

REGULATION FOR ENROLMENT, DEREGISTRATION & TUITION FEES EUR

Last adopted by the Executive Board of Erasmus University Rotterdam by decision of 15 May 2025, taking into account the advice of the University Council of June 2025.

General

The Procedural Rules for Enrolment, Deregistration & Tuition Fees of Erasmus University Rotterdam (EUR) contains the provisions for enrolment and tuition fees at EUR. The regulation applies to full-time and part-time students of initial programmes as referred to in Article 7.3a, paragraph 1 of the WHW. In addition, the scheme also applies to participants in post-initial Master's programmes and pre-Master's students.

Registration and deregistration

Sections 7.33(1), 7.42(4) and 7.42a(4) of the Higher Education and Research Act (WHW) stipulate that the Executive Board draws up the rules of a procedural nature regarding enrolment, the refusal and the termination of the enrolment.

This regulation contains a further elaboration of these articles. The [Regulations for Registration and Admission to Higher Education](#) (RATHO) are also important.

Tuition fee

The WHW contains the legal provisions about tuition fees and fees for pre-master's programmes. This states, among other things, to which groups of students which rate applies and which rules apply to increased statutory tuition fees and their determination. This regulation contains a further elaboration of these articles.

Explanation: general

- The explanations provided in these boxes are intended solely to offer additional information. No rights can be derived from them.
- The Procedural Rules for Enrolment, Deregistration & Tuition Fees EUR are published both on the website and on MyEUR.
- They apply to pre-master's students, but not every article applies, just as not every article applies to master's students. Please note: pre-master's students do not pay tuition fees but a pre-master's fee.

The most important articles about registration are:

- Article 7.32: General provisions on registration
- Article 7.33: Registration procedure
- Article 7.34: Rights to enrol as a student
- Article 7.36: Rights to register as an external
- Article 7.37: Conditions for registration
- Article 7.39: Personal number to be provided at registration

The most important articles about deregistration or termination of enrollment are:

- Article 7.42: Termination of registration
- Article 7.42a: Student behaviour in relation to future professional practice

The main articles on tuition are:

- Article 7.43: Tuition fee obligation
- Article 7.44: Examination fee obligation
- Article 7.45: Amount of statutory tuition fees
- Article 7.45a: Entitlement to statutory tuition fees
- Article 7.46: Institutional tuition fees
- Article 7.47: Payment of tuition fees
- Article 7.47a: Exemption from statutory tuition fees in connection with a board position
- Article 7.48: Reduction, exemption and reimbursement of tuition fees
- Article 7.49a: Remuneration for pre-masters and educational modules
- Article 7.49b: Amount of the fee for pre-masters and educational modules

- Article 7.50: Other contributions

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Chapter I - General

Article 1.1 - Definition

1. For the purposes of these regulations, the following definitions shall apply:

- a) The Act, WHW: the Higher Education and Research Act.
- b) Institution: Erasmus University Rotterdam (EUR)
- c) Executive Board: the board of EUR that is competent under the WHW (institutional board).
- d) Administrator: the person who is charged with the performance of Management Tasks on the instructions, in the name and under the responsibility of the Board (in the administrative sense) and the EUR (in the private law sense). In this regulation, this refers to the dean or, in the case of ESHPM, the pro-dean.
- e) Negative binding study advice: (7.8b paragraph 3 WHW) The rejection associated with the advice, if, in the opinion of the institutional board, the student should not be considered suitable for the study programme, taking into account his or her personal circumstances, because his or her study results do not meet the requirements set by the board in this regard. The board of the institution may attach a period to the rejection.
- f) Academic year: (1.1 WHW) the period starting on 1 September and ending on 31 August of the following year.
- g) Student: the person who is registered at Erasmus University Rotterdam with the rights associated with the registration referred to in Article 7.34 of the WHW.
- h) Extraneus: enrolment status that only entitles the student to take examinations of the educational units belonging to the study programme, as well as to take the examinations of the study programme, and to use library facilities (art. 7.36 WHW).
- i) Registration: The act by which a person makes it known that they want to enrol in a programme at the university, usually via a central registration system such as Studielink. Registration is a condition for registration, but does not automatically lead to it.
- j) Enrolment: The formal act by which a student is registered as a participant in a programme at the university, after meeting the applicable admission and payment requirements. Registration gives the student access to education and examinations.
- k) Deregistration: The formal termination of enrolment as a student at the university, at the request of the student or by the Executive Board.
- l) Graduation: The formal process by which a student meets all the requirements of a degree program and is awarded the corresponding degree (bachelor's or master's). Graduating does not automatically lead to deregistration.
- m) Registrant: person who applies for registration for an initial programme course.
- n) Re-enrolment: person who wants to be enrolled as a student for the same programme without interruption in the following academic year.
- o) Statutory tuition fees: (7.45 paragraph 1 WHW) the tuition fees set by the legislator per academic year.
- p) Statutory tuition fees for small-scale intensive education: (6.7 paragraph 4 of the Act) the tuition fees per academic year set by the Executive Board within the frameworks set by the legislator, if the allocation of 'small-scale intensive education' has been determined by the NVAO.
- q) Institutional tuition fees: the tuition fees set by the Executive Board per academic year, divided into institutional tuition fees equivalent to the statutory tuition fees and other institutional tuition fees.
- r) Pre-Master's fee: (7.57i(3) and (4) of the Act) the amount per pre-Master's programme set by the Executive Board
- s) Initial education: higher education as referred to in Section 7.3a(1) of the Higher Education and Research Act.
- t) Post-initial education: higher education as referred to in Article 7.3b
- u) Termination or de-enrollment: the formal termination of the enrolment at Erasmus University Rotterdam, as a result of which all rights and obligations with regard to that programme expire on the termination date, with the exception of the payment obligation in accordance with the debtor protocol.

- v) DUO: DUO implements education laws and education regulations on behalf of the Minister of Education, Culture and Science.
- 2. The terms used in these regulations, if they also appear in the law, have the same meaning as in the law.

Explanation of Article 1.1

- This regulation distinguishes between the status of enroller, re-enroller and student.
- There is a distinction between registration and enrolment, and between graduation and deregistration.
- The rules only apply to the initial programmes. WHW chapter 7, title 3 Students and external students does not apply to non-initial education. The providers of non-initial programmes can draw up their own procedural rules regarding registration.

Chapter II – Procedural rules for registration

Article 2.1 – General conditions for registration or re-registration

1. The request for enrolment or re-enrolment for a programme is made via Studielink and, in the case of a selective programme or foreign prior education, via an (Osiris) portal.
2. The student is responsible for completing the (re)enrolment on time.
3. The Executive Board decides on a request for (re)enrolment in a programme. A request for (re)registration will be granted if the tenderer has been admitted and complies with the rules that apply to the registration.
4. If a (re)enrolment does not comply with the rules that apply with regard to the (re)enrolment, the ERNA account will be blocked and the re-enrolment will be notified that their request for enrolment can only be completed if they take care of the missing data or documents within a period to be determined by the Executive Board. The recovery period is a maximum of two weeks, but ends no later than two weeks after the start of the programme.
5. If the (re)enroller fails to do so, the (re)enroller will receive a decision after the expiry of this period that the application for (re)registration cannot be processed on the grounds stated therein.

Explanation of Article 2.1

- The basis for the enrolment and deregistration of students from the government-funded programmes is the Higher Education and Research Act, the debtor protocol and this regulation.
- The Executive Board has mandated the head of student administration to make decisions about a request for registration for a programme.
- In administrative law, it is possible to decide not to process an incomplete application, provided that the applicant has had the opportunity to supplement the application within a period set by the administrative body (Article 4:5 of the General Administrative Law Act).
- Article 7.33 of the WHW prescribes that the Executive Board must establish rules of a procedural nature regarding registration. This will make the processes surrounding enrolment and deregistration and the payment of tuition fees legally anchored and transparent.
- If a student is enrolled in a government-funded programme, the student has the right (Article 7.34 of the WHW): to participate in education, to take examinations and examinations of the programme and to make use of the student's facilities such as a student counsellor, study guidance and access to the buildings
- Paragraph 4: This is the 'too late', blocking the ERNA on September 1. The student then has 2 weeks until the registration is withdrawn.
- Paragraph 5: An objection may be lodged against this decision.
- Paragraph 5: The head of student administration sends the decision on behalf of the Executive Board.

Article 2.2 – First registration: personal verification

For a first enrolment (bachelor's, master's or pre-master's), the student administration receives the following information:

1. If the enrolment is a national of a country belonging to the EEA and is enrolling for the first time and no verification of identity has been obtained via Studielink: a copy of a valid passport or identity card of the student.
2. If the enrolment is a national of a non-EEA country and is enrolling for the first time and no verification of identity has been obtained via Studielink: a copy of a valid passport or identity card of the student and proof of a valid residence in the Netherlands¹.

