

General syllabus for doctoral studies in Legal Science

[Rättsvetenskap]

1. Decision

The syllabus was established by the Board of the Faculty of Law on 30/01/2019 with revisions 26/1/2021 regarding section 5. The syllabus applies to students admitted to doctoral programmes as of 27/05/2019 and subsequent doctoral studentships. Doctoral students admitted prior to 27/05/2019 are subject to the general syllabus revised 22/04/2013 by the Faculty Board. See section 7 for transitional regulations.

2. Subject description

Legal science is the scientific study of legal and judiciary systems. Legal science involves the process of analysing and systematising the law, as well as making contributions to the development of the law. The subject also examines the origins and developments of the law, as well as the philosophical aspects of the law and of legal sciences. Another field of study included in the subject is the relationship between the legal system and other societal phenomena.

The syllabus for doctoral studies in legal sciences issued by the Faculty of Law includes the following specialisations:

- Jurisprudence
- Private Law
- EU Law
- Financial law
- Public International Law
- Private International and Procedural Law
- Environmental Law
- Public Law
- Procedural Law
- History of Law
- Law of Information and Technology
- Criminal Law



3. Programme objectives

Doctoral studies pertains to a Degree of Doctor (PhD) of Legal Science or a Degree of Licentiate of Legal Science

The programme consists of 240 higher education credits (credits) for a doctoral degree and 120 credits for a licentiate degree.

Admission to the doctoral programme should normally result in the student being awarded a Degree of Doctor. Under special circumstances, a student may be admitted to part of the doctoral programme to complete a licentiate degree covering 120 credits.

If a doctoral student who has been admitted to a doctoral programme resulting in a licentiate degree wishes to transition to a study programme which results in a Degree of Doctor, they must reapply for admission to the doctoral programme.

Students admitted to the doctoral programme resulting in a Degree of Doctor may, as part of their studies, graduate with a licentiate degree and thereafter complete the remaining parts of the doctoral programme for a Degree of Doctor of Legal Science.

In the context of this syllabus, a doctoral student refers to a student attending the doctoral programme with the intention of obtaining a Degree of Doctor or a Degree of Licentiate.¹

3.1 Degree of Doctor

A Degree of Doctor (PhD) is awarded once the doctoral student has completed a programme comprising 240 credits within a defined field of doctoral studies.²

Knowledge and understanding

For a Degree of Doctor, the doctoral student must:

- demonstrate a broad knowledge of and a systematic understanding of the research area, together with detailed and current specialist knowledge within a defined part of the research area; and

- demonstrate familiarity with research methodology in general and the methods of the specific field of research in particular.

¹ Chapter 1, Section 4 of the Higher Education Ordinance

² Higher Education Ordinance, Annex 2, Qualifications Ordinance



Skills and abilities

For a Degree of Doctor, the doctoral student must:

demonstrate an ability to engage in scholarly analysis and synthesis, as well as in independent, critical examination and assessment of new and complex phenomena, issues and situations;

demonstrate an ability to critically, independently, creatively and with scientific precision identify and formulate issues; to plan and, using appropriate methods, conduct research and other advanced tasks within specified time limits, and to examine and evaluate such work;

demonstrate, in a thesis, their ability to make a substantial contribution to the development of knowledge through their own research;

demonstrate an ability, in both national and international contexts, orally and in writing, to present and discuss research and research results with authority in dialogue with the scientific community and society in general;

demonstrate an ability to identify needs for further knowledge;

demonstrate the potential to contribute to the development of society and support other people's learning, in the fields of research and education and in other advanced professional contexts.

Judgement and approach

For a Degree of Doctor, the doctoral student must:

demonstrate intellectual independence and academic integrity, as well as an ability to make ethical assessments relating to research;

demonstrate deeper insight into the potential and limitations of scholarship, its role in society and people's responsibility for how it is used.

Academic thesis (doctoral thesis)

For a Degree of Doctor, the doctoral student must submit an acceptable academic thesis (doctoral thesis) comprising at least 120 credits, see Section 6 for regulations concerning doctoral degrees in Legal Science at Stockholm University

3.2 Licentiate Degree

The doctoral student obtains a licentiate degree either by completing studies comprising 120 credits in a doctoral subject³, or by completing a component equivalent to at least 120 credits of a study programme resulting in a Degree of Doctor, provided that the university determines that it can award such a licentiate degree.

