

Student charter

2021 / 2022



Student charter of the Erasmus University Rotterdam

The Student charter offers an overview of the students' rights and obligations ensuing from statutory provisions. It also informs the students about what they may expect of the University, and what the University expects of them.

The entire charter comprises two parts: (i) the Institution Part which is the same for every student, and (ii) the Study Programme Part which is intended for the students who are enrolled in that study programme (the Study Guide). The Institution Part gives information about matters that are regulated at the University level, and specifies the statutory framework of matters that are regulated at the Faculty level. The latter applies in particular to topics such as Admission to a Study Programme and Teaching and Examinations.

You can find more information on the Student charter in section 7.59 of the Higher Education and Research Act (WHW).

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1. Integrity Code and Student charter

It is important that students know what to expect of the university and what the university expects of them. Two distinct levels can be identified in these expectations: core values (defined in the integrity code) and mutual rights and obligations (defined in the Student charter).

1.1 Integrity Code

Erasmus University Rotterdam's three core values – professionalism, teamwork and fair play – apply to all students and staff members and have been laid down in [the integrity code](#).

1.2 Student Charter

The Student Charter offers an overview of the students' rights and obligations arising from statutory provisions. The Student Charter also informs the students about what they may expect of the University in terms of education and the associated facilities, and what the University expects of them. Students receive an e-mail to inform them about the Student Charter in September.

The Student Charter comprises two sections:

- A. The Institution Section:** This section is equal to all students. The Institution Section provides information about matters regulated at university level, specifically:
1. Description of the rights and obligations of students. Besides the rights and obligations provided for by law, this also includes the rules and regulations established by the Executive Board;
 2. Overview of legal protections for students:
 - The procedures for handling complaints;
 - Description of procedures for handling disputes relating to participation
 - Description of additional procedures for protecting students' rights.
 3. Description of the student facilities that apply to the university.

The Institution Section describes the legal framework of matters regulated at faculty level. This applies in particular to subjects such as 'Admissions to programmes' and 'Teaching and examinations'. The Institution Section is published on the Internet in Dutch and English.

Sections of the law and regulations are not cited literally in the Institution Section, but are summarised in an easy-to-read manner. Readers who are interested in the legal texts will find additional information about the relevant regulations and legislation at the end of a subsection or section. The most important reference is the Higher Education and Research Act (WHW). The Student Charter also refers to web pages and publications, which often discuss matters in greater depth than this summary.

If you would like additional information or have specific questions, please contact one of the departments listed under 'More information'.

Students receive an e-mail in September to bring the Institution Section of the Student Charter under their attention.

- B. The study programme section:** This part is intended for students enrolled in the concerning programme. The study programme section in any case consists of three sections:
- A description of the curriculum for the programme and the support facilities offered to the student, including information on the structure, organisation and implementation of the teaching, student facilities and student counselling offered in the programme;
 - The Teaching and Examination Regulations for the programme;
 - If applicable: the procedures of the study programme that are put in place to supplement the procedures of legal protection at institution level.

This information is published on the website of the study programme or faculty.

1.3 Rights derived from the Student Charter

The Student Charter includes the rights and obligations set forth in the provisions of or based on existing law. Compliance with these rights and obligations may be compelled via the procedures described in the section on legal protection. Furthermore, the Student Charter refers to the study programme and associated facilities. Students can rest assured that all these are indeed offered. Although changes may be made, the university undertakes an obligation to make timely and adequate announcements of any changes to the Student Charter. Students are expected to stay informed of this by watching the designated media closely.

The Student Charter is declaratory and not constituent: the Student Charter is only informative and cannot, of itself, create any new rights and obligations for students.

For more information about the Student Charter see WHW section 7.59 or contact [Education & Student Affairs](#).

2. The programmes

The majority of students are enrolled in a programme funded by the national government, known as initial education. Since the introduction of the Bachelor-Master structure, this form of education has consisted of three-year Bachelor's degree programmes and (research) Master's degree programmes of one year or longer. In addition to initial programmes, Erasmus University Rotterdam also offers Master's programmes which are not financed by the government, these are the so-called post-initial Master's programmes.

2.1 Admission to the Bachelor's degree programmes

Students who wish to enrol in a Bachelor's degree programme need to have the proper qualifications. Moreover, some programmes require that examinations be taken in one or more specific subjects (additional course requirements). Students whose previous education was completed outside of the Netherlands and who wish to enrol in a Dutch-language programme must also be able to demonstrate that they have sufficient knowledge of the Dutch language. Students whose first language is not English and who wish to enrol in an English language programme are required to have sufficient proficiency in English. Applicants who do not have the proper previous education can be admitted to the first year via an entrance examination, see paragraph 2.2.3.

Right of admission

The prospective student that applies before 1 May for a bachelor programme without selection, has the right to be enrolled. The prospective student that applies later loses this right and is dependent on the faculty whether he or she will be allowed to enrol. Students with a first-year diploma in higher professional education (HBO) and no pre-university education (vwo) do not have the right of admission to a university programme, starting from 2013-2014. Programmes can ask extra qualifications of prospective students with a hbo or vwo first year, to create a better match between the previous education and the university programme. If the program imposes extra qualifications, the student with a propaedeutic certificate is only admissible if he or she meets the extra qualifications. In addition, the minister has described further education requirements for some programmes for vwo graduates (see 2.1.2).

2.1.1 General admission requirements

Anyone wishing to enrol as a student (see Section 3.2) in a Bachelor's degree programme must fulfil one of the following educational admission requirements:

- a. Pre-university education (VWO) diploma;
- b. A non-Dutch diploma that is equivalent to a VWO diploma, assessed in accordance with an international convention;
- c. A diploma demonstrating that the 'propaedeutic' (i.e. first-year) examination of a university or higher professional education (HBO) programme has been passed;
- d. A diploma demonstrating that the final review of academic achievement of a university or HBO programme has been passed;
- e. Another certificate, awarded by an institute in the Netherlands or abroad, which the Executive Board considers as at least equivalent to a VWO diploma;
- f. An entrance examination.

Applicants holding a degree obtained in another country who want to enrol in a Dutch-language programme must demonstrate that they have sufficient knowledge of the Dutch language. The student will not be permitted to take a mid-term or final examination until the Dutch language requirements have been met. Students whose first language is not English and who wish to enrol in an English-language study are required to provide evidence of proficiency in English. The way in which this requirement must be fulfilled is stated in the Teaching and Examination Regulations of the programme concerned.

2.1.2 Course admission requirements

With a view towards admission to several study programmes, the minister prescribed specific profiles (set subject examinations) for pre-university education graduates. Sometimes it is possible to start a study programme with a different profile, provided that a specific subject has been taken as an elective course. These course requirements also apply to certificate holders.

Applicants who do not meet the course requirements cannot be enrolled. Enrolment is only possible if a supplementary examination by the university shows that comparable requirements have been met. However, in certain cases, it is possible to grant exemptions from supplementary examination. The requirements and exemptions must be stated in the Teaching and Examination Regulations of the study programme concerned.

Anyone wishing to apply to a programme with an intake restriction who does not meet the further educational entry requirements is barred from the selection procedure.

For an overview of the course admission requirements, see Appendix 1 of the Student Charter.

2.1.3 Entrance examination

The entrance examination (colloquium doctum), which tests applicants who do not meet the above-mentioned admission requirements, is an examination of the applicant's ability to take the Bachelor's degree programme concerned. Sufficient command of the Dutch language is also required. The requirements which are to be set are stated in the Teaching and Examination Regulations of the Bachelor's degree programme concerned. The minimum age for admission on the grounds

of an entrance examination is 21 years.

Passing the entrance examination only provides admission to that particular Bachelor's degree programme at Erasmus University Rotterdam. It is valid for two years after issue. More information about the colloquium doctum can be found on [the website](#).

More information about admission to the Bachelor's degree programmes

- Higher Education and Research Act WHW sections 7.13, 7.24, 7.25, 7.28 and 7.29
- Higher education application and admission regulations
- Teaching and Examination Regulations of the study programme concerned
- <https://www.eur.nl/en/education/bachelor-programmes>
- <https://www.eur.nl/en/practical-matters/admission/entrance-examination>

Information available from

- [Erasmus Studenten Service Centrum](#)
- [Education Service Centre Erasmus MC](#)
- [Admissions Office \(for those with non-Dutch certificates\)](#)
- [Studieadviseurs](#)
- [Studentcounselors](#)

2.2 Study Choice Check

A prospective student who applies for a programme without an intake restriction (selection)¹ before 1 May is entitled to take part in a Study Choice Check². The study choice check consists of at least filling in a questionnaire. In addition, several programmes have opted for one or more additional activities. This allows the students to experience whether the programme suits him/her, and it is a check to see if the student has a good chance to successfully finish the programme.

After application for a Bachelor's programme the student receives the questionnaire. This questionnaire helps the students to decide if the chosen programme is in line with his or her interests, capacities and expectations. Based on the answers the student receives an advice or feedback. The result can be a positive advice regarding the participation of the prospective student, but it can also be feedback that it is wise to follow a (supplementary) study choice activity or that the study is probably not suitable. The Study Choice Check is not a selection procedure and the advice is not binding, when the application has been submitted before 1 May.

When a faculty organizes an activity for students at the university in continuation of the questionnaire, the faculty offers an alternative for the students for whom the distance is too big.

More information about the study choice check

- WHW art 7.31b, 7.31c, 7.31d
- [EUR website](#)

2.3 Restricted intake and selection procedures for Bachelor's degree programmes

Some Bachelor's programmes select their students themselves. This is the case when a programme can only admit a limited number of students, while the number of applications is (far) higher. Some programmes also work with an educational concept such as the *international classroom* and, therefore, only want students who are both enthusiastic about the concept and suitable. The criteria and procedure are stipulated in the Course and Examination Regulations of the concerning programme.

Selection due to restricted educational capacity

The programmes Criminology, Medicine, Psychology and International Business Administration have a limited number of places and, consequently, these programmes are subject to an intake restriction. How many places will be available on each programme is made known around 1 September. Prospective students can register for a place via Studielink from 1 October until 15 January. The programme will select and rank the candidates numerically based on the degree to which they comply with the selection criteria. On 15 April, the ranking numbers are made known via Studielink and, in order of the numerical rankings, students who are ranked up to the limit of places on the course will be offered a place on the programme. This offer must be accepted or declined within two weeks.

¹ Programmes which select students (intake restriction, supplementary requirements/qualifications, small-scale and intensive education, or international classroom) are not obliged to offer a Study Choice Check.

² Students who have negative binding study advice from other programmes and apply after 1 May have the right to admission, but they no longer have the right to make use of the Study Choice Check.

In each academic year, a student may apply for a maximum of two restricted-intake programmes, except for Medicine which may only be applied for once. In the same year, students may not, therefore, apply to two universities to study Medicine. At EUR, prospective students may participate in the selection process for Criminology, Psychology and International Business Administration a total of three times, but only once for Medicine.

The Executive Board can refuse enrolment for a restricted intake programme after the first year of the Bachelor's degree programme for anyone who had not previously been enrolled in that programme at Erasmus University Rotterdam and who wants to enter the programme. The Executive Board can refuse enrolment if, in its view, insufficient teaching capacity is available for that component of the programme.

Selection on the basis of the educational concept

Two programmes base the selection of their prospective students on their educational concept. In the case of Liberal Arts and Sciences (Erasmus University College), this relates to small-scale and intensive education, while the International Bachelor's Programme in Communication and Media involves the *international classroom* concept.

Other reasons for selection

The English language tracks of certain programmes also select their students. The selection criteria are stipulated in the relevant programme's Course and Examination Regulations.

More information about selection in the case of an intake restriction (numerus fixus)

- WHW sections 6.7, 7.26, 7.53, 7.53a t/m f and 7.54
- Regeling aanmelding en toelating hoger onderwijs
- Onderwijs- en examenregelingen van Criminologie, Geneeskunde, Psychology, International Business Administration, International Bachelor's Programme in Communication and Media en Erasmus University College
- [Studiekeuze123](#)

2.4 Admission to the initial Master's degree programmes

In the Teaching and Examination Regulations (OER) of the Master's degree programme it is noted which Bachelor's degree programmes give the right to admission and if there are any extra admission criteria. The admission statement is issued by the Examination Board or the Admission Committee of the Master's degree programme. The Executive Board may decide the maximum amount of people that will be accepted in a Master's degree programme.

More information about the initial Master's programmes and admission requirements

- WHW section 7.30b
- Teaching and Examination Regulations for Master's programmes
- <https://www.eur.nl/en/education/master-programmes>

2.4 The non-initial Master's programmes

Erasmus University Rotterdam also offers Master's programmes that are not funded by the Dutch government, the non-initial Master's programmes as they are known. The statutory rules governing initial education that are described in this Statute only apply in part to the non-initial Master's programmes. This concerns the Examination Board and the Teaching and Examination Regulations, the statutory provision regarding quality assurance (WHW 1.18), registration in CROHO (WHW 6.13, 6.14 and 6.15), the provisions on the language in which the education must be given (WHW 7.2), the structure of the study program and the exam (7.3 and 7.10), joint degrees (WHW 7.3C), the study load (WHW 7.4 to 7.4b), the certificates and declarations (WHW 7.11), the examination board committee (WHW 7.12 t/m 7.12b), the Teaching and Examination Regulations (WHW 7.13 and 7.14), the information for students (WHW 7.15) and the degree awarding (WHW 1.12a, 6.9 and 7.10, third and fourth paragraph). The provisions regarding prior education requirements (WHW 7.23a to 7.30 and 7.30c to 7.31) have also been declared applicable, although these are not relevant at all to post-initial programmes. The provisions of the Dutch Higher Education and Research Act (*WHW*) on enrolment and legal protection do not apply.

More information about the non-initial Master's programmes

- WHW sections 1.12, 1.12a, 7.1 and 7.3b
- <https://www.eur.nl/en/education/master-programmes>

3. Enrolment and tuition fees

Enrolment as a student is required of anyone who wishes to use the Erasmus University Rotterdam facilities. This chapter first describes the enrolment conditions and procedure, what forms of enrolment are available and what rights are associated with each form, as well as the way in which enrolment can be terminated. The tuition fees and the rules for exemptions, reduced fees and repayment are then discussed. Finally, consideration is given to the financial consequences of not being enrolled or being enrolled incorrectly.

3.1 Enrolment conditions and procedure

Anyone who wants to use the education, examination and other facilities of Erasmus University Rotterdam as a student is obligated to enrol as a student in a programme.

Anyone who is over the age of 18 and wishes to enrol in a programme for the first time may only enrol if they hold Dutch nationality, are treated as a Dutch citizen by law, or have legal residence status in the Netherlands pursuant to the Aliens Act. If it becomes apparent after enrolment that this requirement has not been met, enrolment will be terminated immediately.

Conditions enrolment Bachelor's programme

- A digital enrolment request to the Erasmus University Rotterdam through Osiris and/or Studielink. The full enrolment procedure must be completed by the student by 31 August.
- The degree certificate for the statutory prior education requirement or documentation that prerequisites have been obtained (for example through the entrance examination);
- Participation in the study choice check by completing the online questionnaire is mandatory for all applicants, except if the programme is selective;
- A programme may also offer applicants a supplementary and in some cases mandatory study choice activity. If this applicant is registering in Higher Education for the first time after 1 May of the previous academic year, the programme may also decide to declare a mandatory study choice activity conditional for the purpose of admission, or refuse admission entirely.
- In cases where enrolment takes place for the first time for a bachelor programme with numerus fixus because of limited educational capacity: evidence of placement issued via Studielink;
- Uploading a passport photo for the student ID card;
- Payment of the tuition fee, or confirmation via Studielink or DUO of the debit authorization, received no later than 31 August of the relevant academic year. If the admission date is in another month, then the tuition fee must be paid no later than the last day of the month preceding enrolment.

Conditions enrolment Master's programme

- A digital enrolment request to the Erasmus University Rotterdam through Osiris or Studielink. The full enrolment procedure must be completed by the student by 31 August.
- For a Master's programme, a degree certificate from a Bachelor's programme that grants admission to the Master's programme is required. Additionally, if supplementary selection criteria apply, a confirmation of admission from the examining board or admission board of the faculty is also required;
- Uploading a passport photo for the student ID card;
- Payment of the tuition fee, or confirmation via Studielink or DUO of the debit authorization, received no later than 31 August of the relevant academic year. If the admission date is in another month, then the tuition fee must be paid no later than the last day of the month preceding enrolment.

