EER Summary

New additions are highlighted in yellow.

"You" is referring to the student reading this summary.
This summary is a selection of the (subjective to the student members of the DPC) most important points of the EER. It is converted from legally correct speech to better understandable text. If you want to know the exact meaning of an article or claim something based on an article, you need to read the original. The original can be found here: [EER](#)

General terms (EER - common language)

- **units of study** - courses (and also internship / thesis), i.e. everything with a course code
- **final examination** - obtaining a degree
- **interim examination** - passing a course (possibly an exam, but also a paper, project, etc.)
- **exemption** - course you don’t need to do. This has to be approved by the Examination board. It is particularly relevant for double degree but also students with relevant prior master education.
- **course guide** - The course guide of the programme can be found online [here](#).
- **course manual** - This is supposed to be a document uploaded to the learning environment (Currently Brightspace) containing materials for exam preparation, compulsory literature, a table outlining the workload for students, examination methods and weighting of various interim examination parts in the determination of the final grade. For all students assessment criteria have to be available for final assignments, theses, assignments, reports and presentations. Contact the Master DPC if a lecturer does not provide such a manual: [olc.ai@students.ru.nl](mailto:olc.ai@students.ru.nl)

Programme Specific Part

Research Project Requirements (8.4.1)

The Internship, the Research Project and the Extended Research Project can only be started if you have earned at least 48 EC of the Master’s programme

Double Degree (8.5)

If you want to do a double degree (AI + CNS or AI + Data Science), you need to fulfil the following criteria:

- be admissible/admitted to both programs
- be enrolled in either one or both programs without an interruption in between
- submit a proposal/study plan to both Examination Boards, which they need to accept

Your proposal/study plan needs to fulfil the following criteria:

- there needs to be at least 180 EC
- all requirements of both master’s programs need to be fulfilled (all mandatory courses done, all specialisation electives chosen from list of possible courses, etc.). Of course the
general rule of applying for exemptions/changes to your curriculum still holds. So if the AI Examination Board decided you can have a different course for a certain program component, and the other Examination Board agrees with your plan, that’s fine.

- You can either have two separate graduation projects or one combined one. In the latter case, you will need to submit a request to the board of examiner to be granted an exemption to do a single graduation project that meets the final requirements for both programs (Article 3.6) (Note, the ECTS for the thesis are independent of the ECTS overlap you need to have for the Double Degree, see below)

- for each master’s program you need 60 EC which are not used also in the other program (at least: 60 EC AI, 60 other, 60 EC overlap)

- 50% of the overlapping ECs (e.g. 60/2=30) are listed/counted with a grade (so not as an exemption) for your AI degree, and the other 50% are listed/counted with a grade for your other degree. The respective other 50% are listed as exemption and thus do not include the grade (important for calculating your average/graduation grade, cf. faculty wide EER, appendix)

Course Choice (9.6.4 & 9.6.5)

All courses which were counted in for your Bachelor’s degree cannot be used for your Master’s degree. If this affects you compulsory courses, the Examination board will appoint you (a) substitute(s). As free elective courses, anything goes in principle. Limitations are that the course needs to have an adequate level, needs to be sufficiently relevant, and needs not to be overlapping too much with other courses. The Examination board decides in how far a course fulfils those criteria.

Examinations validity (10.1)

If you passed a course more than six years ago, the Examination Board might decide that you need to replace it or do a supplementary examination (for which you will then not get extra EC). Reasons for the replacement/ supplement can be either educational or content-related.

General part

Exemptions (3.5)

You may be allowed to skip doing a course if you have already had a course with similar content and level of difficulty (usually master courses). It is also possible to skip doing a course if you can demonstrate that you already have adequate knowledge and skills about the course topic, usually acquired through work or professional experience. This will be decided at your request and will also involve the course coordinator. The Examination board can grant an exemption fully or partially. You will then get the exemption listed on your degree certificate, so the ECs will count, but without a grade.

