



Student Charter 2011-2012: Education and Examination Regulations for the Bachelor's study programmes

The Education and Examination Regulations are required by law. They are intended to provide students with clarity and certainty about their rights and obligations concerning interim exams and final examinations. The EER also applies to lecturers/examiners and the Examining Boards. There is one EER for the BSc programmes and one for the MSc programmes.

Parts of the EER that are based on rules and regulations in accordance with Article 7.12b.3 of the Higher Education and Research Act (the WHW) are enacted by the Examining Board. The other parts of the EER are enacted by the Executive Board (Article 7.13.1 WHW) after approval by the Student Council.

The decisions of examiners and Examining Boards are subject to appeal. The EER can also provide clarity about this process.

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Chapter 1 General stipulations

Article 1 Sphere of application of the regulations

These regulations apply to the education and the examinations of the Bachelors study programmes listed in Chapter 2. The study programmes are provided within the Faculty of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences, hereinafter referred to as the Faculty.

These regulations are published in Dutch and in English version. In case of a different interpretation the Dutch version has priority.

Article 2 Definitions

For the purposes of these Regulations, the following terms are defined as follows:

- a. The Act: the Higher Education and Research Act, the WHW, (Stb. 1992, 593).
- b. Student: the individual who, in accordance with the Act, has a right to educational and/or examination facilities. *Extraneï* are included in this definition.
- c. Student with a functional limitation: a student with a chronic (possibly temporary) or permanent disorder which structurally hampers the student in participating in education and/or taking interim examinations.
- d. Course: an educational component of the Bachelors study programme, as defined by the Act.
- e. Interim examination: a test to evaluate the knowledge, insight and/or skills of a student concerning a course.
- f. Final student examination: the final Bachelors examination in the Bachelors study programme, as defined in art.7.3.3 WHW.
- g. Educational period: a period during which education is provided.
- h. Interim examination period: the periods, each lasting one week, which directly follow educational periods 1,2 and 5, during which the student is given the opportunity to take interim examinations in the courses presented during the corresponding educational period. The interim examinations for courses in periods 3, 4 and 6 will be taken during these educational periods.
Re-sits: re-sits for courses from period 1 will be offered in the interim examination week of period 2. Re-sits for courses from period 2 will be offered in the separate re-sit week after period 3. Those for courses from period 3 and 4 in the interim examination week of period 5. Those from period 5 during a separate re-sit week after period 6 and those from period 6 in the interim examination week of period 1. If a course is offered more frequently during the year, a re-sit may coincide with a regular interim examination of the course for another study programme.
General re-sit period: in August there is a general re-sit period of three weeks for all courses (period [7], the last three weeks of August 2011). The interim examinations in period [7] are spread as evenly as possible across the available time.
- i. Practical: practical training as stipulated in Section 7.13.2 under t. of the Act, in one of the following forms:
 - participation in fieldwork or a field trip,
 - completion of an internship or
 - participation in another form of education with the aim of acquiring specific skills.
- j. one credit: 28 hours of participating in education, taking interim examinations and studying. According to the European Credit Transfer and Accumulation System (ECTS), an academic year comprises 60 credits.

Article 3 Aim of the study programme

The study programme has the aim of providing scientific knowledge, academic skills and attitude with respect to the domain of the Bachelors study programme so that the graduate Bachelor is capable of following a contiguous Masters study programme, if desired at another university, or working independently in society. For every study programme the intended learning outcomes are formulated and published in the Student Charter. For each programme, these learning outcomes are explanations of what a student is expected to know, understand and/or be able to demonstrate after successful completion of the study programme.

Article 4 Variants of the study programme
Wageningen University offers only full time Bachelors study programmes.

Article 5 Educational frameworks
The 2011/2012 educational frameworks (appendix 4 of the Studentcharter), which were approved by the Student Council and enacted by the Executive Board in June 2011, apply to the Bachelors study programmes as defined in Article 6.

Chapter 2 The Bachelors study programmes of Wageningen University

Article 6 The study programmes
Wageningen University offers the following three-year Bachelors study programmes (+ CROHO code):

- Agrotechnologie (Agrotechnology, 56831)
- Bedrijfs- en consumentenwetenschappen (Management, Economics and Consumer Studies, 56836)
- Biologie (Biology, 56860)
- Biotechnologie (Biotechnology, 56841)
- Bodem, Water, Atmosfeer (Soil, Water, Atmosphere, 56968)
- Bos- en natuurbeheer (Forest and Nature Conservation, 56219)
- Dierwetenschappen (Animal Sciences, 56849)
- Economie en beleid (Economics and Policy, 50101)
- Gezondheid en maatschappij (Public Health and Society, 50018)
- Internationaal land- en waterbeheer (International Land and Water Management, 50100)
- Internationale ontwikkelingsstudies (International Development Studies, 56837)
- Landschapsarchitectuur en ruimtelijke planning (Landscape Architecture and Planning, 56848)
- Levensmiddelentechnologie (Food Technology, 56973)
- Milieuwetenschappen (Environmental Sciences, 56283)
- Moleculaire Levenswetenschappen (Molecular Life Sciences, 59304)
- Plantenwetenschappen (Plant Sciences, 56835)
- Toegepaste communicatiewetenschap (Applied Communication Science, 50016)
- Tourism (50411)
- Voeding en gezondheid (Nutrition and Health, 56868)