Other attention points

- If a binding study advice applies, enrolment for the next year requires a positive recommendation from or on behalf of the dean of the faculty.
- Those who receive a binding rejection or binding negative recommendation will not be permitted to enrol in that programme for the next three years.
- A student may enrol in one or more degree programmes.
- Enrolment is valid for an entire academic year, which runs from 1 September to 31 August. To complete enrolment by 1 September, all enrolment paperwork including proof of payment of the tuition fee must be present at the university no later than 31st of August and arrangements made for the payment of the tuition fee (e.g. direct-debit authorisation). Any marks obtained in the month/months in which a student is not enrolled are invalid. Late enrolment could adversely affect students who receive student grants and loans: the student is not entitled to student loans or the free student public transport pass during the months in which he/she is not enrolled.
- Once enrolled, the student receives a (digital) student card. The student card is issued once for the entire programme and remains the property of the university. Its validity is regulated within the automated systems. If the physical card is lost, the Executive Board must be notified. A replacement card can be issued to the cardholder for a fee. Three statements of enrolment are provided each year free of charge.

Enrolment after 31 August

Enrolment is not possible after 31 August. However, students can enrol after that date in a number of cases. Exemption applications are dealt with by the Executive Board.

Cases where exemption applications are approved are stated below:

1. Programmes which students can join later, albeit subject to a deadline. If students can join a programme later, the tuition fee is calculated for the months during which the student was enrolled.
2. Degree programmes with a numerus fixus: students who are admitted after the deadline.
3. Students whose negative binding study advice is annulled by a judicial ruling on the appeal.
4. Bachelor-3 students who comply to the following criteria:
 - a. the period of enrolment at Erasmus University Rotterdam exceeds the nominal duration of the bachelor's degree programme concerned;
 - b. only one or few courses have to be completed in order to graduate;
 - c. consent by the Examination Board. As regards the ESE, such consent is not required.
5. Students of the master's degree programme Medicine in case of a waiting period for clinical rotation.
6. Students whose first enrolment is at another university and who wish to enrol at EUR with a Tuition Fees Receipt (hereinafter: 'BBC'), may only do this on condition that the BBC was applied for before 31 August but was not actually issued until after this date.

A student who has interrupted their studies and enrolment on the advice of a student counsellor of the EUR due to force majeure and who resumes their studies in the course of the academic year can also be approved. To this end, the student must submit a statement from a student counsellor.

The Executive Board may further deviate from this rule if the application of the 31 August deadline, in view of the importance of an orderly settlement of enrolment requests, would result in an unfairness of prevailing nature.

3.2 Rights of the enrolled student

An enrolled student has the following rights:

- 4 To participate in the education of Erasmus University Rotterdam, unless there is a restriction on enrolment due to a shortage of teaching capacity;
- 5 To take the interim examinations and examinations of the study programme in which the student is enrolled;
- 6 Access to the libraries, laboratories, etc. unless, in the opinion of the Executive Board, the nature or the interests of the teaching or research dictate otherwise;
- 7 To use the student facilities, including the services of a student counsellor;
- 8 Student counselling;
- 9 In case of a decision to terminate the study programme by the Minister or the institution: the opportunity to complete the study programme within a reasonable period of time at the same or another institution;
- 10 Active and passive right to vote for certain university bodies. Students who are enrolled in more than one degree programme exercise this right on the University Council for the faculty of their main programme.

3.3 Termination of enrolment during the course of the academic year

Enrolment can be terminated before the end of the academic year at the request of the enrolled person, for instance when graduating. Students must always submit a disenrollment request themselves through Studielink, even if the reason for disenrollment is graduation.

Enrolment is always terminated on the first day of the month following the month in which the request was submitted through Studielink. It is not possible to disenroll with retroactive effect.

Refund of tuition fees

When disenrolling in this case, it will be possible to refund part of the tuition fees that have already been paid. The calculation of the tuition fee payable per month is based on twelfths. No refund is given if enrolment is terminated in June or July (effective 1 July or 1 August). Students can therefore submit the last request for disenrollment and refund on 31 May of an academic year at the latest. Any requests received from 1 June onwards will not provide any entitlement to the refund of tuition fees.

If termination of enrolment based on Dutch prior education from a premaster takes place, restitution is possible if the students wishes to terminate the enrolment prematurely. The refund is, just like refunds based on regular tuition fees, based on the number of months the student is not enrolled

3.4 Tuition fees

The tuition fees are established annually by the Minister of Education, Culture and Science (statutory tuition fee) and by the Executive Board (institution fee). The amount owed by individual students depends on their type of enrolment, study programme and personal situation (nationality, residence status, degrees already obtained). In a number of cases, it is possible to enrol after the start of the academic year and to terminate enrolment before the end of the academic year: the

fees owed will then be reduced or partially refunded. The tuition fee may be paid in five instalments, by irreversible direct-debit (SEPA) authorisation. The processing charge for this is €24.

Statutory tuition fee

Students must pay the statutory tuition fee if they meet the following two criteria:

1. **The degree requirement:** the student has not obtained an equivalent degree (bachelor, master, doctoral, engineer) later than August 1991 at a Dutch university or university of applied sciences, according to the Higher Education Central Registration database. For bachelor students an equivalent degree obtained after August 1991 is a university of applied sciences school leaving certificate, a university of applied sciences degree, or a university bachelor, master or doctoral programme. For master students an equivalent degree is a completed master, doctoral or engineering programme completed after August 1991; or, when enrolling in the field of healthcare education the applicant has not previously obtained an equivalent degree (doctoral, bachelor, master, engineer) at a Dutch university or university of applied sciences in the field Education or Healthcare. Consult the [CROHO register](#).
2. **The nationality requirement:** the student belongs to one of the following groups: Citizens with a nationality of a country that is part of the European Economic Area (European Union, Iceland and Norway; citizens with a Swiss or Surinamese nationality; the student is a family member of European Union citizens who do not hold EEA nationality themselves, i.e.: spouses, registered partners and direct blood relatives (parents or children); non EEA students residing legally in the Netherlands on the grounds of the following resident statuses: asylum for specific time period, asylum for an indefinite time period, regular for a specific time period, regular for an indefinite time period under specific terms, but not for study purposes; under specific terms, people who hold Turkish nationality: children of (former) employees who live in a member state where they work or have worked.

Furthermore, the student pays the statutory tuition fee, when he or she meets the nationality requirements and when the student was registered without a break for his or her initial second and/or several programme(s) before he received his diploma for the first initial programme (parallel programme). Students who follow two programmes, for which for one or more programmes the increased statutory tuition fee applies, only once pay the increased statutory tuition fee.

Rates statutory tuition fee

1. The basic rate for statutory tuition fees in 2021-2022 is in principal € 2,168. Because of corona, the tuition fee in 2021-2022 is set at €1,084 due to a government discount. The rates resulting from the full statutory tuition fee will be adjusted accordingly.
2. The increased statutory tuition fees in 2021-2022 in principal € 4,400. The discount due to Corona also applies to this. The increased rate is owed by students studying at the Erasmus University College.
3. The reduced statutory tuition fees apply to those who enroll for a bachelor for the first time. This fee is 50% of the basic rate for statutory tuition fee or a discount of the increased rate for statutory tuition fee (from 2020-2021 on halving of the fees of students that pay the increased statutory tuition fee is expired. In stead they can get a discount of a maximum of € 1.043 (half of the statutory tuition fee) on the increased tuition fee). The discount due to Corona also applies to this.

Students with a Dutch prior education which enrol for a premasters programme do not pay tuition fee but a premaster fee.

Students that are enrolled for a part-time programme and qualify for the statutory tuition fee owe the complete amount of the statutory tuition fee.

Institution tuition fee

The university determines the institution tuition fee for all other students.

The institution tuition fee is € 2,168 (with discount €1,084), equal to the statutory tuition fee, for students who:

- are clients of the Foundation for Refugee Students UAF (*Stichting voor Vluchteling-Studenten UAF*) in Utrecht, or
- under the reduced institution tuition fee scheme for outstanding students (EUR Excellence Scholarships, part of the Financial Support Fund) are exempt from the difference between the institution tuition fee and the statutory tuition fee for their second masters programme,

In the academic year 2021-2022, the institution tuition fee equal to the statutory tuition fee will also apply to students who do not meet the qualification requirement, provided they meet the other requirements for eligibility for the statutory tuition fee (Nationality requirement), and:

- Enrols in the Master's programme Medicine after receiving a grade for one of the Research Master's programmes of the Erasmus MC or enrolls in one of the Research Master's programmes of the Erasmus MC after receiving a grade from the Master's programme Medicine of the Erasmus MC.
- Enrolls in one of the following programmes: the mr. drs. Programme, Philosophy & economics, Toga aan de Maas ('Courtroom gown on-the-Maas'), Labour Law & Corporate Law, Liability & Insurance, Private law and Law and Business. The prerequisite for this is that the student after obtaining a degree in respect of his or her first programme, the student re-enrolls for the second programme, provided the student started the second programme during the first programme.

Students who are not eligible for the statutory tuition fee or the institution tuition fee equal to the statutory tuition fee must pay the full institution tuition fee. The amount of the full institution tuition fee depends on student's nationality and the programme in which the student is enrolled. The current rates are published at [the website](#).

Premaster tuition fee

Students that are registered for a premaster do not pay a regular tuition fee but a premaster fee.

The fee the student pays for enrolment in the premaster depends on the amount of EC of the programme and the qualifications of the student. In some cases the faculty decided to charge students with prior education from abroad a premasters fee that is equal to the institution tuition fee. Restitution is only possible if the student wishes to terminate the enrolment prematurely. The refund is, just like refunds based on regular tuition fees, based on the number of months the student is not enrolled. This means that students can no longer re-enroll without being charged.

Debtor protocol

Based on article 7.37 of the WHW, a student is obliged to pay the full tuition fee or issue an authorisation, otherwise they cannot be enrolled.

If the direct debit attempt of the tuition fee or premaster fee fails, the student will receive a payment reminder by e-mail. In this e-mail, the student is given the opportunity pay the current outstanding amount via a link or money transfer. If the outstanding amount has not been paid after 7 days, the student will receive a first dunning in which the student is given the opportunity to pay the outstanding amount within 15 days after receipt of the e-mail via a payment link or bank transfer. This is also the official WIK letter stating the possible consequences in case of non-compliance with the payment obligations. The student bears responsibility for transferring the amount. The Erasmus University Rotterdam will not make a second attempt to debit the amount.

If the first payment dunning is not responded to, the student will receive a second dunning by e-mail. In this e-mail the student is requested to pay the outstanding amount, via IDEAL-link or money transfer, within 7 days after receiving the second reminder e-mail. The ERNA-account (access to the EUR-systems and e-mail) and the student card will be blocked. The claim will also be increased by a €40 administration fee.

If the second payment reminder is not responded to, the entire claim is handed over to a collection agency and the collection costs are for the account for the student. It is no longer possible to pay in installments, the total due amount of tuition fee owed over the entire academic year will be immediately due and payable without further notice. Erasmus University Rotterdam will then be obliged to share personal details of the student with a collection agency and/or a debt collector. Enrolment may be terminated at this point.

Results obtained in the period where tuition fees were not paid will not be registered. Enrolment in the subsequent academic year will be refused if all financial obligations have not been satisfied.

3.4.1 Combination of enrollment

Enrolled at another educational institution (statutory tuition fee) and a programme at the EUR

A student enrolled at another educational institution and obliged to pay the statutory tuition fee there does not have to pay the statutory tuition fee again if enrolling as a student subject to the statutory tuition fee at Erasmus University Rotterdam. This is conditional upon the following: submitting proof of payment at the other educational institution; the amount paid for the statutory tuition fee is not lower than the Erasmus University Rotterdam statutory tuition fee; and the programmes are being taken simultaneously. If the statutory tuition fee is lower at the other institution, then the student shall pay the difference to the Erasmus University Rotterdam

Enrolled at another educational institution (statutory tuition fee) and a premaster programme at the EUR

A student enrolled at another educational institution and obliged to pay the statutory tuition fee there does not have to pay the premaster-fee again if enrolling as a pre-master student at Erasmus University Rotterdam, based on Dutch prior education. This is conditional upon submitting proof of payment at the other educational institution and starting the academic year as of the first of September

Enrolled at another educational institution (institution tuition fee) and courses at the EUR

A student enrolled at another educational institution and obliged to pay the institution tuition fee there and intending to enrol in one or more courses at Erasmus University Rotterdam may be exempted from paying the tuition fee. The student must present a written statement from the examining board of the programme demonstrating that the course or all courses form part of the examination that will be taken by the student, next to a proof of payment at the other educational institution.

Second enrolment at the EUR next to a premaster programme

A student who is enrolled for a premaster programme at the Erasmus University Rotterdam who wishes to also be

enrolled, or instead be enrolled that same academic year, for a second or more programmes at the EUR for which the statutory tuition fee applies, pays the statutory tuition fee and may be exempted from paying the premaster fee. On the condition that the student is enrolled for the statutory tuition fee by the first of September of that academic year and starts the other programme next to the premaster programme.

If a student enrolled as a pre-master for which a fee is due then enrolls for a second pre-master's programme - either as well as or instead of the first - for which a fee is also due, the student will be obliged to pay fees for both enrolments. A student who is enrolled for a premaster programme at the Erasmus University Rotterdam who wishes to also be enrolled, or instead be enrolled that same academic year, for a second or more programmes at the EUR for which the institution tuition fee applies, pays both the institution fee and the premaster fee.

Enrolment at the EUR next to a premaster at another educational institute

A student enrolled at another educational institution and obliged to pay a pre-master fee there will be required to pay the full applicable pre-master fee or the statutory tuition fee or the institutional tuition fee upon enrolling in a programme or pre-master at Erasmus University Rotterdam.

Second enrolment at the EUR next to a programme at another educational institute with institution tuition fee

Where payment of the full institution tuition fee is required, a student enrolled at another educational institution, who, in the same academic year, wishes to enrol in a second programme at Erasmus University Rotterdam programme in addition to or instead of the first enrolment, will be required to pay the full institution tuition fee without any reduction in the amount.

Second enrolment at the EUR

When you are enrolled for multiple programmes at the EUR, you once pay the tuition fee. When programmes have different fees, the student pays the tuition of the highest fee. This does not apply to students that are, next to their enrolment as a student, are enrolled for a post-initial master or examstudent: in that case the student pays both the tuition fee and the examstudent fee.

Where payment of the institution tuition fee applies, a student enrolled in an Erasmus University Rotterdam programme who wishes to enrol in a second programme or multiple Erasmus University Rotterdam programmes in the same academic year in addition to or instead of the first programme, must pay the tuition fee of the most expensive of the multiple programmes.

3.4.2 Refund and reduction of tuition fees

All students enrolled in an initial programme are eligible for refund or reduction of tuition fees in the following cases.

Refund of overpaid tuition is possible in case of interim termination of enrolment. Termination will take effect on the first day of the month following the month in which a request for termination of enrolment before the end of the academic year was submitted through Studielink.

In the event of graduation, termination will take effect on the first day of the month following the month in which graduation took place. The calculation of the tuition fee to be refunded is based on twelfths. No refund is given if enrolment is terminated in June or July (effective 1 July or 1 August).

The student must always submit a disenrollment request themselves through Studielink, even if the reason for disenrollment is graduation. In principle, you will be disenrolled starting in the month following the month in which the disenrollment request has been submitted via Studielink. It is not possible to disenroll with retroactive effect. When calculating the tuition fees owed each month, calculation is performed in twelfths. No refund can take place in the event of disenrollment in June or later (starting 1 July or 1 August). Students can therefore submit the last request for disenrollment and refund on 31 May of an academic year at the latest. Any requests received from 1 June onwards will not provide any entitlement to the refund of tuition fees.

No refunds are possible if the student is enrolled in another study programme at Erasmus University Rotterdam or another institute of higher education, and has not terminated that enrolment.

Reduction is possible in case of enrolment after 1 October. For the terms, see the section Enrolment after 31 August.

Requests for a refund of tuition fees must be submitted digitally through Studielink before the end of the academic year. Termination of enrolment with retroactive effect is not possible.

The tuition and examination fees will be refunded as soon as possible after the request to terminate enrolment has been submitted and assessed, but no later than 31 December of the calendar year in which the academic year ends. If the tuition fees are paid in instalments by the student concerned, the amount to be refunded will be deducted from the instalments of the tuition fees that are still to be paid.