Knowledge and understanding

For a Degree of Licentiate, the doctoral student must:

demonstrate knowledge and understanding in the research field, including current specialist knowledge in a limited area of this field as well as specialised knowledge of research methodology in general and the methods of the specific field of research in particular.

Skills and abilities

For a Degree of Licentiate, the doctoral student must:

demonstrate the ability to critically, autonomously and creatively identify and formulate problems with scientific precision, and to plan and use appropriate methods to conduct limited research and other qualified tasks within predetermined time frames in order to contribute to the formation of knowledge as well as to evaluate such work;

demonstrate the ability in both national and international contexts to present and discuss research and research findings in speech and writing and in dialogue with the scientific community and society in general;

demonstrate the skill required to independently participate in research and development efforts and to work independently in other professional contexts.

Judgement and approach

For a Degree of Licentiate, the doctoral student must:

demonstrate the ability to perform ethical assessments in their own research;

³ Higher Education Ordinance, Annex 2, Qualifications Ordinance



demonstrate an understanding of the possibilities of science, its role in society and our responsibility in its application

demonstrate the ability to identify their own needs for additional knowledge and assume responsibility for their own continued learning.

Academic dissertation

For a Degree of Licentiate, the doctoral student must submit an acceptable academic dissertation comprising at least 60 credits, see Section 6 for regulations concerning licentiate degrees in Legal Science at Stockholm University.

4. Entry and admission requirements

4.1 General entry requirements

According to Chapter 7, Section 39 of the Higher Education Ordinance, the general entry requirements for doctoral studies requires the applicant to have

- a second-cycle qualification,
- completed courses equivalent to at least 240 credits, of which at least 60 must be in the second cycle, or
- otherwise acquired essentially equivalent knowledge in Sweden or elsewhere.

The entry requirements must be fulfilled before the application submission deadline.

The Research Committee may grant an exemption from the general entry requirements for an individual applicant, if there are special grounds to do so.

4.2 Specific entry requirements

Specific entry requirements apply to students with a degree of Master of Laws or an equivalent degree. Specific entry requirements also apply to applicants who have acquired expertise equivalent to a degree of master of laws through different studies or specific professional experience. The applicant's academic skill and general knowledge of law is also taken into consideration when assessing the suitability for the programme specialisation.

Additionally, applicants must be fluent in Swedish and have a good grasp of English, or be fluent in English.



5. Notification and admission procedure

Admission to doctoral programmes occurs once per year.

The applicant must submit a copy of their degree certificate (Master of Laws) or an equivalent document proving the applicant's specific expertise, curriculum vitae, a project description for the proposed theses, and one or more written works, including their second-cycle degree project or equivalent.

The application deadline for doctoral studies is 1 March. If 1 March is a public holiday, the deadline is moved to the first working day thereafter. The call for applications to doctoral programmes is announced three weeks before the application deadline.

An applicant may be admitted to the doctoral programme where the Research Committee has assessed, in competition with other applications, that the application meets the required standard and there is adequate funding, such as the applicant being offered a doctoral studentship.⁴

⁴ Chapter 7, Section 34 of the Higher Education Ordinance. The number of doctoral students admitted to the doctoral programme is limited by the available resources for supervision and acceptable general study conditions. Applicants must also have secured funding for their studies pursuant to Chapter 7, Section 36 of the Higher Education Ordinance.



If acceptable funding has not been secured within a year of the original date of admission, the application is no longer valid for admission to the doctoral programme.

The application is rejected where the application does not meet the required standard. The same applies to applications that in competition with other applications do not hold the same standard.

Under special circumstances, admissions to the doctoral programme can be made at a different time, such as in the case of calls for doctoral programmes in a subject linked to a specific position of employment.

Additionally, the Research Committee may, without renewed admission, decide to transfer a doctoral student accepted to another university/higher education institution to Stockholm University to continue their studies and graduate from the Faculty of Law pursuant to Chapter 7, Section 38 of the Higher Education Ordinance. Transfer requests are submitted to the Research Committee, who may grant the request following a review of the project, provided that the Head of the Department of Law approves the proposed funding.

Further information is available in the Research Committee's Procedure for admission to doctoral studies.