Chapter 3 Education and examination regulations for the study programmes

Section 1 Bachelors examination, general

Article 7 The final Bachelors examination in the study programme
Every study programme, as defined in Article 6, is linked to the final Bachelors examination

Article 8 The degree linked to the Bachelors study programme
In accordance with art. 7.10a.1 WHW the institution administration awards to those who have successfully passed the Bachelors examination the degree of Bachelor of Science, followed by the name of the completed study programme. The certificate includes the degree and the name of the study programme.

Article 9 Right of admission ensuing from Bachelors examination
The successful completion of the final Bachelors examination gives the graduate the right to take the final Masters examination of the Masters study programme that is contiguous with the Bachelors programme. The supplement to these Education and Examination Regulations and the Education and MSc Examination Regulations for the WU describe which Bachelors examinations provide admission to

which Masters study programme (see the explanation of this Article and Article 38 of the Education and MSc Examination Regulations).

Article 10 Examining Boards of the study programmes

The Executive Board has established four Examining Boards in accordance with art.7.12a.1 WHW : for the four groups of study programmes. These Examining Boards are responsible for the student (interim) examinations in the concerning study programmes of the Education Institute. In their decisions, the Examining Boards take the general principles of good administration into account.

Section 2 Bachelors examination

Article 11 Compilation and study load of examination programme/flexible Bachelors programme

1. The Bachelors examination comprises the components (examination courses) listed in the examination programme of the relevant study programme, as approved by the Executive Board and published in the Study Handbook. The study programme in the Study Handbook is part of the EER. Every interim examination is one component of the Bachelors examination, regardless of whether it is a compulsory, free choice or restricted choice component. The study load of the Bachelors examination is 180 credits.
2. Every student has the right to compile a flexible Bachelors programme. The composition of a flexible Bachelors programme requires the permission of the relevant Examining Board. When granting permission, the Examining Board indicates which study programme offered by the institution is most in accordance with the flexible programme compiled by the student. The certificate states that a flexible Bachelors programme has been completed. It does mention 'flexible programme' and the name of one of the regular Bachelors study programmes. The procedure for admission to a contiguous Masters study programme proceeds via the Admission Board of the intended Masters study programme.

Article 12 Components of the study programme; approval of interim examinations to be taken at other institutions

1. In order to take interim examinations in free choice (optional) courses at other institutions of scientific education in the Netherlands or abroad, the student must first obtain permission from the Examining Board. The request to the Examining Board must be supported by a recommendation from the study adviser. When granting permission, the Examining Board evaluates the relevant interim examination regarding whether its magnitude and level are compatible with the Bachelors examination courses. The diploma supplement lists the completed courses (including optional courses) and the credits.
2. If interim examinations have been taken at institutions of scientific education abroad in accordance with the procedure in clause 1a, and the student wants these examinations to count for specific courses from the programme described above, then the student requests the relevant WU Examiner to take responsibility for the interim examinations that were taken abroad. The diploma supplement lists the name of the relevant interim examination and the institution abroad.

Article 13 Approval of the Bachelors examination courses

1. Within one year after completing the first year of the Bachelors programme (the BSc1 phase), there is a compulsory discussion with the study adviser concerning study planning and the tentative set of examination courses. The study adviser contacts the student and makes an appointment for this discussion.
2. No less than six months before graduation, the complete set of examination courses is submitted for approval to the Examining Board. The Examining Board decides about approving the request after hearing the recommendation of the relevant study supervisor. If the request for approval is submitted after the deadline referred to in the second sentence above, the Examining Board can decide that the request will not be dealt with in a timely fashion (*).
3. The decision of the Examining Board is based on a qualitative and quantitative review of the examination courses for each student. The review of the free choice part of the programme is

limited to monitoring its magnitude in terms of study load and the level of the interim examinations in relation to the Bachelors examination courses.

4. Before the relevant Examining Board makes a well-reasoned decision to deny approval, the student is provided with an opportunity to explain his or her standpoint.
5. The relevant Examining Board decides within six weeks after receiving the request, or if this term expires during an academic holiday, within 14 days after the holiday. The Examining Board can postpone the decision for no more than 14 days. The student must be informed of the postponement before the expiration of the term referred to in the first sentence above.
6. The student will be informed in writing or by email about the decision immediately. If the relevant Examining Board has not decided in a timely fashion, or if the student has not been informed in a timely fashion about the decision, the individual set of examination courses is assumed to be approved.
7. Up to ten days before applying for the Bachelors examination, the student can request a change in the Bachelors examination courses that have already been presented for approval. Clauses, 4, 5 and 6 apply to this request where relevant.