3.5 Compensation and penalty clauses

Anyone who is not enrolled and makes use of teaching facilities must pay compensation in the amount of the institution fee for full-time, part-time or dual study programme students.

Furthermore, the criminal court may impose a fine in the event of non-authorized participation in education.

More information about enrolment and tuition fee

- WHW sections 7.31a, 7.31b, 7.31c, 7.31d, 7.31e, 7.32, 7.33, 7.34, 7.36, 7.37, 7.39, 7.42, 7.43, 7.44, 7.45, 7.45a 7.46, 7.47, 7.48, 7.49, 7.53,, 7.57i and 15.2.
- Implementing Decision Higher Education and Research Act 2008 (Uitvoeringsbesluit WHW 2008) section 2.4 (subject to change of law: 2.4a to 2.4f)
- Aliens Act 2000 section 8, 10 and 11
- Rules of procedure regarding enrolment at the EUR
- Regulations for institution fees, part-time education fees, (Regeling instellingscollegegeld)
- Debt protocol
- <https://www.eur.nl/en/practical-matters/registration/registration>

Information available from

- [Erasmus Student Service Centre](#)
- [Student counsellors](#)

4. Teaching and examinations

Teaching and examinations are covered in detail in the faculty regulations such as the Teaching and Examination Regulations (OER's) and the rules and guidelines of the examination boards. This chapter discusses the general issues all initial degree programmes have in common.

4.1 Programmes offered and their structure

The university will notify students and applicants about the institution, the courses given and the names of the study programmes. This will allow them to compare the programmes offered and give them a good idea of the content and structure of the courses and exams.

Programmes may be structured full-time or part-time: this is laid down in the Teaching and Examination Regulations for the relevant programme.

The Bachelor-Master structure applies to all programmes. The Bachelor's examination is taken after three years. The Master's programme usually takes one year while a Research Master's takes two years, the Master's in International Management/CEMS a year and a half the research Master's two years and the Master's in Medicine three years.

The first year of the Bachelor's program is structured in such a way that the student gains insight into the content of the program. The first year fulfils a referring and selecting function.

4.2 Study load and practicability

Each programme consists of units of study. The study load for each programme and each unit of study is expressed in terms of credits. With the introduction of the Bachelor-Master structure, the calculation of study loads is geared towards the European Credit Transfer System (EC), in which one credit (EC) is equivalent to 28 hours of study. An academic year consists of 60 credits (1,680 hours).

The Bachelor's degree programmes take three years and have study loads of 180 EC each. A Master's degree programme takes one year and is worth 60 study points. There is a different study load for the following public funded Master's programmes:

Master	Study load
International Management/CEMS	90 EC
European Master in Health Economics & Management (Eu-HEM, joint degree)	120 EC
Research masters	120 EC
Medicine	180 EC

The programme should be structured in such a way that students can reasonably be expected to meet the norm for study progress.

4.3 Quality of the education

The Executive Board ensures that the quality of the institution's work is regularly assessed, partly by independent experts. This is done as far as possible in co-operation with other institutions. The assessment of the quality of the institution's work includes the students' assessment of the quality of the education. Insofar as that assessment is partly carried out by independent experts, its results are public.

The annual report of the university discusses the proposed policy with regard to the institution's work, partly in the light of the results of that quality assessment.

4.4 Binding study advice

First-year students of a Bachelor's programme must meet the requirements of the binding study advice (BSA). EUR degree programmes (except from Erasmus MC programmes) have a 60-EC binding study advice. The Erasmus MC Medicine programme has a BSA of 45 EC. This is stipulated in the Teaching and Examination Regulations of the relevant programme. The student receives a negative advice or rejection if not meeting this requirement.

A negative or dismissive binding study advice means that students are not allowed to proceed to the following year of the programme and are not allowed to enrol in the relevant programme at Erasmus University Rotterdam for a period of three years. However, they may enrol in a different programme.

In issuing a negative binding study advice, allowances are made for a student's personal circumstances, if a clear causal relationship can be demonstrated between those circumstances and the student's failure to meet the requirements. The student must offer reasonable proof that the unsatisfactory study results are caused by the personal circumstances. Students are expected to report such circumstances to the student advisor in a timely manner in order to avoid study delays as much as possible. These circumstances include illness, extraordinary family circumstances, pregnancy or a disability. A student who receives a negative binding study advice can appeal the decision with the Examination Appeals Board (see Section 10.2).

The programme's Teaching and Examination Regulations specify which groups of students are covered by the binding study advice scheme.

Part-time students also receive a study advice during the course of their studies. The binding study advice also applies to the part-time programmes in Dutch law and Philosophy.

4.5 Student counselling

Students are entitled to student counselling and to the services of a student counsellor. The students can also call upon the services of a student psychologist.

Each faculty employs one or more student advisors to provide student counsellor. Provisions for student counselling are included in the Teaching and Examination Regulations.

4.6 The language of instruction and examination

At Erasmus University Rotterdam, Dutch and English are the languages used to teach classes and to administer examinations. The Teaching and Examination Regulations of the programmes indicate which language is applicable.

If English is used, the Teaching and Examination Regulations will specify the language requirements for students. For the bachelor programmes, these admission requirements will not surpass those for pre-university education examinations.

If it involves a Master's degree programme that is affiliated with a Dutch-language Bachelor's degree programme, the faculty will then ensure a proper transition with respect to the language in question. If the requirement level is higher than that of the pre-university education examinations, the faculty will give students an opportunity to increase their language skills to the required level, without increasing the study load.

It could happen that certain components of a Dutch-language programme are offered in English. This should be specified in the Teaching and Examination Regulations.

4.7 Interim examinations and examinations

Each programme is connected to an examination and each unit of study to an interim examination. The Examination Board is responsible for administering the examinations and interim examinations, and for organising and coordinating these. It appoints examiners to administer the interim examinations. Invigilators ensure that written examinations are administered properly. The Examination Board guarantees the quality of examinations and interim examinations.

Participation in interim and academic achievement assessments is restricted to those persons who fulfil the qualification requirements and any other admission requirements for the programme concerned, and who are enrolled at the university as a student.

An interim examination consists of a review of the knowledge, understanding and skills of the examinee, as well as an assessment of the results of that review. Interim examinations can take a variety of forms (e.g. written exam with open or multiple-choice questions, oral exam, essay or written paper, work experience report or thesis).

When the student has successfully completed all interim examinations for the entire programme, then he/she is considered to have satisfied the academic achievement requirements, unless the Examination Board decides that the examination should also include a review to be conducted by the Board itself. The Examination Board can, within the context of the Teaching and Examination Regulations, apply a compensation arrangement for interim examinations that the student did not pass.

4.8 Teaching and Examination regulations

The Teaching and Examination Regulations (*onderwijs- en examenregeling, OER*) contains sufficient and clear information about the study programme and lays down the applicable procedures, rights and obligations regarding teaching and examinations. The dean of the faculty establishes a set of Teaching and Examination Regulations for each programme or group of programmes. In advance, the programme committee advises on the adoption or amendment of the Regulations. The programme committee has the right of approval with regard to paragraphs 2 to 6, 8 and 26 and advice regarding the remaining points.

The faculty council must give its approval in advance for points 9 until 22 and 27.

The Teaching and Examination Regulations of the Bachelor's degree programme and the Master's degree programme must in any case incorporate the following aspects:

1. The content of the programme and of the examinations involved;
2. The way in which the education is evaluated;
3. The content of the specialisations;
4. The qualities in the area of knowledge, understanding and skills which the student must have acquired by the end of the study;
5. The organisation of the practical exercises, if the programme includes them;
6. The study load of the programme and of each separate unit of study;
7. The additional rules for the binding study advice regarding the continuation of studies;
8. The programme in which there is an extra study load beyond the legal duration of the course;

9. The number and sequence of the interim examinations and the times when these can be taken;
10. The full-time or part-time nature of the programme;
11. Where necessary, the sequence in which, the periods of time within which, and the number of times per year that interim examinations and assessments of academic achievement are held;
12. the rules for limiting the validity of passed examinations due to aging of knowledge, insight, subject to the authority of the Board of Examiners to extend this period of validity;
13. The rules that limit the validity of test results due to obsolescence of knowledge, insight,³ subject to the jurisdiction of the Board of Examiners to extend that period;
14. Whether the interim examinations must be taken orally, in written form, or in another way; however, the examination board has the power to decide otherwise in special cases;
15. The way in which students who have a physical disability or are vision- or hearing-impaired can sit interim examinations;
16. The public nature of oral interim examinations; however, the examination board can decide otherwise in special cases;
17. The period within which the results of interim examinations must be announced, and also whether departures from this period are possible and, if so, how this is to be done;
18. How and when students who have sat a written interim examination are permitted to inspect their assessed work;
19. Within what period of time and how students are permitted to inspect the questions of their written interim examinations, and the criteria used to assess the questions;
20. The grounds on which the Examination Board can grant students exemption from taking one or more interim examinations because of college or university interim examinations or examinations that the student passed previously, or because of knowledge and skills obtained outside of higher education;
21. Where necessary, the stipulation that having passed interim examinations is a required condition for participation in other interim examinations;
22. Any obligatory participation in practical exercises in order to be admitted to sit certain interim examinations. The Examination Board has the power to grant exemption from this obligation or to impose alternative requirements;
23. The monitoring of students' progress and individual student counselling;
24. The requirements set for the entrance examination (colloquium doctum);
25. The requirements of the examination that must be taken if no examination has been taken in a subject which is an additional requirement for admission (see Section 2.2.2 on course admission requirements);
26. The language of the programme, if it is not taught in Dutch.
27. The manner in which the selection of students is carried out for a special track (honours) within the study programme;
28. The actual structure of the curriculum;
29. The qualitative admission requirements for the Master's degree programme.

There is a "harde knip" requirement between the Bachelor's and Master's programmes.

The dean of the faculty ensures that the Teaching and Examination Regulations are assessed regularly. The dean supervises the implementation of the Teaching and Examination Regulations. The Programme Committee assesses the way in which those regulations are implemented annually.

4.9 Self-composed study programme

Students can put together a programme, with an examination, from different units of study. The Examination Board that qualifies the most for this must approve the programme and also indicate which study programme the programme put together by the student belongs to.

4.10 Elective courses

In addition to their own study program, students can also take elective courses at other study programs and universities. For elective courses within or outside the EUR, the student does not have to pay an additional tuition fee. When enrolling at another university, review the enrolment procedure at the other university. You will need to present a proof of tuition fee payment issued by EUR.

To take an elective course, the student has to check whether and what requirements the own study program proposes to include an elective course in the examination program. These requirements could pertain to the academic level of the course or the number of credits. The study advisor can give advice on this. In order to be able to follow an elective course, permission from the Examination Board of your own study program is required. This permission is required to include this course in the examination programme. The student then registers with the programme providing the elective. For certain courses, requirements apply to your prior knowledge or the number of places for elective students is limited. The

³ The statutory provision (article 7.10, paragraph 4 of the Higher Education and Research Act) regarding the modalities has not yet come into force.

registration process may differ from programme to programme. For more information about these faculty procedures, please visit the website.

4.11 Double bachelor/master programmes

The Erasmus University offers a number of double programmes. For the further admission requirements, the Education and Examination Regulations of the relevant program can be consulted. For double bachelor or master programmes, the student does not have to pay extra tuition fees. If a student falls under the institutional tuition fee, he only pays the highest amount.

Double degree	Faculties
Bachelor Economie en Recht	ESE and ESL
Master Economie en Recht	ESE and ESL
Master Toga aan de Maas	ESL
Master Arbeidsrecht en Ondernemingsrecht	ESL
Master Privaatrecht & Aansprakelijkheid en Verzekering	ESL
Bachelor Economics & Philosophy	ESE and ESPHIL
Bachelor Econometrics & Philosophy	ESE and ESPHIL
Bachelor Recht en Bedrijfskunde	ESL and RSM
Master Recht en Bedrijfskunde	ESL and RSM
BSc ² Econometrics & Ecomics	ESE
BA in Arts and Sciences	EUC

4.12 The Examination board

Each study programme or group of programmes at the university has its own Examination Board. This Examination Board determines in an objective and professional way whether a student meets the criteria of the Teaching and Examination Regulations in terms of knowledge, understanding and skills required to graduate.

The members of the Examination Board are appointed by the dean of the faculty based on their expertise in the field of the study programme concerned. At least one member is connected to the study programme as a lecturer. The dean sees to it that the independent and expert operation of the examination committee is sufficiently guaranteed.

The duties of the Examination Board include, amongst other things, guaranteeing the quality of the examinations and interim examinations. They also include establishing guidelines and instructions within the scope of the Teaching and Examination Regulations, in order to assess and determine the results of examinations and interim examinations. The Examination Board establishes rules and guidelines for the implementation of its tasks and responsibilities.

The Examination Board appoints examiners to administer and establish the results of interim examinations.

The Examination Board is also authorised to make decisions about the following:

- Exemption from one or more interim examinations on the grounds of having previously taken and passed interim examinations in higher education, or of having acquired knowledge or skills outside of higher education;
- The manner in which interim examinations are administered. In particular cases, such as students with disabilities, the Examination Board may take measures such as extending the time allowed for taking interim examinations or allowing the interim examinations to be sat in a separate room
- Measures involving fraud, such as plagiarism (see paragraph 4.13);
- Resitting examinations;
- Extending the period of validity of interim examinations.

A student may lodge an appeal against a decision by an Examination Board or an examiner by the Examinations Appeals Board of Erasmus University Rotterdam. The term within which an appeal can be lodged is six weeks (see also Chapter 10, Legal protection).

4.13 Cheating

When students cheat during interim examinations, on papers, theses or any other type of testing, the lecturer/examiner cannot reach a proper judgement about the knowledge, understanding, and skills of these students. Cheating in any form is therefore a serious offence. In the context of academic education, Erasmus University Rotterdam therefore places a high priority on detecting and preventing it.

Examples of cheating include:

- Using cribs, copying from others, or allowing others to copy during interim examinations;
- Committing plagiarism on papers;

- Switching identities, in which one person poses as another student or submitting work that was done by someone else in their own name.

At least the following measures are in place to prevent cheating during interim examinations:

- Study materials (e.g. graphic calculators, dictionaries or law books) may only be used if express permission is given. Students may not have books and other sources of information that are not allowed in their possession during interim examinations;
- Using cribs, copying from others and allowing others to copy are prohibited. Being in possession of a crib sheet constitutes evidence of cheating, even if it is not used;
- Mobiles, PDAs or similar communication devices must be switched off and may not be within reach throughout the interim examination;
- Watches may not be worn during the examination and must be stored out of reach;
- Students may not pose as someone else and must be able to provide proof of identity.

Lecturers and invigilators who detect cheating notify the Examination Board, which then follows an established procedure (hearing both sides of the argument) and could impose various (legal) penalties. For example, the Examination Board could determine that the interim examination is invalid and that the student in question may not take one or more designated interim examinations for a maximum period of one year.

In the event of serious fraud the Executive Board may, on the Examination Board's recommendation, definitively terminate enrolment of the student concerned in the study programme.

Plagiarism

Plagiarism is the act of copying text from the work of others (e.g. papers, articles, electronic documents or other publications) without citing sources or using quotation marks. Even if the size of the text copied is a relatively small part of the student's work, it is cheating. Erasmus University Rotterdam has resources for tracking electronic plagiarism. In addition to constituting cheating, plagiarism is also an infringement of copyright law.

Those who make use of other people's texts or ideas should comply with the rules of citation that apply to the science discipline in question. There are also rules for the use of digital information.

4.12 Certificates and statements

Students who have successfully completed all the units of the examination programme will receive a diploma as proof of passing the examination. This consists of a certificate, list of grades and a diploma supplement. The English diploma supplement explains the nature and substance of the programme completed, also in connection with international recognition.

Any student who has passed one or more interim examinations, but breaks off his or her studies without completing the final examination, will upon request receive a statement from the examination board. That statement at least lists the interim examinations passed. It is possible to take interim examinations to supplement a final exam completed successfully, if the student is registered for that programme.

Diplomas for programmes are issued in accordance with the rules laid down by the Executive Board. The Executive Board has the authority to rule that no diploma will be awarded to a student who has failed to pay his or her tuition fee or examination fee.

4.13 Degrees and titles

Depending on their field of study, students who pass the final examination for a Bachelor's degree programme will receive a *Bachelor of Arts* (BA) or a *Bachelor of Science* (BSc) degree, with mention of the specialisation to which the title refers.