5.1. Selection and assessment criteria

Selection of applicants who fulfil the requirements stipulated in Chapter 7, Sections 35 and 36 of the Higher Education Ordinance is made based on the applicants' ability to benefit from such studies. The university decides which assessment criteria should be employed when determining the applicant's prospects of benefitting from the programme. The applicant's assessed prospects of crediting prior studies or professional experience for the purposes of the programme in question alone may however not give the applicant priority over other applicants (Chapter 7, Section 41 of the Higher Education Ordinance).

Matters regarding admission to doctoral studies at the Faculty of Law are decided by the Faculty of Law's Research Committee after preparation by the Research Admission's Committee. The selection will be made out of a pool of applicants who meet the general and specific entry requirements, with consideration to their ability to benefit from the studies in question. The following assessment criteria are applied when selecting applicants:

- The applicant's overall competence



- Project description:
 - the project's originality;
 - theoretical framework and problem formulation in relation to earlier research;
 - the clarity and relevance of the method in relation to the formulated problem;
 - knowledge added to the field of research and its relevance.
- The feasibility of the project plan.

When assessing an applicant's general level of competence, consideration is given to credits awarded, papers and other written material demonstrating the ability for clear argumentation and critical analysis, as well as professional experience and similar experiences relevant to the study programme. The project description will primarily be assessed as an indication of the applicant's competence.

Information regarding the admission process can be found in the Research Committee's Procedure for admission to doctoral studies.

Neither the decision to admit an applicant to doctoral studies nor the decision to offer someone a doctoral studentship can be appealed (Chapter 12, Section 2 of the Higher Education Ordinance).

6. Programme content and structure

A Degree of Doctor normally requires four years of study (240 credits) and a Degree of Licentiate two years of study (120 credits). In order to be able to complete their studies, one of the prerequisites is that the student has the prior knowledge required, as well as engaging with their studies full-time. The doctoral student is largely expected to be present at the department. Additionally, the doctoral student is expected to participate in a variety of research activities, which must also be documented in the doctoral student's individual study plan.

The study period for part-time doctoral students is determined based on the scope of their studies. However, in accordance with Chapter 7, Section 36 of the Higher Education Ordinance, the doctoral students must be able to dedicate enough time to their studies in order to finish a licentiate degree within four years, or a doctoral degree within eight years.



The most significant component of the programme is the writing of an academic thesis (with a doctoral thesis covering 210 credits and a licentiate thesis covering 105 credits). Additionally, the programme is comprised of compulsory courses comprising a total of 30 and 15 credits respectively. Furthermore, the student must participate in a seminar where they present their thesis in the manner described below.

Under special circumstances, such as if the thesis project covers multiple scientific fields, a doctoral thesis may cover 195 or 180 credits. In these instances, the programme must consist of courses covering 45 or 60 credits respectively. This would include compulsory courses and courses replacing compulsory courses, as per the decision of the Research Committee. A corresponding licentiate thesis must comprise 75 credits. In these instances, the programme shall consist of courses covering 45 credits respectively. This would include compulsory courses and courses replacing compulsory courses, as per the decisions made by the Research Committee.

All doctoral students admitted to doctoral studies in legal science must adhere to the current general syllabus. Any collaborations in the form of cotutelle⁵, individual doctoral student's activities at graduate schools or externally funded research project may only affect individual variations in the programme structure documented in the individual study plan.

Details regarding the programme structure can be found in Section 6.3 of the individual study plan.

6.1 Individual study plan

In accordance with Chapter 6, Section 29 of the Higher Education Ordinance, individual study plans must be established for all doctoral students. The plan outlines the university's and the doctoral student's respective obligations, a funding plan and a proposed timeline for the programme. The individual study plan must also indicate when compulsory seminars are to take place, or when they have been completed.

The period of study may only be extended under special circumstances. Such special circumstances may consist of leave due to illness, military service, holding office in a trade union/student organisation duties, or parental leave.

⁵ Refers to collaboration agreements between Stockholm University and another university, usually outside of the Nordic Region, for the purpose of providing the doctoral students with multiple degrees.

The individual study plan is drafted by the supervisors and the doctoral student and must be established by the Department of Law. The individual study plan must be reviewed annually and revised if necessary. The department carries out an annual review of all individual study plans in conjunction with their establishment and report the results of this review to the Research Committee.

