based);
- TOEIC listening and reading (670) and speaking and writing (290);
- Cambridge [First Certificate in English (FCE) Grade B (scale 173-175), First Certificate in English (FCE) Grade C (scale 169-172)].

The application can be rejected or additional requirements can be set if there are reasonable doubts about English language proficiency.

### **Annex 3 – Programme Intended Learning Outcomes**

- A. A graduate has the following academic knowledge of and insight into the content of the law:
- i. The graduate has knowledge of and insight into the most important areas of international and European law, as well as national law, linked to the most recent developments, academic research in the relevant area and societal reality.
  - ii. The graduate has knowledge of and insight into the effect of international law and European law on the national legal systems. The graduate can approach the most important areas of national law from a European and/or comparative perspective.
  - iii. The graduate has basic knowledge of and insight into a number of meta-legal disciplines such as history, philosophy, legal theory, and psychology of law, as well as criminological and legal-economical principles.
- B. A graduate can apply the abovementioned knowledge/insight in the following manner:
- i. The graduate can distil a problem from a case modified to bachelor's level and identify the relevant legal rules and criteria. The graduate can apply relevant strategies to solve these cases, including the comparative method.
  - ii. The graduate is able to collect, select, analyse and critically process legislation, case law, doctrine, and other relevant legal materials.
  - iii. The graduate is able to critically reflect and is therefore able to assess a line of argumentation and ask critical questions about it. They can develop and defend a legal line of argumentation.
  - iv. The graduate is able to, independently and correctly, communicate orally legal questions and problems, information, ideas, argumentation and solutions. For that aim the graduate uses the most appropriate argumentation, conversational or presentation technique. They are able to fulfil the various related roles.
  - v. The graduate is able to, independently and correctly, communicate in writing legal questions and problems, information, ideas, argumentation and solutions. For that aim they use the most appropriate argumentation, conversational or presentation technique. They are able to fulfil the various related roles.
  - vi. The graduate is able to write a substantial academic essay, paper or thesis independently.
  - vii. The graduate is able to approach problems from various angles and/or approach various interests or perspectives and provide theoretical justification for these.
  - viii. The graduate is able to include socially relevant or ethically relevant aspects in their reasoning.
  - ix. The graduate is aware of the social and historical context in which the law operates.
  - x. The graduate is able to recognise the role of their own value system in their own thinking/acting.
  - xi. The graduate is able to use the English language in a legal context.
  - xii. The graduate has intercultural skills that enable them to work in an international environment.



C. Learning skills:

- i. The graduate is able to plan, execute and evaluate their own approach to learning with an attitude appropriate to life-long learning.
- ii. The graduate is able to work in a team.
- iii. The graduate is able to follow a Master programme that fits the Bachelor programme.
- iv. The graduate is able to exercise a profession at the level of a bachelor's graduate.

## **Annex 4 – Dual Degree Programmes**

### **Annex 4a – Dual Degree programme with Universidad Autónoma de Madrid**

*For students starting ELS in AY 23/24 and applying to DDP in 24/25*

#### **A. Programme**

1. The dual degree programme with Universidad Autónoma de Madrid comprises a study programme spread over four years of study. The programme is compiled in such a way that students can meet the requirements of both the bachelor's programme of the European Law School at Maastricht University and the Grado en Derecho at Universidad Autónoma de Madrid. If the student successfully completes the programme, they are awarded the Bachelor of Laws (LLB) in European Law School by Maastricht University and the Grado en Derecho by Universidad Autónoma de Madrid.
2. Students selected by Maastricht University study the first two years in Maastricht and the last two years in Madrid. Students selected by Universidad Autónoma de Madrid study the first two years in Madrid and the last two years in Maastricht.
3. Participating students meet the requirements for the European Law School bachelor's programme as follows, as specified in article 10 of these regulations:
  - a. The components of the programme referred to in Article 10(1) and Article 10(2) are mandatory components. The students selected in Madrid are granted an exemption for the course Criminal Law based on the 'Introducción al derecho penal (6 EC)' and 'Derecho penal, parte especial (6 EC)' courses passed in Madrid.
  - b. As part of the electives, as referred to in article 10(2), the following programme components are taken during the two years in Maastricht: Comparative Civil Procedure and European Company Law. The remaining electives, amounting to 36 credits, are taken during the 'Study Abroad at Universidad Autónoma de Madrid'. This study abroad entails the courses taken in Madrid as part of the dual degree programme.
  - c. To complete the European Law School bachelor programme, the student must complete the Final Legal Challenge. The student may be required to complete an additional final work to complete the requirements of the Grado en Derecho at Universidad Autónoma de Madrid.
4. Students selected by Universidad Autónoma de Madrid are required to meet a study progress standard of at least 55 EC in the first year of their studies in the European Law School to be permitted to continue in the European Law School bachelor.
5. The Maastricht University rules and procedures apply to the components followed in Maastricht and the Universidad Autónoma de Madrid rules and procedures apply to the components followed in Madrid.