Explanation of Article 2.2

- Admission to a programme takes place in accordance with statutory regulations. When a student submits a request for enrolment for the Master's programme for the first time, this also counts as a first enrolment, even if the student has followed a Bachelor's programme at EUR.
- In the HO chain consultation of April 2024, the Ministry of Education, Culture and Science investigated that it is not necessary to register the place of birth when registering. To apply for a residence permit, the place of birth is required, but the institution must request a copy of the passport and submit it to the IND.
- Due to the amendment of the RATHO (Regulations on Application and Admission to Higher Education) in September 2024, it has been changed that when applying for a programme, the international prospective student must be provided with the given 'place of birth'. When registering via Studielink, the application process is stopped when digitally verifying personal data if no place of birth is indicated on the prospective student's passport or identity document. The 'place of birth' of the international prospective student is only required when registering in connection with obtaining a right of residence in the Netherlands. That is why, in consultation with DUO, the representatives of universities and universities of applied sciences, Studielink and the IND, it has been decided to no longer request place of birth when registering.

Article 2.3 – First registration: Bachelor's programme

1. Admissibility to the Bachelor's programmes is determined by the Executive Board. The admissibility of selecting Bachelor's programmes is mandated to the relevant Administrator of the faculty to which the programme belongs.
2. Those who enrol in a Bachelor's programme without a numerus fixus must apply before 1 May.
3. If the person who registers for a Bachelor's programme applies to more than one Bachelor's programme, the obligation to apply by 1 May at the latest only applies to one Bachelor's programme. For the following programmes, the registration process must be completed by 31 August.
4. If a student enrolls after 1 May for a programme other than the one in which they were originally enrolled, but can demonstrate that the new enrolment is the result of a termination of enrolment on the basis of a negative binding study advice at such a time that they could not enrol before 1 May, prior to the academic year for which they wish to enrol.
5. Anyone who enrolls in a Bachelor's programme with a numerus fixus must apply before 15 January (see the heading Additional conditions numerus fixus).
6. In addition to the personal verification (Article 2.2), the request for first registration consists of at least the following components:
 - a. The request for first registration submitted via Studielink and/or the (Osiris) portal. If no verification has been obtained of the prior education in Studielink:
 - i. proof of sufficient prior education or colloquium doctum;

¹ In the event that a student studies online, no residence permit is required as the student does not need to be present in the Netherlands.

- ii. if the applicant has completed a non-Dutch prior education: admission decision issued by the faculty or the Admissions Office.
 - b. If a programme is selective with specific selection criteria (small-scale and intensive education according to WHW art. 6.7, and additional requirements according to WHW art. 7.26), it is required that the Administrator of the faculty of the programme in question issues a certificate of admission via Osiris.
 - c. If the enrolment has not previously been enrolled at Erasmus University Rotterdam and wishes to enrol in a higher academic year of a Bachelor's programme with a numerus fixus (art. 7.54 WHW), an admission statement is required, issued by the Administrator of the faculty of the programme in question.
 - d. If the student's prior education concerns a first-year bachelor's degree, a university propaedeutic year or a completed HBO or WO programme and additional requirements have been set for admission, the Administrator of the faculty of the programme in question must issue an admission decision via Osiris.
 - e. Uploading the passport photo required for the creation of the (digital) student card (not mandatory)
 - f. The payment obligation (issuing an authorization) must be fulfilled before the start of the programme
 - g. Compliance with a compulsory study choice activity as a condition for enrolment used by a Bachelor's programme without a selection procedure (Article 7.31b of the Higher Education and Research Act)
2. The verification of the Dutch prior education is provided by the Student Administration Department. Admissions Office issues a verification for students with a foreign prior education.

Explanation of Article 2.3

- Paragraph 1: is on the basis of the BBR article 11.17.
- Paragraph 4: This is on the basis of Article 7.31a paragraph 5.
- Paragraph 6d: This is no longer mandatory, but it is possible. EMC still wants this because of their own pass, but they also communicate this via their own portal.
- The faculties indicate the prior education requirements for a particular programme, which is set up in Osiris.
- VWO diplomas are usually verified via Studielink and if they are directly admissible with that diploma (and profile), the registration continues automatically. If there are additional requirements, the Student Administration Department will check whether the faculty or the student is admissible. This can also be done via Osiris Application or by means of an admission decision.

2.3.1 Additional conditions numerus fixus

1. Persons who enrol in a Bachelor's programme with a ceiling on student numbers in accordance with Article 7.53 of the Higher Education and Research Act must apply before 15 January and complete the personal verification before 1 April.
2. The person who has accepted a place must provide the supporting documents showing that he or she meets the prior education requirement and any further prior education requirements of the programme by 15 July at the latest. If the person accepted the place after 1 July, he or she will provide the supporting documents within 14 days of acceptance, but no later than 31 August. At the request of the placed candidate, a postponement may be granted. The institution may decide not to complete the application for enrolment if the student does not provide this supporting documents in time.
3. Offering places takes place until August. The programmes have different deadlines.
4. The candidate who has participated in the selection, but has not obtained his diploma or certificate, can request before 1 September to cancel his application for the programme. This also applies to the candidate who has obtained his diploma or certificate, but has not passed an examination component that counts as a further prior education requirement.

Explanation of Article 2.3.1

- Paragraph 1: RATHO states in Article 4.1 paragraph 5 that the personal data must be verified before 15 June when registering for a fixus programme.
- Paragraph 3: The institution determines until when places are allocated to ranked candidates. At EUR, the various dates are in August, and programmes are free to do so.
- The number of possibilities to participate in the selection of a bachelor's programme with a numerus fixus has been capped. Anyone who has participated in the exam of their previous education (such as VWO and does not pass that exam) can legally cancel participation in the selection. This correction of participation must be made by the institution, but the candidate must request this himself (RATHO, article 4.5 paragraph 7).

2.3.2 Study choice check activities

1. EUR offers a study choice activity organised by the institution to anyone who applies for a non-selective Bachelor's programme before 1 May.
2. In any case, the study choice check consists of a mandatory online questionnaire that the person concerned receives after registration via Studielink. If applicable, the person concerned is entitled to an additional study choice activity organised by the study programme.
3. Based on the mandatory online questionnaire, the person concerned receives digital feedback.
4. The study choice activity(ies) and the feedback take place in the period between the student's registration (before 1 May) and 31 August.
5. A person concerned does not have to participate in the organised study choice activities if he or she has not reasonably been able to participate due to special circumstances, including in any case illness and special family circumstances, which have been reported in the relevant study programme.
6. If a person concerned has not participated in the compulsory study choice activity(ies) as referred to in paragraph 2 without a valid reason for being unable to attend, registration may be refused.
7. If a person concerned has not participated in the additional non-compulsory study choice activity as referred to in the second paragraph without a valid reason for being unable to do so, a negative study choice advice will be issued.
8. For the person concerned for whom bridging the distance between his place of residence or residence and the place where the study choice activities take place leads to major objections, such provisions shall be made that the person concerned can participate in the study choice activities without his physical presence being required.
9. If a person enrolls in more than one programme, the person concerned is obliged to participate in the compulsory study choice activity of all programmes for which he or she applies.

Explanation of Article 2.3.2

- Based on Article 7.31b of the WHW.
- This article was moved from the model OER to this regulation in 2024, as failure to comply with this requirement may result in the registration being invalid.

Article 2.4 – First registration: Master's programme

1. Admissibility to the Master's programme is determined by the Administrator of the faculty to which the programme belongs.
2. In addition to the personal verification (Article 2.2), the application for registration for a Master's programme consists of at least the following components:
 - a. The application for enrolment submitted via Studielink
 - b. If no verification has been obtained of the prior education in Studielink: proof of sufficient prior education so that the faculty can determine admissibility.
 - c. The proof of admission issued by the faculty via Osiris.
 - d. Uploading the passport photo that is required for the creation of the (digital) student card (not mandatory).

- e. Fulfilling the payment obligation (issuing an authorization) before the start of the programme

Article 2.5 – First registration: pre-master

1. The admission requirements and admissibility to the pre-Master's programme are determined by or on behalf of the Administrator of the faculty to which the programme belongs.
2. Participants in the pre-master's programme are enrolled as bachelor's students. In deviation from this, the programme may also offer a programme in which participants register as a student.
3. In addition to the personal verification, the request for registration for a pre-Master's programme consists of at least the following components:
 - a. The application for enrolment submitted via Studielink;
 - b. If no verification of the prior education has been obtained in Studielink: proof of sufficient prior education so that the Administrator of the faculty to which the pre-master belongs can determine admissibility;
 - c. The certificate of admission to the pre-master's programme issued via Osiris.
 - d. Uploading a passport photo for the creation of a (digital) student card (not mandatory)
 - e. Fulfilling the payment obligation (issuing an authorization) of the premaster before the start of the program.
4. In deviation from this, the programme may also offer a programme in which participants register as a course participant. Article 3 does not apply to these registrations.

Article 2.6 – Duration of registration

1. Enrolment is for a whole academic year. In order to actually be enrolled from 1 September, the university must have received all registration documents, including the payment of tuition fees or direct debit authorisation, by 31 August at the latest.
2. For enrolments in months other than September, the university must have received all enrolment documents, including the payment of tuition fees or direct debit authorisation, no later than the first day of enrolment.
3. The study results obtained in the month(s) in which a student is not enrolled are invalid.
4. Retroactive registration is not possible, unless the Executive Board decides otherwise, considering the student's circumstances.