For details concerning the drafting, administration and follow-up of individual study plans, see Chapter 6, Sections 29 and 30 of the Higher Education Ordinance, Regulations for Third-Cycle Education and Examinations, as well as the directions for drafting individual study plans as presented by the Board of Human Science.

6.2 Supervision and other resources

Each doctoral student accepted is assigned a principal supervisor and at least one additional supervisor. Doctoral students who have already been accepted are entitled to at least two supervisors. The principal supervisor must be qualified for appointment as a docent at the least. At least one of the supervisors must be an employee at the Department of Law. The other supervisors do not need to be employees at the department, but must possess the relevant expertise.

All doctoral students, regardless of their funding situation, are entitled to supervision and acceptable general study conditions. A doctoral student accepted to a programme aiming for a Degree of Doctor is entitled to supervision for the total amount of time required for the prescribed programme, covering 240 credits. A doctoral student accepted to a programme aiming for a Degree of Licentiate is entitled to supervision for the total amount of time required for studies covering 120 credits.

Doctoral students are entitled to supervision over the course of their studies, provided that the Vice-Chancellor does not invoke Chapter 6, Section 30 of the Higher Education Ordinance to decide otherwise.

The Head of Department of Law is responsible for doctoral students having access to supervision, and for providing other acceptable study conditions and resources necessary for the doctoral student to attain the qualitative targets and otherwise complete their programme. This means that, in addition to supervision, the doctoral student will have access to a workspace, a computer and an email address for university matters (a SUKAT-account) during their studies.

The supervisors will initially provide the doctoral student with guidance and advice regarding the structuring of their thesis project, give the student the opportunity to continuously discuss the thesis project throughout their studies and provide the student with qualified advice and adequate revisions of the thesis manuscript. The doctoral student must, through regular contact, keep the supervisor informed of the progress of the work and seek advice on its further structure.

The Department of Law will oversee supervisor training. At least one of the supervisors must have completed this training or be deemed by the Research Committee to have equivalent expertise.

The Department of Law will make decisions regarding the change of supervisors. A doctoral student has the right to change supervisors upon request (Chapter 6, Section 28 of the Higher Education Ordinance). A supervisor may also be changed for other reasons. Upon changing supervisors, the doctoral student's individual study plan will be revised.

6.2.1 Revocation of supervision and other resources

If a doctoral student significantly neglects their commitments outlined in the individual study plan, the Vice-Chancellor can decide to rescind the doctoral student's right to supervision and other resources (Chapter 6, Section 30 of the Higher Education Ordinance).

Before any such decision is made, the doctoral student and their supervisor must be given an opportunity to submit a statement. The assessment shall be made on the basis of their statements and other investigation findings available. During the assessment, consideration must be given to whether the university has fulfilled its own commitments as outlined in the individual study plan. The decision must be presented in writing with an accompanying justification. A decision to revoke resources according to Chapter 6, Section 30 of the Higher Education Ordinance may be appealed to the Higher Education Appeals Board.⁶

If educational resources have been revoked as described above, the doctoral student may petition the Vice-Chancellor to have their right to supervision and other resources restored. This requires the doctoral student to present a prospective academic accomplishment of

⁶ Chapter 12, Section 2, paragraph 5 of the Higher Education Ordinance

considerable quality and scope, or otherwise give probable reasons for being able to fulfil the remaining commitments outlined in their individual study plan.⁷

For further information, see Regulations for Third-Cycle Education and Examinations, the procedure for the withdrawal of a doctoral student's right to supervision and other resources, and the directions for drafting individual study plans as presented by the Board of Human Science.

6.3 Courses and examinations

The most significant component of the programme is the writing of an academic thesis (with a doctoral thesis covering 210 credits or a licentiate thesis covering 105 credits). To obtain a Degree of Doctor, the doctoral student must also have completed courses covering at least 30 credits and for a Degree of Licentiate the course requirement is at least 15 credits.

The course requirement for a Degree of Doctor consists of two compulsory courses of 7.5 credits each in legal science theories and legal methodology, along with two elective courses of 7.5 credits each from the available doctoral courses at the Department of Law. The Research Committee has established syllabuses for all courses. Each respective syllabus outlines the requirements for obtaining a passing grade.

Doctoral students who teach courses on first or second cycle programmes are expected to have undergone university teacher training, or acquired the equivalent expertise in some other fashion.⁸ The Department of Law is responsible for ensuring that this rule is complied with and that such training can be completed within the scope of departmental duties.

