



# Assessment frameworks for the higher education accreditation system of the Netherlands

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*Version 1.1*



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## 1 Structure of the system

Accreditation takes place at the programme level. Thus, the accreditation system continues to focus on the quality of individual programmes. In addition, institutions may request NVAO to conduct a so-called institutional quality assurance assessment. Should such a thorough audit reveal that an institution's quality assurance is in such good order that the quality of the programmes is systematically improved, wherever necessary, NVAO will then place that institution in a different accreditation regime. The accreditation methods practised under this regime differ from those implemented for programmes without a positive institutional quality assurance assessment. Under this regime, an assessment panel of independent experts assesses each programme on a limited number of standards pertaining to the essence of educational quality. On the basis of this assessment, NVAO decides whether or not to accredit that programme. This leaves the teaching staff free to devote their attention and energy to expert suggestions for improvement relating to the core of their teaching, rather than spending time on pre-conditional aspects that are better dealt with at the institutional level, as the trustworthiness of the institution regarding those themes has already been demonstrated at the institutional level. This is a system in which:

- a. institutional quality assurance assessments bolster an institution-wide internal quality culture;
- b. programme accreditations focus on the essence of the education provided: (improving) substantive quality;
- c. a proper balance is achieved between assessing programmes on the one hand and quality improvement on the other.

The accreditation system comprises the following assessment frameworks:

1. an institutional-level framework to be used for "institutional quality assurance assessments"<sup>1</sup>, the so-called **institutional quality assurance assessment**;
2. a programme-level framework with "limited assessment criteria for the accreditation of institutions whose institutional quality assurance assessment produced a positive result"<sup>2</sup>, the so-called **limited programme assessment**;
3. a programme-level framework with "extensive assessment criteria for accreditations"<sup>3</sup>, the so-called **extensive programme assessment** (required if an institutional quality assurance assessment turns out negative and for institutions that have not applied for an institutional quality assurance assessment);
4. a programme-level framework with "limited assessment criteria for the initial accreditation of new programmes provided by institutions whose institutional quality assurance assessment produced a positive result"<sup>4</sup>, the so-called **limited initial accreditation**;
5. a programme-level framework with "extensive assessment criteria for the initial accreditation of new programmes"<sup>5</sup>, the so-called **extensive initial accreditation** (required if an institutional quality assurance assessment turns out negative and for institutions that have not applied for an institutional quality assurance assessment);
6. frameworks relating to the **Associate Degrees**;

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1 Dutch Higher Education and Research Act (WHW), Articles 5a.13a - 13e.

2 Dutch Higher Education and Research Act (WHW), Article 5a.13f.

3 Dutch Higher Education and Research Act (WHW), Article 5a. 8.

4 Dutch Higher Education and Research Act (WHW), Article 5a.13g.

5 Dutch Higher Education and Research Act (WHW), Article 5a. 10a.

7. an assessment framework to determine whether an institution or a programme has any **distinctive features**.<sup>6</sup>
8. an assessment framework for the **extensive initial accreditation** of a legal body intending to provide its first higher education programme.

The first chapters present the frameworks pertaining to the assessment of institutions and programmes. The following is successively outlined for each of the assessment frameworks: its set-up, the framework itself, the elements of the assessment process and the decisions to be taken by NVAO. Chapter 7 outlines the background and the criteria that apply to the award of a distinctive feature. Chapter 8 outlines the documentation required for the various assessments. Chapter 9 encompasses stipulations regarding modes of study and locations.

Chapter 10 defines the assessment scales that apply to programme assessments and presents examples for the operationalisation of said scales. Chapter 11 encompasses the assessment rules. Chapter 12 elaborates the regulations concerning conditional initial accreditation decisions, conditional decisions on institutional audits and granting improvement periods in an accreditation process.

Chapter 13 outlines the regulations regarding the composition of audit panels for institutional audits and the composition of assessment panels for programme assessments.

The frameworks pertaining to extensive initial accreditations are presented in Chapter 14.

The document at hand concludes by outlining the appeal procedures in Chapter 15.

The assessment frameworks for Associate Degree programmes and the statutory distinctive feature of “small-scale and intensive education” have been submitted to Parliament separately; they have already been approved by the Minister of Education, Culture and Science. These frameworks have not been included in this document.

*This is version 1.1 of the assessment framework. Several editorial changes have been implemented vis-à-vis version 1.0.*

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<sup>6</sup> Dutch Higher Education and Research Act (WHW), Article 5a.10.

## 2 Institutional audits

### 2.1 Set-up

The object of the institutional quality assurance assessment is to determine whether the board of an institution has implemented an effective quality assurance system, based on its vision of the quality of the education provided, which enables it to guarantee the quality of the programmes offered. Institutional audits are expressly not aimed at assessing the quality of individual programmes.

In essence, institutional quality assurance assessments revolve around five coherent questions:

1. What is the vision of the institution with regard to the quality of the education it provides?
2. How does the institution intend to realise this vision?
3. How does the institution gauge the extent to which the vision is realised?
4. How does the institution work on improvement?
5. Who is responsible for what?

These five questions have been translated into five standards. Regarding each of these five standards, the audit panel gives a weighted and substantiated judgement on a three-point scale: meets, does not meet or partially meets the standard. The audit panel subsequently gives a substantiated final conclusion on the question of whether an institution is in control with regard to the quality of its programmes. This judgement is also given on a three-point scale: positive, negative or conditionally positive.

## 2.2 Assessment framework for institutional audits

### Vision of the quality of the education provided

**Standard 1:** *The institution has a broadly supported vision of the quality of its education and the development of a quality culture.*

**Explanation:** This vision pertains to the institution's ambition regarding the quality of its education and its requirements regarding the quality of its programmes. For the purpose of developing a quality culture, the board of the institution encourages the programmes to monitor their quality and implement improvements wherever required. An active role by all those involved in the education provided is vitally important to this end.

**Judgement:** Meets, does not meet or partially meets the standard (weighted and substantiated).

### Policy

**Standard 2:** *The institution pursues an adequate policy in order to realise its vision of the quality of its education. This comprises at least: policies in the field of education, staff, facilities, accessibility and feasibility for students with a functional disability, embedding of research in the education provided, as well as the interrelation between education and the (international) professional field and discipline.*

**Explanation:** The policy fields to be assessed are not limited to those stated in the standard but depend on the institution's vision of the quality of its education. Adequate policy presupposes concrete objectives ensuing from said vision and allocation of sufficient resources to implement said policy. Anchoring research in the education provided is important because all higher education institutions have to engage in research to some extent, even if they do not conduct research themselves and only wish to inform students of new scientific developments in the domain of the programme in which they are enrolled. This standard expressly does not involve an assessment of the research itself.

**Judgement:** Meets, does not meet or partially meets the standard (weighted and substantiated).

### Output

**Standard 3:** *The institution has insight into the extent to which its vision of the quality of its education is realised. It gauges and evaluates the quality of its programmes on a regular basis, among students, staff, alumni and representatives of the professional field.*

**Explanation:** The institution has management information with regard to the implementation of policy and the output of its programmes. It also has an adequate system of internal evaluations and external assessments. The evaluation and gauging activities have been set up efficiently and provide the board of the institution with aggregated information. Institution-wide uniformity in the evaluation and gauging activities is not required.

**Judgement:** Meets, does not meet or partially meets the standard (weighted and substantiated).

### **Improvement policy**

**Standard 4:** *The institution can demonstrate that it systematically improves the quality of its programmes wherever required.*

**Explanation:** The institution pursues an active improvement policy based on its insight into the output achieved. The institution takes action if so prompted by the results of internal and external evaluations. This contributes to the quality culture within the institution.

**Judgement:** Meets, does not meet or partially meets the standard (weighted and substantiated).

### **Organisation and decision-making structure**

**Standard 5:** *The institution has an effective organisation and decision-making structure with regard to the quality of its programmes, which clearly defines the tasks, authorities and responsibilities and which encompasses the participation of students and staff.*

**Explanation:** The organisation and decision-making structure enables the institution to realise its vision (standard 1), its policy (standard 2), the output (standard 3) and its improvement policy (standard 4) in a coherent fashion.  
The commitment of staff and students is demonstrated by the manner in which they are consulted and the consideration of their recommendations in the programmes. If laid down by law, the assessment of this standard also covers the terms of reference and the positioning of examining boards and programme committees.

**Judgement:** Meets, does not meet or partially meets the standard (weighted and substantiated).

### **General judgement**

*Based on its vision of the quality of the education provided, the board of the institution has implemented an effective quality assurance system, which enables it to guarantee the quality of the programmes offered.*

**Judgement:** Positive, negative or conditionally positive (weighted and substantiated)

If the audit panel pronounces the judgement of conditionally positive, it will explicitly state the relevant conditions and the timeframe within which the conditions must be met. The panel will only pronounce the judgement of conditionally positive if, in its opinion, the institution is able to meet the conditions set within a maximum of two years.

## **2.3 Composition of the audit panel**

NVAO convenes and appoints an audit panel to conduct the institutional audit. The institution to be assessed is entitled to lodge substantiated objections to the composition of the audit panel. The regulations pertaining to the composition of audit panels are listed in Chapter 13 of this framework.

## 2.4 Assessment process

### 2.4.1 *Administrative consultation*

NVAO wishes to customise its operations and take account of the diversity in organisational formats, the desired degree of internationalisation of the audit and the specific nature of an institution. For that reason, the assessment process starts off with administrative consultations between the institution and NVAO. These consultations focus on the institution's organisational structure with regard to the education it provides, the possible (international) composition of the audit panel, the language in which the audit must be conducted, the relevant time frame and the material available in the institution for the purpose of the institutional audit. If so desired, an institution may use the institutional audit to assess the quality assurance of so-called non-degree programmes.

### 2.4.2 *Accreditation portrait*

Based on the administrative consultations with the institution, NVAO starts off by drawing up an "accreditation portrait". The accreditation portrait is based on the accreditation decisions NVAO has taken with regard to new and existing programmes in the six years prior to the institutional audit. Other information available to NVAO is also factored in. The accreditation portrait is handed over to the audit panel. It is submitted to the institution in question beforehand and the institution is given an opportunity to respond.

### 2.4.3 *Critical reflection*

The institution draws up a critical reflection. In essence, the critical reflection answers the question of how the institution demonstrates that it is in control of the quality of the programmes offered. The critical reflection follows the standards outlined for the institutional audit framework, whereby the institution's strengths and weaknesses are described by reference to notable examples. The critical reflection is a self-contained document that can be read separately.

The critical reflection contains a number of basic data on the institution and its programmes. These enable the audit panel to gain a global picture of the institution. The critical reflection comprises a maximum of 50 pages; it has very few appendices and any appendices are limited in size. The required basic data are listed in Chapter 8.

When considering the standards, the institution itself is expected to set a course for its vision and policies, whereupon it is up to the audit panel to assess to what extent the institution manages to achieve its ambitions. This means, for example, that an audit panel must check whether an institution whose vision indicates that it wishes to focus on internationalisation of – or in – its programmes not only develops policy and makes resources available to that end but also evaluates and wherever necessary adjusts said policy.