A student who passes the final examination of an initial Master's degree programme or a non-initial Master's programme that is NVAO-accredited will be awarded a *Master of Arts* (MA) or *Master of Science* (MSc) degree, with mention of the specialisation to which the title refers. The habitual Dutch titles may also be used: at Erasmus University Rotterdam, the title *meester* (abbreviated as *mr.*) is used for a degree in the field of law, and *doctorandus* (abbreviated as *drs.*) in all other cases.

Other degrees in the field of law have also been introduced by ministerial decree: *Bachelor of Laws* (LL.B) and *Master of Laws* (LL.M). These degree titles are placed after the graduate's name in abbreviated form.

More informatie about teaching and examinations

- WHW sections 1.18, 2.9, 7.2, 7.3, 7.3a, 7.3c, 7.3d, 7.3h, 7.4, 7.4a, 7.7, 7.8, 7.8b, 7.9d, 7.10, 7.10a, 7.11, 7.12, 7.12b, 7.12c, 7.13, 7.14, 7.15, 7.19a, 7.20, 7.25, 7.28, 7.29, 7.30b, 7.34, 9.15, 9.18, 9.38 and 18.15.
- Order implementing WHW section 2.1.
- Regeling tituluur hoger onderwijs sections 1 en 1a.

- Additional rules on binding study advices regarding the continuation of studies (ex WHW section 7.8b, paragraph 6) of the study programme concerned
- Teaching and Examination Regulations of the study programme concerned
- Rules and Guidelines of the examination board concerned
- [Gedragscode buitenlandse talen.](#)
- <https://www.eur.nl/en/practical-matters/examinations>
- <https://www.eur.nl/en/binding-study-advice>
- <https://www.eur.nl/en/advice-counselling>

Information available from

- [Erasmus Student Service Centre](#)
- [Student counsellors](#)
- [Study advisors](#)

5. Financial Support Fund

Erasmus University Rotterdam (EUR) provides grants to full-time students of public funded bachelor's and master's degree programmes via the Financial Support Fund. This is arranged in articles 7.51 up to and including 7.51i of the Dutch Higher Education and Research Act. In doing so, the university supports students committed to student life, the university and society. It also helps students facing delay due to force majeure, outstanding students from outside Europe who wish to study here full-time and those who wish to follow part of their study in a non-European country.

5.1 Delay due to force majeure

The period in which force majeure results in entitlement to support is the nominal duration of the programmes the student is following at EUR. The full nominal duration of the bachelor and master degrees together is reduced by the years in which the student was enrolled for another university and/or university of applied sciences bachelor or master degree.

Students who wish to determine whether they are eligible for financial aid are invited to make an appointment to meet with a student counsellor.

Financial support for 'Force majeure' is available to students who:

- a) are enrolled full-time in a public funded Erasmus University Rotterdam degree programme for which tuition fees are owed and for which they have not yet been awarded a degree, and
- b) are enrolled as first enrolment (main enrolment) for the programme as intended in section a, for which the student pays tuition fees to EUR, and
- c) have experienced delays in their study due to exceptional personal circumstances to such an extent that they can no longer sit the final examinations in the nominal duration of the study, and
- d) submit a study plan for every 6-month period of financial support in accordance with the Financial Support Fund formulated in consultation with the programme study advisor or a counsellor, if the formulation of this has been agreed by the relevant study supervisor.

Exceptional personal circumstances are, at least, understood to be:

- a) illness,
- b) pregnancy or childbirth,
- c) a physical, sensory or other impairment,
- d) exceptional family circumstances (including informal care),
- e) an insufficiently practicable programme (if the degree programme is organised in a way that the student cannot complete the programme in the nominal duration beyond a student's control), and
- f) enrolment in a public funded degree programme that has not been re-accredited and for which no degree has yet been awarded.

Notification and application procedure

The student or his/her representative must notify a counsellor and/or study advisor within two months of the start of the circumstances. Notifications received after 31 December following the academic year in which the special circumstances occurred will be disregarded. The application must be submitted no later than three months for the end of the nominal duration of the study.

5.2 Board membership grants Student organisations

Student organisations which are recognized according to the Regulations governing recognition may be awarded board membership grants for their committee members. The student organisation divides the months among the individual committee members. These funds can only be paid to committee members who during the board membership year are enrolled as a full-time student at Erasmus University Rotterdam. No payments can be made from the subsidy to students who are enrolled at another university or a university of applied sciences (hogeschool). If committee members are enrolled at both Erasmus University Rotterdam and another institution, their primary enrolment must be registered at our university if they wish to be eligible for a 'committee' grant.

The student organisation must have applied for the student representative grants by no later than 1 December of the academic year in question.

The number of months of financial support provided in the form of a student representative grant is determined in accordance with the criteria laid down in the appendix 'Determining the number of months of grant provision for committee members' according to the Regulation Financial Support Fund – Grants for board membership student organisations.

5.3 Individual grants for members of participation bodies

Students who are members of the EUR University Council, a faculty council or programme committee can request an individual board membership grant from the Financial Support Fund.

Students eligible for the individual board membership grants are those who:

- a) are enrolled full-time in a public funded Erasmus University Rotterdam degree programme for which tuition fees are owed and for which they have not yet been awarded a degree, and
- b) are enrolled as first enrolment (main enrolment) for the programme as intended in section a, for which the student pays tuition fees to EUR, and
- c) are members (including Chair) of the University Council, a faculty council, the equivalent of a faculty council or a programme committee.

5.4 Tuition fee exemption

Tuition fee exemption is a one-time exemption from the tuition fee during the board membership year of full time board members of student associations and the University Council. However, they renounce the entitlement to follow education, sit examinations, sit final exams and receive support with study and research activities from the institute or another financed institute during the entire academic year in which he/she is a board member.

The students who pay the institutional fee only have the option not to register at the EUR and still receive a grant for their board membership. They can't follow education or receive financial support from DUO and don't have the right to vote at the university.

5.5 Financial Support for relevant community services and top-level sports

Students who, during the nominal duration of their study, get behind with their studies because of relevant community activities or participation in top-level sports, can qualify for financial support.

Financial support for 'Community & top-level sports' is available to students who:

- a) are enrolled full-time in a public funded Erasmus University Rotterdam degree programme for which tuition fees are owed and for which they have not yet been awarded a degree, and
- b) are enrolled as first enrolment (main enrolment) for the programme as intended in section a, for which the student pays tuition fees to EUR, and
- c) if students are still following a bachelor programme: can present a positive binding study advice of this programme, and
- d) during the nominal duration of their study undertake in the opinion of the Executive Board relevant community activities for EUR and do not receive a subsidy from EUR or third parties for this, or
- e) during the nominal duration of their study, perform in top-level sports and can demonstrate their level via classification in accordance with the NOC*NSF top-level sport policy. The basic assumption is that the student has an A, B, or High Potential status from the NOC*NSF. The Executive Board may deviate from this. In the event of deviations from this, the student should demonstrate his/her top-sport level in another way.

Students who participate in community services or compete in top-level sport can submit a grant application no later than 1 September for the activities undertaken in the previous academic year.

1. The number of months of financial support provided in the form of a grant is determined by the Executive Board according to the amount of time spent on the community services and their relevance to the EUR, or the level of elite sport according to evidence from the NOC*NSF, respectively.
2. Students participating in relevant community services or top-level sport can receive up to 6 months of grant provision in total. In the case of concurrent funding, this will never exceed more than 12 months of grant provision per academic year.
3. The Student Support Committee assess the applications. If there are more applications than the budget allows, the committee will determine which applications take priority. The applicants will be informed of this.

The period in which study delay through relevant community activities or top-level sports results in entitlement to support is the nominal duration of the programmes the student is following at EUR. The full nominal duration of the bachelor and master degrees together is reduced by the years in which the student was enrolled for another university and/or university of applied sciences bachelor or master degree.

More information about the Financial Support Fund

- WHW sections 7.9d, 7.51, 7.51a, 7.51b, 7.51c, 7.51d, 7.51e and 7.51f
- WSW 2000 sections 5.2, 5.3, 5.5, 5.6, 5.7, 5.10, 5.11 (after amendment) and 5.16
- [Information about board membership grant student organisations](#)
- [Information about individual board membership grant](#)
- [Information about force majeure](#)
- [Information about community services and top sport](#)
- [Information about Tuition fee exemption](#)
- [Regulations Financial Support Fund](#)

Information available from

- [Student counsellors](#)
- [Study advisors](#)

6. Advice and counselling

The university offers students many different types of advice and counselling. Some types of counselling, such as the mentor or tutorial systems, are closely tied to teaching and differ per programme. Information about this can be found on the faculty websites.

The university provides various forms of student counselling through student advisors, student counsellors and student psychologists. The career adviser helps the students to prepare for the labour market and choose a suitable Master's programme. Information about these is given in this chapter.

6.1 Study advisors

The task of the study advisors is to provide information and advice about the programme offered by their faculty. Every faculty employs one or more student advisors. They have an overview of the entire programme and act as a guide, helping students navigate through the programme. They are the first point of contact for students with a disability and for advice that is more personal and counselling with regard to the study, and if necessary, they can mediate between the student and the faculty. Based on information from interviews with students, the study advisors can detect areas of difficulty in the programme, and inform the responsible bodies about the problems.

Matters in which the study advisors can help include:

- Binding study advice concerning the continuation of studies;
- Facilities for students with a functional disability (paragraph 6.5);
- Exemptions;
- Study Programme;
- Transitional provisions;
- Examination and interim examination regulations;
- Study planning and students' progress;
- Study method;
- Problems in studying;
- Changing programmes or discontinuing studies;
- Employment prospects and post-graduate education.

An interview with a study advisor is strictly confidential. You can find more information about study advisors on [the website](#).

6.2 Student counsellors

Student counsellors provide students with advice, assistance and information about questions regarding their studies and being a student, choice of study and practical subjects as well as personal matters or problems.

Student counsellors can assist students with questions and problems relating to the student personally as well as his or her studies. It is their task to help students find answers to their questions and solutions to their problems in personal and confidential discussions. If it turns out that another officer or institution can serve the student seeking counsel better, the student counsellors can refer the student accordingly.

The student counsellors can also support students who have a complaint about the conduct or actions of employees and organisational components of the university in relation to students or who want to start an objection or appeal.

Matters in which the student counsellors can provide advice, counselling and information include:

- Personal questions and problems;
- Student grants and loans;
- Financial aid (e.g. individual grants for special personal circumstances)
- Assistance in appeal proceedings;
- Choice of study programme, planning and motivation as well as method of study (e.g. effective study skills, preparing for interim examinations, falling behind in studies and switching to another programme);
- DUO can make an exception to the rules of the performance-related grant (prestatiebeurs): voorziening prestatiebeurs. For example: extension of the grant period or extension of the ten-year diploma term. A student counsellor can request this together with the student, but not if the study delay is a result of e.g. your own choice or internship.
- Top-level sport: information and advice on combining education and sport;
Disability: if a disability or chronic disease forms an obstacle to the student's study progress, the student can ask a student counsellor for advice and guidance.

An interview with a student counsellor is strictly confidential.

A clear distinction between study advisors and student counsellors is as follows: the study advisors are attached to a specific faculty and provide information regarding the student's faculty. Student counsellors are available for questions transcending the faculty, about studies, studying and being a student.

More information about student counsellors

- WHW art. 7.34, section 1 and 9.32
- <https://www.eur.nl/en/student-counsellors>
- <https://www.eur.nl/en/practical-matters/advice-counselling/legal-position>

6.3 Studying with a disability

By students with a functional limitation we mean students with disabilities that are (at this point) chronic or permanent in nature and that are structurally impeding their studies and/or making exams. Examples of this are motorical, sensory or psychological disabilities, but also functional disorders such as dyslexia, RSI, chronic fatigue, depression and chronic diseases.

For students with a functional disability who need support during their studies, the EUR offers a number of extra facilities. Students with a functional disability need to timely contact the study advisor of their own study program for this. The study advisor discusses the study program with the student and can make arrangements regarding changes in the program. Furthermore, the study advisor helps with requests for extra exam facilities (such as extra time on exams). A study advisor can also refer you to a student counsellor for additional information or to formally arrange the desired adjustments. Student counsellors advise on complex issues, for example in the field of study finance, adjustments or facilities to be able to keep up (continue to) your studies or personal matters. If it turns out that the student needs other, specialized assistance, the student counsellors can refer you. Since April 2017, student counsellors have been appointed who focus specifically on studying with a functional disability.

More information about studying with a disability

- <https://www.eur.nl/en/education/practical-matters/advice-counselling/studying-functional-impairment>

6.4 Student psychologists

The task of the student psychologists is contributing to improving and perpetuating students' mental health with the aim of continuing study progress

Studying is susceptible to disturbances from the outside and from within. Even disturbances that in themselves need not be serious can form a major impediment to good, effective studying. There is a risk that personal difficulties and disappointing study results will reinforce each other.

Tips voor studying and wellbeing can be found on the website:

- <https://www.eur.nl/en/education/practical-matters/advice-counselling/student-counsellors/tips-effective-studying>
- <https://www.eur.nl/en/education/practical-matters/advice-counselling/student-counsellors/tips-mentally-fit>

For a short question students can make an appointment for the open consultation hour. In a meeting of 10 minutes it is briefly discussed where the student can find the right help for the issues at hand. A consult takes about ten minutes and there are three open consultations per week. You can register online 2 days before the consultation hour via the website.

Students can also go to the student psychologists for a general intake. A general intake consists of two interviews. The first 45-minute interview is meant to map out the situation, what the students request for help is and what the students personal circumstances are. The second interview is the advisory meeting, which takes a maximum of 30 minutes. Sometimes the advice is an individual process with a university psychologist or it is advised to participate in a training or workshop. Sometimes the advice is to seek help outside the university, in regular mental health care.

Students can also register directly for the training courses and workshops. An intake interview is always preceded by participation in a training course or workshop. This will look at whether the training in question is appropriate, or whether other help is indicated. The schedules for the training and workshops can be found on the website. students can sign up 6 weeks before the start of a training or workshop. If the registration of a training is open, it is announced on the ESSC Sin-online channel.

You can find more information about the student psychologists on [the website](#).

6.5 Career counselling for students

Students can go to one of the career counsellors for information, advice, guidance, training and coaching on matters regarding preparation for the job market. For example; questions and/or choices regarding the students career in various job interview matters. Students can also visit career counselling with questions regarding the planning of their academical career, for example with questions about the choice for a minor or master. Counselling can be done in the form of a personal interview, CV or LinkedIn Check or a workshop. Students can make an online appointment.

During the first meeting, the students question is clarified and it is determined what benefits the students most. This could be taking part in a workshop, a self analysis assignment and/or follow-up meeting. The career counselors can provide the student with various assignments and/or methods to gain more self-insight. This is often the first step in career counseling.

There are also various assignments for students with disabilities available. Every guidance process is tailor made and a meeting with a career counselor is strictly confidential.

Questions and subject with which a career counselor can, amongst other things, help:

- Questions regarding personal interest, qualities, personal characteristics and motivation. For example: what kind of job suits me, what am I good at and what am I less good at and what do I find important?
- Job interview skills: writing a letter of application, CV, job interview, assessment, personal pitch, networking
- Job marketing: how do I approach job search?
- Academic career planning: should I choose a master or a gap year?
- What type of job suits me best with regards to my personal load capacity and functional limitations?
- Check CV or LinkedIn profile

More information on career counselling can be found on the website.

6.6 Confidential counsellor

The confidential counsellors offer support to the student who suffers from undesirable behavior (such as (sexual) intimidation, bullying, discrimination, aggression and violence) and gives advice on the possible steps to be taken and refers if necessary. Guiding and coaching can help students to get back to their everyday life. The confidential counsellor does not take any steps without the student's explicit permission. All conversations are confidential.

You can find more information about the confidential counsellor on [the website](#).

6.7 EUR Ombudsperson

In case of abuse or deadlock, the student can turn to the EUR ombudsperson. This may concern serious problems between students, but also between a student and (an employee of) the EUR. The report may also concern undesirable behaviour that has become long-term and structural in nature.

This ombudsperson is independent and neutral. The conversation is confidential and agreements are made about the follow-up. It will be assessed whether there is an internal body or person who can best help the student. If this is not the case, the officer will consider various steps. The officer will give advice, and if desired, initiate or guide the in-depth discussion, mediate or conduct an independent investigation.