(*) Students are strongly advised to request approval of their examination courses before taking interim examinations for free choice (elective) components. Otherwise they take the risk that free choice components that have already been completed will not be approved.

Article 14 Prerequisite courses BSc thesis

Before starting the BSc thesis, all prerequisite courses for the intended BSc thesis have to be completed successfully. The Examination Board will decide on a request to deviate from this regulation. The prerequisite courses (if any) are mentioned in the Study Handbook as part of the description of the BSc-thesis.

Section 3 Taking interim examinations

Article 15 Opportunity to take interim examinations, written/ oral

1.
 - a. Immediately following each of the education periods 1-6, students in the study programmes as referred to in Article 6 are given the opportunity to take written interim examinations for the courses taught during those periods or, where applicable, during the relevant educational period.
 - b. In addition, for three weeks at the end of each academic year after the end of the last educational period, all students have the opportunity to take written interim examinations in the courses that were taught during that academic year (period 7).
 - c. Finally, the students of the study programmes as referred to in Article 6, besides the being offered the interim examination possibilities referred to in clauses 1a and 1b, are also offered a third interim examination possibility at such a time that during a twelve-month period three opportunities to take written interim examinations are provided (except the exclusion according to Article 28 clause 5).
2. Students who wish to take written interim examinations in a different way than that stipulated in clauses 1 a - c must obtain permission from the relevant Examining Board.
3. The examiners and the candidate or candidates being examined consult with each other to determine when the oral interim exam will be taken, while taking into account the provisions in Article 16 of these EER.
4. Once a student has passed an interim examination that examination may not be taken again.

Article 16 Form of the interim examinations, oral interim examinations

1. The Study Handbook indicates which form or forms of the interim examination may be taken.
2. Students with a functional limitation are offered a reasonable opportunity to take interim examinations in a fashion which is adapted to their limitation as much as possible. If necessary, the Examining Board acquires expert advice before deciding on this matter.

3. The duration of the interim examination is such that the candidate, according to reasonable standards, has sufficient time to answer the questions.
4. After the written interim examination has been given, the questions on the interim examination are available for viewing by the candidate until the next interim examination period, if the candidate requests this of the examiner.
5. Oral interim examinations will not be given to more than one student at a time, unless the Examining Board and/or the examiner decide otherwise.
6. Oral interim examinations take place at a public venue, unless the Examining Board or the examiner decides otherwise in a special case, or if the student objects to a public examination. For reasons of public order, or at the request of the student, the examiner may decide to discontinue the oral examination in public.

Section 4 Interim examination results and the result of final Bachelors examination

Article 17 Determining and announcing interim examination results

1. Immediately after an oral interim examination is taken, the examiner determines the results and gives a written declaration to the student.
2. The examiner determines the results of a written interim examination within 14 days after the day on which it is taken. The student receives a document showing the results from the administration.
3. Regarding interim examinations other than oral or written examinations, the Examining Board decides in advance how and when the student will be provided with documentation of the results.
4. On the written declaration of the results of an interim examination, the student is referred to the right to view the examination referred to in Article 18 clause 1 as well as to the possibilities for appeal with the Examination Appeals Board.
5. The Examining Board/examiner informs the Student Service Centre about the results. At least once per year, the candidate is given a summary of the interim examination results.

Article 18 Right to view the interim examination

1. During a period of at least 14 days following the publication of the results of the written interim examination, the student can request to view the work which has been evaluated.
2. During the above period, every interested party will be able to view the questions and problems on the relevant interim examination, as well as the norms used for evaluating the answers.
3. For this purpose, the examiner can schedule at least two time periods during which the above viewing is possible. If the individual concerned can prove that he or she was prevented from attending one of the scheduled viewings due to forces beyond his or her control, he or she will be offered other possibilities, if possible within the period referred to in clause 1.

Article 19 Term of validity for interim examinations

Passed examinations remain valid for six years. As an exception to this provision, the Examining Board can extend the validity of an interim examination that was passed more than six years ago.

Article 20 The final Bachelors examination

1. General
For the final Bachelors examination, the mark attained on the most recently completed interim examination counts.
2. The final Bachelors examination, the BSc1 "5 regulation".
The student has passed the Bachelors examination of the study programmes if all the interim examinations that are part of that examination have been passed. If a mark of 5 is earned for one of the interim examinations belonging to the BSc1 portion of the programme and the remaining BSc1 examinations are passed within one year (figured from the moment of initial enrolment) and the examinations belonging to the BSc2 and BSc3 portions are passed, then the student passes the final Bachelors examination.
3. Evaluation of internship

Internships are evaluated on a pass/fail basis. There can be a deviation from this rule if this is in accordance with the nature of the internship. In that case the student and the examiner can agree before the internship begins that the evaluation will be with a mark. Agreements about the internship must take place in writing and be concluded in the internship contract.