6.3.1 Credit transfer

Under special circumstances and at the request of the doctoral student with the supervisor's approval, the Research Committee may decide that one or multiple courses may replace one or multiple of the compulsory or elective courses covering an equivalent number of credits. This application to transfer credits may be submitted before or after a course has been completed. If the application is to transfer credits for a course that is compulsory for the doctoral studies, the course from which the credits are transferred should generally correspond to the compulsory course with regards to the expected learning outcomes and other course

⁷ Chapter 6, Section 31 of the Higher Education Ordinance

⁸ Regulations for third-cycle education and examination

requirements. If the request pertains to an elective course which is part of the doctoral studies, the course has to be of benefit to the doctoral student's third-cycle studies.

A doctoral student who has previously finished a second-cycle course may transfer the credits from this course as an elective course, provided this is of benefit to the doctoral student's third-cycle studies. Additionally, the course may not be part of the doctoral student's general or specific entry requirements, see Section 4 regarding entry requirements.

Other studies, as well as knowledge and experience acquired in professional contexts, may be credited if they are of a nature and scope that essentially corresponds to the studies to which the intended credit transfer refers.

A doctoral student may transfer a maximum of 30 credits. If the doctoral student intends to transfer credits from one or multiple finished courses, the Research Committee may decide to shorten the period of allotted funding and supervision by half of the transferred credits, which means that the funded component of the doctoral studies is shortened by the equivalent of up to 15 credits.

Requests to transfer credits consist of an application letter where the doctoral student provides a motivation as to why the course should be credited, approval from their supervisor, in addition to the syllabus and course description.

6.3.2 Other compulsory components

Over the course of their thesis project, students accepted to the doctoral programme for a Degree of Doctor are to present parts of their project at a minimum of three compulsory seminars.

The first seminar is to take place at an early stage of the programme (within one year), where the thesis purpose, disposition, demarcations etc. will be reviewed.

The second seminar is to take place when the doctoral student has been working on their thesis project for no less than two and no more than three years. During this seminar, the doctoral student presents the thesis disposition and parts of the thesis project deemed suitable by the doctoral and supervisor.

The third and final seminar is to take place when the project nears completion and the thesis is in a practically finished state. The manuscript is to be presented in its entirety, or at the very least significant parts of it, along with the research results. The seminar is to be scheduled to

ensure there is sufficient time to consider any provided input in the final manuscript. The final seminar must be open to all interested parties within the faculty.

The principal supervisor chairs the compulsory seminars. The principal supervisor takes the initiative in arranging the compulsory seminars in consultation with the doctoral student, and decides their format. An opponent shall be appointed for the final seminar who also fills out a review report.

Over the course of their thesis project, students accepted to the doctoral programme for a Degree of Licentiate must present parts of their project during at least one compulsory seminar to be scheduled by the supervisor in consultation with the doctoral student.

The compulsory seminars must be recorded in the individual study plan and be reported during the annual follow-up.

In addition to participating in seminars where their own projects are presented, the doctoral student is also expected to attend other seminars in accordance with a plan determined by the supervisor in consultation with the student. These seminars, as well as compulsory participation in introductory days for newly admitted doctoral students and research days arranged by the Faculty of Law must be specified in the individual study plan.

6.4 Doctoral thesis and defence

A doctoral thesis written at the Faculty of Law must be equivalent to 210 credits. As described in Section 6, a thesis may cover 195 or 180 credits under special circumstances, and following a decision by the Research Committee. For a Degree of Doctor, the doctoral student must demonstrate their command of legal science theories and research methodology, in addition to an understanding of general theory of science.

The thesis is to be structured either as a single and coherent academic work (a monographic thesis) or as a compilation of thematically linked academic articles with the doctoral student as the sole author, or co-authored with another person (compilation thesis). Theses written in collaboration with another person will only be assessed to the extent that the efforts of the authors can be distinguished.

The thesis must be written in Swedish or English, unless otherwise specified due to special circumstances. Decisions as to whether a thesis may be written in a different language are made by the Research Committee. A doctoral thesis written in Swedish must include a



summary in English and vice versa. If the thesis is written in any language other than Swedish or English, it must contain summaries in both Swedish and English.

