The following proposed addenda to the current Model Teaching and Examination Regulations (OER) for Bachelor’s and Master’s degree programmes for the academic year 2020-2021 have been made in response to two issues:

1. the option to change the mode of instruction if the situation requires this (for example, in the event of another lockdown).
2. the ‘conditional zachte knip’ (i.e. provisional admission to Master’s programmes for students who have not yet completed their Bachelor’s degree programme) proposed for the academic year 2020-2021.

The changes to the OER fall under the responsibility of the faculty consultative participation body, i.e. the Faculty Council. In addition, these addenda will also be sent to the University Council for information purposes. Incorporating these addenda is optional as the current OER offer sufficient leeway for making adjustments. However, they can be used to define and explain the adjustments made.

Re. 1:
Modes of instruction
In accordance with the current Model OER, the modes of instruction and assessment as set out in OCASYS must be used.
Adding a ‘hardship clause’ will provide a possibility to convert to online teaching in extraordinary circumstances.

Proposal for such a hardship clause:
The current Bachelor’s Model OER stipulates that the modes of instruction and assessment are set out in OCASYS.
The following clause should be added to the articles 4.1, 7.1 and 9.7:

- In situations of force majeure, when it is not reasonably possible to provide teaching and examinations in the manner stated in OCASYS, alternative modes of instruction and assessment may temporarily be used. This is on condition that the prescribed learning outcomes are still achieved upon completion of the degree programme in the opinion of the Board of Examiners.

The following stipulations will thus be added to the Bachelor’s and Master’s OER:
Bachelor’s OER:

Article 4.1 – Structure of the propaedeutic phase
(1. The propaedeutic phase comprises the following course units and student workloads:
2. All course units and their modes of instruction are listed in the digital University course catalogue OCASYS.)
3. In situations of force majeure, when it is not reasonably possible to provide teaching and examinations in the manner stated in OCASYS, alternative modes of instruction and assessment may temporarily be used. This is on condition that the prescribed learning outcomes are still achieved upon completion of the degree programme in the opinion of the Board of Examiners.

Article 7.1 – Structure of the post-propaedeutic phase
(4. All course units and their modes of instruction are listed in the digital University course catalogue OCASYS.)
5. In situations of force majeure, when it is not reasonably possible to provide teaching and examinations in the manner stated in OCASYS, alternative modes of instruction and assessment may temporarily be used. This is on condition that the prescribed learning outcomes are still achieved upon completion of the degree programme in the opinion of the Board of Examiners.

Article 9.7 – Mode of assessment
(1. Examinations will be taken in the manner stated in OCASYS.)
2. In situations of force majeure, when it is not reasonably possible to provide teaching and examinations in the manner stated in OCASYS, alternative modes of instruction and assessment may temporarily be used. This is on condition that the prescribed learning outcomes are still achieved upon completion of the degree programme in the opinion of the Board of Examiners.
Article 4.7 – Mode of assessment

1. Examinations will be taken in the manner stated in OCASYS.

2. In situations of force majeure, when it is not reasonably possible to provide teaching and examinations in the manner stated in OCASYS, alternative modes of instruction and assessment may temporarily be used. This is on condition that the prescribed learning outcomes are still achieved upon completion of the degree programme in the opinion of the Board of Examiners.

Re. 2: Admission to Master’s degree programmes for students who have not yet completed their Bachelor’s degree programme

Section 2 of our Master’s Model OER discusses admission to Master’s degree programmes. Article 2.1 (Entry requirements) sets out the principles (‘Admission to the degree programme is possible for individuals who possess a diploma from a Bachelor’s degree programme’) and starting dates. Article 2.1.5 offers leeway to deviate from these principles (see also WHW Article 7.30b.1 b). The authority to do so lies with the Admissions Board:

If a candidate does not have a Bachelor’s degree certificate, the Admissions Board must assess whether he/she can be admitted based on the possession of knowledge, understanding and skills at Bachelor’s level.

A ‘coronavirus clause’ may be added here (but note that this is not strictly necessary, given the stipulations already provided).

1. In extraordinary circumstances, the Admissions Board may grant a student who is preparing for the final assessment of the Bachelor’s degree programme admission to their Master’s degree programme for the academic year 2020-2021 on the condition that:
   a. course units with a combined student workload of no more than xx ECTS / certain course units from the third Bachelor’s year remain to be passed, and
   b. the student can be reasonably expected to complete the Bachelor’s degree programme shortly, and in any case within the academic year 2020-2021, and
   c. the student would incur a disproportionate study delay as a consequence of COVID-19, which can be avoided by starting the Master’s degree programme before the Bachelor’s degree programme is completed.

2. If the student fails to complete the Bachelor’s degree programme in the academic year 2020-2021, they will not be permitted to re-register for the Master’s degree programme in the academic year 2021-2022. Any course units successfully passed during the period of registration in the Master’s degree programme will remain valid in accordance with the relevant provisions of the OER.

This is a translation of the Dutch version. In case of a conflict between the English and Dutch version, the Dutch version will prevail and will be binding.