A similar reasoning applies to aspects such as teaching strategies, prior experiential learning, input from the professional field etcetera. If these have been incorporated in the vision and policy regarding the programmes, they should also be covered by the evaluation, the information gathering, an assessment of the quality achieved and measures for improvement, if any.

As for staff and facilities, the institutional audit involves assessing the policy and procedures in place with regard to staff and the facilities rather than their programme-specific realisation. Consequently, the policy and procedures must be specified in the critical

reflection. The implementation of policy is considered in the institutional audit but programme-specific substantive matters such as, for example, teachers' subject expertise are only considered in programme assessments.

In its assessment, the audit panel limits itself to the institution's policy regarding the effectiveness of the quality assurance system in place for the programmes. The panel does not judge the quality of the programmes.

For the purpose of describing its output, an institution can include relevant public information, for example from the *Keuzegids* [Guide to Higher Education Courses] or *Studiekeuze123* [www.studychoice.nl].

#### 2.4.4 *Site visit*

The site visit for the purpose of the institutional audit comprises two components and takes a total of at least two to, in principle, five days. The panel may extend its visit if prompted by the circumstances. As a rule, the audit panel starts off by visiting the institution for a day, followed by a second visit after two to four weeks. The panel may decide to divert from this set-up in consultation with the institution and NVAO.

##### *First visit: exploration*

Prior to the first visit, the audit panel has studied the institution's critical reflection and the accreditation portrait. Prior to its first visit, the panel discusses the questions it intends to put to the discussion partners. During the preliminary meeting, the audit panel also discusses a number of documents underpinning the critical reflection.

The first visit has an exploratory nature. The audit panel gains insight into the ins and outs of the institution, the specific points for attention of the board of the institution and satisfaction among students, teaching staff and other stakeholders. It identifies the topics to be investigated in more detail.

During the first visit, the audit panel will, in any case, meet with the following discussion partners:

- the supervisory board (of publicly-funded institutions);
- the board of the institution;
- the managers responsible for education;
- quality assurance experts and other relevant staff;
- teachers from representative bodies;
- students from representative bodies;
- if relevant: representatives from the professional field.

The schedule for the visit is drawn up by the NVAO process co-ordinator in consultation with the chair of the audit panel and the contact person of the institution. The panel determines the structure and organisation of the visit. It decides at his own discretion which teachers and which students it would like to see and which documents it would like to examine. In principle, the following pre-conditions are observed:

- The meetings take 45 – 60 minutes.
- In principle, the delegations of the institution comprise no more than six people.
- In between the meetings, the audit panel takes time to deliberate.

In addition, the panel will set aside time for open consultations. The institution and the panel will make these open consultations widely known, both prior to and during the visit.

At the end of the first visit, the chair of the audit panel provides brief feedback information to the institution. This feedback presents the panel's first impressions of the quality assurance in place in the institution. In addition, it indicates the audit trails to be conducted. Audit trails are studies pertaining to the implementation of policy and/or the management of problems, in which the audit panel follows the trail from the institutional level to the implementation level or vice versa. The audit panel decides which topics to consider in the audit trails and which individuals it would like to see to that end. The institution may point out well-founded other options to the audit panel or request the panel to conduct an additional audit trail. In order to minimise the workload for the institution, the audit panel gives specific instructions regarding the documents to be studied for the audit trails and the required discussion partners.

The institution prepares the second visit in consultation with the NVAO process co-ordinator. The panel ultimately decides on the structure and the organisation of the visit.

#### *Second visit: in-depth study*

During the second visit to the institution, a further discussion takes place between the audit panel and representatives of the institution regarding points for attention emerging from the meetings and the documents studied during the first visit. This discussion enables the audit panel to ascertain whether its initial impressions were correct. Again, the delegations of the institution comprise a maximum of, in principle, six persons.

The audit panel needs to demonstrate how it has ascertained whether an institution's quality assurance system works. This is where the audit trails come in. There are vertical and horizontal audit trails. It should be noted in this regard that institutional audits expressly do not involve assessing programmes but rather assessing the functioning of the quality assurance system in relation to the programmes.

In a vertical audit trail, the panel examines to what degree an element of the vision referred to in standard 1 is actually put into practice. All standards in the framework are considered in succession. For example, the panel may examine whether the intended international exchange of students is actually effected.

Horizontal audit trails focus on the realisation of a single standard (in other words: a component of the quality assurance system) in a number of programmes. For example, the functioning of programme committees or the monitoring of measures for improvement.

At the end of the second visit, the chair of the audit panel provides brief and well-balanced feedback to the institution regarding the findings of the panel.

#### *2.4.5 Assessment procedure within the audit panel*

The audit panel presents a judgement regarding all the standards contained in the assessment framework. This judgement is based on an appraisal of the positive and critical elements in the panel's findings. Options for the judgement are: meets, does not meet or partially meets the standard. Subsequently, the panel formulates a general, weighted and substantiated judgement on the question of whether an institution is in control of the quality of the programmes it offers. That judgement is also given on a three-point scale: positive, negative or conditionally positive.

#### *2.4.6 Advisory report*

The audit panel secretary draws up an advisory report comprising 20 to 30 pages. The main content of the report is made up of the panel's judgements regarding the standards. It is important for the audit panel to include underpinnings based on the institution's critical reflection, the meetings with representatives of the institution and the underlying data from

the documents studied. For that reason, the advisory report will include notable and representative examples.

The advisory report is preceded by a general consideration of the judgement regarding the institution's quality assurance comprising a maximum of two pages. Any measures for improvement will be presented in a separate paragraph and in the summary of the advisory report. In addition, the report contains a score table with the judgements emerging from the institutional audit, information on the dates of the site visits, the names of the discussion partners, a number of basic data concerning the institution (see Chapter 8), an overview of the material studied and the declarations of independence signed by the panel members and the secretary. In its report, the panel gives an account of the manner in which it has organised its visit and how it has arrived at its choice of discussion partners and documents.

At the end of the second visit, the contents of the advisory report are discussed and tentatively laid down by the audit panel members.

NVAO forwards the advisory report to the board of the institution once all panel members have approved its contents. The institution is given a term of two weeks to respond to any factual inaccuracies in the report, whereupon the chair of the audit panel endorses the report after all panel members have approved its contents. The report is signed by the chair and the secretary of the panel and submitted to NVAO for decision-making. If NVAO finds that a report raises questions or if an institution so desires, NVAO may invite the institution and/or the audit panel for further consultations.

## 2.5 NVAO decision-making

NVAO forms its opinion independently, based on the advisory report submitted by the audit panel.

A positive decision is valid for a term of six years. This means that the programme assessments may be conducted in accordance with the limited programme assessment framework.

A "conditionally positive" judgement is valid for a maximum of two years.<sup>7</sup> During that period, the programme assessments may be conducted in accordance with the limited programme assessment framework. A positive accreditation decision or a positive initial accreditation decision based on the limited framework will subsequently be valid for a maximum of two years. When given the "conditionally positive" judgement, the institution must acquire a positive judgement within the stipulated timeframe, whereby NVAO ascertains, based on the judgement of the audit panel, whether the institution meanwhile meets the conditions set. If the institution fails to apply for an additional assessment or does not meet the conditions, the positive decision expires.

If, in the opinion of NVAO, the institution manages to satisfy the conditions set on the basis of the institutional audit, the validity of a positive accreditation decision or positive initial accreditation decision will be extended to a total of six years.

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<sup>7</sup> Article 5a, 13d, paragraph 6, Dutch Higher Education and Research Act; Accreditation Decree of the Dutch Higher Education and Research Act.

Satisfaction of the conditions set will be assessed by an audit panel commissioned by NVAO. The additional assessment will basically be carried out in accordance with the procedure for regular institutional audits. The audit panel will focus on the conditions set earlier.<sup>8</sup>

A “negative” judgement means that an institution cannot apply for an institutional audit for a period of three years. Any programme assessments will be carried out in accordance with the extensive programme assessments regime. Programmes that have been accredited during the introduction regime<sup>9</sup> based on a limited assessment or have passed initial accreditation must undergo additional assessment if approval is withheld following an institutional audit. The institution must apply to NVAO for such additional assessment; the protocol regarding additional assessments is available on [www.nvao.net](http://www.nvao.net).

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<sup>8</sup> Article 5a,13d, paragraph 6 in conjunction with Article 5a,13e of the Dutch Higher Education and Research Act

<sup>9</sup> Article 18.32c, paragraph 5, in conjunction with the additional assessment protocol.

## 3 Limited programme assessment (accreditation)

### 3.1 Set-up

The framework for limited assessments of existing programmes is used for institutions that have obtained a positive judgement following an institutional audit.<sup>10</sup> The assessment is based on a discussion with peers regarding the content and quality of the programme. It focuses on three questions:

1. What is the programme aiming for?
2. How is the programme realising this aim?
3. Is the programme achieving its objectives?

These three questions have been translated into four standards. Regarding each of these four standards, an assessment panel gives a substantiated judgement on a four-point scale: unsatisfactory, satisfactory, good or excellent. The panel subsequently gives a substantiated final conclusion regarding the overall quality of the programme, on the same four-point scale.

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<sup>10</sup> Institutions with a positive institutional audit may also opt for the framework relating to extensive programme assessments outlined in Chapter 4.

### 3.2 Assessment framework for limited programme assessments

#### Intended learning outcomes

**Standard 1:** *The intended learning outcomes of the programme have been concretised with regard to content, level and orientation; they meet international requirements.*

**Explanation:** As for level and orientation (bachelor's or master's; professional or academic), the intended learning outcomes fit into the Dutch qualifications framework. In addition, they tie in with the international perspective of the requirements currently set by the professional field and the discipline with regard to the contents of the programme. Insofar as is applicable, the intended learning outcomes are in accordance with relevant legislation and regulations.

**Judgement:** Unsatisfactory, satisfactory, good, excellent (weighted and substantiated)

#### Teaching-learning environment

**Standard 2:** *The curriculum, staff and programme-specific services and facilities enable the incoming students to achieve the intended learning outcomes.*

**Explanation:** The contents and structure of the curriculum enable the students admitted to achieve the intended learning outcomes. The quality of the staff and of the programme-specific services and facilities is essential to that end. Curriculum, staff, services and facilities constitute a coherent teaching-learning environment for the students.

**Judgement:** Unsatisfactory, satisfactory, good, excellent (weighted and substantiated)

#### Assessment

**Standard 3:** *The programme has an adequate assessment system in place.*

**Explanation:** The tests and assessments are valid, reliable and transparent to the students. The programme's examining board safeguards the quality of the interim and final tests administered.

**Judgement:** Unsatisfactory, satisfactory, good, excellent (weighted and substantiated)

#### Achieved learning outcomes

**Standard 4:** *The programme demonstrates that the intended learning outcomes are achieved.*

**Explanation:** The level achieved is demonstrated by interim and final tests, final projects and the performance of graduates in actual practice or in post-graduate programmes.

**Judgement:** Unsatisfactory, satisfactory, good, excellent (weighted and substantiated)

## **General conclusion**

*The quality of the programme is*

**Judgement:** Unsatisfactory, satisfactory, good, excellent (weighted and substantiated)

The assessment is based on the definitions and rules outlined in Chapters 10, 11 and 12. The definitions relate to both the scores obtained for the individual standards and the overall scores awarded to the programme.