Explanation of Article 2.6

- Paragraph 1: In the WHW (Article 1.1(k)) the academic year is defined as 'the period starting on 1 September and ending on 31 August of the following year'.
- Paragraph 2: Late registration has adverse consequences for students, including student finance: there is no entitlement to student finance for the month(s) without registration.
- Paragraph 4: This is mandated to the Head of Student Administration, on behalf of the Executive Board.

Article 2.7 – Registration after 31 August

1. It is not possible to enrol or re-enrol for a programme after 31 August of the same year.
2. Exceptions to the first paragraph are:
 - a. Students who enrol in a programme with a later entry date than 1 September, but not after that entry date. If the programme has a later intake date, tuition fees will be charged for the months for which the student is enrolled.
 - b. The student who is post-placed for a programme with a numerus fixus.
 - c. The student whose negative binding study advice has been reversed after appeal.
 - d. The bachelor 3's or master's student who meets the following conditions:
 - a. That person has been enrolled in the bachelor's or master's program for several years than the nominal duration, and

- b. There are still one or more courses open that are necessary for the completion of that programme, and
 - c. the Examination Board has issued a statement for this. In the case of ESE, such permission is not required.
- e. The student master's degree in medicine as a result of the waiting time of the internships.
- f. Students who have their first enrolment at another university and want to enrol at EUR with a Proof of Payment of Tuition Fees (BBC), provided that the BBC was applied for before 31 August but only provided after that.
- g. A student who has interrupted their studies and enrolment on the advice of an EUR student counsellor due to force majeure and subsequently resumes their studies in the course of the academic year is also eligible. To this end, the student submits a statement from a student counsellor.
- h. Exceptional situations that are not mentioned above, but for which the Executive Board considers an exception reasonable.
- i. Permission for later enrolment is granted only once per academic year.

Explanation of Article 2.7

- General: Due to the deadline of 31 August, registration is no longer possible after 31 August. However, exceptions to this are possible. In part, this exception is granted without further ado and in part the head of student administration decides, after consultation with the relevant programme and the student counsellors.
- Paragraph 2d. In consultation with ESE, the master's student has also been added to this, because this also happens in practice.
- Paragraph 2d, c: The exception for ESE applies because their examination board indicates that the reasons why these students want to enrol late are almost always legitimate. If a student is no longer in the funded period, they see no obstacle to late enrolment. There is therefore a standing agreement between ESE and IU&B that 'fourth-year bachelor's students or older, and second-year master's students or older can enrol late'.
- Paragraph 2g: To make use of this, the student fills in the form 'Termination and enrolment during the academic year' together with the student counsellor. Retroactive effect is only possible if there has been contact with the student. Student finance has not been used during the period that the student was deregistered, or the student is aware that this will have to be repaid to DUO in the event of deregistration with a date in the past and that this may also involve a fine. The period in which the student was not enrolled is at least a period of three months. No results have been obtained (at EUR) that become invalid by adjusting the enrolment and deregistration date, or the student is aware of this and has no objection. There is coordination with the faculty about this.
- Paragraph 2h: this is mandated to the head of student administration.

Article 2.8 – Re-enrolment

1. A re-enrolment serves to be able to be enrolled in the same programme for the next academic year.
2. The re-enrolment consists of the following components:
 - a. The request for re-enrolment submitted via Studielink
 - b. Fulfilling the payment obligation (issuing an authorization) before the start of the programme
 - c. In the case of re-enrolment for a Bachelor's programme: proof of positive or postponed binding study advice.

- d. In the case of a re-enrolment for a pre-Master's programme, the payment obligation (issuing an authorisation) only needs to be fulfilled if the maximum duration of the pre-Master's programme as laid down in the OER has been exceeded. If this maximum duration is exceeded, a new fee is due as laid down in article 3.5 as well as permission from the faculty. In the case of personal circumstances, the Examination Board may decide that no additional re-enrolment fee is due.

Article 2.9 – Refusal of (re)registration

The request for (re)registration can be refused in the following cases:

1. If, after (re)enrolment as a student for a programme, it appears that the student has been rejected for that programme at EUR on the basis of Article 7.8b of the WHW. The (re)enrolment will then be terminated by operation of law with retroactive effect to the month in which the negative binding study advice was issued. Those who have received a negative binding study advice for the Bachelor's programme cannot enrol in that programme for a period of three years.
2. Students who terminated their enrolment before 1 February must re-apply by means of decentralised selection if applicable.
3. If the student has not fulfilled his or her tuition fee obligations for a previous period of enrolment or a previous payment obligation of the fee for a pre-Master's programme. Registration for the same or a different programme will be refused until the tuition fee obligations have been met.
4. In special cases, the Executive Board may refuse or refuse (re)enrolment after advice from a dean or the Board of Examiners, after careful consideration of the interests involved, if it appears through behaviour or statements that the person requesting enrolment has shown unsuitability to practise one or more professions for which the programme follows trains. or for the practical preparation for professional practice, Article 7.42.a, first paragraph, WHW.
5. The Executive Board may refuse or refuse to enrol or re-enrol as a student if Article 7.42a(1) of the WHW has been applicable to the person submitting the request for (re)enrolment at another institution for the same or related programme.
6. The Executive Board may, on the proposal of the Board of Examiners, refuse or re-enrol as a student on the basis of an earlier decision to definitively terminate your enrolment on the basis of serious fraud, as referred to in Section 7.12b(2) of the Higher Education and Research Act.
7. The Executive Board may refuse or re-enrol as a student on the grounds of serious nuisance, as referred to in Section 7.57h of the Higher Education and Research Act.
8. In the event of serious fraud during the application or enrolment, the dean of the faculty concerned can request the Executive Board to refuse the (re)enrolment. This refusal applies to all EUR programmes for at least the relevant academic year.
9. In addition to the principles described above, the Executive Board may refuse or re-enrol as a student on the basis of a special justification or violation of the university's code of conduct.

Explanation of Article 2.9

- Paragraph 1: The WHW regulates the binding study advice. The institutional board attaches a period to the duration of the rejection. At EUR, the period of validity of a negative binding study advice is 3 years. Article 7.8b, paragraph 5 of the WHW.
- Paragraph 2: Based on Article 7.42, paragraph 2 of the WHW. More information about this in EUR's Debtor Protocol.
- Paragraph 4: This is also referred to as the *judicium abeundi*, Article 7.42a of the WHW.
- Paragraph 5: If the tenderer has been refused registration at another institution on the basis of conduct or statements that show unsuitability to practice one or more professions for which he or she is being trained, EUR may also decide to refuse registration.
- Paragraph 6: Article 7.12b. paragraph 2 of the WHW deals with fraud: in the event of serious fraud, the institutional board may definitively terminate the enrolment on the proposal of the Board of Examiners. The institutional board can also refuse or re-enrol in the event of fraud during enrolment (language tests, diplomas, lists of marks that have been falsified). This differs

per faculty and is always in consultation with the faculty. The admissions officers of the faculty play an important role in this.

- Paragraph 7: Article 7.57h, second paragraph of the WHW stipulates that if a person violates the regulations relating to the proper course of affairs in buildings and grounds, the Executive Board may permanently deny the student access or terminate the enrolment.
- Paragraph 9: This is based on a ruling by the National Education Complaints Committee (case number 355509): 'In principle, the programme should therefore admit the complainant to the programme. However, this does not alter the fact that there may be an extra-legal justification for not admitting a student – in this case the complainant – to the programme. The MBO programme has argued that there is such an extra-legal justification. This lies in the duty of care that the programme has to ensure a safe educational environment. The MBO programme stated that if the complainant were admitted, it would no longer be possible to ensure a safe educational environment for all students.'

Article 2.10 – Proof of registration

1. The enrolled person receives a (digital) student card. This (digital) student card serves as official identification on campus. The validity of the (digital) student card is linked to the validity of the student's registration.
2. With each registration, the student receives a (digital) proof of registration. More evidence can be provided (digitally) on request.
3. The proof of enrolment and (digital) student card also serve as identification when entering the grounds and buildings of the university, and also when following education and applying for and taking exams and examinations. At the request of the officials appointed for this purpose by or on behalf of the Executive Board, it must be possible to show proof of registration and (digital) student card.

Article 2.11 – Termination of enrolment at the request of the student

1. Enrolment ends on 31 August, unless the enrolment is terminated prematurely: during the academic year, a student can submit a request for deregistration.
2. Upon graduation, the student is not automatically deregistered. The student is responsible for the deregistration.
3. Retroactive deregistration is not possible.
4. Termination of enrolment takes place on the first of the month following the month in which a request for early termination is made in Studielink. The student can indicate in Studielink that the deregistration will take place at a later time.
5. If a student submits a request for termination of enrolment with a date of termination of enrolment after 1 June, it is not necessary to terminate enrolment. Registration will then continue until 31 August. There is no longer any possibility of a refund. A student can still submit a request to be terminated from enrolment as of 1 July or 1 August.
6. In the case of deregistration due to graduation, the request for deregistration can only be completed once the degree has been granted. The deregistration takes effect at the beginning of the month following the month in which the graduation date is registered.
7. Results obtained in a month in which a student is not enrolled are invalid.
8. A student who is likely to receive a negative binding study advice can submit a request for deregistration in Studielink until 31 January of the relevant academic year before 1 February of the relevant academic year. This applies to first-year students who are following a study with a BSA and is related to the financial consequences from the Education Executive Agency (DUO).
9. The student and DUO will be informed by the student administration about the termination of the enrolment.
10. Students with a non-EEA nationality who are in possession of a residence permit based on the purpose of their studies will be deregistered with the Immigration and Naturalisation Service (IND) within one month of cancellation or termination of enrolment.