Article 21 Graduation with two or more final Bachelors examinations

1. It is possible to graduate with two or more final Bachelors examinations if the following conditions are satisfied:
 - a. Enrolment in the Bachelors programmes of the study programmes in which the student will graduate.
 - b. The compulsory portion of each of the study programmes has been entirely completed.
 - c. In the free choice portion of each of the study programmes to be followed, overlapping courses can be included.
2. For each study programme that is chosen, the Examining Board provides a certificate for each successfully completed final Bachelors examination.

Article 22 Determining the result of the final Bachelors examination

1. After all interim examinations have been taken the result of the final Bachelors examination is determined by the relevant Examining Board.
2. The Examining Board makes the decision referred to in the previous clause by majority vote.
3. If the required majority is not attained, the candidate fails the examination.
4. At least three members of the Examining Board must participate in a decision.

Article 23 The certificate and the diploma supplement

1. As proof that the candidate has passed the final examination, the Examining Board awards a certificate. The certificate is signed in any case by two members of the Examining Board who are appointed to do so.
2. The certificate includes the degree and the name of the study programme, the major and the successfully completed minor (minimum of 24 credits). In an appendix attached to the certificate, the interim examinations that are part of the final examination are listed, as well as the marks and the number of credits of the relevant interim examinations. The certificate also lists the interim examinations that are not part of the final examination if the candidate has requested that these be included before the examination is completed, but only if the candidate has passed these interim examinations.
3. If the examination indicates that the candidate has shown exceptional prowess, this can be shown on the certificate with the words "with distinction". The provisions in the previous Article (clauses 2, 3 and 4) apply to this situation where appropriate.

Article 24 Awarding the certificate 'with distinction'

1. The qualification 'with distinction' is awarded when the student has passed the Bachelors examination and the following conditions are satisfied:
 - a. all interim examinations have been passed
 - b. the weighted average mark for all interim examinations excluding the BSc thesis is at least 8.00
 - c. the mark for the BSc thesis is at least 8.00.
2. The designation 'with distinction' is awarded based on marks given at Wageningen University or at other universities. A student who receives and uses an allowance for specific courses (in terms of complete or partial exemptions) on the basis of a different preliminary education will not qualify for a certificate 'with distinction' for the Bachelors study programme. Allowances based on changes of study programme within Wageningen University do not have any effect on the 'with distinction' regulation.
3. The 'with distinction' regulation does not concern marks given for extra courses.
4. The rules for granting the designation 'with distinction' also apply without exception to the flexible programme.

Section 5 Exemptions

Article 25 Exemption from interim examinations

1. At the written request of the student and after hearing from the relevant examiner, the Examining Board can grant exemptions from interim examinations.
2. Before an Examining Board deviates from the recommendation of the relevant examiner, the examiner will be given the opportunity to explain his or her standpoint.
3. The Examining Board can, at the request of the administration of the Education Institute, establish a collective exemption procedure.
4. The Examining Board is authorised, to stipulate in a supplement to these Regulations, to grant an exemption for previously passed interim examinations or final student examinations in higher education, or for knowledge or skills acquired outside higher education. The agreements between Wageningen University and universities abroad include a description of the grounds on which knowledge and skills acquired outside higher education can be used by the relevant Examining Board to grant exemptions. These grounds are included in the supplement referred to in the previous section.

Section 6 Rules concerning interim examinations and final examinations

Article 26 Taking the interim examination or final examinations

1. Every interim examination comprises a test (to be given by the examiner or examiners) of the knowledge, insight and/or skills of the candidate; it also includes the evaluation of the results of that test.
2. In case the same interim examination is conducted by more than one examiner (regardless of whether or not this is at the same time) and the results are evaluated, the relevant Examining Board makes sure that the examiners use the same evaluation norms. If necessary, before the examination is held they appoint one examiner who is primarily responsible.
3. The decision about whether a student has met the conditions to be allowed to take an interim examination or participate in the final examination is made by the relevant examiner or Examining Board, respectively.

Article 27 The language in which the interim examination is taken

1. In principal, the language in which the course has been taught is also the language in which the interim examinations are given. If a course is taught in English, the student is allowed to request a Dutch version of the interim examination. Answering the examination questions is allowed in Dutch and in English and, if approved by the examiner, in a different language.
2. If the candidate requests the final examination or interim examination to be held in a language other than Dutch, the procedure in accordance with Article 13 clauses 4 - 6 of these regulations applies.