Other rules regarding exemptions are:

- exemptions need to be requested before the course starts
once granted, you cannot withdraw the exemption anymore. Hypothetical example: You got an exemption for Societal Impact of AI because you did a one year internship in an AI safety NGO before starting your master. You hear from fellow students that the course is cool and you suspect that you would be very enthusiastic about it and thus get a high grade, so you want to do it in your second year after all. You cannot withdraw the exemption, so getting a grade for the course is not possible. You can of course still follow the course out of personal interest.

- you cannot have more than 50% exemptions (120/2=60 EC)
- you cannot have an exemption for your thesis with exception for students pursuing a double degree. In this case it is possible to submit a request to complete a single graduation project fulfilling requirements for both degree program

Attendance (3.9)

**Attendance in practicals, lectures, work groups and question & answer lectures is optional, unless specified otherwise in the course manual.**

All rules for mandatory attendance and possible penalties for not participating must be stated in the course manual, otherwise you cannot be forced to attend.

Exams (4.1.7 & 4.1.10)

At least one week prior to the exam, sample questions need to be made available to you. In the case of an open-question exam this needs to be at least one sample question with answer. For multiple choice exams three questions with answers must be provided.

If a course starts at the first day of an academic period, you cannot be required to read literature or do any assignment beforehand. You can be required to have read the course manual and to have the prescribed material (e.g. literature) with you.

Publication of results (4.7.2 & 4.7.5)

For written or online exams or assignments (papers, projects), grading needs to be published within 15 working days after the day of the exam/deadline. For exams with free-text questions and more than 100 participants, and also for papers with more than 100 hand-ins, the grading period is extended to 20 working days.

There must be a minimum of 10 working days between the date of the announcement of the result and the date of the re-sit.

Master’s degree (4.9)

When you have completed all courses and other requirements successfully, you must apply for getting your degree yourself.

Judicium (Cum Laude, Appendix 1)

You will get “cum laude” if the average grade of all courses counting towards your degree (so no extra curriculars) which have a grade (so no exemptions), is higher than 8.0. The average
grade will be weighted by the number of EC of the respective courses/thesis/internship, and it will be rounded to one decimal, meaning that the range of grades for “cum laude” is 7.95–8.94.

You will get “summa cum laude” if your average grade is higher than 9.0. The range of grades for “summa cum laude” is >8.95.

If you have resat more than 10% of the study load (=120*0.1=12 EC) or resat a course more than once, the judicium will not be rewarded. The Examination Board can decide otherwise. Resitting here refers to failing an exam and consequently participating in the resit, as well as not de-registering for an exam but then not participating and consequently participating in the resit. You cannot “reset” this after it happened by postponing an exam to the next academic year. You can, if de-registered in time, postpone your first exam opportunity to the next academic year. If you committed fraud (no matter if once or multiple times), you cannot get a judicium.

Fraud and Plagiarism (Appendix 2)

Gentle reminder: don’t commit fraud or plagiarism. Students are especially vulnerable to plagiarism. As using another person’s ideas that you’ve read or heard about without acknowledging the source constitutes plagiarism. You are also not allowed to put other people’s ideas into your paper uncited.

The simple solution: in case of doubt, provide a reference. Fraud during a written examination with multiple-choice and/or open-ended questions may consist of:

- copying from others or a cheat sheet;
- using study aids (e.g. dictionaries, calculators, mobile telephone and cameras) during an interim examination without permission;
- exchanging information inside or outside the examination room during the examination;
- impersonating someone else during an interim examination or allowing someone else to represent oneself during an interim examination;
- being in possession of the assignments for an interim examination before that interim examination is held;
- taking or duplicating the examination papers of an interim examination during the examination or inspection or distributing these without permission of the examiner.
  - ...

This list is not exhaustive.

Fraud during other exam formats may consist of the fabrication of data and/or falsifying of data and/or plagiarism. Fabrication is defined as inventing or otherwise fabricating research data. Falsification is defined as manipulating or falsely presenting research data and results. Plagiarism is defined as:

- copying texts, thoughts and/or reasoning of others and presenting these as one’s own;
• submitting previously submitted or similar texts for assignments from other units of study without acknowledging the source. This is even the case if both the old and new text or assignment was written by yourself;

• submitting papers obtained from a commercial organisation or written by someone else - whether in return for payment or not.

• ...

This list is not exhaustive.