Explanation of article 2.11

- This article is about unsubscribing.
- Based on Article 7.42, paragraph 1 and paragraph 4 of the WHW. Paragraph 4 states that the institutional board shall lay down the rules of a procedural nature with regard to the application of this article.
- Information about deregistration can be found on the [EUR website](#). Here you can also find a document about [Deregistration upon graduation](#).
- Paragraph 5: if a student terminates enrolment with a date of 1 July or 1 August as the date of termination of enrolment, no refund of tuition fees is possible. Students therefore receive this message in response to their request to terminate enrolment: 'IU&B has received your request for termination of enrolment. You have submitted your request with a deregistration date of 1 July or 1 August. You are not entitled to a refund during the months of July and August. It is therefore wiser to remain enrolled until the end of the academic year in connection with DUO (travel product, student finance, loan, etc.). IU&B will deregister you on 31 August. You are enrolled in this course until 31 August. You will automatically be deregistered as of September 1. If you would still like to be deregistered on your desired date, please contact us: edf.es@eur.nl.'
- Paragraph 9 is based on Article 7.42, paragraph 5 of the Act, informing the Minister is done via DUO, BRON-HO is used for this.

Article 2.12 – Termination of enrolment by the Executive Board

1. The Executive Board may terminate enrolment in a programme for which a negative binding study advice has been issued. Deregistration can only take place following the month in which the advice was issued.
2. On the proposal of the Board of Examiners, the Executive Board may definitively terminate a student's enrolment in the month following the month in which the student was notified of this, if the student has committed serious fraud (7.12b, second paragraph of the Higher Education and Research Act).
3. **In exceptional cases, following advice from a Dean or Examination Board and after carefully weighing the interests involved, the Executive Board may terminate a student's enrolment in a degree programme if, through their conduct or statements, the student has demonstrated unsuitability for the practice of one or more professions for which the degree programme provides training, or for the practical preparation for the practice of such a profession (Section 7.42a of the Higher Education and Research Act (WHW)). Pursuant to Section 7.42a(1) WHW, the student's enrolment shall be terminated with effect from the month following the month in which the student was notified of the decision. The Minister shall be notified accordingly.**
 - a. If a decision has been taken pursuant to Section 7.42a WHW and has become final and legally binding, the date of the decision, the student's name and date of birth shall be recorded on a shared list maintained with appropriate safeguards.
 - b. An authorised official from the same or another institution offering the same or a related degree programme may verify whether a (prospective) student is included on the list.
 - c. If a decision as referred to in the introductory paragraph is withdrawn, this shall result in the removal of the relevant data from the list.
4. The Executive Board may terminate a student's enrolment with effect from the second month following the first demand for payment of the tuition fees.
5. The Executive Board may terminate a student's enrolment on the basis of the provisions of Section 7.57h of the Higher Education and Research Act. This is further regulated in the

Regulation on maintaining order within the EUR buildings and on the EUR grounds and with regard to the efficient or lawful use of the EUR facilities.

6. Students who are enrolled on the basis of a provisional injunction and who cannot remain enrolled after the decision of the CBE will be deregistered by the Executive Board as of the next possibility.
7. In addition to the above-mentioned basis, the Executive Board can deregister a student if fraud is found in the selection, registration or admission.
8. The student and DUO will be informed by the student administration about the termination of the enrolment.
9. Students with a non-EEA nationality who are in possession of a residence permit based on the purpose of their studies will be deregistered with the Immigration and Naturalisation Service (IND) within one month of cancellation or termination of enrolment.

Explanation of Article 2.12

- Article 2.9 is about refusing (re)enrolment, this article is about terminating enrolment during the academic year.
- Articles in the WHW that deal with terminating or refusing registration are: 7.8b 5th paragraph, 7.12b, 7.42, 7.42a and 7.57h.
- Paragraph 1: The WHW regulates the binding study advice. The institutional board attaches a period to the duration of the rejection. At EUR, the period of validity of a negative binding study advice is 3 years. Article 7.8b, paragraph 5 of the WHW.
- Paragraph 2: Article 7.12b, second paragraph of the WHW stipulates that in the event of serious fraud, the Executive Board may definitively terminate the student's enrolment on the proposal of the Examination Board.
- Paragraph 3: This is also referred to as the *judicium abeundi*, Article 7.42a of the WHW. **The institutions maintain a joint alert list of persons whose enrolment has been terminated pursuant to Section 7.42a WHW (the *iudicium abeundi* provision). If a decision has been taken pursuant to this provision and has become final and legally binding, the student's name, date of birth and the date of the decision shall be recorded on the list. If a prospective student applies for a degree programme, only the authorised heads of student administration and their deputies may log in to SURF, the secure environment (EUR Document Vault / Blackberry environment), to check whether there is a match with a name on the alert list. If a match is found, the institution that has received an application for (re-)enrolment may refuse the application. However, if the student provides substantiated reasons for asserting that the circumstances underlying the decision no longer apply, the institution should conduct an investigation. This may include requesting the relevant decision from the student and, taking into account the information provided by the student, assessing whether admission (subject to certain conditions) is justified in light of the degree programme and the profession for which the degree programme provides training.**
- Paragraph 4: Based on Article 7.42, paragraph 2 of the WHW. More information about this in EUR's Debtor Protocol.
- Paragraph 4: This can also be retroactive. The reason for this is that this process can take a long time (and for the student this is often more advantageous because they then owe less tuition fees). However, the student's opinion must have been requested for this.
- Paragraph 5: Article 7.57h, second paragraph of the WHW stipulates that if a person violates the regulations relating to the proper course of affairs in buildings and grounds, the Executive Board may permanently remove the student from entering or terminate the enrolment.
- Paragraph 6: is still awaiting discussion about the *vovo*.

- Paragraph 8: is done on the basis of Article 7.42, paragraph 5 of the WHW, informing the minister is done via DUO, BRON-HO is used for this.
- Paragraph 9: If a student has not achieved sufficient study progress or does not have sufficient financial resources, the International Office will deregister this student with the IND. We don't deregister the student – the student has to do that himself.

Article 2.13 – Enrolment in joint education with a foreign institution

1. Enrolment in a joint programme or specialisation with one or more foreign institutions and accredited as a joint degree as referred to in Article 7.3c, third paragraph of the WHW takes place for the duration of the entire programme. The form of registration is student or course participant. Which form of enrolment applies per academic year is determined per joint degree.
2. Registration for a joint programme or specialisation with one or more foreign institutions as a multiple degree as referred to in Article 7.3c, third paragraph of the WHW takes the form of a student or course participant. Which form of enrolment applies per academic year is determined per multiple degree.

Explanation of Article 2.13

1. A Dutch university can provide joint education together with foreign universities: a study programme or a specialisation (WHW 7.3c).
2. A common degree or two or more separate degrees may be attached to this, depending on the number of institutions involved.
3. The institutional board may oblige a student to enrol at the Dutch institution continuously during the duration of the joint education: as a student or as a course participant (WHW 7.3 e).
4. See the diagram in explanatory note 1.

Article 2.14 – Compensation for unlawful use of education or examination facilities

1. A person who makes use of educational or examination facilities without being enrolled owes a monthly compensation due to unlawful use of these facilities in the amount that he or she would have owed in institutional tuition fees during that period. The number of months for which this compensation is due is equal to the period from the first month in which the unlawful use of the teaching and/or examination facilities took place, to the month in which the person concerned was correctly enrolled, or - whichever is earlier - to the end of the relevant academic year.
2. In addition, a person who uses educational or examination facilities without being registered is liable to pay a fine of the second category.
3. At the request of the student, the registration will still be realised with effect from the month following the month in which the compensation and tuition fees were paid. In that case, the examinations taken by the person concerned without a legally valid registration can still be valid.
4. The person who is not enrolled cannot be awarded a degree as long as he or she is not enrolled in that particular programme.
5. The institution can report to the Education Inspectorate if a person is not enrolled and makes unlawful use of educational or examination facilities.

Explanation of article 2.14

- Paragraph 1: This is based on Article 15.2 Compensation for non-entitled participation in education of the WHW.
- Paragraph 2: This is based on Article 15.3 of the Penalty for non-entitlement to education participation in education of the WHW.
- Paragraph 4: You can report via the contact form of the Education Inspectorate.