Article 28 Registration for courses, interim examinations and final examination, decision to not take interim examination

1. Registration for courses is compulsory. This registration also includes registration for the subsequent interim examination. Registration is done via SSC online: <http://ssc.wur.nl> and must take place before the date that is fixed for the course.
2. It is possible to register to take an interim examination without taking the course. In such case registration is also compulsory. This can take place up to two weeks before the start of the relevant interim examination period.
3. The examiner may refuse to allow students to take part in the interim examination if they have not registered or have registered late.
4. A candidate who decides not to take an interim examination, but has already registered for this examination, can request the examiner to reject the registration; this request can be submitted up to and including the last working day before the day of the interim examination. This is indicated on the record with the abbreviation "A.V." (rejected on request). The interim examination of a

candidate who neither requested this rejection nor appeared for the interim examination will be evaluated as "N.V." (did not appear).

5. The candidate evaluated as 'did not appear' will be excluded from the next possibility to take the interim examination of the course concerned, unless his appeal for force majeure or for personal circumstances has been accepted. A written request for such an appeal must be submitted to the examiner at the latest two weeks after the interim examination took place for which the student failed to appear.
6. Registration for the final Bachelors examination takes place in person at the desk of the Student Service Centre or online via <http://ssc.wur.nl>.

Article 29 Compulsory practical exercises and exemption from these exercises

1. The practical exercises that are compulsory before the candidate is allowed to take certain interim examinations are listed in the Study Handbook.
2. The relevant Examining Board can grant an exemption from compulsory participation in practical exercises. This exemption can be granted on the basis of conscientious objection. In that case, the relevant Examining Board can decide that the practical exercise will be conducted in a different fashion, as indicated by the Board.
3. A request for exemption from compulsory participation in practical exercises and an explanation about the reasons for this request must be submitted by the candidate to the relevant Examining Board at least two months before the practical exercise begins.
4. The term of two months, referred to in the third clause, does not apply to practical exercises scheduled during the first and second periods of BSc1. In this case, the request must take place before the practical exercise begins.

Article 30 Order during an interim examination

1. The examiner ensures that the interim examination is conducted properly.
2. The candidate must follow the instructions of the Examining Board/examiner that are published before the beginning of the interim examination, as well as instructions that are distributed during the examination and those that are provided immediately after the completion thereof.
3. The candidate is required to show identification (student card) to the examiner at the request the Examining Board.
4. The candidates are expected to seat themselves in the examination room to ensure sufficient space between them; this is course to the judgement of the examiner or invigilator (examination supervisor).
5. A candidate who does not satisfy that which is referred to in or is pursuant to clauses 2, 3 and 4 of this Article can be excluded by the Examining Board from further participation in the relevant interim examination.
6. The exclusion cited in clause 5 can be imposed only if the Examining Board has provided both the examiner and the relevant candidate with the opportunity for a hearing. This exclusion applies for a maximum of one year after the irregularity has been ascertained.

Article 31 Specific provisions about written interim examinations and group examinations.

1. Only the following items can be present on the candidate's desk:
valid proof of enrolment (student card) or another legal form of identification, the examination itself, the paper on which to work out the examination, pens and pencils and a ruler. With the permission of the examiner, the following items can also be present: an electronic calculator, literature, other study materials and other personal items, all of which is exclusively intended for the use of the candidate.
2. If the examiner allows the use of handbooks, legislation or other sources during an interim examination, such documents must not contain notes unless this has been expressly permitted by the examiner or the invigilator.
3. Permission to use handbooks, legislation or other sources during the interim examination is announced in advance in writing or by electronic means and is also stated on the examination form. The use of simple word-to-word dictionaries – if free from notes and memos – is allowed.

4. If requested to do so, candidates are required to show any materials they have in their possession to the examiner or invigilator and to relinquish any materials if asked to do so.
5. The Examining Board can view fraud that is committed while taking group examinations in problem-oriented education (PGO) and project education as group fraud.

Article 32 Use of plagiarism scanners

While evaluating written work, the examiners can use plagiarism scanners.

Article 33 Fraud and misconduct: prohibitions

Candidates are prohibited from:

- a. taking the interim examination without being entitled to do so,
- b. possessing or using books, syllabuses, notes or other documents during the interim examination if such documents are not explicitly permitted according to Article 31 of these regulations,
- c. looking at the work of other candidates during the interim examination or exchanging information with them in any way whatsoever inside or outside the interim examination room,
- d. impersonating another individual during an interim examination,
- e. allowing yourself to be impersonated by another individual during an interim examination,
- f. exchanging the question forms and/or answer forms provided at the interim examination with other individuals,
- g. acquiring the questions or problems on the relevant interim examination before the time at which this examination is to be given,
- h. committing any form of plagiarism, which is defined here as copying a passage longer than a few words - literally or in translation - for a project, report or any other kind of text used in education without indicating this with quotation marks or other typographical aids,
- i. using calculators, computers, mobile telephones or similar apparatus with comparable functions during the interim examination, unless these are explicitly allowed by the examiner.
- j. using any means of deception whether active or passive that makes it partly or completely impossible for the examiner to evaluate his knowledge, insight and/or skills.