Tasks:

- Advising groups and/or individual students on the question, dilemma or conflict raised.
- To adequately refer to the right actors within the EUR, but if necessary outside the EUR.
- The ombudsperson can act as a facilitator.
- The ombudsperson deals with complaints if the formal procedures (e.g. complaint commissions, objection procedures, interviews) have not led to the desired effect. The ombudsperson can also handle complaints that have not yet gone through a procedure.
- Mediating and getting parties to talk again within the appropriate organisational structures, whether or not by means of (encouraging) mediation.
- Conducting research and making recommendations on the basis of this research.
- Mapping out the culture with regard to behaviour, also in a larger context and of a structural nature within the EUR, discussing this and making improvement proposals and advising the Executive Board on these.
- Draw up an annual report and submit it to the Executive Board and EUROPA.

6.8 Social emergency fund

The university has a social emergency fund to support students who run into acute financial difficulties. The financial contribution from the fund is limited and is intended to soften the initial impact of the financial difficulties for the necessities of life. A number of criteria must be met to be eligible for a contribution from the fund, which takes the form of interest-free loan. If you are considering applying for a contribution from the fund, this must be discussed with a counsellor.

An appointment with the counsellor can be made via [the website](#).

7. Management and participation

Via the University Council and the faculty council, students and staff have a voice in the management and administration of the university and the faculties, respectively. The participatory bodies serve the interests of students and staff. They engage in policy processes and decision-making. The University Council does this at the central level, the other participatory bodies at the decentralized level.

7.1 The university

The Executive Board has the power to regulate and administer those matters that relate to the university as a whole. The Supervisory Board is responsible for supervision and control of the university and advises the Executive Board. The University Council is responsible for exercising student-and-staff participation vis-à-vis the Executive Board.

7.1.1 The Executive Board

The Executive Board is responsible for the management of the university as a whole and its administration.

The Executive Board consists of three members, including the rector magnificus of the university. The members of the Executive Board are all appointed, suspended or dismissed by the Supervisory Board. The chair of the Executive Board is appointed by the Supervisory Board from members of the Executive Board. The rector magnificus is or is appointed as a professor at Erasmus University Rotterdam.

The Executive Board is accountable to the Supervisory Board. The Executive Board gives information to the Supervisory Board about its decisions and other actions as requested. The Executive Board also provides information about the university to the Minister of Education, Culture and Science (OCW) as requested.

7.1.2 The Supervisory Board

The Supervisory Board is responsible for supervising the administration and for management of the university as a whole. The Supervisory Board ensures that the Executive Board, in exercising its duties and competences, complies with the laws and regulations pertaining to the university. The Supervisory Board is responsible for approving a number of specific decisions of the Executive Board.

The Supervisory Board advises the Executive Board.

The Supervisory Board of Erasmus University Rotterdam consists of at least three and not more than five members, who are appointed, suspended and dismissed by the Minister of Education, Culture and Science. The Supervisory Board, with due regard for the University Council's statutory right of nomination and taking into account the nomination by the University Council of a member that particularly enjoys the confidence of the University Council, makes proposals for the (re)appointment, suspension and dismissal of its members to the Minister of OCW.

The Supervisory Board is accountable to the Minister of Education, Culture and Science and provides the Minister with information the Minister requests concerning the actions of the Supervisory Board.

7.1.3 University Council

The exercise of participation in relation to the Executive Board lies with the University Council. The University Council has, in addition to general tasks and powers, a number of specific powers of consent, powers to give advice and have access to information. These are stated in the regulations of the University Council, which are established by the Executive Board with the prior consent of the University Council.

The Executive Board offers the University Council the opportunity at least twice per year to discuss the general state of affairs in the university. The University Council is empowered to make proposals to the Executive Board concerning all university matters, and to announce standpoints. The Executive Board provides the council with the necessary information and explanations about a number of topics, such as the policy that is pursued and proposed in the areas of finance, organisation and education.

To the best of its ability, the University Council promotes openness, public access and mutual consultation in the university. The meetings of the University Council and the consultation meetings with the Executive Board are open to the public. The University Council also guards in general against discrimination on any ground whatsoever, and promotes in particular the equal treatment of men and women, and the employment of disabled and ethnic minorities. By virtue of the General Equal Opportunities Act, the University Council is empowered to request that the The Netherlands Institute for Human Rights (former Equal Opportunities Commission) hold an inquiry into discrimination between men and women.

The University Council has the power of prior consent for every decision of the Executive Board to formulate or amend:

- The institutional plan;
- The strategic plan;
- On the outlines of the budget ;
- The design of the quality assurance system and the policy proposed in the light of the results of the quality assessment;
- The Student Charter;
- The Management and Administrative Regulations, including the EUR facility for the legal protection of students;
- Rules in the area of working conditions, including those concerning sexual intimidation, aggression, violence, bullying or discrimination;

- The choice between two participation systems;
- The policy on financial support for students (grants from the 'profielingsfonds');
- The staffing of the Central Electoral Committee;
- The regulations of the University Council.
- The decision to provide the programme abroad as mentioned in article 1.19a lid 1 WHW.

The University Council has the power to give advice on those matters that influence the continuity and effective running of Erasmus University Rotterdam, the university's budget – including the institution rates for tuition fees and tuition fees in general – as well as with regard to:

- The termination or cutback of activities in the university's organisational components and the start of new activities, insofar as these result in considerable changes in the structure and the number of personnel of the university;
- The introduction of a binding study advice for a study programme;
- The introduction of an intake restriction on student enrolment;
- The policy with regard to student affairs;
- The articles of association of Erasmus Sport
- The regulations for official recognition of student organisations;
- The rules of procedure of the Advisory Committee on Objections.
- An intention to reorganise a particular Faculty or Central Service;
- The decisions concerning the working conditions at the EUR, if decided upon by another party than the Executive Board of the EUR.
- The rule regarding the use of languages within the university;
- The rules regarding integrity;
- An application for a new study programme at Erasmus University Rotterdam;
- The intention to start or terminate a study programme.

The University Council has the right to give advice about a proposed appointment or removal by the Supervisory Board of a member of the Executive Board. In the event of a proposal to appointment of a member of the Executive Board, the University Council has the right to give advice in respect of the profile; furthermore, two members (a staff member and a student member) of the Council shall have a seat in the Appointments Committee. One of the members of the Supervisory Board is appointed at the recommendation of the University Council. The appointment is made by the Minister of Education, Culture and Science. The Confidential Committee of the University Council is consulted by the Supervisory Board on the appointment and removal of one of the other members of the Executive Board. In the event of a proposal to appointment of a member of the Supervisory Board, the University Council has the right to give advice in respect of the profile.

The University Council must publicise its work by, among other things, publishing a report of its work annually. Its meetings are usually open to the public. The University Council formulates regulations for matters of a routine nature: the Rules of Procedure of the University Council.

The University Council has 24 members, of whom 12 are chosen from and by the students and 12 from and by the personnel. The University Council chooses its chair either from inside or outside its own members. The faculties represented by the students at the University Council are ESE, RSM, ESL, ESSB, ESPhil, Erasmus MC (including ESHPM) and ESHCC. The faculties represented by the staff are ESL, ESHCC, RSM, EMC (including ESHPM), ESE, ESSB, ESPhil and ISS. In addition, the staff of the central support services (ABD, Professional Services and UL) are represented in the University Council.

The staff body and student body each also have special powers. The staff body has the power of consent regarding every decision to be made by the Executive Board regarding matters of general interest for the special legal position of staff and about the plans that the Executive Board formulates after a Risk Inventory & Evaluation (RIE). The student body has the power to give advice on the policy regarding institution rates for tuition fees, the general staff and appointment policy – unless participation has been arranged differently – the rule concerning the selection criteria and selection procedure, the criteria and procedures for exemption of the higher tuition fee and the rule regarding refunding of the statutory tuition fees.

7.2 The faculty

The faculty is where education is provided and scientific research is conducted. The faculty is under the direction of the faculty dean. The faculty has a programme committee for each programme or combination of programmes. The practice of participation vis-à-vis the dean is the responsibility of the faculty council and the programme committee.

7.2.1 The dean of the faculty

The head of the faculty is the dean. Erasmus University Rotterdam has decided to have a one-person management per faculty. The dean is responsible for the general management of the faculty, and for the administration and organisation of

the faculty regarding teaching and scientific research. The dean formulates the faculty regulations for regulating the management and organisation of the faculty, after approval of the Executive Board.

The tasks and powers of the faculty dean also include the following:

- Formulating the Teaching and Examination Regulations and assessing them on a regular basis;
- Formulating general guidelines for the conduct of research;
- Formulating the faculty's annual research programme;
- Supervising the implementation of the Teaching and Examination Regulations and the annual research programme. Regular reports on these matters must be given to the Executive Board;
- Issuing the binding study advice regarding the continuation of studies;
- Instituting the examination boards and the entrance examination board, and appointing their members;
- Formulating additional rules about the way in which exemption from the admission requirements for a study programme can be obtained;
- The additional rules for the binding study advice;
- Entering into a joint regulation for one or more study programmes with one or more deans of other faculties.

The dean provides for the management of each study programme of the faculty. Erasmus University Rotterdam has decided to assign the management to one programme director.

The deans are appointed by the Executive Board. They are accountable to the Executive Board and provide the Board with the requested information.

7.2.2 The programme committee

The programme committee is a form of faculty participation. A programme committee is instituted for each study programme or combination of study programmes. It is possible to institute a single programme committee for a Bachelor's degree programme and the affiliated Master's degree programme(s).

The programme committee is responsible for issuing advice in respect of promoting and guaranteeing the programme's quality; Moreover, the programme committee:

- a. has a statutory right of approval in respect of parts of the Course and Examination Regulations and has the right to advise in respect of other parts,
- b. has the task of annually reviewing how the Course and Examination Regulations are applied,
- c. may give advice or put forward proposals, either on request or its own initiative, to the programme board and to the dean on all matters concerning the education of the relevant programme.

Half of the total number of members of a programme committee are drawn from the students who are enrolled in that study programme.

7.2.3 Faculty council

The faculty council is responsible for handling student and employee participation in relation to the dean of a faculty. The faculty council exercises the right of consent and the right to give advice in relation to the dean of the faculty on the same terms as the University Council in relation to the Executive Board, insofar as this involves matters which concern the faculty in particular, and the powers concerned are also assigned to the dean. In addition, the personnel section in the faculty council acts as the faculty's works council.

The faculty council has the power of prior consent for every decision of the faculty dean to formulate or amend:

- The faculty regulations;
- The Teaching and Examination Regulations, with the exception a few specific parts in respect of which the programme committee generally has the right of approval;
- The main points of the faculty budget plan;
- The faculty council has the right to advice about the continuation and the good practices inside the faculty, the faculty budget plan and expected measures concerning;
- The application of labour and service terms;
- The general staff policy;
- Matters concerning the working conditions;
- The organization and daily routine inside of a faculty;
- The reorganizations of a faculty;

At least twice a year, the dean invites the faculty council to discuss the general state of affairs at the faculty. The faculty council is empowered to make proposals to the dean about all matters regarding the faculty and to make its positions known. The dean provides the necessary information and particulars about several subjects, such as current and proposed policies

in the areas of finance, organisation and education. Before submitting a proposal to the Executive Board to start or end a programme, the dean must first submit the proposal to the faculty council.

The faculty council should make its activities known, for example by publishing annual reports about its activities. As a rule, all meetings are open to the public. The faculty regulations define the scope and composition of the faculty council. Students comprise one-half of the council and staff the other half. The faculty council consists of a maximum of 24 members and members may not be members of the Board.

7.2.4 Erasmus MC and ESHPM

The Erasmus MC was formed in 2003, following the merger of the Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences with the Rotterdam University Hospital. The Erasmus MC is governed by a Board of Directors, on which the faculty's Dean holds a seat. The Dean bears the final responsibility within the Board of Directors for all matters relating to education and research. The Dean reports to the Executive Board and supplies any information requested.

The structure of student and employee representation at Erasmus MC differs from the norm in the other faculties, because Erasmus MC is governed by the Works Councils Act [Wet op de Ondernemingsraden], which does not offer the opportunity to add a student contingent to the works council. A split representation structure has therefore been introduced at Erasmus MC. Employee representation is organised by the works council, which consisted of 19 members in 2016, and ten themed section committees and other organisational units of the Erasmus MC. Student representation is organised by the Student Council.

The competencies of the faculty council are exercised at Erasmus MC by the joint meeting of the student council (formerly student representation on the faculty council) and the Permanent Committee for Education and Research of the Works Council (formerly staff representation on the faculty council).

The Permanent Committee for Teaching and Research in the Works Council has six members, of which at least four are members of the works council. The works council has delegated its competencies concerning teaching and research to this committee. The student council consists of eight students who are selected by and from among students who are enrolled at the EUR for a initial programme by the Erasmus MC, or by exemption by ESHPM, Clinical Technology and Nanobiology. As part of the joint meeting, the Permanent Committee for Education and Research and the student council exercise joint participation of students and staff of Erasmus MC, regarding teaching and research.

The Joint Meeting has power of prior consent to adopt or revise each decision of the executive directors of Erasmus MC:

- The outlines of the budget
- Regulations regarding working conditions, insofar as these are matters that concern the faculty in particular and the relevant powers have been assigned to the dean.

The Joint Meeting has general consultation rights regarding:

- Matters that concern the good practice of the faculty
- The E&R budget
- Decisions of the dean regarding regulations for selection, selection procedure and selection criteria with respect to admission to the programme
- Intended decisions to appoint or dismiss the dean

For more information about the different advisory and approval powers please see the Faculty Regulations of the Erasmus MC.

The student council will be informed in writing at least once a year by the executive directors of the policy pursued and of policy plans for the coming year in the area of finance, organisation, education and research. The executive directors will provide basic data about the organisation of Erasmus MC in writing at the start of the academic year. The executive directors, on request or voluntarily, also provide all necessary information to enable the student council to fulfil its task. The student council is authorised to make proposals about all matters of education and research and to make its positions known to the executive directors. The dean provides the student council with the necessary information on the policy pursued and intended in the fields of finance, organisation and teaching.

Representation of the initial programmes Nanobiology and Clinical Technology is done by the Student- and faculty council of the TU Delft. Following the transition of the staff of the Erasmus School of Health Policy & Management (ESHPM) of the Erasmus MC to the EUR, staff and student representation within the ESHPM will be organised in a council, to which four staff members and four students of the ESHPM will be elected. This council will consult with the deputy dean of the ESHPM.

7.3 Disputes regarding participation

In the event of a dispute between the University Council and the Executive Board regarding the power of consent of the participation body, the Executive Board will submit this dispute to the Supervisory Board. In the event of a dispute regarding the content or regarding a decision that according to the University Council should have been presented for consent to the University Council, (a delegation of) the participation body acknowledges the Executive Board about this stance including the relevant arguments. The Executive Board or the participation body may submit the dispute, to the national Disputes Committee for Participation, unless the Supervisory Board can resolve the dispute without the intervention of the Disputes Committee. If this is the case the Supervisory Board will propose a solution to the dispute, to which both parties can agree. If the Executive Board has not received approval of the University Council, the Executive Board can ask the Dispute Committee for permission to make a decision.

A dispute between the University Council and the Executive Board about not or not fully following the advice given by the University Council will be submitted by the Executive Board to the Supervisory Board. If (a delegation of) the University Council judges that a certain topic should have been brought to the University Council for advice, the (delegation of the) University Council will inform the Executive Board with arguments. The execution of the decision will be suspended for four weeks, unless (the delegation of) the University Council has no objection against immediate execution of the decision. The dispute can be submitted to the national Dispute Committee by the Executive Board or the participation body, unless the Supervisory Board can resolve the dispute without interference of the Dispute Committee. In such a situation the Advisory Board proposes a solution to which both parties can agree.