#### **B. Application and selection (only applicable to students starting the programme in Maastricht)**

1. A call for applications for the dual degree programme is made in December of the second year of the programme. Only students who are on schedule in their bachelor studies are eligible to apply.
2. Conditional selections are made in January/February and are based on
  - a. study progress and results,

- b. motivation letter,
  - c. command of the Spanish language, and,
  - d. an interview.
- 3. The conditional selection will be converted into a definite placement at the end of the second year if the candidate has successfully completed the required components of study at Maastricht University, with the exception of the bachelor essay.

#### **Annex 4b – Dual Degree programme with Universitas Gadjah Mada**

In collaboration with Universitas Gadjah Mada in Jogjakarta, Indonesia, a dual degree programme is offered. It is a one-way programme that is only open to students who started their programme at Universitas Gadjah Mada.

1. Universitas Gadjah Mada nominates students for participation in the programme. These students must meet the entry requirements of the Bachelor European Law School programme. The final selection is made by Maastricht University.
2. Students start the first year at Universitas Gadjah Mada in the International Undergraduate Program (IUP), followed in their second and third year with year 1 and 2 of the bachelor European Law School (ELS) at Maastricht University, and continue their fourth year at Universitas Gadjah Mada.
3. In the fourth year, students take elective courses at Universitas Gadjah Mada. These are second-, third- and fourth-year courses of the IUP. Part of these courses (42 EC) is used to fill in the elective space (as described in article 10(2)) in the third year ELS, for which the student must obtain the prior approval of the exchange coordinator.
4. In the fourth academic year, a joint thesis is written. This thesis must meet the thesis requirements of both programmes. The Final Legal Challenge (as described in article 10(2)) of the bachelor European Law School counts for 18 EC for students in this dual degree programme.
5. Upon successful completion of the programme, the degree of Bachelor of Laws (LLB) in European Law School is awarded by Maastricht University and the title of Sarjana Hukum by Universitas Gadjah Mada.
6. Students are also subject to the pre-requisites as stated in article 22 of these regulations.

#### **Annex 4c – Dual Degree programme with Universitas Airlangga**

In collaboration with Universitas Airlangga in Surabaya, Indonesia, a dual degree programme is offered. It is a one-way programme that is only open to students who started their programme at Universitas Airlangga.

1. Universitas Airlangga nominates students for participation in the programme. These students must meet the entry requirements of the Bachelor European Law School programme. The final selection is made by Maastricht University.
2. Students start the first year at the Universitas Airlangga in with International Class Program, followed in their second and third year with year 1 and 2 of the bachelor European Law School at Maastricht University and continue their fourth year at the Universitas Airlangga.
3. In the fourth year, students take elective courses at Universitas Airlangga. These are second-, third- and fourth-year courses of the International Class Program. Part of these courses (42 EC) is used to fill in the elective space (as described in article 10(2)) in the third year of the bachelor European Law School, for which the student must obtain the prior approval of the exchange coordinator.
4. In the fourth academic year, a joint thesis is written. This thesis must meet the thesis requirements of both programmes. The Final Legal Challenge (as described in article 10(2)) of the bachelor European Law School counts for 18 EC for students in this dual degree programme.
5. Upon successful completion of the programme, the degree of Bachelor of Laws (LLB) in European Law School is awarded by Maastricht University and the title of Sarjana Hukum by Universitas Airlangga.
6. Students are also subject to the pre-requisites as stated in article 22 of these regulations.

## **Annex 5 – Clarification of Article 11, Electives offered within the bachelor European Law School or the bachelor Rechtsgeleerdheid**

Electives offered within the bachelor European Law School:

- Advanced Legal Analytics (6 EC) – LAW3027
- Business and Company Law in a Global Context(6 EC) – PRI3201
- Concepts of income and business taxation (6 EC) – TAX3009
- Comparative legal history of the Limbourgish Territories (6 EC) – MET3006
- Criminal Sciences and Policy (6 EC) – CRI3201
- EU Citizens: Rights and Remedies in EU Law (6 EC) – IER3201
- EU Law and Inequality (6 EC) – IER3202
- European administrative law (6 EC) – PUB3003
- European Cooperation in Criminal Matters (6 EC) – LAW3012
- European human rights (6 EC) – LAW2006
- European Legal History in a Global Context (6 EC) – MET3201
- Foundations of international Human Rights (6 EC) – IER3009
- International and European Tax and Customs Law (6 EC) – TAX3013
- Intellectual Property in the Digital Single Market (6 EC) – LAW3018
- Internet Law & Governance (6 EC) – LAW3026
- Law and art (6 EC) – IER3004
- Law and neurosciences (6 EC) – LAW3021
- Law of the United Nations (6 EC) – IER3203
- Legal Analytics (6 EC) – LAW3025
- Legal Philosophy (6 EC) – MET3003
- Privacy (6 EC) – LAW3067
- Sustainability and Private Law (6 EC) – PRI3202

Electives offered within the bachelor Rechtsgeleerdheid:

- Consumentenrecht in een digitale wereld (6 EC) – PRI3024
- De Onderneming in de Maatschappij (6 EC) – PRI3025
- Materieel Strafrecht en Criminele Politiek (6 EC) – CRI3004
- Personen- en familierecht (6 EC) – PRI3005
- Rechtspsychologie (6 EC) – MET3004
- Rechtseconomie (6 EC) – MET3013