Article 34 Fraud and misconduct: sanctions and procedure

1. The candidate who acts contrary to the provisions in or pursuant to Article 33 of these regulations or who provides an opportunity to act contrary to the provisions in or pursuant to Articles 33 of these regulations, is guilty of fraud. With respect to all interim examinations, the individual who actively or passively participates in any kind of deception, and in this way makes it partly or completely impossible to evaluate his or her knowledge, insight and skills, is guilty of fraud.
2. If fraud is ascertained while a candidate is taking an interim examination, the examiner or the invigilator will announce this immediately to the candidate and make a note to this effect on the work submitted by the candidate. In addition, the examiner or invigilator will confiscate any evidence of fraud.
3. After the completion of an interim examination during which fraud is suspected, if the examiner is unable to immediately determine if the candidate has actually committed fraud, the examiner will make a written report about the case as soon as possible after fraud has been ascertained. If the candidate has refused to relinquish possible evidence of fraud, this is stated in the written report. The examiner submits this report to the Chair of the Examining Board and can make a proposal concerning the sanctions to be imposed. The Chair of the Examining Board gives the candidate the opportunity to comment in writing on the report.
4. Depending on the severity of the committed fraud, including incidents involving repeated fraud, the Chair of the Examining Board can impose the following sanctions:
 - a. a reprimand
 - b. the decision that no results for the relevant interim examination will be determined
 - c. excluding the student from taking the relevant interim examination for up to one year,
 - d. excluding the student from participating in the final examination for up to one year, this includes exclusion from one or more interim examination periods for up to one year and

- exclusion from practical exercises, the BSc thesis and BSc internships during one or more education periods up to one year,
 - e. preventing the student from submitting the paper (on which fraud was committed) for one year,
 - f. a combination of the above measures.
 - g. If group fraud is committed as part of group education, the Examining Board can impose one of the sanctions listed under points a – f above on the relevant group.
5. If, to the judgement of the Examining Board, the candidate has committed severe fraud, the Examining Board may propose to terminate the enrolment of the candidate. The Executive Board is competent to terminate the enrolment proposed by the Examining Board.
 6. The Chair of the Examining Board informs the candidate or candidates about the imposed sanctions.

Article 35 The questions and problems, changing the material tested by interim examinations

1. The questions and problems on the interim examination do not go beyond the previously announced examination material. This material is described in broad terms before the beginning of the course that leads to the examination. The exact delineation of the material to be tested on the examination is announced definitively no more than one month before the examination is held.
2. The questions and problems on the interim examination must be clearly worded and must cover the examination material as evenly as possible.
3. If the examination material and/or the method of evaluation of an interim examination has been altered significantly with respect to the description in the Study Handbook (and the course code remains the same), then a student who had previously taken this interim examination will be given a reasonable opportunity to retake this examination based on the old examination material and/or in accordance with the previous method of evaluation.
4. If a course expires, as far as this concerns the code or the content, the interim examinations of this course will be held during a reasonable period. After this period, individual interim examinations will take place in consultation between the student and the examiner.

Article 36 The follow-up discussion

1. Unless a collective follow-up discussion has been planned or unless model answers are provided, the candidate can request a follow-up discussion from the examiner within 14 days beginning on the day after the announcement of the results. The follow-up discussion takes place within a reasonable length of time at a location and time determined by the Examining Board/examiner.
2. If a collective follow-up discussion is organised by the Examining Board/examiner, the candidate can submit a request for an individual discussion as defined in the previous clause if he/she is present at the collective discussion and explains the relevant request.
3. The provisions in the previous clause are also applicable if the Examining Board or the examiner offers the candidate the opportunity to compare his or her examination results with model answers.
4. The Examining Board or examiner can deviate from the provisions in the first and second clauses of this Article if the candidate, within the term cited in clause 1, submits a request to this effect.

Section 7 Previous education

Article 37 Substitution requirements for eliminating deficiencies in the previous education

1. The substitution requirements for eliminating the deficiencies in the previous education can be obtained from the Student Service Centre. The Bachelors Admission Board determines whether the substitute requirement has been satisfied.
2. The 'old style' pre-university education diploma awarded (VWO) gives students the right of admission to the Bachelors study programmes of Wageningen University if the requirements of the Bachelors study programmes concerning previous education are satisfied.

Article 38 Entrance examination

The following requirements apply to the admission procedure as referred to in Section 7.29 of the Act:

- a. The courses *Wiskunde A or B*, *Natuurkunde* and *Scheikunde* at level VWO6 (or equivalent), depending on the curriculum vitae of the admission candidate and the desired WU study programme. For the Bachelor study programme Biology, the VWO course *Biologie* is also required (or equivalent);
- b. Dutch at the pre-university final examination level. The requirement for competency in Dutch is satisfied by completing the Dutch test given by Language Services WU. A diploma for the NT2 II test (CITO) also satisfies this requirement;
- c. Reading competency in English. This competency is proven if the language appears as a course on the candidate's pre-university transcript or from the results of the IELTS test (or a comparable test). A language test can also be taken at Language Services.