### **3.3 Composition of the assessment panel**

It is imperative that assessment panels are composed in a manner allowing meaningful discussions among peers, in which the panel remains sufficiently independent. The panel is convened by the institutions that together constitute an assessment group. The institutions appoint a secretary and subsequently present the panel to NVAO for approval. To that end the institutions provide data on the expertise and independence of the panel members and the secretary, in a manner stipulated by NVAO. The composition of assessment panels is covered in Chapter 13 of this framework.

#### *3.3.1 Assessment groups*

Under Article 5a.2 paragraph 3a of the Higher Education and Research Act, NVAO places programmes in assessment groups, at the suggestion of the institutions concerned. Before NVAO decides on a programme's placement in an assessment group, the board of the institution concerned is given the opportunity to present its views.

### **3.4 Assessment process**

#### *3.4.1 Critical reflection*

For the purpose of the assessment by the assessment panel, the programme presents a critical reflection of the programme. The critical reflection should follow the standards outlined for the limited programme assessment framework and describes the programme's strengths and weaknesses. In addition, the report indicates which measures for improvement have been taken following the previous assessment. The critical reflection is a self-contained document that can be read separately.

The assessment framework for limited programme assessments is structured in a manner allowing programmes ample scope to emphasise their unique character. The programme may use that scope in the critical reflection. The critical reflection is the pre-eminent tool to allow teachers and peers to comment on the contents of the programme. Therefore it must be a document in which teachers and students recognise the programme.

It is imperative that any overlap with assessments within the context of the institutional audit is avoided when drawing up the critical reflection and during the assessment procedure. Should any reference to institutional policy or, for example, departmental policy be necessary, programme assessments strictly focus on the fitness for purpose of the policy pursued regarding the programme in question. This does not include pre-conditional matters, such as the structure of the quality assurance system or the institution's staff policy; these are considered in institutional audits.

The critical reflection comprises a maximum of 15 pages. The required appendices are listed in Chapter 8.

#### 3.4.2 *Achieved learning outcomes*

In order to be able to assess whether the intended learning outcomes are achieved, the panel examines a selection of final projects in accordance with the NVAO guidelines for the assessment of final projects ([www.nvao.net](http://www.nvao.net)).

In many cases, the final thesis constitutes the end-of-course test of a programme. In addition to, or in some cases, in lieu of the final thesis, final projects may involve portfolios, a professional product, an interim exam or a series of interim exams, an article, a creative performance or the like. The programme describes how it tests whether the exit level is achieved. The panel ultimately determines which products or which “range of final achievements” will be assessed as final projects of the programme.

The programme will provide the panel with a full and anonymized list of graduates for the last two completed academic years. This list should, as a minimum, contain: the student numbers, the titles of the final projects, the graduation dates, the modes of study and the locations of the programmes, the results achieved in the final study phase (for example, the assessment mark given for final project(s), mark for oral defence, final mark). The panel will select a minimum of 15 final projects from this list and assess them prior to the site visit. During the site visit, the panel will conduct interviews with assessors/examiners of the programme in order to gain clear insight into the manner in which they arrived at their assessment.

#### 3.4.3 *Site visit*

In principle, the required site visit for the purpose of a limited programme assessment takes one day. In the event of a collective assessment of comparable programmes within a single institution, the duration may be reduced proportionally.

Prior to the visit, the panel members form a preliminary opinion about the programme and draw up questions for their site visit. If relevant, the panel takes the outcomes of the institutional audit into consideration in its judgement.

During the site visit, the assessment panel will, in any case, meet with the programme management, members of the examining board and the programme committee (if required by law), teachers, students, alumni and, wherever relevant, representatives of the professional field. In addition, the panel examines the material made available by the programme. The panel determines the exact scope of the discussions, the possible clustering of discussion participants and the further organisation of the visit. The panel decides at its own discretion which teachers and students it would like to see and which documents it would like to examine. In principle, the programme delegations comprise no more than six persons. The panel will set aside time for open consultations. The programme and the panel will make these open consultations widely known, both prior to and during the visit.

In addition, the panel may visit a representative teaching-learning situation, such in consultation with the programme.

At the end of the site visit, the chair of the assessment panel provides brief and well-balanced feedback information to the programme regarding the findings of the panel.

#### 3.4.4 *Assessment procedure within the assessment panel*

The assessment panel presents its judgement regarding all the standards incorporated in the assessment framework. This judgement is substantiated by an appraisal of the positive and critical elements from the panel's findings.

The assessment is based on the current state of affairs and does not involve an assessment of measures yet to be implemented.

The judgement may be: unsatisfactory, satisfactory, good or excellent. The panel subsequently formulates a general, weighted and substantiated judgement regarding the quality of the programme. This judgement is also given on a four-point scale, ranging from unsatisfactory to excellent.

#### 3.4.5 *Assessment report*

The assessment panel secretary draws up a draft assessment report comprising some 15 pages. The main content of the report features the panel's judgements regarding the standards. It is important for the audit panel to include underpinnings based on the programme's critical reflection, the interviews and the underlying data from the documents made available. The report will include significant and representative examples. In its report, the panel gives an account of the manner in which it has organised its visit and how it has arrived at its choice of discussion partners and documents.

The assessment report is preceded by a summary judgement regarding the quality of the programme comprising a maximum of two pages. In a separate paragraph and in the summary, the panel will recommend measures for improvement, if any. In addition, the report contains a score table with the panel judgements, information on the date(s) of the site visit, a brief job description of the panel members, the names of the discussion partners, basic data concerning the programme (see Chapter 8) and an overview of the material studied.

The assessment panel checks whether the name of the programme provides sufficient insight into the contents of the programme and chimes with what is customary within the assessment group or sector to which the programme belongs.

For professional higher education programmes, the panel also gives a judgement on the suffix to be added to the degree.<sup>11</sup> Leading in this regard are the reference list from the regulations provided by the Ministry of Education and its elaboration by NVAO (*Government Gazette* 2013, 35337). In accordance with the regulations set down by the Ministry of Education, the panel must substantiate any deviations based on the international recognisability of the suffix to be added to the degree.

The assessment panel secretary forwards the advisory report to the board of the institution once all panel members have approved its contents. The institution is given the opportunity to respond to any factual inaccuracies in the report, whereupon the panel chair endorses the report after all panel members have taken note of and approved its contents. The report is signed by the chair and the secretary of the panel.

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<sup>11</sup> Higher Education and Research Act, Article 5a.2, paragraph 2a, sub a.

### **3.5 NVAO decision-making**

The board of the institution applies to NVAO for accreditation based on the assessment report. NVAO may decide to accredit the programme, not accredit it or grant an improvement period. The manner in which, the grounds on which and the circumstances under which NVAO may grant an improvement period are set down in Article 5a.12a of the Higher Education and Research Act, the Accreditation Decree of the Higher Education and Research Act and Chapter 12 of this framework.

Because of the limited nature of the assessment, NVAO exercises more reticence in reviewing the assessment report than it does with extensive programme assessments. The positive assessment of the institution inspires sufficient confidence that the quality assurance regarding the quality of the education provided by the institution is effectively guaranteed. In addition, its prior approval of the assessment panels and the fact that these panels' chairs and secretaries have been trained provides sufficient context and certainty to resort to a more reticent review of the assessment report. The review focuses on the completeness and validity of the assessment report.

## **4 Extensive programme assessment (accreditation)**

### **4.1 Set-up**

The framework for extensive assessments of existing programmes is used for institutions that have failed to obtain a positive judgement following an institutional audit. The assessment is based on a discussion with peers regarding the content and quality of the programme. It focuses on six questions:

1. What is the programme aiming for?
2. With what curriculum?
3. With what staff?
4. With what services and facilities?
5. How does the programme intend to safeguard quality?
6. Is the programme achieving its objectives?

These six questions have been translated into six themes and eleven standards. Regarding each of these standards, an assessment panel gives a substantiated judgement on a four-point scale: unsatisfactory, satisfactory, good or excellent. The panel subsequently gives a substantiated final conclusion regarding the overall quality of the programme, on the same four-point scale.

## 4.2 Assessment framework for extensive programme assessments

### Intended learning outcomes

**Standard 1:** *The intended learning outcomes of the programme have been concretised with regard to content, level and orientation; they meet international requirements.*

**Explanation:** As for level and orientation (bachelor's or master's; professional or academic), the intended learning outcomes fit into the Dutch qualifications framework. In addition, they tie in with the international perspective of the requirements currently set by the professional field and the discipline with regard to the contents of the programme. Insofar as is applicable, the intended learning outcomes are in accordance with relevant legislation and regulations.

**Judgement:** Unsatisfactory, satisfactory, good, excellent (weighted and substantiated)

### Curriculum

**Standard 2:** *The orientation of the curriculum assures the development of skills in the field of scientific research and/or the professional practice.*

**Explanation:** The curriculum has demonstrable links with current developments in the professional field and the discipline.

**Judgement:** Unsatisfactory, satisfactory, good, excellent (weighted and substantiated)

**Standard 3:** *The contents of the curriculum enable students to achieve the intended learning outcomes.*

**Explanation:** The learning outcomes have been adequately translated into attainment targets for (components of) the curriculum. Students follow a study curriculum which is coherent in terms of content.

**Judgement:** Unsatisfactory, satisfactory, good, excellent (weighted and substantiated)

**Standard 4:** *The structure of the curriculum encourages study and enables students to achieve the intended learning outcomes.*

**Explanation:** The teaching concept is in line with the intended learning outcomes and the teaching formats tie in with the teaching concept. Factors pertaining to the curriculum and hindering students' progress are removed as far as possible. In addition, students with a functional disability receive additional career tutoring.

**Judgement:** Unsatisfactory, satisfactory, good, excellent (weighted and substantiated)

**Standard 5:** *The curriculum ties in with the qualifications of the incoming students.*

**Explanation:** The admission requirements are realistic with a view to the intended learning outcomes.

**Judgement:** Unsatisfactory, satisfactory, good, excellent (weighted and substantiated)

### **Staff**

**Standard 6:** *The staff is qualified and the size of the staff is sufficient for the realisation of the curriculum in terms of content, educational expertise and organisation.*

**Explanation:** The factual expertise available among the staff ties in with the requirements set for professional or academic higher education programmes.

**Judgement:** Unsatisfactory, satisfactory, good, excellent (weighted and substantiated)

### **Services and facilities**

**Standard 7:** *The accommodation and the facilities (infrastructure) are sufficient for the realisation of the curriculum..*

**Judgement:** Unsatisfactory, satisfactory, good, excellent (weighted and substantiated)

**Standard 8:** *Tutoring and student information provision bolster students' progress and tie in with the needs of students.*

**Judgement:** Unsatisfactory, satisfactory, good, excellent (weighted and substantiated)

### **Quality assurance**

**Standard 9:** *The programme is evaluated on a regular basis, partly on the basis of assessable targets.*

**Explanation:** The programme monitors the quality of the intended learning outcomes, the curriculum, the staff, the services and facilities, the assessments and the learning outcomes achieved through regular evaluations. The outcomes of these evaluations constitute the basis for demonstrable measures for improvement that contribute to the realisation of the targets. Programme committees, examining boards, staff, students, alumni and the relevant professional field of the programme are actively involved in the programme's internal quality assurance.