Article 2.15 – Postponement of graduation

1. If the student's study programme has active degree awarding, the student has the option of submitting a request to the Examination Board not to proceed with the awarding of the certificate yet.
2. The student submits a request to this effect to the Examination Board of the relevant study programme, at least 6 weeks prior to graduation or as much earlier as possible in accordance with the policy of the relevant Board of Examiners.
3. The request must contain the reason(s) for the postponement and the date on which the certificate can be issued in the future (the postponement date).
4. The Examination Board will decide on the request within 6 weeks on the basis of the conditions included in the OER or Rules and Guidelines of the Examination Board by means of a decision. The student will receive written confirmation of this.
5. The postponement date as determined by the Examination Board will be the new graduation date. This date is stated as the graduation date on the certificate.
6. The date on which the certificate will be awarded can be set at a maximum of the stated nominal study duration plus one academic year. The Examination Board will set this postponement date.
7. The Examination Board may decide otherwise in special cases.

Explanation of Article 2.15

- From 2024 onwards, this will be included in this regulation in consultation with the secretaries and chairs of the examination boards.
- This article is based on Article 7.11, paragraph 3 of the WHW.
- Some programmes have a form of active degree award (the diploma is 'automatically' requested after an alert by Osiris as soon as the student has completed the examination programme) and in other programmes a request from the student is required (passive degree award) before the diploma is created. This article only applies to students of programmes with an active degree award.
- Reasons for using this article are: taking extra course(s), internship, extracurricular activities and following an honours programme.

Article 2.16 Death of a student

1. If a student has died during the academic year, the Regulations will come into effect upon the death of a student.
2. Relatives of a deceased student can report this to the student administration and request deregistration.
3. The deregistration takes effect on the first day of the month following the date of death. For each month of the academic year after deregistration, 1/12th part of the tuition fee will be refunded.
4. If a participant of a pre-master's programme who has paid a fee has died in the course of the academic year, a twelfth part of the pre-master's fee will be refunded for each subsequent month of the academic year after his or her death.

Explanation of Article 2.16

- The Regulations in the event of a student's death can [be found on myEUR](#) for employees.
- Information can also be found on [the \(public\) website of EUR](#).

Article 2.17 Issue of diploma

1. The diploma consists of a certificate, list of grades and a diploma supplement.
2. The diploma and the degree will not be awarded if there is a payment arrears.
3. A maximum of one diploma is issued per student per accredited programme.

Explanation of Article 2.17

- Paragraph 2: This is based on Article 7.11 of the WHW. Failure to comply with the payment obligation will make the registration invalid and the results achieved during that time. It follows that the diploma cannot be considered as obtained and may not be issued.
- A student does not have to be enrolled at the time the certificate/diploma is issued.
- Kwikkers' explanation of article 7.11: Kwikkers' explanation *In principle, a person who has successfully passed an examination within the framework of the initial education regulated in the Higher Education and Research Act must receive the relevant supporting document, the certificate signed by or on behalf of the relevant examination committee, without further ado. **This may not be made dependent on a fee, for example. This Article makes an exception to this principle.** Before the certificate can be issued by or on behalf of the relevant Board of Examiners, the institutional board must first have explicitly stated that the certificate can be issued. [...] The institutional board would be wise not to relax these procedural rules itself. The third paragraph of the lapsed art. 7.58 gave a second reason for the procedural requirement. It nevertheless gave the institutional board the opportunity to decide that the requested statement would be issued in the event that the required evidence was not submitted. The condition was that the tuition fees, examination fees or course fees due in connection with the registration for the relevant educational units were (still) paid. The institution must now arrange this without a direct legal basis, which also raises the legal question of whether the abolition of this paragraph was wise. Violation of this prohibition is a criminal offense, for which [Article 15.5](#) imposes a fine. The significance of the present administrative procedure lies in the fact that it provides the institution's board with an instrument to enforce compliance with the [registration obligation laid down in Article 7.32\(1\)](#) and the (retrospective) payment of the tuition fees due.*
It should also be noted that for 2010, this graduation block could not be used if the person concerned had undertaken to pay the tuition fees by means of payment in instalments, but did not comply with this obligation. After all, by entering into this obligation, the person concerned had formally paid the tuition fees and received the relevant certificate of enrolment. The institution's board could only enforce compliance with this obligation through civil law. The same applied to the tuition fee obligation of an already enrolled student that arose from [art. 7.43](#).
- Paragraph 3: This paragraph has to do with the fact that students can follow multiple Osiris programmes under 1 accredited programme. A degree can only be awarded once for the same course of study (per ISAT code).

Article 2.18 Replacement certificate in the event of a change of name or gender

1. A substitute certificate may be issued in the case of:
 - a. Change of first name or surname (if it has also been changed in the area of birth pursuant to Article 4 paragraph 4 or 1 Book 1 of the Civil Code),
 - b. Change of gender (if it has also been changed on the birth certificate pursuant to Article 28b, paragraph 2, Book 1 of the Dutch Civil Code)
2. The condition is that the graduate submits a supporting document (copy of the birth certificate) and the original certificate.

Explanation of Article 2.18

- The rules regarding certification are further laid down in the Diploma Line. However, this is not public to students, so it was decided to include it in this regulation.
- This article is based on Article 7.11a of the WHW: Replacement of certificates and statements.
- Change of first name as referred to in Article 1:4 paragraph 4 of the Dutch Civil Code: a change of first names can be ordered by the court at the request of the person concerned or his legal representative. The amendment is made by adding a later entry to the birth

certificate of the decision, in accordance with Article 20a, first paragraph. In the event of a change in the first names of a person born outside the Netherlands, the court that issues the order shall, where necessary, issue of its own motion either an order for the registration of the birth certificate or the certificate or judgment referred to in Article 25g, first paragraph, or the order referred to in Article 25c.

- Change of surname as referred to in Article 1:7 paragraph 1 of the Dutch Civil Code: a person's surname can be changed by the King at his request, or at the request of his legal representative;
- Change of first name as a result of a change of gender, Article 1:28b paragraph 2 of the Dutch Civil Code: in the case referred to in the first sentence of the first paragraph, the registrar may also change the first names of the person to whom the declaration relates on request.)

Chapter III – Tuition Fees

Article 3.1 - Scope and determination of tuition fees

1. The Minister of Education, Culture and Science sets the rate of the statutory tuition fees (Article 7.45 of the WHW) and the maximum of the tuition fees for programmes with small-scale and intensive education (Article 6.7 of the WHW). The statutory tuition fees apply to students as described in Section 7.45a of the Higher Education and Research Act.
2. The Executive Board of EUR sets the amount for the initial programmes of:
 - a. the institutional tuition fees payable by a student who does not meet the conditions of Article 7.45a, first, second, sixth and seventh paragraphs of the Higher Education and Research Act in order to be eligible for the statutory tuition fees,
 - b. the partial statutory tuition fees payable pursuant to Article 7.45, second and third paragraphs of the WHW by a student who is enrolled in a part-time programme and who meets the conditions of Article 7.45a, first, second, sixth and seventh paragraphs of the WHW in order to be eligible for the statutory tuition fees.
 - c. the increased statutory tuition fees payable by a student who is enrolled in a programme with the special characteristic of small-scale and intensive education on the basis of Article 6.7 of the WHW and who meets the conditions of Article 7.45a, first, second and third paragraphs of the WHW in order to be eligible for the statutory tuition fees
3. In addition, the Executive Board determines the amount of the fee payable by a participant in a pre-Master's programme on the basis of Article 7.49a(1) of the WHW.
4. The Executive Board publishes the fees annually on the university's website.
5. If a student is enrolled, they owe tuition fees for the period that they are enrolled. What a student owes depends on the form of enrolment, study programme and personal situation (nationality, residence status, previously obtained degrees).
6. When determining nationality, registration in the Personal Records Database (BRP) is leading. If a student has more than one nationality, he or she must mention this when applying for registration.
7. The tuition fees due are determined on the basis of the information known to the university at the time of the (re)enrolment request (via Studielink). If at a later stage it turns out that the tuition fees have been determined on the basis of incorrect, incomplete or later changed data, the university reserves the right to charge the correct tuition fees.

Explanation of Article 3.1

- A student registers in [the BRP](#) upon arrival in the Netherlands.
- A student with more than one nationality can choose to specify one or more nationalities. In addition, the student enrolls at EUR with one or more nationalities.

- The nationality with which the student registers in the BRP is used by DUO to determine the amount of funding for a student.
- The nationality with which the student enrolls at EUR is used to determine the amount of tuition fees to be paid.
- If a student has an EEA and non-EEA nationality, there may be a difference in the funding and the tuition fees charged. This can have adverse consequences for both EUR and the student. EUR cannot see whether a student has dual nationality. If a student contacts and indicates that they also have an EEA nationality, while they have been verified by the BRP with the non-EEA nationality, the student will be referred to the municipality to add the EEA nationality there. If the student has been verified by us, we can add the nationality ourselves and if the student is VERIFAI-verified (verified by Studielink via a scan of the passport), the student can add this themselves via Studielink. Students can't see how they're verified for themselves.
- Paragraph 5: [Council of State ruling](#) on payment of tuition fees despite not being able to study: tuition fees depend on the enrolment and not on the education followed.