Section 8 Study supervision

Article 39 Study progress and study supervision

1. The Executive Board is responsible for providing registration of the study results in such a way that a list of the interim examination results for each student can be provided on the Internet.
2. The Executive Board is responsible for the study supervision of students enrolled in the study programme; one aim of this supervision is orientation towards potential study routes inside and outside the study programme.
3. Every student who is enrolled in the first year of the Bachelors study programme receives a written study recommendation at the end of that year.

Section 9 Right of appeal

Article 40 Right of appeal

The candidate has the right to appeal against his or her treatment while taking the interim examination or final examination and against decisions of the Examining Board or examiner to the Examination Appeals Board. Appeals can be made against decisions about the entrance examination based on Article 38; such appeals must also be made within six weeks to the Examination Appeals Board.

Chapter 4 Conclusion and stipulations concerning changes and additions to these regulations

Article 41 Changes

1. Changes to these regulations are approved individually by the Executive Board.
2. No changes can be made that are applicable to the current academic year unless it can be reasonably determined that this does not damage the interests of the students.
3. Moreover, changes cannot be disadvantageous to students regarding the approval that is obtained pursuant to Articles 12 or 13 or any other decision that is made pursuant to these regulations by the Examining Board with respect to a student.

Article 42 Publication

1. The Executive Board is responsible for publishing these regulations in an appropriate fashion as well as the changes to these regulations.
2. Every interested party can obtain a copy of the documents referred to in Clause 1 at the Student Service Centre.

Article 43 Date of enactment

These regulations go into effect on 1 September 2011.

These regulations were enacted by the Executive Board after taking into account the recommendations of the administration of the Education Institute and Programme Committees and following the approval of the Student Council on 11 July 2011.

Explanation 2011/2012 EER BSc Wageningen University

General

The Education and Examination Regulations for the Bachelors study programmes 2009/2010 establishes rules concerning the structure of education, the interim examinations and the final Bachelors examination. The Education and Examination Regulations address the Bachelors study programmes, which as three-year study programmes are completed with an examination: the final Bachelors examination. In accordance with the Act, the foundation course final examination (*propedeuse-examen*) is not part of the Bachelors study programme.

Explanations on an article-by-article basis

Article 9:

This Article discusses the right of students who have successfully completed the Bachelors study programme to enrol in one or more contiguous Masters study programmes. The EER/ MSc stipulate (in accordance with supplementary legislation to Section 7.30 a of the Higher Education and Research Act) the "Masters permission regulation". Based on this legislation, the Examining Board is authorised to admit students to the sequential Masters study programme. Under the conditions referred to in Article 38 of the EER/MSc, students can begin taking courses from the Masters study programme during their Bachelors study programme.

Article 10:

The General Administrative Law Act establishes rules about the general principles of good administration for governmental bodies. According the Higher Education and Research Act, Examining Boards are independent committees with their own competencies and tasks. When making decisions, they must take the general principles of good administration into account. This concerns principles such as justice, equality, freedom of information etc.

Article 13.2:

The approval also concerns the implementation of the free choice component. However, core courses from a Masters study programme that are included in the free choice courses of the Bachelors study programme will not be approved: the MSc thesis, MSc internship and academic Masters cluster (or parts thereof). This is done in order to separate the BSc level from the MSc level and to prevent an unfair reduction of the BSc and MSc study programmes.

Article 15:

This article stipulates that students in the Bachelors study programmes are offered three possibilities for taking interim examinations during a twelve-month period.

Article 17 clause 5 and Article 39 clause 1:

The results of examinations can also be viewed on the Internet. A summary of student records can be requested from the Student Service Centre.

Article 19:

The term of validity for individual BSc interim examinations is theoretically limited to six years. The period of six years is twice the normal duration of the entire study programme. The term of validity is limited because the acquired knowledge can change and become obsolete. The elapsed of validity after six years is linked to the failure to complete the final Bachelors examination. Of course, the term of validity for a successfully completed Bachelors examination is unlimited. After the end of the term of six years, the Examining Board is authorised to decide if the validity of the relevant interim examination can be prolonged.

Article 20, clause 1:

The last mark earned for a specific interim examination is the one that is counted; this also applies to cases where a lower, non-passing mark is earned than during a previous attempt.

Article 20, clause 2:

This article defines the so-called '5 norm'. This norm states that a student who earned a mark of 5 on one of his BSc-1 courses and has passed the remainder within that same time period, and also passed all the interim examinations for the BSc2 and BSc3 courses, passes the Bachelors examination.

If a student re-sits an interim exam after the BSc1 phase for which he earned a mark of 5 or lower during the BSc1 phase, then the '5 regulation' does not apply. If a student transfers to another study programme during or at the end of the BSc1 phase, then the '5 regulation' from the previous programme does not apply. A mark of 5 from one programme cannot become a passing mark according to the '5 regulation' if the student transfers to another programme. It is up to the Examining Board to determine if the '5 regulation' applies to the new programme in view of the number of courses to be completed, the number of exemptions and magnitude of the BSc1 phase that remains.