**Judgement:** Unsatisfactory, satisfactory, good, excellent (weighted and substantiated)

### **Assessment**

**Standard 10:** *The programme has an adequate assessment system in place.*

**Explanation:** The tests and assessments are valid, reliable and transparent to the students. The examining board of the programme safeguards the quality of interim and final tests.

**Judgement:** Unsatisfactory, satisfactory, good, excellent (weighted and substantiated)

### **Learning outcomes achieved**

**Standard 11:** *The programme demonstrates that the intended learning outcomes are achieved.*

**Explanation:** The level achieved is demonstrated by interim and final tests, final projects and the performance of graduates in actual practice or in subsequent programmes.

**Judgement:** Unsatisfactory, satisfactory, good, excellent (weighted and substantiated)

### **General conclusion**

*The quality of the programme is*

**Judgement:** Unsatisfactory, satisfactory, good, excellent (weighted and substantiated)

The assessment is based on the definitions and rules set down in Chapters 10, 11 and 12. The definitions relate to both the scores obtained for the individual standards and the overall scores awarded to the programme.

## **4.3 Composition of the assessment panel**

It is imperative that assessment panels are composed in a manner allowing meaningful discussions among peers, in which the panel remains sufficiently independent. The panel is convened by the institutions that together constitute an assessment group. The institutions appoint a secretary and subsequently present the panel to NVAO for approval. To that end the institutions provide data on the expertise and independence of the panel members and the secretary, in a manner stipulated by NVAO. The composition of assessment panels is covered in Chapter 13 of this framework.

### **4.3.1 Assessment groups**

Under Article 5a.2 paragraph 3a of the Higher Education and Research Act, NVAO places programmes in assessment groups, at the suggestion of the institutions concerned. Before NVAO decides on a programme's placement in an assessment group, the board of the institution concerned is given the opportunity to present its views.

## **4.4 Assessment process**

### **4.4.1 Critical reflection**

For the purpose of the assessment by the assessment panel, the programme presents a critical reflection of the programme. The critical reflection follows the standards outlined for the extensive programme assessment framework and describes the programme's strengths and weaknesses. In its critical reflection, the programme outlines how it checks student and staff satisfaction and reports on the results. Underpinning documents are made available for the panel to inspect. In addition, the report indicates which measures for improvement have been taken following the previous assessment. The critical reflection is a self-contained document that can be read separately.

The critical reflection is the pre-eminent tool to allow teachers and peers to comment on the contents of the programme. Therefore, it must be a document in which teachers and students recognise the programme.

The critical reflection comprises a maximum of 20 pages. The required appendices are listed in Chapter 8.

#### 4.4.2 *Achieved learning outcomes*

In order to be able to assess whether the intended learning outcomes are achieved, the panel examines a selection of final projects in accordance with the NVAO guidelines for the assessment of final projects ([www.nvao.net](http://www.nvao.net)).

In many cases, the final thesis constitutes the end-of-course test of a programme. In addition to, or in some cases, in lieu of the final thesis, final projects may involve portfolios, a professional product, an interim exam or a series of interim exams, an article, a creative performance or the like. The programme describes how it tests whether the exit level is achieved. The panel ultimately determines which products or which “range of final achievements” will be assessed as final projects of the programme.

The programme will provide the panel with a full and anonymized list of graduates for the last two completed academic years. This list should, as a minimum, contain: the student numbers, the titles of the final projects, the graduation dates, the modes of study and the locations of the programmes, the results achieved in the final study phase (for example, the assessment mark given for final project(s), mark for oral defence, final mark). The panel will select a minimum of 15 final projects from this list and assess them prior to the site visit. During the site visit, the panel will conduct interviews with assessors/examiners of the programme in order to gain clear insight into the manner in which they arrived at their assessment.

#### 4.4.3 *Site visit*

The required site visit for the purpose of an extensive programme assessment takes one day. In the event of a collective assessment of comparable programmes within a single institution, the duration may be reduced proportionally.

Prior to the visit, the panel members form a preliminary opinion about the programme and draw up questions for their site visit.

During the site visit, the assessment panel will, in any case, meet with the programme management, members of the examining board and the programme committee (if required by law), teachers, students, alumni and, wherever relevant, representatives of the professional field. In addition, the panel examines the material made available by the programme. The panel determines the exact scope of the discussions, the possible clustering of discussion participants and the further organisation of the visit. The panel decides at its own discretion which teachers and students it would like to see and which documents it would like to examine. In principle, the programme delegations comprise no more than six persons. The panel will set aside time for open consultations. The programme and the panel will make these open consultations widely known, both prior to and during the visit.

In addition, the panel may visit a representative teaching-learning situation, such in consultation with the programme.

At the end of the site visit, the chair of the assessment panel provides brief and well-balanced feedback information to the programme regarding the findings of the panel.

#### 4.4.4 *Assessment procedure within the assessment panel*

The assessment panel presents its judgement regarding all the standards incorporated in the assessment framework. This judgement is substantiated by an appraisal of the positive and critical elements from the panel's findings.

The assessment is based on the current state of affairs and does not involve an assessment of measures yet to be implemented.

The judgement may be: unsatisfactory, satisfactory, good or excellent. The panel subsequently formulates a general, weighted and substantiated judgement regarding the quality of the programme. This judgement is also given on a four-point scale, ranging from unsatisfactory to excellent.

#### 4.4.5 *Assessment report*

The assessment panel secretary draws up an assessment report comprising some 20 pages. The main content of the report features the panel's judgements regarding the standards. It is important for the panel to include underpinnings based on the programme's critical reflection, the meetings with representatives of the programme and the underlying data from the documents made available. The report will include significant and representative examples. In its report, the panel gives an account of the manner in which it has organised its visit and how it has arrived at its choice of discussion partners and documents.

The assessment report is preceded by a summary judgement regarding the quality of the programme, comprising a maximum of two pages. Any measures for improvement will be presented in a separate paragraph and the summary. In addition, the report contains a score table with the panel judgements, information on the date(s) of the site visit, the names of the discussion partners, basic data concerning the programme (see Chapter 8), and an overview of the material studied.

The assessment panel checks whether the name of the programme provides sufficient insight into the contents of the programme and chimes with what is customary within the assessment group or sector to which the programme belongs.

For professional higher education programmes, the panel also gives a judgement on the suffix to be added to the degree.<sup>12</sup> Leading in this regard are the reference list from the regulations provided by the Ministry of Education and its elaboration by NVAO (*Government Gazette* 2013, 35337). In accordance with the regulations set down by the Ministry of Education, the panel must substantiate any deviations based on the international recognisability of the suffix to be added to the degree.

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<sup>12</sup> Higher Education and Research Act, Article 5a.2, paragraph 2a, sub a.

The assessment panel secretary forwards the advisory report to the board of the institution once all panel members have approved its contents. The institution is given the opportunity to respond to any factual inaccuracies in the report, whereupon the panel chair endorses the report after all panel members have taken note of and approved its contents. The report is signed by the chair and the secretary of the panel.

#### **4.5 NVAO decision-making**

The board of the institution applies to NVAO for accreditation based on the assessment report. NVAO may decide to accredit the programme, not accredit it or grant an improvement period. The Accreditation Decree of the Dutch Higher Education and Research Act stipulates how, on what grounds and under what circumstances NVAO may grant an improvement period.

## 5 Limited initial accreditation

### 5.1 Set-up

The framework for limited assessments of new programmes is used for institutions that have obtained a positive judgement following an institutional audit.<sup>13</sup> The assessment is based on a discussion with peers regarding the content and quality of the programme. It focuses on five questions:

1. What is the programme aiming for?
2. How does the programme intend to achieve its objectives?
3. How does the programme intend to assess its performance?
4. If applicable, are the objectives achieved?<sup>14</sup>
5. Does the programme have sufficient financial resources?

These five questions have been translated into five standards. Regarding each of these standards, an assessment panel gives a substantiated judgement on a three-point scale: meets, does not meet or partially meets the standard. The panel subsequently gives a substantiated final conclusion regarding the quality of the programme, also on a three-point scale: positive, negative or conditionally positive.

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<sup>13</sup> Institutions with a positive institutional audit may also opt for the framework relating to extensive initial accreditations outlined in

Chapter 6 of these assessment frameworks.

<sup>14</sup> If the programme has already produced graduates, the panel assesses the achieved learning outcomes.

## 5.2 Assessment framework for limited initial accreditations

### Intended learning outcomes

**Standard 1:** *The intended learning outcomes of the programme have been concretised with regard to content, level and orientation; they meet international requirements.*

**Explanation:** As for level and orientation (bachelor's or master's; professional or academic), the intended learning outcomes fit into the Dutch qualifications framework. In addition, they tie in with the international perspective of the requirements currently set by the professional field and the discipline with regard to the contents of the programme.

**Judgement:** Meets, does not meet or partially meets the standard (weighted and substantiated).

### Teaching-learning environment

**Standard 2:** *The curriculum, staff and programme-specific services and facilities enable incoming students to achieve the intended learning outcomes.*

**Explanation:** The contents and structure of the curriculum enable the students admitted to achieve the intended learning outcomes. The quality of the staff and of the programme-specific services and facilities is essential to that end. Curriculum, staff, services and facilities constitute a coherent teaching-learning environment for the students.

**Judgement:** Meets, does not meet or partially meets the standard (weighted and substantiated).

### Assessment

**Standard 3:** *The programme has an adequate assessment system in place.*

**Explanation:** The level achieved is demonstrated by interim and final tests. The tests and assessments are valid, reliable and transparent to the students.

**Judgement:** Meets, does not meet or partially meets the standard (weighted and substantiated).

### Graduation guarantee and financial provisions

**Standard 4:** *The institution guarantees students that they can complete the entire curriculum and makes sufficient financial provisions available.*

**Explanation:** The graduation guarantee spans a reasonable period of time that is related to the length of the programme.

**Judgement:** Meets, does not meet or partially meets the standard (weighted and substantiated).

### **If applicable: Achieved learning outcomes<sup>15</sup>**

**Standard 5:** *The programme demonstrates that the intended learning outcomes are achieved.*

**Explanation:** The level achieved is demonstrated by interim and final tests, final projects and the performance of graduates in actual practice or in subsequent programmes.

**Judgement:** Meets, does not meet or partially meets the standard (weighted and substantiated)

### **General conclusion**

*The assessment panel answers the question of whether the programme meets the quality that, from an international point of view, can reasonably be expected from a higher education bachelor's or master's programme:*

**Judgement:** Positive, negative or conditionally positive (weighted and substantiated)

If the panel pronounces the judgement of conditionally positive, it will explicitly state the relevant conditions and the timeframe within which the conditions must be met. The panel will only pronounce the judgement of conditionally positive if, in its opinion, the institution is able to meet the conditions set within a maximum of two years. The assessment is based on the assessment rules set down in Chapter 11.

If a programme is not entirely new or being reorganised, the achieved learning outcomes are also taken into consideration in the assessment. Cf. paragraph 5.5.

## **5.3 Composition of the assessment panel**

NVAO convenes and appoints the assessment panel that will conduct the initial accreditation. The programme to be assessed is entitled to lodge substantiated objections to the composition of the assessment panel.