Article 3.2 – Institutional tuition fees

3. The institutional tuition fees apply to students as described in Section 7.46 of the Higher Education and Research Act and are determined annually.
4. Within the institutional tuition fees, a distinction is made:
 - a. institutional tuition fees per programme for EEA students,
 - b. institutional tuition fees per programme for non-EEA students,
 - c. an institutional tuition fee equivalent to the full statutory tuition fees
 - d. reduced institutional tuition fees

Article 3.2.1 Institutional tuition fees for EEA students

A student is liable to pay the institutional tuition fee for EEA students if:

- a. the student belongs to one of the groups of persons referred to in Article 2.2 of the Act 2000 or has the Surinamese nationality, and
- b. the student does not meet the degree requirement as described in Article 7.45a of the WHW paragraph 1, and
- c. does not meet the conditions for eligibility for the statutory tuition fees equivalent to institutional tuition fees, as referred to in Article 3.2.3.

Explanation of Article 3.2.1

- Since 2010, EEA students have not paid statutory tuition fees for a second Bachelor's or Master's programme, but the institutional tuition fees. This is stipulated in Article 7.46 of the Higher Education and Research Act. The amount of the institutional tuition fees is determined by the Executive Board and can vary per programme or per group of students. It may not be lower than the statutory rate.
- In government funding for first studies, a distinction is made between different programmes: humanities/social sciences programmes are less funded than science and health care programmes. There are also differences between the funding of bachelor's and master's programmes. These differences in funding are generally reflected in the level of institutional tuition fees for second programmes.
- Furthermore, the following factors may play a role in determining the institutional tuition fees: internal factors such as costs and objectives (e.g. attracting more students to a second degree programme, passing on costs for certain facilities related to the programme in question, using a single rate, separate fees for students from within and outside the EU or for students who have already followed a first degree programme at their own institution, annual indexation, the level of statutory tuition fees and the method of calculating government

funding) and external factors (e.g. an orientation on institutional tuition fees in Europe, or insight into the choice behaviour of students who fall into the target group to be reached.)

- When adjusting the institutional tuition fees, the Executive Board will request advice from the Institutional Fee Committee and the Participation Council prior to determining the new academic year.

Article 3.2.2 Institutional tuition fees for non-EEA students

A student owes the institutional tuition fees for non-EEA students if they do not meet the conditions:

- a. statutory tuition fees, as referred to in Article 7.45a, first paragraph of the WHW, and
- b. institutional tuition fees equivalent to the statutory tuition fees, as referred to in Article 2.4, second paragraph.

Article 3.2.3 Institutional tuition fees equivalent to the full statutory tuition fees

1. The amount of the institutional tuition fees equal to the full statutory tuition fees is equal to the amount determined by or pursuant to the general administrative order on the basis of Article 7.45, fifth paragraph, of the Higher Education and Research Act.
2. A student who is a client of the Foundation for Refugee Students UAF in Utrecht is eligible for the full statutory tuition fees equivalent to institutional tuition fees.
3. In addition to the second paragraph, a student who does not meet the degree requirement referred to in Article 7.45a(1)(a) of the WHW, but who does meet the nationality requirement referred to in Article 7.45a(1)(b) of the WHW in order to be eligible for the statutory tuition fees, is eligible for the statutory tuition fees. and:
 - a. enrolls in the Master's programme in Medicine at Erasmus MC after obtaining the degree of one of the research master's programmes at Erasmus MC or enrolls in one of the research master's programmes at Erasmus MC after obtaining the degree of the master's programme in Medicine at Erasmus MC.
 - b. enrolls in the Master's programme in Teaching in Primary Education after obtaining a Master's degree outside the domains of Care and Education;
 - c. re-enrolls in the second programme as a student of a double programme included in the appendix to these regulations after obtaining the degree of the first programme.
4. Contrary to the second paragraph, the institutional tuition fees for a programme with a special characteristic are equated with the increased statutory tuition fees.

Explanation of Article 3.2.3

- Paragraph 2 also included 'who, on the basis of the Second Master's Graduation Fund Regulations, is exempt from the part of the institutional tuition fees in excess of the statutory tuition fees for his second master's programme.' This waiver will no longer be granted as of the 2026–2027 academic year."

Article 3.2.4 Reduced institutional tuition fees

1. The institutional tuition fees payable for a student can be reduced to at least the rate of the statutory tuition fees or the rate of the increased statutory tuition fees if the dean of the faculty on behalf of the Executive Board:
 - a. exempts the student from part of the institutional tuition fees on the basis of an individual request due to apparently raised expectations with regard to the amount of the tuition fees, or
 - b. on the basis of a recommendation from a student counsellor, exempts a student who is in social distress from part of the institutional tuition fees, or
 - c. exempts the student from part of the institutional tuition fees on other grounds.
2. The institutional tuition fee payable for a student can be reduced to at least the rate of the statutory tuition fees or the rate of the increased statutory tuition fees if the director of the

Department of Education & Student Affairs determines on behalf of the Executive Board that there has been an administrative error on the part of the university.

3. The reduction of the institutional tuition fees for an academic year as referred to in the first paragraph will not be granted after 1 July of the same academic year.
4. The authority to grant a waiver can be sub-mandated by the dean.

Explanation of Article 3.2.4

- To make use of this article, a waiver is required from the dean of the faculty or the head of the Department of Education & Student Affairs.
- Waiver by Head of the Department of Education & Student Affairs is provided if there is an administrative error on the part of the university, and/or if a situation leads to a disproportionate disadvantage for the student.
- Student counsellors can support students in submitting an application.
- Students cannot object to the amount of the institutional tuition fees (this is a General Binding Rule). However, they can object to the dean's decision not to give a waiver.
- Paragraph 4: At the request of ESSB, paragraph 4 has been added, allowing the vice-dean, for example, to be sub-mandated.

Article 3.3 - Tuition fees for part-time programmes

1. The partial statutory tuition fees referred to in Article 7.45(3) of the WHW amount to 100 percent of the full statutory tuition fees referred to in Article 7.45(1) of the WHW.
2. Students who are not eligible for the statutory tuition fees referred to in Article 7.45(1) of the Higher Education and Research Act pay the institutional tuition fees as referred to in Article 3.2 of these regulations for a part-time programme.

Explanation of Article 3.3

- Part-time studies are subject to a 'partial statutory tuition fee'.
- The tuition fee for part-time studies may not exceed the full statutory tuition fee.
- The reason why you pay the same for part-time enrolment as for full-time enrolment is because you do not pay per credit, but for (the duration of) enrolment.

Article 3.4 - Pre-Master's fee

3. The amount of the fee for a pre-master's programme that is due is calculated on the basis of the number of credits.
4. Students who are simultaneously enrolled at EUR or another institution of higher education and who pay the statutory tuition fees for that enrolment are exempt from paying the pre-master's fee when enrolling in the pre-master's programme.
5. The amount of the fee for a pre-master's degree payable by a participant with a bachelor's or master's degree obtained abroad is calculated:
 - a. on the basis of the number of credits and the price per credit for that pre-Master's programme in accordance with Articles i 7.49a and 7.49b of the Higher Education and Research Act, or
 - b. in accordance with Article 7.46 of the WHW, the institutional tuition fee is equal to the full statutory tuition fee if the participant enrolls as a student and meets the nationality requirement referred to in Article 7.45a, first paragraph of the WHW, or
 - c. is in accordance with Article 7.46 of the Higher Education and Research Act, the institutional tuition fees for non-EEA students as determined on the basis of Article 2.3 of these regulations, if the participant enrolls as a student and does not meet the nationality requirement referred to in Article 7.45a, first paragraph of the Higher Education and Research Act.
6. If, at the request of the person concerned, the registration for a pre-Master's programme is terminated by the Executive Board in the course of the first year of enrolment for that pre-Master's programme and the person concerned has paid the pre-Master's fee as referred to in

Articles 7.49a and 7.49b of the WHW, with effect from the first month in which the enrolment is terminated for each month remaining in that academic year: a twelfth part of the pre-master's fee.

7. Contrary to the fourth paragraph, the student is not entitled to a refund of the pre-master's fee paid for those months upon termination of enrolment with effect from July or August.
8. A person who is enrolled in a pre-master's programme and owes a fee for it and wishes to be enrolled in a second pre-master's programme in addition or instead of a second pre-master's programme and owes a fee for it, is liable to pay that fee for both enrolments.
9. A person who is enrolled in a pre-Master's programme and owes a fee for it and wishes to be enrolled as a student in addition or instead of it and who owes the institutional tuition fees referred to in Article 7.46 of the Higher Education and Research Act for this purpose, is liable to pay the pre-Master's programme fee and the tuition fees.

Explanation of Article 3.4

- Pre-master's students do not pay tuition fees, but a fee.
- Enrolments in a pre-Master's programme pay 1 time the proportional part of the statutory or institutional tuition fees.
- The OER of the relevant programme states that participants may take a maximum of 1 or 2 years to complete the programme.
- In the case of 2 years, there is a free re-enrolment in the second year of study, provided that there is an uninterrupted enrolment.
- If this maximum duration has been exceeded, and the student has permission from the faculty to re-enrol, the fee is due again. The free re-enrolment in the second year of study expires after the maximum duration.
- Paragraph 4: The amount of the pre-master's fee is based on the number of credits, regardless of the number of years of study a student takes on this subject. The study load of the pre-master's programmes varies and so does the amount of the fee. In the design of the reimbursement, the starting point has been chosen that a pre-master's student can follow the education offered by a premaster of 60 EC within 1 year. Therefore, reimbursement has only been made possible for the situation that a pre-master's student wants to terminate their enrolment prematurely in the first year. As with the regular tuition fees, the refund is based on the number of months that the student is not enrolled.