Article 21:

Graduation with two or more final examinations is subject to conditions imposed by the Examining Board. This concerns two or more final examinations from different Bachelors study programmes. If two variants are taken within the same study programme, then only one diploma is awarded.

Article 24, clause 1:

The weighted average is the basis for passing the Bachelors examination 'with distinction'. This concerns a relatively long series of interim examinations that comprises many smaller courses of 6 credits, but also several larger courses of 12 credits and 15 credits. This is considered during the evaluation that can lead to the qualification 'with distinction'. Students who begin their BSc programme in September 2010 must have a mark of 8.00 or higher for their BSc thesis if they want to earn the qualification 'with distinction'.

Article 24, clause 2 :

A mark and the related evaluation level cannot be derived from an exemption granted at another institution. Exemptions therefore do not provide the quality assurance that is necessary to award a certificate 'with distinction'. This is why exemptions acquired in this way are an obstruction to awarding a qualification 'with distinction'.

Article 28:

This article is supplemented with a passage about registering to take courses. This is compulsory and is connected to registering to take the accompanying interim examinations. In addition, it remains possible (e.g. for re-sits) to register separately for an interim examination and not the course itself.

Failure to appear for an interim examination (in Dutch: Niet verschenen 'N.V.') for which the student has registered and has not cancelled the registration in a timely fashion, will result in exclusion from the next possibility to take that interim examination. 'N.V.' will be mentioned on the record of marks and the most recent mark for that interim examination will be skipped. In case the last result was a mark of 5, this result will be skipped too, even if this was a 5 in the context of the '5 regulation'.

Articles 30 - 34:

The Examining Boards have drawn up additional regulations about maintaining order during written interim examinations, evaluating reports and projects, the prohibition of fraudulent activities and sanctions on such activities. Section 7.12b.3 WHW gives the Examining Boards the authority to make such regulations.

Article 31 clause 1:

".....and other personal items.": for example a tissue or a bottle of water.

Article 31 clause 3:

The use of 'simple' word dictionaries during interim examinations has been added. This concerns dictionaries that provide a 'one-to-one' translation of the corresponding word. Reference books or encyclopaedias are not allowed. It is up to the examiner or the invigilator to determine if the dictionary meets this requirement.

Article 31 clause 5:

The Examining Board can consider fraud committed during a group evaluation as group fraud. If fraud is reported, the Examining Board first will inquire into the individual responsibility of the students involved. If there is a reason to do so, the Examining Board will inquire into the responsibility of the group. See Article 34.4 under g.

Article 33:

The Examining Board can consider fraud committed during a group evaluation as group fraud. If fraud is reported, the Examining Board first will inquire into the individual responsibility of the students involved. If there is a reason for it, the Examining Board will inquire into the responsibility of the group. See Article 33.4 under g.

Article 34 clause 2:

After the examiner or the invigilator announced that the candidate is suspected of fraud, the candidate has the right to finish the interim examination. If the examiner or the invigilator has confiscated evidence of fraud, they should return it to the candidate as soon as the Examining Board has made a decision about the event. The Chair of the Examining Board informs the candidate about the decision as soon as possible (within a few days) after the decision. The written decision will be sent to the candidate within two weeks.

Article 34 clause 4 under g:

If fraud is committed during a group evaluation, such as problem-oriented education or project education, then the Examining Board can decide to punish the entire group. The Examining Board will punish the group if after inquiring (see the explanation of article 33) into the responsibility, group fraud is proven. The possible sanctions are already listed under a-f.

Article 35 clause 3 and 4:

A reasonable term is understood by the Examining Board to be a period of one year beginning on 1 September of the year during which the course was first given in modified form, or was no longer given.

Article 37, clause 1 and clause 2

The requirements that are placed on a student who does not meet the previous education standards or does not have the necessary pre-university education profile are available for view at the Student Service Centre. The Bachelors Admission Board (BTC in Dutch) reviews the student's record to determine if the requirements have been satisfied (Bachelors Admissions Board, Forum Building, Droevendaalsesteeg 2, 6708 PB Wageningen).

The 'old style' pre-university education (VWO) certificate is no longer being awarded. This article stipulates that this certificate still provides right of admission if the relevant previous education requirements are satisfied.

Article 38:

The complete requirements that apply to the entrance examination can be obtained from the BTC; for the address, see above the explanation to Article 37. For each group of study programmes, there are very small differences in the requirements that are not listed in Article 38.

Article 39 clause 1 and Article 17 clause 5:

The results can also be requested via Internet.

Supplement to the 2011/2012 Education and Examination Regulations for the Bachelors study programmes

Summary of admission requirements for the Wageningen MSc study programmes 2011/2012 in terms of Bachelors diplomas from WU and other institutions: refer to the 2011/2012 STUDY HANDBOOK.