A doctoral thesis should not exceed 300 pages (the equivalent of around 120,000 words).

No less than 75 mandatory copies of the thesis may be printed. The doctoral student may print a larger number of copies should they wish.

Thesis grades will be given as “fail” or “pass”. The grade will be based on the content and the public defence of the thesis. The doctoral thesis will be graded by an examining committee appointed for each individual thesis.

For a Degree of Doctor, the doctoral thesis must be awarded a passing grade. The doctoral thesis will be defended orally, in Swedish or in English, during a public defence. The thesis defence will be overseen by a chairperson. Individuals who have served as the doctoral student’s supervisors should not chair the defence. It is recommended instead to appoint a senior colleague from the same research field or a person in a similar position. An opponent along with an examining committee with three of five members and a substitute member able to replace any of the regular committee members must be present at the public defence. The members of the examining committee and the opponent must all possess scientific expertise. The opponent may not be from the same department as the doctoral student. Only one of the committee members may be from the same department as the doctoral student, and at least one of the members must be working outside of Stockholm University. The individual who served as the doctoral student’s supervisor may not be a member of the examining committee nor serve as the opponent. The members of the examining committee appoint a chairperson among them.

The opponent is entitled to be present during examining committee meeting and participate in the discussions. However, they cannot participate in the final deliberations before the final decision is made. The doctoral student’s supervisor cannot be present during these discussions, save for to answer any questions the examining committee may have.⁹ The substitute member may be present at the examining committee’s discussions as well as the final deliberations, but is not involved in the final decision.

⁹ See Section 17 of the Administrative Procedure Act (2017:900)



The examining committee forms a quorum when all members are present. The committee's final decision is that which the majority of its members agree on. A decision which is not unanimous or decisions to fail a doctoral thesis must be justified in writing. Other decisions are not to be justified.

At the Faculty of Law, the chairperson, opponent and examining committee are appointed by the Research Committee. Additionally, the principal supervisor and supervisor are to provide a written statement ahead of time as to whether the thesis should be presented for public defence. If deemed necessary, a co-assessor may also provide a statement regarding the thesis. The application for a defence of the thesis must also include the review report from the final seminar.

If the doctoral student decides to defend their thesis despite the supervisor's rejection and the thesis is given a failing grade, the printing grant awarded by the Faculty Board will be withheld.

Regarding certain practical matters related to the defence of the doctoral thesis, such as notification of the date of the defence, distribution of the thesis and the scheduled time on which the defence takes place, see Regulations for third-cycle education and examination and Guidelines for defence of doctoral thesis at the Faculty of Law.

6.5 Licentiate thesis and licentiate seminars

A licentiate dissertation written at the Faculty of Law must be equivalent to 90 credits. As described in Section 6, a licentiate thesis may cover 75 credits under special circumstances, and following a decision by the Research Committee. For a Degree of Licentiate, the doctoral student must demonstrate sufficient knowledge of legal science theories and research methodology.

The licentiate thesis is to be structured either as a single and coherent academic work or a compilation of thematically linked academic papers with the doctoral student as the sole author, or co-authored with another person. Licentiate theses written in collaboration with another person will only be assessed to the extent that the efforts of the authors can be distinguished.

The licentiate thesis must be written in Swedish or English, unless otherwise specified due to special circumstances. The Research Committee decides whether a paper may be written in another language. A licentiate thesis written in Swedish must include a summary in English



and vice versa. If the licentiate thesis is written in any language other than Swedish and English, it must contain summaries in both Swedish and English.

A licentiate thesis should not exceed 150 pages (the equivalent of around 60,000 words).

Licentiate thesis grades will be given as “fail” or “pass”. The examination will take place following a publicly announced licentiate seminar. The licentiate seminar must be announced well ahead of time. The thesis must be made available at the department well ahead of time. An opponent, examiner or examining committee are appointed for the licentiate seminar. Individuals who served as the doctoral student’s supervisors cannot participate in grading the thesis.

The Research Committee at the Faculty of Law appoints the opponent and examiner or examining committee, as per what is stated above.

7. Transitional regulations

Doctoral students who have been admitted before this general syllabus has come into effect can request a transition to this syllabus following consultation with their principal supervisor and director of studies. The request is to be submitted to the Research Committee. Following the decision to transfer to this general syllabus, the doctoral student’s individual study must be updated accordingly.

8. Other