It is imperative that assessment panels are composed in a manner allowing meaningful discussions among peers, in which the panel remains sufficiently independent. The composition of assessment panels is covered in Chapter 13 of this framework.

## **5.4 Assessment process**

### **5.4.1 Information dossier**

For the purpose of the assessment by the assessment panel, the programme presents an information dossier regarding the programme. The information dossier should follow the standards outlined for the limited initial accreditation framework. It positions the programme in relation to existing (and new) programmes at home and abroad. The information dossier is a self-contained document that can be read separately.

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<sup>15</sup> If the programme has already produced graduates, the panel assesses the achieved learning outcomes.

The framework for limited initial accreditations is structured in a manner allowing programmes ample scope to emphasise their unique character. The programme may use that scope in its information dossier. The information dossier is the pre-eminent tool to allow teachers and peers to comment on the contents of the programme. It must be a document reflecting the commitment of the stakeholders.

It is imperative that any overlap with assessments within the context of the institutional audit is avoided when drawing up the information dossier and during the assessment procedure. Should any reference to institutional policy or, for example, departmental policy be necessary, programme assessments strictly focus on the fitness for purpose of the policy pursued regarding the programme in question. This does not include pre-conditional matters, such as the structure of the quality assurance system or the institution's staff policy; these are considered in institutional audits.

The information dossier comprises a maximum of 15 pages, excluding appendices.

#### 5.4.2 *Achieved learning outcomes*

If the programme has already produced graduates, the achieved learning outcomes are also assessed during the initial accreditation process.

In order to be able to assess whether the intended learning outcomes are achieved, the panel examines a selection of final projects in accordance with the NVAO guidelines for the assessment of final projects ([www.nvao.net](http://www.nvao.net)).

In many cases, the final thesis constitutes the end-of-course test of a programme. In addition to, or in some cases, in lieu of the final thesis, final projects may involve portfolios, a professional product, an interim exam or a series of interim exams, an article, a creative performance or the like. The programme describes how it tests whether the exit level is achieved. The panel ultimately determines which products or which "range of final achievements" will be assessed as final projects of the programme.

The programme will provide the panel with a full and anonymized list of graduates for the last two completed academic years. This list should, as a minimum, contain: the student numbers, the titles of the final projects, the graduation dates, the modes of study and the locations of the programmes, the results achieved in the final study phase (for example, the assessment mark given for final project(s), mark for oral defence, final mark). The panel will select a minimum of 15 final projects from this list and assess them prior to the site visit. During the site visit, the panel will conduct interviews with assessors/examiners of the programme in order to gain clear insight into the manner in which they arrived at their assessment.

#### 5.4.3 *Site visit*

In principle, the required site visit for the purpose of limited initial accreditations takes one day. Prior to the visit, the panel members will jointly have formed a preliminary opinion about the programme and drawn up questions for their site visit. The panel factors the outcomes of the institutional audit into its judgement.

During the site visit, the assessment panel meets with the (prospective) programme management, the (prospective) members of the examining board and the programme committee (if required by law), (prospective) teachers and, wherever relevant,

representatives of the professional field. In addition, the panel examines the material made available by the programme. The panel determines the exact scope of the discussions, the possible clustering of discussion participants and the further organisation of the visit. The panel decides at its own discretion which teachers and students it would like to see and which documents it would like to examine. In principle, the programme delegations comprise no more than six persons.

At the end of the site visit, the chair of the assessment panel provides brief and well-balanced feedback information to the programme regarding the findings of the panel.

#### 5.4.4 *Assessment procedure within the assessment panel*

The assessment panel presents its judgement regarding all the standards incorporated in the assessment framework. This judgement is substantiated by an appraisal of the positive and critical elements from the panel's findings. The panel subsequently formulates a general, weighted and substantiated judgement regarding the quality of the programme.

The assessment panel checks whether the name of the programme provides sufficient insight into the contents of the programme and chimes with what is customary within the assessment group or sector to which the programme is going to belong.

For professional higher education programmes, the panel also gives a judgement on the suffix to be added to the degree.<sup>16</sup> Leading in this regard are the reference list from the regulations provided by the Ministry of Education and its elaboration by NVAO (*Government Gazette* 2013, 35337). In accordance with the regulations set down by the Ministry of Education, the panel must substantiate any deviations based on the international recognisability of the suffix to be added to the degree.

In addition, the panel assesses the CROHO sector classification as proposed by the programme.

#### 5.4.5 *Advisory report*

The assessment panel secretary draws up an advisory report comprising some 15 pages. The main content of the report is made up of the panel's judgements regarding the standards, including underpinnings based on the programme's information dossier, the meetings with representatives of the programme and the underlying data from the documents studied. The report will include significant and representative examples. In the report, the panel gives an account of the manner in which it has organised its visit and how it has arrived at its choice of discussion partners and documents..

The advisory report is preceded by a summary judgement regarding the quality of the programme comprising a maximum of two pages. Any measures for improvement will be presented in a separate paragraph. In addition, the report contains a score table with the panel judgements, information on the date(s) of the site visit, the names of the discussion partners, basic data concerning the programme (see Chapter 8), an overview of the material studied and the declarations of independence signed by the panel members and the secretary.

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<sup>16</sup> Higher Education and Research Act, Article 5a.2, paragraph 2a, sub a.

NVAO forwards the advisory report to the board of the institution once all panel members have approved its contents. The institution is given a term of two weeks to respond to any factual inaccuracies in the report, whereupon the panel chair endorses the report after all panel members have taken note of and approved its contents. The report is signed by the chair and the secretary of the panel and submitted to NVAO for decision-making. If NVAO finds that a report raises questions or if an institution so desires, NVAO may invite the programme and/or the assessment panel for further consultations.

### **5.5 NVAO decision-making**

Basically, NVAO can take three decisions: a positive initial accreditation decision, a conditionally positive initial accreditation decision or a negative initial accreditation decision.

NVAO may attach conditions to its decision. In that case, the programme must apply for additional assessment within a maximum of two years, whereupon NVAO ascertains whether the programme meanwhile meets the conditions set. If the programme fails to apply for an additional assessment or does not meet the conditions, the positive decision expires. Satisfaction of the conditions set will be assessed by an assessment panel commissioned by NVAO. The additional assessment will basically be carried out in accordance with the procedure for regular initial accreditations. The assessment panel will focus on the programme's shortcomings identified earlier.

If the initial accreditation involves a programme that, at the time of submission of its application, is actually already engaged in educational activities, the learning outcomes achieved by the students are also assessed in accordance with standard 5 of the assessment framework relating to limited initial accreditations.

## 6 Extensive initial accreditation

### 6.1 Set-up

The framework for extensive assessments of new programmes (extensive initial accreditation framework) is used for institutions that have failed to obtain a positive judgement following an institutional audit. The assessment is based on a discussion with peers regarding the content and quality of the programme. It focuses on eight questions:

1. What is the programme aiming for?
2. With what curriculum?
3. With what staff?
4. With what services and facilities?
5. How does the programme intend to safeguard quality?
6. How does the programme intend to assess its performance?
7. If applicable, are the objectives achieved?<sup>17</sup>
8. Does the programme have sufficient financial resources?

These eight questions have been translated into eight themes and twelve standards. Regarding each of these standards, an assessment panel gives a substantiated judgement on a three-point scale: meets, does not meet or partially meets the standard. The panel subsequently gives a substantiated final conclusion regarding the quality of the programme, also on a three-point scale: positive, negative or conditionally positive.

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<sup>17</sup> If the programme has already produced graduates, the panel assesses the achieved learning outcomes.

## 6.2 Assessment framework for extensive initial accreditations

### Intended learning outcomes

**Standard 1:** *The intended learning outcomes of the programme have been concretised with regard to content, level and orientation; they meet international requirements.*

**Explanation:** As for level and orientation (bachelor's or master's; professional or academic), the intended learning outcomes fit into the Dutch qualifications framework. In addition, they tie in with the international perspective of the requirements currently set by the professional field and the discipline with regard to the contents of the programme.

**Judgement:** Meets, does not meet or partially meets the standard (weighted and substantiated).

### Curriculum

**Standard 2:** *The orientation of the curriculum assures the development of skills in the field of scientific research and/or the professional practice.*

**Explanation:** The curriculum has demonstrable links with current developments in the professional field and the discipline.

**Judgement:** Meets, does not meet or partially meets the standard (weighted and substantiated).

**Standard 3:** *The contents of the curriculum enable students to achieve the intended learning outcomes.*

**Explanation:** The learning outcomes have been adequately translated into attainment targets for (components of) the curriculum. Students follow a study curriculum which is coherent in terms of content.

**Judgement:** Meets, does not meet or partially meets the standard (weighted and substantiated).

**Standard 4:** *The structure of the curriculum encourages study and enables students to achieve the intended learning outcomes.*

**Explanation:** The teaching concept is in line with the intended learning outcomes and the teaching formats tie in with the teaching concept. Factors pertaining to the curriculum and hindering students' progress are removed as far as possible. In addition, students with a functional disability receive additional career tutoring.

**Judgement:** Meets, does not meet or partially meets the standard (weighted and substantiated).

**Standard 5:** *The curriculum ties in with the qualifications of the incoming students.*

**Explanation:** The admission requirements are realistic with a view to the intended learning outcomes.

**Judgement:** Meets, does not meet or partially meets the standard (weighted and substantiated).

## **Staff**

**Standard 6:** *The staff is qualified and the size of the staff is sufficient for the realisation of the curriculum in terms of content, educational expertise and organisation.*

**Explanation:** The factual expertise available among the staff ties in with the requirements set for professional or academic higher education programmes.

**Judgement:** Meets, does not meet or partially meets the standard (weighted and substantiated).

## **Services and facilities**

**Standard 7:** *The accommodation and the facilities are sufficient for the realisation of the curriculum.*

**Judgement:** Meets, does not meet or partially meets the standard (weighted and substantiated).

**Standard 8:** *Tutoring and student information provision bolster students' progress and tie in with the needs of students.*

**Judgement:** Meets, does not meet or partially meets the standard (weighted and substantiated).

## **Quality assurance**

**Standard 9:** *The programme is evaluated on a regular basis, partly on the basis of assessable targets.*

**Explanation:** The programme monitors the quality of the intended learning outcomes, the curriculum, the staff, the services and facilities, the assessments and the learning outcomes achieved through regular evaluations. The programme also collects management information regarding the success rates and the staff-student ratio. Programme committees, examining boards, staff, students, alumni and the relevant professional field of the programme are actively involved in the programme's internal quality assurance.

**Judgement:** Meets, does not meet or partially meets the standard (weighted and substantiated).

## **Assessment**

**Standard 10:** *The programme has an adequate assessment system in place.*

**Explanation:** The level achieved is demonstrated by interim and final tests. The tests and assessments are valid, reliable and transparent to the students.

**Judgement:** Meets, does not meet or partially meets the standard (weighted and substantiated).

## **Graduation guarantee and financial provisions**

**Standard 11:** *The institution guarantees students that they can complete the entire curriculum and makes sufficient financial provisions available.*

**Explanation:** The graduation guarantee spans a reasonable period of time that is related to the length of the programme.