If there is a dispute between the Executive Board and (a delegation of) the University Council about the interpretation of or compliance with the regulations of the University Council or chapter 9 title 2 of the law, the Executive Board reports this in four weeks to the Supervisory Board

In a dispute between (a delegation of) the faculty council and the dean about the right of consent of the participation body, the dean or the faculty council reports this dispute to the Executive Board. The dispute can be brought before the national Dispute Committee by the Executive Board or the faculty council, unless the dispute can be resolved without interference of the Dispute Committee. The dean can ask the Dispute Committee for approval to take a decision. In a dispute between the faculty council and the Dean about not, or not completely following the advice of the faculty council, the execution of the decision of the dean will be suspended for four weeks, unless the faculty council has no objection against immediate execution of the decision. The Faculty council can use the advisory rights of the Programme Committee to bring forward a dispute, as long as it is in line with the advice of the Programme Committee

The decision of the Disputes Committee is binding. It is possible to lodge an appeal against a decision by the Disputes Committee with the Enterprise Section of the Amsterdam Court of Appeal. It is not possible to appeal against the decision of the Enterprise Section. The participation body cannot be ordered to pay the costs of the proceedings.

7.4 Open government

The Act on public access to government information (Wet Openbaarheid van Bestuur, WOB) is also applicable to the university.

Of their own accord, the Executive Board and the faculty dean can provide information about Erasmus University Rotterdam or the faculty concerned (the active obligation to provide information).

Members of the university community or others can also submit requests for information about the governmental affairs of the university or one of its divisions which is recorded in documents or other data carriers.

Examples of cases in which requests do not need to be granted are:

- There are no data recorded in documents or data carriers or data are still being processed;
- The request pertains to personal views of administrators or employees with regard to policy submitted in documents meant for internal discussion;
- The granting of the request would mean that company or construction information will be publicized that is provided confidentially by a natural person or legal entity to the Erasmus University Rotterdam;
- Personal privacy is at issue.

If a request is rejected, the stakeholder can lodge a complaint with the relevant administrative body, lodge an appeal with the administrative law division of the court, and thereafter with the administrative jurisdiction division of the Council of State.

More information about the management of the university

- WHW sections 7.33, 7.59a, 9.2, 9.3, 9.4, 9.5, 9.6, 9.7, 9.8, 9.9, 9.11, 9.12, 9.13, 9.14, 9.15, 9.16, 9.17, 9.18, 9.31, 9.32, 9.33, 9.33a, 9.34, 9.35, 9.36, 9.37, 9.38, 9.38a, 9.38b, 9.38c, 9.39, 9.40 and 9.46
- Act to promote open government (WOB)
- Art. 12.1, 12.2, 12.3, 12.4, 12.5 BBR-EUR 2020

- Management Regulations Erasmus MC
- Regulations of the University Council, sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30
- Regulations of the Faculty
- Regulations for the Erasmus MC Student Council,
- Regulations for the Erasmus MC Joint Meeting sections 2, 6 and 9
- <https://www.eur.nl/over-de-eur/organisatie-en-bestuur/medezeggenschap/universiteitsraad>
- <https://opleidingscommissies.nl/en/>
- Policy vision of the University Council & Annual report of the University Council

Information available from

- Legal Affairs, department of the General Management Directorate
- Secretariat of the University Council

8. Subsidies and facilities for student activities

The Executive Board supports the activities of students and their organisations by providing subsidies and facilities.

8.1 Subsidies for student activities

Student activities by students and student organisations may be subsidised by Erasmus University via the Special provisions fund. The Fund Special provisions Erasmus University Rotterdam supports activities organized by EUR studentgroups/-organisations in the field of cultural, esthetic and general social education, once by granting a guarantee subsidy.

8.2 Recognition and registration student organisations

The university can designate a student organisation as a 'recognised student organisation'. An organisation that is not recognised can request the Executive Board for registration of the organisation. Recognised student organisations, but also registered non-recognised student organisations are entitled to several facilities. This happens according to the Recognition and Facility Regulation Student Organisations (Erkennings- en faciliteitenregeling studentorganisaties - EFSO).

Conditions for recognition

To be designated as a "recognised student organisation", the organisation in question must fulfil formal conditions and both qualitative and quantitative criteria as written in the EFSO. One part of a student organisation and the student organisation as a whole cannot both receive the title of recognized student organisation. A student organisation who is not a legal entity, but is part of a national organization, may be eligible when it can be shown that there is a that there is sufficient evidence of a recognizable and secured position within that national organization. Student organisations with a commercial goal or that exploit mostly commercial activities are not applicable for recognition.

A student organisation that does not meet the requirements for recognition can request the Executive Board for a registration of the organisation. Registration as a student organisation is a condition to apply for general facilities for recognized and registered student organisations of the EUR. Student organisations with a commercial objective or mostly commercial activities are not applicable for registration.

Application, conversion, abrogation and suspension

In the EFSO the procedures concerning application, conversion, abrogation and suspension of the recognition and registration are incorporated.

8.2.2 Facilities for recognised student organisations

There are two kinds of facilities that the EUR provides that can be divided into:

- general facilities for recognized and non-recognized student organisations, and
- special facilities for recognized student organisations

General facilities

All recognized and non-recognized student organisations can call on the facilitative services and publishing services. The facility services a student can call upon are:

- Lecture and meeting rooms free of charge, insofar as there are not needed for regular university tasks and insofar as they are available, but not on a permanent basis; if the use of the rooms entails extra costs, such as cleaning and additional provisions, these costs will be charged;
- Internal post facilities
- External post facilities (for a fee)
- The publishing services that can be used are:
- A stand during open days and other informative events for prospective students
- A stand at the information market during the EUREKA week (for a fee)
- A notification on the website of the Erasmus Student Service Centre in the category 'Student Life'
- An invitation for the opening of the academic year
- An invitation for the university foundation day

Special facilities for recognized student organisations

For recognized student organisations the following facilities are available:

- Using the title 'xxx is a recognized student organisation of <EUR logo>' in its communication. The use of the EUR corporate identity is not allowed.
- Advice on the domain of press- and media contacts
- Recognized faculty bound education-complementary student organisations can request a permanent work room on the costs of the faculty. Recognition of the request depends on the housing possibilities for general use of the EUR. The communication equipment that is needed will be funded by the student organisation
- A recognized student organisation can request to receive an individual student representative grant in lump sum. The decision depends on meeting the requirements in the attachment Decision of the amount of grant months for administrative activities (Bepaling van het aantal beursmaanden voor bestuurlijke activiteiten) at the EUR Profiling Fund regulations.

Application

In the Erkennings- en faciliteitenregeling studentenorganisaties (EFSO) the procedures concerning the application for facilities are written.

8.3 Certificate of Recognition

The Certificate of Recognition has been developed for EUR students and alumni who have carried out work as volunteers during their studies. This could be traditional community services work for the community or it could involve board and committee positions with student societies recognised by or registered with the EUR as well as work performed for the university itself (student councils, Erasmus Ambassadors). The Certificate of Recognition quickly demonstrates to potential employers that the EUR alumnus was active in a wide range of activities during the candidate's studies.

By presenting the Certificate of Recognition to an EUR student or alumnus the university expresses its appreciation for the efforts made by the recipients. The Certificate of Recognition forms part of the university's intention to foster an academic community with socially responsible values.

Criteria for recognition

- The Certificate of Recognition is only issued to EUR students that have received a degree from the EUR and/or EUR alumni.
- The Certificate of Recognition is only issued in cases where the applicant has participated in recognised activities (within the scope of the Certificate of Recognition).
- The time the applicant spent on the activity in question must meet the relevant time criterion as stated on the website of the Certificate of Recognition.
- Remuneration for performing recognised activities may not exceed €1,500 per year, with the exception of remuneration for board activities.

Application

Applications for a Certificate of Recognition can be submitted on the website. The website also contains additional details regarding criteria and the application procedure.

More information about recognition, registration and facilities for student organisations

- [Recognition and Facilities Regulations 2020](#)
- [Regulations Financial Support Fund](#)
- <https://www.eur.nl/en/practical-matters/advice-counselling/certificate-recognition>

Information available from

- [Student Affairs E&S](#)

9. Code of conduct

The rules of conduct concern the proper state of affairs in university buildings and on the university campus, the dress code, the use of computer and network facilities, working conditions, combating sexual harassment, aggression, violence, bullying and discrimination, smoking prevention, protection of personal data and copyrights. Some of these rules are laid down in law or are based on the law.

9.1 Rules of procedure

Various rules are in place in order to safeguard order and correct procedure, and for the use of facilities. These include fire and safety regulations, parking rules and the use of network facilities. The Executive Board has the power to establish these rules; administrators of buildings and sites can also institute additional rules in their area. For the proper state of affairs during classes and other educational activities, the faculty deans are authorised to establish rules of conduct. Such rules are announced via the appropriate channels.

Everyone who is in the buildings or on the grounds of the university, or who makes use of the university's facilities, must comply with these rules and with the instructions that are given within this framework.

Furthermore, everyone must behave properly, which entails:

- Causing no unacceptable nuisance, or direct or indirect damage to the university or injury to other persons who are in the buildings or on the grounds of the university or who are making use of the university's facilities;
- Violating none of the rights of Erasmus University Rotterdam or of other persons who are in the buildings or on the grounds of the university or who are making use of the university's facilities;
- Not acting contrary to any statutory obligation;
- Not acting contrary to that which is generally accepted in society as befitting with respect to another's person or property.
- According to the university rules of procedure, students may in certain circumstances be prohibited from covering their face or eyes with articles of clothing or accessories. This concerns the following situations:
 - Educational situations, due to the importance of interaction in non-verbal communication;
 - Interim examinations and examinations due to the need for identification and non-verbal communication;
 - Other situations which require it to be possible to identify students with certainty.

The following measures can be taken against any student who does not comply with the rules of procedure, or who behaves in an unacceptable manner:

- A warning;
- A reprimand;
- A conditional denial of access to buildings and grounds;
- A conditional denial to use facilities;
- A temporary denial of access to buildings and grounds;
- A temporary denial of access to facilities;
- A final denial of access to buildings and grounds;
- A final denial of the use of facilities;
- Exclusion from participation in an examination;
- The exclusion of participation in a course;
- Temporary termination of the enrolment;
- Permanently termination of the enrolment.

A student whose interest is directly involved can lodge an objection against decisions with the Executive Board, and thereafter lodge an appeal with the Higher Education Appeals Tribunal. The appeal may be lodged by sending an email to legal.protection@eur.nl. Lodging an objection or appeal does not suspend the effect of a decision as referred to in the Rules of Procedure.

CCTV monitoring takes place on the EUR campus and in EUR buildings for the protection of property, buildings and individuals. The digital recording of images qualifies as processing personal data within the meaning of the General Data Protection Regulation (Europese Algemene Verordening Gegevensbescherming (AVG)). CCTV monitoring may entail an invasion of privacy, in which case the EUR observes the generally applicable privacy standards (e.g. proportionality, foreseeability, purpose limitation and subsidiarity).

More information about rules of procedure

- General Data Protection Regulation
- WHW section 7.57h
- Ordereglement EUR Gebouwen, Terreinen en Voorzieningen 2020EUR CCTV monitoring regulations

Information available from
[Department of Legal Affairs](#)

9.2 Computer and network facilities

Upon enrolment students are entitled to use the university's computer, print/scan- and network facilities. In addition to statutory provisions and Rules of Procedure, use of these facilities is also subject to the regulations set down in the Regulations governing the use of internet and ICT facilities at Erasmus University Rotterdam.

The Student is required to exercise due care with the provided personal login details and any other additional means of authentication (such as smart cards and tokens). It is not permitted to share personal passwords and additional means of authentication. In cases of suspected abuse the IT department may immediately block access to the associated account

The Student is prohibited from:

1. Gaining access or attempting to gain access to the data of other users and to program files of computer systems, or altering or destroying them, if the aforementioned activities do not form part of the duties assigned by EUR;
2. Gaining access or attempting to gain access to computer systems if this involves systems where no explicit means of access has been created for the Student;
3. Taking any action that undermines the integrity and availability of the facilities;
4. Making attempts to obtain higher privileges for the facilities than those that have been granted;
5. Making attempts to obtain system or user authorisation codes (such as passwords) belonging to others/third parties in any way and in any form;
6. Reading, copying, altering or erasing e-mails and other messages intended for others, unless authorisation has been granted for this purpose by the other party involved within the settings of the e-mail system;
7. Copying the software, data files and documentation made available by EUR, or giving third parties access to them, unless given consent to do so in writing by the Manager;
8. Intentionally, or through culpable acts or omissions, introducing "malware" to or via ICT facilities.

Computer and network facilities are made available for use by the Student in the context of the Student's programme. Use of these facilities is therefore associated with programme-related activities, such as completing assignments, reports and theses, monitoring academic progress, consulting sources, and communicating with lecturers and fellow students.

Limited private use of internet and ICT resources is permitted within reasonable limits, provided that it does not disrupt daily work activities or EUR's network, or, as the case may be, lead to disproportionate cost for EUR.

When sending private e-mail messages, it is preferable that the Student does not use the e-mail address provided by EUR.

1. Installing software on EUR's computer and network facilities or altering or modifying these facilities is not permitted without consent from the IT department. It is also prohibited to connect servers and active network components (such as access points and routers) without the consent of the IT department. This consent may be subject to additional conditions. The Student is required to comply with these additional conditions.
2. Connecting personal devices (such as laptops, tablets and telephones) at EUR locations is only permitted on the (wireless) network connections made available for this purpose. Access to these connections is subject to rules, such as the mandatory installation of a virus scanner, regularly updating the operating system, and using encryption and password protection.
3. The use of EUR's Computer and network facilities using personal devices or EUR devices from locations outside of EUR locations is only permitted through secure (Wi-Fi) networks or secure access made available for this purpose (such as VPN or Virtual desktop), provided that these devices meet additional conditions, such as the installation of a virus scanner, regularly updating the operating system, and using encryption and password protection.

Monitoring and verification

1. For the purpose of verifying compliance with the rules, data will be collected in an automated manner (logging) under the responsibility of the IT service director. Only authorised Jobholders of the IT department will have access to this data, and this data is made available only in a pseudonymised format to the IT service director. If so decided by the IT service director, the data can also be made available to other managers and persons responsible. The IT service director may decide to take additional technical measures.
2. All possible measures will be taken to use technical means to ensure prohibited use of ICT facilities is rendered impossible. When granting access to EURnet, ICT facilities and/or EUR data, the use of security software and security measures may be required for the devices used. This also includes software that makes it possible to verify the effectiveness of these measures prior to granting the desired access.

3. If there is a reasonable and well-founded suspicion of violation of the rules by a Student, e-mail and internet use may be monitored at the level of individual traffic and traffic data (Targeted investigation). Inspection of content will be done only for compelling reasons.
4. When obtaining access at the level of personal data and/or traffic and traffic data, EUR will fully adhere to the GDPR and other relevant legislation and regulations.

For more information: [Regulations governing the use of internet and ICT facilities at EUR](#)

9.3 Safety, health and welfare

The Executive Board, and the administrators appointed by the board, are responsible for safety, health and other working conditions in the buildings and on the grounds of Erasmus University Rotterdam. Rules in this area require the prior approval of the University Council for the university as a whole, and of the faculty council for the faculty. The student sections of these councils also have the powers conferred by law in this area to the works council.

The Working Conditions Act 1998 (Arbeidsomstandighedenwet, 1998) is applicable not only to the personnel, but also to students and extranei. They are expected to exercise due caution and care.

Their rights are:

- The right to information and training with regard to the risks connected with work or study, and with regard to the measures to prevent or restrict those risks;
- The right to information about safety precautions and protective devices;

The university monitors compliance with the instructions and regulations aimed at preventing or restricting risks, and supervises correct use of the personal protection gear.

The students' obligations are:

- To co-operate with the training organised for them in this area;
- To comply to the legal obligations and rules of the dean;
- To use personal protective gear correctly which has been made available to them, and to store such equipment in the designated place after use;
- To use work equipment and hazardous materials correctly;
- Not to change or unnecessarily remove the protection and safety measures on the work equipment. The protective devices must be used correctly;
- To comply with the additional rules and instructions with regard to safety and health;
- To report immediately to the manager of the location concerned, or to the Executive Board, matters which jeopardise safety or health;
- To assist university staff and experts in the area of prevention and protection in the exercise of their statutory obligations and tasks.

The university is now devoting specific attention to information about and prevention of RSI. The main buildings are accessible to people with a mobility or physical handicap, this is shown on the map.

Students must adhere to the generally accepted norms and decency rules in dealing with other members of the university community and in the use of university facilities. Every student is expected to take part in a way that shows respect to fellow students, teachers and other employees. Students are obliged to follow the instructions and instructions of their teachers and of the personnel responsible for the university facilities and buildings.