Article 3.5 – Multiple enrolments in the same academic year

1. If a student is enrolled at another higher education institution and pays the statutory tuition fees there, and then enrolls as a student at EUR for statutory tuition fees, he does not have to pay the statutory tuition fees again. This requires a Proof of Payment of Tuition Fees (BBC) from the other educational institution. If the statutory tuition fees paid in the other enrolment are less than the amount that the student owes to EUR, the student will pay the difference to EUR.
2. If a student is enrolled in a Bachelor's programme at another higher education institution and falls under the statutory tuition fees or institutional tuition fees equivalent to the statutory tuition fees and wants to take one or more courses or a minor at EUR, they may be exempted from paying tuition fees. In that case, the person must submit a written statement from the examination board of that programme showing that the course or the set of courses is part of his examination programme (or study plan).
3. A student who is enrolled in a programme at EUR and who wishes to be enrolled in the same academic year as a student for another programme at EUR for which he or she owes the institutional tuition fees, is liable to pay the tuition fees of the most expensive of the programmes.
4. A student who is enrolled in a programme at another institution of higher education and who has paid the statutory tuition fees at that institution and is subject to the statutory tuition fees under these regulations, and whose enrolment at that other institution is terminated in the

course of the academic year and to whom the tuition fees have been refunded, owes EUR the statutory tuition fees for the months in which the person is no longer enrolled at the other institution.

5. A student who is enrolled in a programme at another institution of higher education and who also wishes to be enrolled in a second programme at EUR in the same academic year for which he or she owes the institutional tuition fees, will owe the full institutional tuition fees to EUR without any reduction.

Explanation of Article 3.5

- Paragraph 1: information about Proof of Payment of Tuition Fees can be found on [the website](#). For most institutions it is possible to have the BBC exchanged digitally. BBC will only be issued if the registration is fully completed.
- You can apply for a BBC from EUR via Studielink (if both institutions support this) or the form in Ask Erasmus.
- Eu-Hem cannot issue a BBC because they do not pay tuition fees to EUR. Take this into account when applying Article 7.3f of the WHW (setting tuition fees to zero due to joint education).

Article 3.6 - Reduction and exemption from tuition fees due to joint education with a foreign university

On the proposal of the dean of the faculty, the tuition fees for a joint programme or specialisation with a foreign institution as referred to in Article 7.3F, third paragraph of the Higher Education and Research Act may be set at zero or lower than the amount of the tuition fees referred to in Article 7.45.

Explanation of Article 3.6

- This article in the WHW (7.3F) makes it possible for a Dutch institution to make agreements with the foreign institution concerned about the amount of tuition fees to be levied.
- This special tuition fee regime has been introduced especially for this type of programme (joint programmes): the board of the Dutch institution concerned is authorised to set tuition fees lower (up to zero euros) than the amount of the statutory tuition fees referred to in Article 7.45 with regard to all students who participate in a joint programme with a foreign institution. This applies to both Dutch and foreign students and to students who have not paid the statutory tuition fees or the institutional tuition fees.
- This makes it possible for an institution, together with the other participating institution(s), to create tailor-made solutions that take into account the position of the (prospective) students and the (financial) consequences of following a joint programme.
- For a joint programme in which only Dutch institutions are involved, accumulation of tuition fees is excluded as a result of the operation of Article 7.48. This article provides that a student who owes the statutory tuition fees for enrolment at an institution is exempt from paying tuition fees for the second programme at the same or a second institution of enrolment.
- Additional information: In the Promotion of Internationalisation Act (August 2017), the definition of joint programme has been amended and the so-called zero rate tuition fees have been introduced. Since then, the Act (WHW) has followed the definition of the European Consortium for Accreditation; In addition to a joint degree, the legal provisions now also apply to joint programmes leading to a multiple or double degree.
- More [information about joint degrees and joint programmes can be found on the NVAO website](#). The NVAO must have assessed the programme on its collective basis in order to be eligible for this.
- More information about this (and about funding) can be found in [the Explanatory Memorandum](#).

Article 3.7 – Other contributions in addition to tuition fees

1. Other contributions from students in addition to the tuition fees due are assessed against the Regulation on other contributions for students in higher education and Article 7.50 of the Higher Education and Research Act.
2. As referred to in Article 4 of the Regulations on Other Contributions from Students in Higher Education, a contribution will be charged to the student in respect of registration for an examination after the regular registration period of this examination. €20 will be charged for this contribution.
3. As referred to in Article 1a of the Regulation on other contributions from students in higher education, a fee is charged to all students with a non-Dutch diploma who wish to be admitted to a Bachelor's programme at EUR for the credential evaluation.

Explanation of Article 3.7

- EUR does not have its own policy on Other contributions: we check against the law. If we want to draw up more rules about this, you can do so in this article.
- Article 2 of the Regulation on other contributions from students in higher education deals with contributions in connection with enrolment (administration of the evaluation of foreign diplomas, tests of language level for prospective students with a foreign diploma and administration of admission tests (Article 7.29 of the Higher Education and Research Act) and sufficiency and deficiency tests.
- Articles 3, 4 and 5 of the same regulations deal with contributions after registration (arising from the special nature of the programme (practicals, educational excursions, workshops within the programme). Late registration for an examination, for a substitute certificate or substitute statement.
- If a student is enrolled in a government-funded programme, the student has the right (Article 7.34 of the WHW): to participate in education, to take examinations and examinations of the programme and to make use of the student's facilities such as a student counsellor, study guidance and access to the buildings. Costs arising from these legal obligations may not be passed on to students.
- The other contribution may not exceed cost recovery and a free alternative must be offered (unless the facility is not replaceable). It is the responsibility of the institutional board to determine, in consultation with the representative advisory bodies, when this is the case (this information comes from the Education Inspectorate, presentation on 11 July 2024).
- Paragraph 3: Since the 2025-2026 academic year (pilot), an Application Fee has been charged to all students with a non-Dutch diploma who want to be admitted to a bachelor's program. This application fee is 100 euros. If a student applies to multiple EUR programmes, the student pays the application fee once. An exception applies to the English-language Bachelor's variants at ESE and IBA at RSM. These faculties themselves have been charging an application fee of 100 euros for years. If a student with a non-Dutch prior education applies for (e.g.) IBA and Sociology, he or she will pay the application fee twice: 1 time to EUR admissions and 1 time to RSM.
- Paragraph 3: The application fee only applies to the Bachelor's programmes and will not be introduced for pre-Master's and Master's programmes;

Article 3.8 - Period of tuition fees

1. In principle, the tuition fees are paid for the entire academic year, which runs from 1 September to 31 August. The rules regarding registrations are laid down in Chapter II of these regulations.
2. Tuition fees are payable for the entire period of enrollment.
3. Registration after 31 August is not possible unless an exception request as referred to in Article 2.7 has been granted.
4. In the event that the third paragraph applies, tuition fees will be charged for the months that the student is enrolled.

Article 3.9 Reduction of tuition fees

1. If, at the request of the person concerned or as a result of a decision of the Executive Board, the enrolment for a programme is terminated by the Executive Board in the course of the academic year, one twelfth part of the tuition fees paid will be refunded for each month remaining in that academic year, with effect from the month in which the enrolment is terminated. unless a payment arrangement as referred to in Article 7.47(1)(b) of the WHW has been made.
2. Contrary to the first paragraph, the student is not entitled to termination of payment of the instalments referred to in Article 7.47(1)(b) of the WHW and to a refund of the tuition fees paid for those months upon termination of enrolment with effect from July or August.
3. For a person who has been enrolled as a student in a programme at Erasmus University Rotterdam and whose enrolment has been terminated by the Executive Board at their request during the academic year and who wishes to be re-enrolled in the same programme in the course of the same academic year and receives permission to do so, the tuition fee will be reduced by one twelfth for each month that the person concerned is not enrolled as a student.
4. For the exemption from statutory tuition fees in connection with a board position pursuant to Article 7.47a, the Tuition Fee-Free Board Graduation Fund Regulations apply.

Explanation of Article 3.9

- WHW: Article 7.48. Reduction, exemption and reimbursement of tuition fees. Article 7.48 of the WHW stipulates when the student is entitled to a reduction, exemption and reimbursement of the statutory tuition fees. This is an exhaustive scheme. This means that an educational institution may only reduce the statutory tuition fees or exempt a student from them in the cases referred to in Article 7.48(1) to (4) of the Higher Education and Research Act. Reduction or exemption from the statutory tuition fees in cases other than those referred to in those paragraphs is regarded in the fifth paragraph as inefficient use of the government grant, as referred to in Article 2.9, paragraph 1.
- Paragraph 2: see WHW Article 7.48, under 4.
- Paragraph 3: see Article 2.7 of these regulations.