**Judgement:** Meets, does not meet or partially meets the standard (weighted and substantiated).

**If applicable: Achieved learning outcomes<sup>18</sup>**

**Standard 12:** *The programme demonstrates that the intended learning outcomes are achieved.*

**Explanation:** The level achieved is demonstrated by interim and final tests, final projects and the performance of graduates in actual practice or in subsequent programmes.

**Judgement:** Meets, does not meet or partially meets the standard (weighted and substantiated).

**General conclusion**

*The assessment panel answers the question of whether the programme meets the quality that, from an international point of view, can reasonably be expected from a higher education bachelor's or master's programme.*

**Judgement:** Positive, negative or conditionally positive (weighted and substantiated)

If the panel pronounces the judgement of conditionally positive, it will explicitly state the relevant conditions and the timeframe within which the conditions must be met. The panel will only pronounce the judgement of conditionally positive if, in its opinion, the institution is able to meet the conditions set within a maximum of two years. The assessment is based on the assessment rules set down in Chapter 11.

If a programme is not entirely new or being reorganised, the achieved learning outcomes are also taken into consideration in the assessment. Cf. paragraph 6.5.

### **6.3 Composition of the assessment panel**

NVAO convenes and appoints the assessment panel that will conduct the initial accreditation. The programme to be assessed is entitled to lodge substantiated objections to the composition of the assessment panel.

It is imperative that assessment panels are composed in a manner allowing meaningful discussions among peers, in which the panel remains sufficiently independent. The composition of assessment panels is covered in Chapter 13 of this framework.

### **6.4 Assessment process**

#### **6.4.1 Information dossier**

For the purpose of the assessment by the assessment panel, the programme presents an information dossier regarding the programme. The information dossier should follow the standards outlined for the extensive initial accreditation framework. It positions the

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<sup>18</sup> If the programme has already produced graduates, the panel assesses the achieved learning outcomes

programme in relation to existing (and new) programmes at home and abroad. The information dossier is a self-contained document that can be read separately.

The information dossier is the pre-eminent tool to allow teachers and peers to comment on the contents of the programme. It must be a document reflecting the commitment of the stakeholders.

In addition, the initial accreditation framework provides the opportunity to discuss the ambitions of the programme during the site visit. What are the choices for the future, where does the programme aim to go? In order to be able to engage in such discussions, the assessment panel is expected to be able to reflect, together with the programme, on the programme's plans for the future.

The information dossier comprises a maximum of 20 pages, excluding appendices.

#### 6.4.2 *Achieved learning outcomes*

If the programme has already produced graduates, the achieved learning outcomes are also assessed during the initial accreditation process.

In order to be able to assess whether the intended learning outcomes are achieved, the panel examines a selection of final projects in accordance with the NVAO guidelines for the assessment of final projects ([www.nvaio.net](http://www.nvaio.net)).

In many cases, the final thesis constitutes the end-of-course test of a programme. In addition to, or in some cases, in lieu of the final thesis, final projects may involve portfolios, a professional product, an interim exam or a series of interim exams, an article, a creative performance or the like. The programme describes how it tests whether the exit level is achieved. The panel ultimately determines which products or which "range of final achievements" will be assessed as final projects of the programme.

The programme will provide the panel with a full and anonymized list of graduates for the last two completed academic years. This list should, as a minimum, contain: the student numbers, the titles of the final projects, the graduation dates, the modes of study and the locations of the programmes, the results achieved in the final study phase (for example, the assessment mark given for final project(s), mark for oral defence, final mark). The panel will select a minimum of 15 final projects from this list and assess them prior to the site visit. During the site visit, the panel will conduct interviews with assessors/examiners of the programme in order to gain clear insight into the manner in which they arrived at their assessment.

#### 6.4.3 *Site visit*

In principle, the required site visit for the purpose of extensive initial accreditations takes one day. Prior to the visit, the panel members will jointly have formed a preliminary opinion about the programme and drawn up questions for their site visit.

During the site visit, the assessment panel meets with the (prospective) programme management, the (prospective) members of the examining board and the programme committee (if required by law), (prospective) teachers and, wherever relevant, representatives of the professional field. In addition, the panel examines the material made available by the programme. The panel determines the exact scope of the discussions, the

possible clustering of discussion participants and the further organisation of the visit. The panel decides at its own discretion which teachers and students it would like to see and which documents it would like to examine. In principle, the programme delegations comprise no more than six persons.

At the end of the site visit, the chair of the assessment panel provides brief and well-balanced feedback information to the programme regarding the findings of the panel.

#### 6.4.4 *Assessment procedure within the assessment panel*

The assessment panel presents its judgement regarding all the standards incorporated in the assessment framework. This judgement is substantiated by an appraisal of the positive and critical elements from the panel's findings. The panel subsequently formulates a general, weighted and substantiated judgement regarding the quality of the programme.

The assessment panel checks whether the name of the programme provides sufficient insight into the contents of the programme and chimes with what is customary within the assessment group or sector to which the programme is going to belong.

For professional higher education programmes, the panel also gives a judgement on the suffix to be added to the degree.<sup>19</sup> Leading in this regard are the reference list from the regulations provided by the Ministry of Education and its elaboration by NVAO (*Government Gazette* 2013, 35337). In accordance with the regulations set down by the Ministry of Education, the panel must substantiate any deviations based on the international recognisability of the suffix to be added to the degree.

In addition, the panel assesses the CROHO sector classification as proposed by the programme.

#### 6.4.5 *Advisory report*

The assessment panel secretary draws up an advisory report comprising some 20 pages. The main content of the report is made up of the panel's judgements regarding the standards, including underpinnings based on the programme's information dossier, the meetings with representatives of the programme and the underlying data from the documents studied. The report will include significant and representative examples. In the report, the panel gives an account of the manner in which it has organised its visit and how it has arrived at its choice of discussion partners and documents.

The advisory report is preceded by a summary judgement regarding the quality of the programme comprising a maximum of two pages. Any measures for improvement will be presented in a separate paragraph and in the summary of the report. In addition, the report contains a score table with the panel judgements, information on the date(s) of the site visit, the names of the discussion partners, basic data concerning the programme (see Chapter 8), an overview of the material studied and the declarations of independence signed by the panel members and the secretary.

NVAO forwards the advisory report to the board of the institution once all panel members have approved its contents. The institution is given a term of two weeks to respond to any factual inaccuracies in the report, whereupon the panel chair endorses the report after all

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<sup>19</sup> Higher Education and Research Act, Article 5a.2, paragraph 2a, sub a.

panel members have taken note of and approved its contents. The report is signed by the chair and the secretary of the panel and submitted to NVAO for decision-making. If NVAO finds that a report raises questions or if an institution so desires, NVAO may invite the programme and/or the assessment panel for further consultations.

## 6.5 NVAO decision-making

Basically, NVAO can take three decisions: a positive initial accreditation decision, a conditionally positive initial accreditation decision or a negative initial accreditation decision.

NVAO may attach conditions to its decision. In that case, the programme must apply for additional assessment within a maximum of two years, whereupon NVAO ascertains whether the programme meanwhile meets the conditions set. If the programme fails to apply for an additional assessment or does not meet the conditions, the positive decision expires. Satisfaction of the conditions set will be assessed by an assessment panel commissioned by NVAO. The additional assessment will basically be carried out in accordance with the procedure for regular initial accreditations. The assessment panel will focus on the programme's shortcomings identified earlier.

If the initial accreditation involves a programme that, at the time of submission of its application, is actually already engaged in educational activities, the learning outcomes achieved by the students are also assessed in accordance with standard 11 of the assessment framework relating to extensive initial accreditations.

If the initial accreditation involves a programme that, at the time of submission of its application, is not yet engaged in educational activities and that is provided by an institution that has not obtained a positive institutional audit or a conditionally positive institutional audit<sup>20</sup>, the learning outcomes achieved will be assessed after three years following the initial accreditation, taking into consideration what is desirable and customary at the international level (in accordance with standard 12 of the assessment framework for extensive initial accreditations).

In principle, the original panel will conduct the additional assessment.

If this assessment turns out negative for both or one of the two aspects, the initial accreditation will lapse. In this case, NVAO has the authority to take a decision involving improvement measures in accordance with the provisions set down in Chapter 10 of this framework.

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<sup>20</sup> Institutions participating in the Implementation Regime regarding the introduction of the institutional audit, as referred to in Article 18.32c of the Higher Education and Research Act, which have not yet obtained an institutional audit decision, are not required to submit to an interim, additional initial accreditation on the two aspects stated above.

## 7 Distinctive features

### 7.1 Background

The distinctive features have been incorporated into the accreditation system because they can contribute to the national and international profiling of higher education programmes. A distinctive feature enables institutions to draw attention to aspects that are not directly related to programme levels but involve, for example, the orientation of a programme (such as research master's programmes), objectives such as sustainability or its residential nature.

Distinctive features are assessed on the basis of the following principles:

1. A distinctive feature does not involve an aspect that is also assessed as part of a regular assessment in the context of an institutional audit, accreditation or initial accreditation.
2. The audit panel or assessment panel assesses a distinctive feature by reference to the relevant framework in combination with the criteria set out below. The panel ascertains whether the institution or programme profiling the distinctive feature fulfils its promise.
3. To that end, the panel determines, in consultation with the institution or programme, what standards it will focus on during the assessment.
4. The required comparison with other relevant institutions or programmes is performed by the institution or programme itself.
5. The composition of the assessing panel is geared to the assessment of the distinctive feature.
6. The point of departure is that an institution or programme may apply for assessment of a distinctive feature at any time. However, its accreditation period will not exceed the final date of the original application.
7. A distinctive feature must meet the following criteria:

### 7.2 Criteria for distinctive features

#### **Distinguishing nature**

**Criterion 1:** *The distinctive feature distinguishes the institution or programme from other relevant institutions or programmes in the Dutch higher education sector.*

**Explanation:** The institution or programme demonstrates that the distinctive feature has a distinguishing but not necessarily unique nature *vis-à-vis* relevant institutions or programmes in the Dutch higher education sector.

**Judgement:** Meets, does not meet or partially meets the standard (weighted and substantiated).

### **Concretisation**

**Criterion 2:** *The impact of the distinctive feature on the quality of the education provided has been operationalised on the basis of the relevant standards in the appropriate assessment framework.*

**Explanation:** The assessing panel indicates which standard(s) it regards as relevant to the realisation of the feature and why. The judgement must demonstrate the operationalisation of the distinctive feature for the relevant standard(s). If a distinctive feature spans several standards in the framework in question, the judgement should provide a concrete and complete assessment of the feature for all standards concerned.

**Judgement:** Meets, does not meet or partially meets the standard (weighted and substantiated).

### **Relevance**

**Criterion 3:** *The distinctive feature is of essential importance to the profile of the institution or the nature of the programme.*

**Explanation:** The distinctive feature is sufficiently recognisable within the institution or programme and makes a relevant contribution to the expansion and sharpening of options for students and the labour market.