A student who disrupts the order can be removed from the building or from the site by order of the manager. If necessary, he or she may also be denied access to buildings and grounds for a maximum of 10 working days. In case of serious misconduct or repeat, this period may be extended to a maximum of one year by the Executive Board and/or the Executive Board may terminate the enrolment of the student in question for a maximum period of one year. In the event of serious nuisance not being discontinued after a reminder, the Executive Board may definitively deny the student access to the institution and/or terminate his enrolment.

More information about safety, health and welfare, bullying and discrimination

- Working Conditions Act 1998 (Arbeidsomstandighedenwet)
- Working Conditions Decree (Arbeidsomstandighedenbesluit)
- Higher Education and Research Act (WHW)
- <https://my.eur.nl/en/eur-employee/working-eur/work-health/health-safety-and-environment>
- <https://my.eur.nl/en/eur-employee/campus-services/safety-security/prevention-unsafe-situations>

- <https://my.eur.nl/en/eur-employee/organisation/practical-information/contact-usc-front-office>
- <https://my.eur.nl/en/eur-employee/campus-services/safety-security>

Information available from

- Job health and safety coordinator EUR
- Erasmus MC: Health, Safety and Environment department
- RSI-reporting point for students (student counsellors)

9.4 Undesirable behaviour

The Executive Board is responsible for a proper working and studying environment. Insofar as is possible, students and staff are protected against all forms of bullying, (sexual) harassment, aggression, physical and psychological violence and discrimination and against any adverse consequences that may result.

The confidential counsellor provides support and advice to a student who suffers from undesirable behaviour about the options that are available and if necessary, will refer the student to a specialist. Supervision and coaching are two possible means to help the student get back on track. The confidential counsellor will not take any steps without the student's explicit consent. All meetings are confidential.

In some cases, the best course of action is to submit an official complaint. A complaint can be submitted by a student who has suffered (sexual) harassment, aggression, violence, bullying or discrimination due to the actions of one or more members of the university community (fellow student, course member, staff member or grant recipient). Former students maintain the right to submit a complaint for three months after the expiry of their enrolment, if the person accused is still employed by or enrolled at the university.

The complaint must be submitted in writing and with reasons to the Executive Board or the administrator of the faculty, preferably through the mediation of the confidential counsellor. If the complaint is submitted directly to the Executive Board, the confidential counsellor is notified.

Complaints will be dealt with by the administrator or the Committee for Undesirable Behaviour (COG). The Executive Board chooses which of the two will handle the matter, taking into account the seriousness of the complaint, any advice from the confidential counsellor and the wishes of the complainant. If the complainant or the accused objects to the handling of the complaint by an administrator, the complaint will then be sent to the complaints committee. The complainant and the accused will be interviewed as soon as possible after receipt of the complaint – separately, if desired. At the request of the complainant or the accused, witnesses, experts and others who are directly involved can appear to testify. No later than ten weeks after receipt of the complaint (with a potential maximum extension of four weeks), the committee will issue its recommendation and arguments to the Executive Board concerning the soundness of the complaint and any measures to be taken. The complaints committee makes every effort to reduce handling times of complaints as much as possible. However, accuracy is considered more important than speed.

After receipt of advice from the administrator or from the complaints committee, the Executive Board shall decide whether the complaint is well-founded and, if so, what measures will be taken against the accused. Disciplinary measures may be taken against staff members.

In the case of a student, the measures consist of:

- A warning;
- A reprimand;
- Denial of access to the buildings, grounds or facilities on a temporary (maximum of ten working days), conditional or definitive basis (maximum of twelve months).

The entire procedure and any associated evidence are confidential and aim to strike a balance between the protection of the complainant and the accused person.

The confidential counsellor and the complaints committee periodically produce a confidential and anonymised report for the Executive Board. These reports are confidentially brought to the notice of the University Council.

In addition to a complaints procedure for undesirable behaviour, the university also feels it is important that students and employees can report suspected misconduct or abuse at EUR. The Erasmus University Rotterdam Regulation on the notification of alleged abuses, also known as the whistle blowers' regulation, serves this purpose. Students can report suspected misconduct or abuse to the dean of the faculty of their programme. You may also safely report suspected misconduct to the confidential counsellor. The Executive Board can decide to have suspected abuse or misconduct investigated by the Integrity Committee. The Integrity Committee investigates violations of integrity, not covered by the regulations for scientific integrity. For example: substance abuse, theft, abuse of power and violation of rules.

More information about undesirable behaviour

- Working Conditions Act 1998 (Arbeidsomstandighedenwet) Section 3(2)
- [EUR Complaints regulations Undesirable Behaviour 2020](#)
- <https://www.eur.nl/en/about-eur/regulations-and-guidelines/students>

Information available from

- [Confidential counsellor](#)

9.5 Smoking policy

The campus is, from August 2020 on, a non-smoking area. Smoking is prohibited in all buildings and all grounds of the university. Everyone on campus should know and follow the smoking regulations on campus Woudestein.

More information regarding the smoking policy

- * [Website over rookvrije campus](#)
- * [Kamerbrief over rapport 'Op weg naar rookvrije schoolterreinen'](#)

9.6 Protection of personal data

Regarding the processing of personal data, the Executive Board is subject to a statutory framework. Since 25 May 2018, the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) [De Algemene Verordening Gegevensbescherming AVG] is into effect.

In the light of the GDPR, students are viewed as 'involved parties'; this implies that the personal details of this group have to be processed in a way which does justice to the principles laid down in the GDPR. Consequently, as the responsible party in the sense of the GDPR, the Executive Board has a number of obligations:

- in accordance with the GDPR (article 5, section 1), personal details must:
 - be processed in a way which, in respect of the party involved, is lawful, appropriate and transparent ("lawfulness, appropriateness and transparency");
 - be gathered for specified, explicit and legitimate purposes, and may not subsequently be processed in a way which is incompatible with those purposes. Subsequently processing the details with a view to archiving them in the general interest, for scientific or historical research, or for statistical purposes shall not be deemed incompatible with the original purposes ("purpose limitation");
 - be sufficient, serve their purpose and limited to whatever is necessary for the purposes for which they are being processed ("minimum data processing");
 - be correct and updated as and when necessary. Taking account of the purposes for which the details are being processed, all reasonable measures must be taken to ensure that any errors in the details are immediately deleted or rectified ("accuracy");
 - be stored in a form which ensures the party involved cannot be recognised in any way other than for the purposes for which it is necessary to process the personal details. Personal details may only be stored for longer periods to the extent the personal details are being processed with a view to archiving in the general interest, for scientific or historical research, or for statistical purposes, in accordance with article 89, paragraph 1, provided the appropriate technical and organisational measures, required by this Regulation, are taken to protect the rights and freedoms of the party involved ("storage constraints");
 - by taking appropriate technical and organisational measures, be processed in such a way that suitable security is guaranteed, and the details are protected against unauthorised or illegal processing and against deliberate loss, destruction or damage ("integrity and confidentiality");
 - a data protection officer for EUR should be appointed who those involved can contact regarding any matters relating to the processing of their details and the exercising of their rights by virtue of this Regulation. (article 37, and article 38, paragraph 4, GDPR). Since 2016, the EUR has a data protection officer, who is registered with the Dutch Data Protection Authority.

The person whose details are being processed ('the party involved') has a number of rights to ensure his or her privacy is protected, these include:

- the right to consent to the personal details being processed for one or more specific purposes (article 6 GDPR);
- the right to withdraw consent at any time. Withdrawing consent shall not affect the lawfulness of the processing on the basis of the consent granted prior to it being withdrawn. Prior to the party involved giving his or her consent, he or she shall be informed of the content of the previous sentences. Withdrawing consent must be as simple as giving consent (article 7 GDPR);
- the right to be notified regarding the processing in a way which is concise, transparent, intelligible and easily accessible, and in simple and clear language. The information shall be provided in a written form or by other means including, if appropriate, electronically. If the party involved so requests, the information may be provided orally, provided that the identity of the party involved has been proved in some other way (article 12 GDPR);
- the right to the provision of certain supplementary information at the time the person responsible for processing the information acquires the personal details; this supplementary information is provided for the benefit of appropriate and transparent processing (article 13 and 14 GDPR). It includes:

- information about the length of time the personal details are to be stored, if that is impossible, the criteria which determine the period;
 - information about the right of the party involved to ask the person responsible for processing for access to, as well as rectification or deletion of his or her personal details, or to ask for the processing of these details to be restricted. Moreover, the person involved also has the right to submit an objection to the processing and the right of data portability;
 - information about right of the party involved to withdraw consent, without this affecting the lawfulness of the processing on the basis of the consent prior to it being withdrawn;
 - information about the right of the party involved to submit a complaint to a supervisory authority;
 - information as to whether the provision of personal details is a statutory or contractual obligation or a necessary condition for the conclusion of an agreement, and whether or not it is compulsory for the party involved to provide the personal details and what the potential consequences would be if these details were not provided;
 - information about the existence of automated decision-making, including profiling, and, in these cases at least, useful information about the underlying logic, as well as the significance and the expected consequences of this processing for the party involved.
- the right of access to the details (article 15 GDPR). If a request for access is submitted, this must be responded to within four weeks or a reasoned refusal provided. Protection enters the equation when details should actually be deleted but there is, however, a reason to store the details for longer: under such circumstances the use or dissemination of the details could be limited or argued against;
 - the right to object (article 21 GDPR); for reasons related to his or her specific situation, the party involved can at all times invoke the right to object to the processing of his or her personal details, including profiling. The person responsible for processing the details shall then stop processing the personal details unless there are justifiable grounds of a mandatory nature for the processing to continue which outweigh the interests, rights and freedoms of the party involved, or the grounds relate to the establishment, execution or substantiation of a legal action.

An objection to a decision in respect of a request to access, correct, supplement, delete or protect (article 15-22 GDPR) may be submitted to the Executive Board. Subsequently, an appeal can be lodged with an administrative court. In addition, or instead, [the Dutch Data Protection Authority \(Dutch DPA\)](#) may also be asked to mediate or advise.

Other duties of the DPA include:

- supervising compliance with the statutory rules governing the protection of personal data;
- at its own instigation, carrying out research into potential breaches of the provisions of the GDPR;
- carrying out the aforementioned research into the processing of personal details which bear exceptional risks;
- dealing with complaints about compliance with the GDPR and mediating in disputes about the exercising of rights of access, correction or objection; in this context, consideration shall be given to the seriousness of the breach and the number of people involved. Interested parties may also submit their case to the courts;
- providing advice, on request or its own initiative, to the government about the implementation of the GDPR and other subjects which may pose a risk to citizens' privacy;
- providing clarity to organisations regarding the interpretation of statutory standards, for example in policy rulings (previously guidelines) or points of view;
- providing information via the Dutch Data Protection Authority's website and via the telephone consultation hour;
- publishing an annual report.
- In the execution of its duties, the Dutch Data Protection Authority must comply with the provisions of the General Administrative Law Act [*Algemene wet bestuursrecht*]. Amongst other things, this means that:
- decisions taken by the Dutch Data Protection Authority may be objected to and appealed against through the administrative courts;
- the Government Information (Public Access) Act [*Wet openbaarheid van bestuur*] is applicable;
- a complaint against the Dutch Data Protection Authority may be submitted to the National Ombudsman;
- as an administrative authority, the Dutch Data Protection Authority is bound by the general principles of good governance.

More information about protection of personal data

- The General Data Protection Regulation, the Implementation Act for the General Data Protection
- The General Data Protection Regulation Exemption Decree article 19

Information available from

- [The Legal Affairs department](#).
- [EUR's Data Protection Officer](#)
- The Dutch Data Protection Authority via 0900 - 2001 201 or the contact form on autoriteitpersoonsgegevens.nl/

9.7 Copyright

Students can encounter copyright in two ways: mainly as a user of another's work (included in the teaching material, such as a reader), but also as an author.

Student as user

Educational material and classes

Educational material is copyrighted and a college is also a copyrighted work. This has different consequences:

- The EUR holds copyright on the lecture and can decide whether a lecture may be filmed. The same applies to audio recording. This means that permission must always be requested from the lecturer before a lecture may be filmed. If the lecturer grants permission to film the lecture, only the student concerned may use the film, and distribution of the film is not permitted. On the basis of privacy legislation, fellow students may not be filmed without permission while recording a lecture (see also paragraph 9.6).
- The study material may only be used within the framework of the study, and may not be sold, provided or otherwise disclosed to organizations outside the EUR, whether or not for a consideration. The EUR may attach consequences to this unlawful provision/disclosure of educational material to third parties.

Publications

When using publications such as books and journals, the student is obligated to comply with their copyright protection. When using publications such as books and journals, students are obliged to observe the copyright protection on those publications. The person holding the rights to a particular publication is generally specified on one of the first pages of the publication (imprint).

In a limited number of cases, it is permitted to make photocopies of existing texts and illustrations, or to reproduce them in some other way, without requiring permission from the copyright holder.

Such use is subject to the following rules on the grounds of the provisions in or pursuant to the Copyright Act (Auteurswet):

- Work of others: it is permitted to make a few (up to three) copies of a work within the meaning of the Copyright Act for one's own use (study). Only a short section (no more than ten thousand words) may be reproduced from books, periodicals, newspapers and other writings. The reproduction may only be carried out by or on the explicit instruction of the future users themselves. The reproductions may not be provided to others. The aforementioned length restriction does not apply to works of which no new copies are available for purchase, or for short articles in newspapers or periodicals. Inclusion of hyperlinks is always permitted;
- Quoting: it is permissible to take short extracts from work which has lawfully been made public within the context of a polemic, statement, assessment or scientific treatise, or made known in another way but for a similar purpose. This applies to texts, images and sounds. The scope of the quote should be no longer than strictly necessary for the purpose for which it is intended. The quote must, moreover, be functional; therefore, it may not merely serve as embellishment. Both the source and the author must always be stipulated.
- Reusing digital materials: students are reminded of their responsibility to only reuse digital materials for their work during their study (such as presentations or papers) if the existing material is part of the public domain, or, when license provisions corresponding to existing material permit this, to reuse this material pursuant to the licence conditions or as otherwise stipulated. It is allowed to place hyperlinks to information placed online lawfully.

For reproductions which are larger in terms of length or number of copies than stated above, and for treatments and translations, permission must be obtained from the copyright holder (the publisher or the author themselves). To this end, the person wishing to make reproductions of the copyrighted work should first contact the publisher or the author of the work concerned.

There is no copyright on the originals of laws (published in bulletins of acts, orders and decrees), judicial decisions, government decrees and documents and reports published by the government, unless it is stated in any way in the work that copyright is reserved. Erasmus University Rotterdam.

Student as author

The copyright of papers, reports, theses, images and others, produced by students is held by the student, unless otherwise agreed. As the author of term papers and thesis papers, students may decide whether their work may be published or reproduced. They are responsible for the contents thereof and for what they do with them. The university's responsibility lies in supervising and assessing whether the work meets the established standards. The students do not own the copyrights if they did the work as part of an employment contract or commissioned by another person.

When students publish their work on the internet, they are urged in each case to indicate the conditions under which others may use this work. For example, the Creative Commons licenses are appropriate for this purpose (see:

<http://creativecommons.nl/uitleg/>).

More information about copyright

- Copyright Act (Auteurswet) sections 15a and 16b
- Agreements with publishers
- [Readerregeling Stichting Pro](#)
- <https://www.eur.nl/en/library/copyright-information-point>

Information available from

- Digital desk: Copyright Information Point copyright@eur.nl
- Legal Affairs, Department of the General Management Directorate

10. Legal protection

Every (prospective and former) student and external student is entitled to adequate and optimally accessible legal protection. This is the basic assumption laid down in the act that provides for the legal protection of students. Erasmus University Rotterdam provides one central facility (1 desk/front-office) to which students can submit their complaints and disputes (objections and appeals).

10.1 Brief outline of the legal protection for students⁴

Many decisions of the university (for example, about enrolment, interim examinations and financial support) which affect the individual student are dispositions: written decisions of an administrative body which constitute a legal act governed by public law and do not have general effect, and are therefore aimed directly at one student or a few students. The administrative bodies in the university are the Executive Board, the Doctorate Board, the faculty dean, the examination board and the examiners. Decrees of these bodies are subject to the provisions of the Higher Education and Scientific Research Act (WHW) and the General Administrative Law Act (AWB).

The Higher Education and Research Act states that for certain decisions the procedure can be conducted with the Examination Appeals Board (College van Beroep voor de Examens, CBE). For instance, among other things, an appeal can be lodged with the Examination Appeals Board against decisions regarding admission to the examinations or the results of interim examinations and examinations.