Article 3.10 Collection of tuition fees and pre-master's fees

1. The collection of tuition fees and the pre-master's fee is subject to EUR's Debtor Protocol.
2. If you enrol on 1 September, the university must have received the payment obligation entered into by the student by 31 August at the latest. This can be done by confirming a digital authorization (from Studielink), payment by bank transfer or iDEAL, with a Proof of Payment of Tuition Fees from another institution, by invoice or payment to the ESSC (PIN or credit card).
3. Methods of payment other than those mentioned in paragraph 2 are not accepted.
4. If a third party (employer, parent or guardian) pays, the payment details of the payer must be entered. Depending on the chosen payment method, the registrant or the student must take follow-up steps. The student always remains responsible for fulfilling the payment obligation.

Explanation of Article 3.10

- The Debtor Protocol is established annually by E&S and Finance. This also contains the current collection data.

Article 3.11 Late payment

1. If the university does not receive the amount due at the time of collection, the debtor protocol will come into effect.
2. The student is responsible for transferring the amount due.
3. Results obtained during the period for which no tuition fees have been paid and the enrolment request has not been processed will not be registered and will not be valid.

4. If an outstanding amount of tuition fees has not been paid, the student will not be issued with a certificate of the successfully passed examination.
5. If a student does not pay on time, the head of Student Administration can terminate the student's enrolment with effect from the second month following the first reminder.

Explanation of Article 3.11

- See the [EUR Debtor Protocol for this](#).
- Paragraph 5: based on Article 7.42, paragraph 2 of the WHW (Termination of enrolment).

Article 3.12 Refund of tuition fees

1. If a student deregisters from EUR during the academic year, in accordance with Article 2.11 of these regulations, they may be entitled to a refund of the overpaid tuition fees.
2. The refund of the tuition fees will take place as soon as possible after the submission and assessment of the request for deregistration.
3. If the tuition fees are paid by the person concerned in instalments, the amount to be repaid will be set off against the outstanding instalments of the tuition fees, this includes outstanding amounts at the collection agency.
4. Tuition fee refunds can only be given on the amount over-collected.
5. The tuition fees for the months that the student was enrolled will not be refunded.
6. Refunds can only be made to the account from which the payment or collection took place.
7. No refund will be made if the student:
 - a. A request for deregistration with effect from 1 July or 1 August makes, or
 - b. is enrolled in another programme at EUR and has not terminated that enrolment, or
 - c. is enrolled at another institution of higher education in the Netherlands, for which EUR has issued proof of paid tuition fees, has not terminated that enrolment, and has not provided a certificate of deregistration.
8. The complete processing of a request for termination of enrolment, including a refund, usually takes four to ten weeks.

Explanation of Article 3.12

- Information about the refund of the pre-master's fee is included in article 3.4.

Chapter IV - Final and transitional provisions

Article 4.1 - Interpretation and mandates

1. In cases related to the subjects regulated in these regulations, which are not provided for in these regulations, or in the event that these regulations give rise to multiple interpretations, the Executive Board will decide.
2. The Executive Board may deviate from this regulation in special cases if, in view of the purpose and purport of this regulation, strict application would lead to unfairness of a predominant nature.
3. The head of the student administration exercises the authority of the Executive Board with regard to providing information to DUO and obtaining information from DUO's registers.
4. The Executive Board mandates the head of the student administration to take decisions on the basis of these regulations.

Article 4.2 - Management of the regulations

These regulations are managed by: Education & Student Affairs (E&S), policy team. Contact: office.es@eur.nl

Article 4.3 - Translation

If these rules have been translated into English and there is a conflict between the English translation and the Dutch version, the Dutch version shall prevail.

Article 4.4 - Publication

1. The Executive Board will post these regulations on the university's website.
2. These regulations are sent to all students annually at the beginning of the academic year.

Article 4.5 - Entry into force

1. These regulations will enter into force on 1 September 2025.
2. With this entry into force, the Institutional Tuition Fee Regulations 2018 and the Procedural Rules 2018 are simultaneously withdrawn.

Article 4.6 - Citation title

1. These regulations are referred to as: Rules for Enrolment, Deregistration & Tuition Fees EUR
2. These regulations are abbreviated as: RIUC.

Explanation Chapter 4

- Until 2024, these regulations consisted of two parts: the Institutional Tuition Fees Regulations and the Procedural Rules for Enrolment. These were merged because there was a lot of overlap between the two schemes.

Appendix 1 – Duplication of studies

Double study programmes of Erasmus University Rotterdam as referred to in Article 3.2.3, 3c.

Name of double study	Faculties	Combination			
		Education	CROHO	Education	CROHO
Double degree in Economics and Law <i>(bachelor phase)</i>	ESE and ESL	B Economics and Business Economics	50950	B Law	50700
				B Tax Law	56827
		B Fiscal Economics	56402	B Law	50700
Double degree in Law and Business Administration <i>(bachelor phase)</i>	ESL and RSM	B Business Administration	50645	B Law	50700
				B Tax Law	56827
Double degree in Economics and Law <i>(master phase)</i>	ESE and ESL	M Economics and Business	60652	M Law	60084
				M Liability and insurance	60449
				M Employment law	60222
				M Commercial Law	60452

				M Corporate law	60408
				M Financial law	60086
				M Health care law	60451
				M Togamaster	60450
				M Tax law	66827
				Double study Toga aan de Maas	
		M Accounting, Auditing and Control	69313	Ditto	
		M Tinbergen Institute Master of Philosophy in Economics (res)	60162	Ditto	
		M Fiscal Economics	66402	Ditto, with the exception of tax law	
Double degree in Law and Business Administration (master phase)	ESL and RSM	M Business Administration	60644	M Law	60084
				M Liability and insurance	60449
				M Employment law	60222
				M Commercial Law	60452
				M Corporate law	60408
				M Financial law	60086
				M Health care law	60451
				M Togamaster	60450
				M Tax law	66827
				Double study Toga aan de Maas	
		M Business Information Management	60453	Ditto	
		M Finance & Investments	60409	Ditto	
		M Global Business & Sustainability	60456	Ditto	
		M Human Resource Management	60645	Ditto	

		M International Management / CEMS	60256	Ditto	
		M Management of Innovation	60458	Ditto	
		M Marketing Management	60063	Ditto	
		M Res M. in Business and Management (res)	60313	Ditto	
		M Organisational Change & Consulting	60457	Ditto	
		M Strategic Entrepreneurship	60455	Ditto	
		M Strategic Management	60066	Ditto	
		M Supply Chain Management.	60093	Ditto	
Double study Toga aan de Maas	ESL	M Togamaster	60450	M Rechtsgeleerdheidm.u. v.de part-time variant and the generalist variant	60084
				M Commercial Law	60452
				M Corporate law	60408
				M Financial law	60086
				M Health care law	60451
Double degree in Employment Law and Corporate Law	ESL	M Employment law	60222	M Corporate law	60408
Double degree in Liability & Insurance and Private Law	ESL	M Liability and insurance	60449	M Law, variant Private Law	60084

Double degree in Economics & Philosophy	ESE and ESPhil	B Economics and Business Economics	50950	B Philosophy of a Particular Field of Science	57084
		B Fiscal Economics	56402		
		B Econometrics and Operational Research	56833		

Explanatory note 1 – Multiple degrees

Appendix to explanatory notes article 2.13 of these regulations

Two-year master's programme, with EUR in the second year (multiple degree)

Below are the possibilities for a two-year educational programme with multiple degrees, in which a foreign university provides a two-year master's programme and EUR a one-year programme in the second year. The results of the one-year EUR programme give the student exemptions of 60 EC for the two-year foreign master's programme. In the end, the participant receives two diplomas. It depends on the agreements within the consortium which option is most suitable for education:

	Year 1	Year 2	Explanation
Option 1	Not registered with EUR	Enrolled as a student at EUR	The participant cannot use the facilities of the EUR in the first year.
Option 2	Registered as a student at EUR	Enrolled as a student at EUR	The registration form of a student has no basis in the WHW. In the consortium agreement, agreements can be made about which EUR facilities the student may use in the first year.
Option 3	Enrolled as a student at EUR	Enrolled as a student at EUR	As a student, the participant is legally entitled to all EUR facilities in both years.

Two-year master's degree (joint degree)

Below are the possibilities for a two-year educational programme with a joint degree. There is a joint programme in which the graduate receives 1 diploma with corresponding degree(s). If the student has not studied at EUR, EUR may not issue a certificate. This scheme assumes that EUR must know to whom the diploma was awarded, even if the person concerned did not study here in the context of the joint degree. This provision can only be used if a cooperation agreement has been concluded by the institutional board in accordance with the law (WHS 7.3c, paragraph 4).

	Year 1	Year 2	Explanation
Option 1	Student	Student	To be used by students who are not studying at EUR. The registration form of a student has no basis in the WHW. In the consortium agreement, agreements can be made about which EUR facilities the student may use.
Option 2	Student	Student	To be used by students who are not studying at EUR in the

			first year, but are studying in the second year. The registration form of a student has no basis in the WHW. In the consortium agreement, agreements can be made about which EUR facilities the student may use in the first year.
Option 3	Student	Student	To be used by students who are not studying at EUR in the second year, but who are studying in the first year. The registration form of a student has no basis in the WHW. In the consortium agreement, agreements can be made about which EUR facilities the student may use in the second year
Option 4	Student	Student	As a student, the participant is legally entitled to all EUR facilities in both years.