**Judgement:** Meets, does not meet or partially meets the standard (weighted and substantiated).

### **General conclusion**

*The distinctive feature is*

**Judgement:** Granted, not granted (weighted and substantiated).

## 8 Required documents

### 8.1 Institutional audit

During the assessment process, the institution will provide the audit panel with a limited number of documents. NVAO assumes that these are existing documents, available within the institution, rather than documents prepared especially for the institutional audit. The documents serve as a substantiation and if need be as verification. Other material is only required when explicitly requested by the panel or if the institution wishes to demonstrate a particular distinctive feature.

#### 8.1.1 *Basic data concerning the institution*

(The basic data is incorporated into the critical reflection, the advisory report and the NVAO decision.)

1. Name of the institution;
2. Status of the institution (publicly funded or legal body providing higher education);
3. Location(s);
4. Overview with all programmes, enrolment figures and staff numbers.

#### 8.1.2 *Required appendices to the critical reflection*

(The list with appendices studied will be included in the advisory report.)

1. Mission and/or view regarding the education provided and, if available, the institution's latest strategic policy plan;
2. Organisation chart;
3. Quality assurance plan.

#### 8.1.3 *Documents for inspection during the site visits*

(The list with material studied will be included in the assessment report.)

1. Education policy plan or similar document(s);
2. Staff (policy) plan or similar document(s);
3. Policy plan regarding the accessibility and feasibility for students with a functional disability;
4. Recent examples of relevant management information.

## 8.2 Accreditation

During the assessment process, the programme provides the assessment panel with a limited number of documents. NVAO assumes that these are existing documents, available within the institution, rather than documents prepared especially for the programme assessment. The documents serve as a substantiation and if need be as verification.

### 8.2.1 *Basic data concerning the programme*

(The basic data is incorporated into the critical reflection, the assessment report and the NVAO decision.)

#### *Administrative data regarding the programme*

1. Nomenclature of the programme in CROHO [central register of higher education programmes];
2. Orientation and level of the programme;
3. For professional higher education programmes, the suffix to be added to the degree. See the regulations provided by the Ministry of Education, the reference list contained therein and its elaboration by NVAO (*Government Gazette* 2013, 35337). Any deviations must be validated by the assessment panel;
4. Number of credits;
5. Specialisations;
6. Location(s);
7. Mode (s) of study: full-time, part-time, work-based learning, three-year tracks for VWO graduates enrolling in bachelor's programmes with professional orientation;
8. Joint programme (if applicable), stating the partner institutions involved and the type of degree awarded (joint/double/multiple degree);
9. Language of instruction;
10. CROHO registration number.

#### *Administrative data regarding the institution*

1. Name of the institution;
2. Status of the institution (publicly funded or legal body providing higher education);
3. Outcome of the institutional audit.

### 8.2.2 *Required appendices to the critical reflection*

(Institutions may also choose to provide appendices in digital format only. The list of appendices studied and the quantitative data will be incorporated into the assessment report.)

1. Subject-specific reference framework and the learning outcomes of the programme;
  2. Overview of the curriculum in diagram form;
  3. Outline description of the curriculum components, stating learning outcomes, attainment targets, teaching method(s), assessment method, literature (mandatory/recommended), teacher and credits;
  4. Teaching and examination regulations;
- (Items 2 to 4 are usually reflected in a study guide, in which case this can be annexed to the report or be provided in digital format..)

5. Overview of allocated staff with names, positions, scope of appointment, level and expertise;
6. A full and anonymized list of graduates for the last two completed academic years. This list should, as a minimum, contain: the student numbers, the titles of the final projects, the graduation dates, the modes of study and the locations of the programmes, the results achieved in the final study phase (for example, the assessment mark given for final project(s), mark for oral defence, final mark). (The selection and assessment procedure is set down in the NVAO guidelines for the assessment of final projects ([www.nvao.net](http://www.nvao.net)));
7. Drop-out rates, success rates and/or average duration of studies of graduates;
8. Teacher -student ratio achieved;
9. Teacher quality (proportion of teachers holding a master's degree and proportion of teachers holding a PhD);
10. Average amount of face-to-face instruction per course year.

#### 8.2.3 Documents made available during the site visit (limited programme assessments)

(Institutions may also choose to provide appendices in digital format only. The list of material studied will be incorporated into the assessment report.)

1. The annual report by the examining board and the reports by the programme committee (if a programme committee is required);
2. Test questions with relevant assessment criteria and mark system (answer models);
3. A representative selection of reference books and other study materials.

These are all existing documents. The documents listed above suffice. Providing more than the above documents is not necessary.

#### 8.2.4 Documents made available during the site visit (extensive programme assessments)

(The list of material studied will be incorporated into the assessment report.)

1. Educational policy plan or similar document(s);
2. Quality assurance plan;
3. Policy plan regarding the accessibility and feasibility for students with a functional disability;
4. Summary and analysis of recent evaluation results and a recent example of relevant management information;
5. Documentation regarding teacher and student satisfaction;
6. Reports on consultations in relevant committees / bodies;
7. Test questions with relevant assessment criteria and mark system (answer models) and a representative selection of actual tests administered (such as presentations, work placements, portfolio assessments) and assessments;
8. A representative selection of reference books and other study materials.

### 8.3 Initial accreditation

#### 8.3.1 *Basic data concerning the programme*

(The basic data is incorporated into the information dossier, the advisory report and the NVAO decision.)

##### *Administrative data regarding the programme*

1. Nomenclature of the programme;
2. Orientation and level of the programme;
3. Proposal for placement in an assessment group;
4. The suffix to be added to the degree. For professional higher education programmes, see the regulations provided by the Ministry of Education, the reference list contained therein and its elaboration by NVAO (*Government Gazette* 2013, 35337). Any deviations must be validated by the assessment panel;
5. Proposal regarding CROHO sector classification (validated by the assessment panel);
6. Number of credits;
7. Specialisations;
8. Joint programme (if applicable), stating the partner institutions involved and the type of degree awarded (joint/double/multiple degree);
9. Location(s);
10. Mode(s) of study).

##### *Administrative data regarding the institution*

1. Name of the institution;
2. Status of the institution (publicly funded or legal body providing higher education);
3. Outcome of the institutional audit.

#### 8.3.2 *Required appendices to the information dossier*

(The list of appendices studied and the quantitative data will be incorporated into the advisory report.)

1. Subject-specific reference framework and the learning outcomes of the programme;
2. Overview of the curriculum in diagram form;
3. Detailed description of the curriculum components for the first year, specifying for each component the objectives, teaching method, teaching concept, workload, assessment format and the relation to research or the professional field, stating learning outcomes, attainment targets, teaching method(s), assessment method, literature (mandatory/recommended), teacher and credits;
4. Teaching and examination regulations;
5. Overview of staff to be allocated with names, positions, scope of appointment, level and expertise;
6. If so required, the macro-efficiency decision;
7. Overview of the contacts maintained with the professional field (if relevant);
8. Intended staff-student ratio;
9. Intended number of face-to-face hours for each course year.

8.3.3 *Documents made available during the visit (limited initial accreditation)*  
(The list of material studied will be incorporated into the advisory report.)

1. Reference books and other study materials.

8.3.4 *Documents made available during the visit (extensive initial accreditation)*  
(The list of material studied will be incorporated into the advisory report.)

1. Educational policy plan or similar document(s);
2. Policy plan regarding research in relation to the programmes offered or similar document(s);
3. Staff (policy) plan or similar document(s);
4. Services and facilities plan or similar document(s);
5. Policy plan regarding the accessibility and feasibility for students with a functional disability;
6. Quality assurance plan;
7. Reports on consultations in relevant committees / bodies;
8. Reference books and other study materials.

## **9 Modes of study and locations**

### **9.1 Modes of study and locations**

For programmes offering various modes of study (for example, full-time, part-time, work-based learning or three-year tracks for VWO graduates enrolling in a bachelor's programme with professional orientation), the assessment must demonstrate that the generic quality of each mode of study and/or track is assured, based on the standards in the relevant assessment framework, in order to arrive at a positive final conclusion regarding the programme.

Programmes that are offered at various locations under a single CROHO registration only qualify for accreditation if the assessment shows that each location meets the generic quality standards stated in the relevant framework.

## 10 Programme assessment scales

The following definitions are used in the assessment of programmes. These definitions pertain to both the scores obtained for the individual standards and the overall scores awarded to the programme.

Each judgement is illustrated with a number of examples to assist in its operationalisation.

Examples that apply exclusively to extensive programme assessments are marked “EPA”.

### 10.1 Generic quality

The quality that, from an international point of view, can reasonably be expected from a higher education bachelor’s or master’s programme.

### 10.2 Unsatisfactory

The programme does not meet the current generic quality standards and shows serious shortcomings in several areas.

This could be operationalised as follows:

- The level and/or orientation of the learning outcomes do not fit within the (inter)national qualification frameworks and have not been concretised into subject- or programme-specific performance levels.
- The aggregate of curriculum, staff, services and facilities does not constitute an environment conducive to learning.
- The programme lacks a programme-wide, transparent and coherent assessment policy.
- The intended learning outcomes are not being achieved.
- Quality assurance in the programme is not pursued in a systematic manner, which translates into a lack of improvement policy (EPA).

### 10.3 Satisfactory

The programme meets the current generic quality standards and demonstrates an acceptable level across its entire spectrum.

This could be operationalised as follows:

- The level and/or orientation of the learning outcomes fit within the (inter)national qualification frameworks and have been concretised into subject- or programme-specific performance levels.
- The aggregate of curriculum, staff, services and facilities constitutes an environment conducive to learning which enables students to achieve the learning outcomes.
- The programme has developed a programme-wide, transparent and coherent assessment policy.
- The intended learning outcomes are achieved.
- Quality assurance in the programme is pursued in a systematic manner, which translates into a consistent improvement policy (EPA).

#### **10.4 Good**

The programme systematically surpasses the current generic quality standard.

This could be operationalised as follows:

- The level and/or orientation of the learning outcomes fit within the (inter)national qualification frameworks and have been concretised into subject- or programme-specific performance levels that exceed the current standards.
- The combination of curriculum and staff constitutes a challenging learning environment.
- The programme has developed a programme-wide, transparent and coherent assessment policy, which serves as an example to other programmes.
- The learning outcomes achieved translate into products that are systematically above average.
- Quality assurance in the programme is pursued in a systematic manner, which translates into a consistent improvement policy that is reflected in a growing quality culture (EPA).

#### **10.5 Excellent**

The programme systematically well surpasses the current generic quality standards across its entire spectrum and is regarded as an international example.

This could be operationalised as follows:

- The level and/or orientation of the learning outcomes fit within the (inter)national qualification frameworks and have been concretised into subject- or programme-specific performance levels. These are given a specific interpretation based on the programme's explicit and unique views. The programme serves as an example internationally.
- The aggregate of curriculum and staff constitutes a challenging, innovative and original learning environment.
- The learning outcomes achieved are of excellent quality and translate into awards and (inter)national publications.
- Quality assurance in the programme is pursued in a systematic manner, which translates into a consistent improvement policy and a strong ability for self-reflection. This is reflected in a robust quality culture (EPA).