Decisions taken by or on behalf of the Executive Board, such as applications for a bachelor programme or decisions on requests concerning tuition fees, can be appealed to the Student Disputes Committee. (see 10.3).

Appeals against decisions of the Examination Appeals Board (hereinafter: CBE) and decisions taken following advice from the Disputes Committee for Students can be lodged with the Higher Education Appeals Tribunal (CBHO).

If students feel that they have been improperly treated by a university administrative body or member of university personnel, they can submit a complaint at the EUR Legal Protection Facility. This also applies to complaints regarding university facilities and services. Each faculty also has a collective right of complaint for students. In addition, there are faculties with an individual complaint procedure. Ultimately, students can also submit their complaint to the National Ombudsman.

10.2.1 Lodging an appeal CBE⁵

The CBE accepts appeals against⁶:

- The decision concerning eligibility for the assessment of academic achievement or concerning admission to the Bachelor's degree programmes and the initial Master's degree programmes;
- The decision of the entrance examination (colloquium doctum) committee;
- The decision of an examination board or examiner;
- The decision regarding the binding study advice;
- The decision, taken on the basis of a supplementary inquiry, regarding admission to a programme (in the case of a diploma that does not meet the requirements).

An appeal can also be lodged:

- Against the written refusal to make a decision;
- If a decision is not made on time. The period within which a decision must be made is either established by law or, if there is no statutory period, a reasonable period after receipt of an application for a decision. A reasonable period is a maximum of eight weeks.

The appeal can be lodged digitally by sending an email to cbe@eur.nl. The appeal may optionally also be submitted by post to the CBE. Appeals must be lodged within a period of six weeks. The period commences on the day following the decision's announcement. A written appeal is submitted on time if it is received before the end of the period. If the written appeal is sent by post, it should be posted before the end of the period and received within one week.⁷ If the student wishes to consult the person responsible for the decision or request advice from the student advisor or student counsellor, please bear the six-week appeal period in mind. This deadline can be secured, for example, by lodging a pro forma appeal.

If a notice of appeal is not submitted on time, it can in principle be declared inadmissible, which means that the appeal will not be dealt with substantively. This does not happen, however, if it can be judged that the lapse of time is excusable. A holiday or illness is in principle not considered an excusable failure to meet the deadline. In such cases, it is advisable to authorise someone to submit the notice of appeal, or to submit a pro forma notice of appeal. In the latter case, you will be given an extra period of time to complete the notice of appeal. .

If the appeal concerns a decision which was not made on time, it is not bound to a period. It can be submitted as soon as the body concerned has failed to make a decision on time. However, an appeal should not be filed unreasonably late.

⁴ Article 7.59a third paragraph WHW

⁵ Article 7.61 WHW

⁶ Article 7.59a third paragraph WHW

⁷ Article 6.9 second paragraph WHW

Appeals can be submitted to the Examination Appeals Board free of charge. No clerk fees or other charges will be incurred.

10.2.2 Judgement CBE

The CBE passes judgement within ten weeks, calculated from the day after the deadline for submitting the notice of appeal. The CBE is not authorised to make a new decision on a decision that has been annulled in whole or in part.⁸

- The judgement can take the following forms:
 - The appeal is inadmissible: this means that the content of the appeal cannot be judged because of one of the following reasons:
 - procedural negligence which has not been rectified in time
 - there is no decision open to appeal
 - the complainant is not a stakeholder in the matter. The board does not make a substantive judgement;
 - **The appeal is unfounded: the disputed decision remains in force;** The appeal is well-founded: the decision concerned is annulled, in part or in full and the administrative body must take a new decision.

In urgent cases, a preliminary injunction can be requested from the chair of the board pending the judgement in the main issue. This request must be submitted in writing and substantiated.⁹ No appeal shall lie against a decision on the application for interim relief.

A student can lodge an appeal against a decision by the CBE with the Higher Education Appeals Tribunal (see also Section 10.5).

More information about the CBE

- Higher Education and Research Act (WHW) Sections 7.59a, 7.60, 7.61, 7.62 and 7.63
- General Administrative Law Act Section 8:4
- [Rules of procedure of the Examination Appeals Board](#)
- <https://www.eur.nl/en/practical-matters/advice-counselling/legal-position/appeal-examinations-board>

Information available from

- [Examination Appeals Board](#)
- [Student counsellors](#)
- [Study advisors](#)

10.3 Student Arbitration Committee Students (GAS)¹⁰

A student can submit an objection if he or she disagrees with a decision made by or on behalf of the Executive Board. By submitting an objection, the student is effectively asking for a previous decision to be reconsidered. This mainly concerns decisions on enrolment as a bachelor student and the procedural rules enrolment EUR,, termination of enrolment, payment or refund of tuition fees, financial aid (e.g. grants to members of student committees), the judicium abundi and having been barred entry to the university's buildings and premises.

The objection must be submitted within six weeks after the day the contested decision has been published. The objection can be submitted by sending an email to gas@eur.nl. An objection may also be submitted against a written refusal to make a decision or if a decision is not forthcoming.

This possibility to submit an objection can only be used if there is no other legal remedy (e.g. the CBE) available to the student.

The GAS advises the Executive Board of the objection submitted by the student. Before proceeding with this advice, the Committee first explores the possibility of an amicable settlement between the parties. The Executive Board must decide on the objection no later than 10 weeks after receiving the objection.

A student may lodge an appeal against a decision on his or her objection with the Higher Education Appeals Tribunal (see also Section 10.5).

More information about the GAS

- General Administrative Law Act (Algemene wet bestuursrecht), Section 7:13
- WHW Sections 7.63a and 7.63b
- <https://www.eur.nl/en/practical-matters/advice-counselling/legal-position/objections-and-appeals>

⁸ Article 7.61 fifth paragraph WHW

⁹ Article 7.61 sixth paragraph WHW

¹⁰ Article 7.63a WHW

- <https://www.eur.nl/en/about-eur/organisation-administration/legal-affairs/legal-protection/student-arbitration-committee>

Information available from

- The secretary of the Advisory Committee on Objections
- Student counsellor
- Study advisor

10.4 Lodging a complaint¹¹

If you believe you have been treated unfairly by a university management body or a university employee, or are dissatisfied with, for instance, the quality of facilities on campus, or dissatisfied with issues relating to your faculty and your programme, you can lodge a complaint. Complaints relating an Erasmus MC staff member shall be forwarded to Erasmus MC for processing.

Informally

Taking the informal approach is strongly preferred. This means talking with those who caused the problem and together arriving at a satisfactory resolution. You can get assistance with this from a study advisor or a student dean. If you are still dissatisfied, you can consider lodging a formal complaint.

Formally

You can lodge a formal complaint by sending an email to legal.protection@eur.nl. Complaints are handled in accordance with the Student and Extranet Complaints Regulations 2021.

If your complaint cannot be resolved in the end and does not concern a decision against which you can lodge an objection with the GAS, you can indicate this at legal.protection@eur.nl.

More information about lodging a complaint

- WHW section 7.59a
- <https://www.eur.nl/en/practical-matters/advice-counselling/legal-position/complaints>

Information available from

- [Confidential counsellor](#)
- [EUR Legal Protection Facility](#)

10.5 External legal protection, Higher Education Appeals Tribunal¹²

The external judicial process falls under the Higher Education Appeals Tribunal (College van Beroep voor het Hoger Onderwijs, CBHO). This tribunal is established in The Hague. In principle, the CBHO has jurisdiction to hear all disputes ensuing from the WHW and regulations based on this act. A dispute regarding which the Examinations Appeals Board has made a decision can subsequently also be submitted to the CBHO. In all cases the internal judicial process must first have been completed.¹³

The term for submitting a written appeal is six weeks.

Court fees are owed for the handling of an appeal by the CBHO. These court fees are refunded if the case is won by the student.

It is not possible to appeal against decisions made by the CBHO.

More information about the CBHO

- Higher Education and Research Act (WHW) sections 7.64 and 7.66
- www.CBHO.nl

¹¹ Article 7.59b WHW

¹² Article 7.64 and 7.66 WHW

¹³ Article 8.5 second paragraph Awb

10.6 National Ombudsman

If a student has been treated improperly by a university administrative body or a staff member, he or she may also submit a complaint to the National Ombudsman, after the complaint has been dealt with internally, is not dealt with or answered or when an objection or appeal could have been lodged.¹⁴

Some examples:

- Late answer to a letter or late handling of an issue;
- Failure to send requested information;
- Negligent handling of an issue.

The National Ombudsman will start an inquiry and gather such information as needed to assess whether or not the action was proper. Criteria to be considered:

- The requirement of conformity with written law;
- The requirement of reasonableness;
- The requirement of legal certainty;
- The requirement of equal treatment of equal cases;
- The requirement of substantiation;
- The requirement of due care.

The Ombudsman records the outcome of the inquiry in an “Account of Findings” and presents this to the complainant and the government authority concerned. Subsequently, a report containing an opinion of whether or not the action was proper is drawn up. This report is public and available for inspection, and does not mention the names of the persons concerned.

If, during the inquiry, measures are taken which satisfy the complainant, the National Ombudsman usually stops the inquiry.

The National Ombudsman does not start an inquiry in the following cases:

- The complaint concerns general policy or the contents of a statutory provision;
- It is still possible to submit an objection;
- An objection has been submitted or an appeal has been lodged and this procedure has not yet been completed;
- The case is being handled by a judicial authority;
- The administrative court has already passed judgment on a case.

An inquiry is usually not started in the following cases:

- The complaint case is older than one year;
- No complaint has been submitted previously to the authority or official concerned.

More information about the National Ombudsman

- National Ombudsman Act, sections 1a, 12, 13, 14, 16, 26, 27, 30
- Designation order for administrative bodies, Act to promote open government and National Ombudsman Act (Aanwijzingsbesluit bestuursorganen, Wet openbaarheid van bestuur en Wet Nationale ombudsman)
- www.ombudsman.nl

10.7 Code of conduct with respect to international students in Dutch higher education

The Code of Conduct for International Students in Dutch Higher Education is intended for international students following some or all of their studies at Erasmus University Rotterdam. The code contains agreements between Dutch higher education institutions on recruiting and selecting international students and determining which study programmes will be offered to international students.

Students who wish to complain about the accuracy of the student information they received in advance about their study programme or other subjects related to the courses offered can, in the first instance, submit a complaint to the institution. In principle, the same rules apply to international students as to Dutch students (see the other sections in Chapter 10). If the complaint cannot be resolved with the institution, the student can contact the DUO-IB Group (<http://www.internationalstudy.nl/>).

¹⁴ Article 9.8 first paragraph under c and d Awb

Appendix 1. Overview of the course admission requirements

Course	Admission requirements per profile X = No further educational requirements			
	Culture & Society	Economics & Society	Nature & Health	Nature & Technology
Arts and Culture Studies	X	X	X	X
Public Administration	X	X	X	X
Business Administration	Mathematics A of B	X	X	X
Criminology	X	X	X	X
Econometrics & Operational Research	Mathematics B	Mathematics B	Mathematics B	X
Economics and Business Economics	Mathematics A of B	X	X	X
Tax Law	X	X	X	X
Tax Economics	Mathematics A of B	X	X	X
Medicine	No admission	No admission	Physics as Profile Elective Course	Biology
History	X	X	X	X
Health Sciences, Health Care Policy & Management	X	X	X	X
International Bachelor's Programme in Communication and Media	X	X	X	X
International Business Administration	Mathematics A of B	X	X	X
Clinical Technology (joint degree)	Mathematics B, Physics and Biology	Mathematics B, Physics and Biology	Mathematics B and Physics	Biology
Mr. drs. Programme	X	X	X	X
Law	X	X	X	X
Pedagogical Sciences	X	X	X	X
Psychology	No admission	No admission	Mathematics B & Physics as Profile Elective Course	Biology
Sociology	X	X	X	X
Philosophy	X	X	X	X
Nanobiology	X	X	X	X
Liberal Arts and Sciences	X	X	X	X

Appendix 2. Overview programmes

Bachelor's degree programmes

The faculties of the Erasmus University Rotterdam offer the following full-time Bachelor's programmes:

Bachelor degree programmes	Faculty
Arts and Culture Studies	ESHCC
Business Administration	RSM
Public Administration	ESSB
International Bachelor's Programme in Communication and Media	ESHCC
Criminology	ESL
Econometrics & Operational Research	ESE
Economics and Business Economics	ESE
Philosophy	ESPHIL
Philosophy of a specific discipline	ESPHIL
Tax Law	ESL
Tax Economics	ESE
Medicine	EMC
History	ESHCC
Health Sciences, Health Care Policy & Management	ESHPM
International Business Administration	RSM
Clinical Technology (joint degree)	EMC
Liberal Arts and Sciences	EUC
Nanobiology (joint degree)	EMC
Pedagogical Sciences	ESSB
Psychology	ESSB
Law	ESL
Sociology	ESSB

Dutch-language degree courses:

Mr. drs. Programme within the programmes Law and Economics and Business Economics.

English- language degree courses:

International Bachelor's Programme in Economics & Business Economics and Economics/Econometrics BSc² within the Economics and Business Economics programme; International Bachelor's Programme Econometrics and Operations Research within the Econometrics & Operational Research programme; International Bachelor in Psychology within the Psychology programme; International Bachelor of Arts and Culture Studies within the programme Arts and Culture Studies, International bachelor of History within the programme History, Double Degree with Philosophy, Bachelor in Management of International Social Challenges.

Part-time programmes:

The Law, Tax Law and Philosophy degree programmes also offer a part-time option.

Master's degree programme

Erasmus University Rotterdam offers the following Master's degree programmes:

Masteropleidingen	Faculteit
Liability and Insurance	ESL
Accounting Auditing and Control	ESE
Labor law	ESL
Business Administration	RSM
Business Information Management	RSM
Commercial Law	ESL
Criminology	ESL
Econometrics and Management Science	ESE
Economics and Business	ESE
Philosophy	ESPHIL
Finance & Investments	RSM
Financial law	ESL
Tax law	ESL
Tax economics	ESE
Medicine	EMC
History	ESHCC
Global Business & Sustainability	RSM
Health Economics and Management (international joint degree)	ESHPM
Health Economics, Policy and Law	ESHPM
Human Resource Management	RSM
International Management	RSM
International Public Management and Public Policy	ESSB
Art & Culture studies	ESHCC
Management of Innovation	RSM
Marketing Management	RSM
Media studies	ESHCC
Nanobiology (joint degree with TU Delft)	EMC
Company law	ESL
Organisational Change & Consulting	RSM
Pedagogy and Education	ESSB
Psychology	ESSB
Public Administration	ESSB
Law of health care	ESL
Law	ESL
Sociology	ESSB
Strategic Entrepreneurship	RSM
Strategic Management	RSM
Supply Chain Management	RSM
Technical Medicine (joint degree with TU Delft and Universiteit Leiden)	EMC
Togamaster	ESL
Health care management	ESHPM

The Erasmus University Rotterdam also offers a number of two-year research Master's programmes:

- Clinical Research (research)
- Filosofie (research)
- Health Sciences (research)
- Infection and Immunity (research)
- Mediastudies (research)
- Molecular Medicine (research)
- Neuroscience (research)
- Research in Public Administration and Organizational Science (research)
- Tinbergen Institute Master of Philosophy in Economics (research)
- Research Master Business Data Science (joint degree)

The following Master's programmes are also open to part-time students: Accounting, Auditing and Control; Business Administration; Law; Law of Health Care; Financial Law; Commercial Law; Tax Law; Sociology; Health Care Management;; Art and Culture Studies; History; Media Studies.

Most of the Master's degree programmes are taught in English. If this is the case, it should be laid down in the programme's Teaching and Examination Regulations.

The following non-initial Master's programmes have been tested for quality and accredited by the Accreditation Organisation of the Netherlands and Flanders (NVAO):

- ◆ Commercieel Privaatrecht
- ◆ Corporate Communication
- ◆ Customs and Supply Chain Compliance
- ◆ Development Studies
- ◆ Erasmus Mundus Master's Program in Public Policy
- ◆ European Master in Law and Economics
- ◆ Executive MBA
- ◆ Finance & Control
- ◆ Global Executive OneMBA
- ◆ Health Sciences
- ◆ International MBA
- ◆ Maritime Economics and Logistics
- ◆ Master City Developer
- ◆ Master of Public Information Management
- ◆ Urban Management and Development