## 11 Assessment rules

### 11.1 Programme assessments

#### Limited programme assessments

- The final conclusion regarding a programme will always be “unsatisfactory” if standards 1, 3 or 4 are judged “unsatisfactory”. In case of an unsatisfactory score on standard 1, NVAO cannot grant an improvement period.
- The final conclusion regarding a programme can only be “good” if at least two standards are judged “good”; one of these must be standard 4.
- The final conclusion regarding a programme can only be “excellent” if at least two standards are judged “excellent”; one of these must be standard 4.

#### Extensive programme assessments

- The final conclusion regarding a programme will always be “unsatisfactory” if standards 1, 10 or 11 are judged “unsatisfactory”. In case of an unsatisfactory score on standard 1, NVAO cannot grant an improvement period.
- The final conclusion regarding a programme can only be “good” if at least five standards are judged “good”; one of these must be standard 11.
- The final conclusion regarding a programme can only be “excellent” if at least five standards are judged “excellent”; one of these must be standard 11.

#### Limited initial accreditations

- The final conclusion regarding a programme will always be “unsatisfactory” if standards 1, 3 or 5 (if applicable) are judged “unsatisfactory”. In case of an unsatisfactory score on standards 1 or 3, NVAO cannot grant a conditional initial accreditation.

#### Extensive initial accreditations

- The final conclusion regarding a programme will always be “unsatisfactory” if standards 1, 10 or 12 (if applicable) are judged “unsatisfactory”. In case of an unsatisfactory score on standards 1 or 10, NVAO cannot grant a conditional initial accreditation.

### 11.2 Institutional audit

- The final conclusion following institutional audits will always be “negative” if standards 1 or 4 are judged “does not meet the standard”.

## 12 Improvement and conditional assessment

In this chapter, NVAO outlines the rules laid down by implementing regulations [in Dutch: AMVB] regarding conditional decisions and the granting of improvement periods. The Dutch Higher Education and Research Act [WHW] stipulates that implementing regulations be formulated to specify the conditions under which and the situations in which improvement periods may be granted in the accreditation of programmes (Article 5a.12a, first paragraph), the conditional initial accreditation of programmes (Article 5a.11, fourth paragraph) and conditional institutional audits (Article 5a.13d, sixth paragraph). In this document, this implementing regulation is referred to as: Accreditation Decision under the Higher Education and Research Act (*Government Gazette* 2011, 536).

### 12.1 Conditional initial accreditations and institutional audits

NVAO may attach conditions to an initial accreditation or institutional quality assurance assessment if, on the basis of the advice submitted by a panel of experts, it arrives at the conclusion that certain quality aspects are unsatisfactory but can reasonably be remedied within a maximum timeframe of two years. With regard to initial accreditations, this pertains to both extensive and limited assessments (Article 5a.10a, second paragraph, and Article 5a.13g, first paragraph). In a conditional initial accreditation of institutional quality assurance assessment, the conditions in question relate to the efforts expected from the board of the institution to improve the quality aspects that are assessed as unsatisfactory as well as the manner in which these efforts must be expended, the manner in which and the timeframe within which the board of the institution must ultimately report on these efforts to NVAO and the communication by the board of the institution to the students and other stakeholders regarding the conditions set. The timeframe to be observed for reporting must logically follow the timeframe allowed to implement the improvements. A timeframe shorter than two years may be set if, in the opinion of NVAO, the improvements may be realised sooner. Communication is important because students must be informed to the full when selecting a study programme. This information is also relevant to others, such as employers with whom the institution maintains a special relationship and who employ many graduates.

An initial accreditation application must be denied if the standards of “Intended learning outcomes” or “Testing” are judged unsatisfactory.

An initial accreditation application involving a programme that, at the time of submission of its application, is actually already engaged in educational activities must be denied if both aspects:

1. the learning outcomes achieved, taking into consideration what is desirable and customary at the international level, and
2. the validity of the assessment, testing and examination of the students are judged negative.

An additional initial accreditation as referred to in Chapter 6 will turn out negative if both of these aspects are judged unsatisfactory. In this case, the initial accreditation expires. In such cases, however, NVAO has the authority to grant an improvement period of a maximum of two years. Cf. the paragraph on Improvement periods below.

An application for an institutional audit must be denied if the standards of “View of the quality of the education provided” or “Improvement policy” are judged unsatisfactory. In those cases, a conditional initial accreditation or institutional audit cannot be granted.

## **12.2 Improvement period for accreditation**

If the assessment of an application for the renewal of an existing accreditation or accreditation following an initial accreditation decision demonstrates that the programme does not meet all the required quality aspects, NVAO may decide to renew the existing accreditation or initial accreditation and grant a so-called “improvement period”. This pertains to both extensive and limited programme assessments. NVAO also has this authority with respect to additional assessments as referred to in Article 5a.10a, fourth paragraph, of the Higher Education and Research Act. An improvement period may only be granted if, in the opinion of NVAO, the deficiencies may reasonably be remedied within a timeframe of no more than two years. The assessment report submitted by the assessment panel is essential in this respect. However, if the standard of ‘Intended learning outcomes’ is judged unsatisfactory, an improvement period cannot be granted and the application for accreditation must be denied. This is because a programme’s ambitions level must be at least up to par. Generic quality is not guaranteed in programmes whose intended exit level is sub-standard; thus, they lack a critical quality culture and vision, the basis for good-quality higher education of world-class standards. In such cases, granting an improvement period is uncalled for.

Before NVAO decides to grant an improvement period, it gives the institution the opportunity to draw up a plan for improvement. The institution will have this plan assessed by a panel of independent experts; in many cases, this may be the panel that has conducted the initial assessment. Publicly funded institutions will submit their plan for improvement to the programme committee of the programme concerned for advice. The advisory report by the programme committee is appended to the plan for improvement. A decision to grant an improvement period goes into effect on the day it is taken.

NVAO may set conditions when granting an improvement period. In terms of content and function, these conditions correspond to the conditions that may be attached to initial accreditations and institutional audits. The difference from conditional initial accreditations and institutional audits, however, is that the board of the institution is required to submit a new application to NVAO no later than six months before the end of the improvement period, viz. an application for a decision to determine whether the programme meets the accreditation framework as yet (Article 5a.12a, fourth and fifth paragraphs of the Act).

As is the case with conditional initial accreditations or institutional audits, an improvement period may be shorter than two years if, in the opinion of NVAO, improvement may be achieved within a shorter space of time. The assessment panel reviews the manner in which the institution has remedied the deficiencies identified by NVAO and determines whether the programme meanwhile scores satisfactorily on all the statutory quality aspects.

By analogy with Article 5a. 2, second paragraph of the Act, the assessment panel that reviews the improvement must be approved by NVAO, as does the assessment panel that originally assessed the programme. The assessment panel that reviews the improvement

comprises, as a minimum, two domain experts from the panel that originally assessed the programme.

## **13 Composition of panels**

### **13.1 Composition of the panel for institutional audits**

NVAO convenes and appoints an audit panel to conduct the institutional audit. The institution to be assessed is entitled to lodge substantiated objections to the composition of the audit panel.

Audit panels must meet the following requirements:

1. the panel is composed of at least four members, including one student;
2. the panel commands administrative, educational and audit expertise, is acquainted with developments in the higher education sector at home and abroad, and is authoritative;
3. one of the members with administrative expertise will act as chair;
4. the panel is independent (its members have had no ties with the institution to be assessed over at least the past five years).

The audit panel is counselled by an NVAO process co-ordinator and supported by a secretary. The secretary and the process co-ordinator are also independent of the institution in question. The secretary and the process co-ordinator do not sit on the panel.

Prior to the first visit, all panel members and the secretary certify to not maintaining any connections or ties with the institution in question, of either a personal or a professional nature, which could affect an independent judgement in either a positive or a negative sense, and to not having had such connections or ties with the institution during the past five years.

In addition to the factual independence, as expressed above in the nature of the relationship and the number of years, it is essential for any prospective panel member or secretary to feel independent. In some cases, an independence of more than five years may not provide sufficient guarantee for an independent position; a prospective panel member or secretary could still experience too strong a relationship with the institution or, for example, be involved too closely with an institution or programme because of family ties. In such cases, the prospective panel member or secretary cannot sit on the panel. Panel membership requires a professional attitude. To that end, NVAO has formulated a code of conduct for panel members and secretaries. Panel members and secretaries will sign the code of conduct beforehand; after the assessment process, they will sign a declaration drafted by NVAO that the assessment has been carried out independently.

Stakeholders such as panel members, staff or students may report to NVAO any matters arising during the assessment process that could affect the independence of the assessment.

### **13.2 Composition of assessment panels**

Assessment panels assessing existing programmes in the context of a limited or extensive programme assessment are convened by the institutions that together constitute an assessment group. The institutions appoint a secretary and subsequently present the panel

to NVAO for approval. To that end the institutions provide data on the expertise and independence of the panel members and the secretary, in a manner stipulated by NVAO.

Institutions may also commission an external quality assessment agency to convene a panel for the assessment of existing programmes. In such cases the panel must also be presented to NVAO for approval. External assessment agencies presenting a panel for approval must be authorised in writing by the institution(s) concerned.

Applications for approval of a panel must be submitted at least three months prior to the panel's first visit. NVAO decides on the application within four weeks.

If the board of the institution is unable to convene a panel of experts, in collaboration with other institutions within an assessment group, NVAO will make a binding recommendation regarding the composition of the assessment panel.

NVAO convenes and appoints the assessment panel that will conduct the assessment pertaining to limited or extensive initial accreditations. The programme to be assessed is entitled to lodge substantiated objections to the composition of the assessment panel.

With a view to a thorough assessment of the quality of existing programmes and the review of new programmes, it is imperative that assessment panels are composed in an expert manner allowing meaningful discussions among peers, in which the panel remains sufficiently independent.

Assessment panels must meet the following requirements:

1. The panel is composed of a minimum of four members, among whom at least two authoritative domain experts<sup>21</sup> and a student;
2. Overall, the panel commands the following expertise:
  - a. expertise regarding developments in the discipline,
  - b. international expertise,
  - c. practical expertise in the professional field relevant to the programme (if applicable),
  - d. educational expertise: recent experience in teaching or educational development, testing expertise at the relevant programme level and with regard to the orientation (professional or academic) of the programme, expertise regarding the teaching format(s) used in the programme<sup>22</sup>,
  - e. student-related expertise,
  - f. assessment or audit expertise;
3. The panel is independent (its members have not had any ties with the institution providing the programme for at least the past five years);
4. The panel chair is trained by NVAO.

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<sup>21</sup> Domain expertise is understood to mean specialist expertise, international expertise or professional expertise.

<sup>22</sup> This includes, for example, distance learning, work-related courses, flexible education, skill-oriented education or education aimed at excellent students. Testing expertise can be demonstrated by, for example, certificates such as BKO/SKO/BKE/SKE or participation in, for example, testing and examining boards.

5. The panel is assisted by an independent secretary trained by NVAO. The secretary does not sit on the panel.

Prior to the visit, all panel members and the secretary certify to not maintaining any connections or ties with the institution in question, either as a private individual or as a researcher / teacher, professional or adviser, which could affect an independent judgement of the quality of the programme in either a positive or a negative sense, and to not having had such connections or ties with the institution during the past five years.

In addition to the factual independence, as expressed above in the nature of the relationship and the number of years, it is essential for any panel member or secretary to feel independent. In some cases, an independence of more than five years may not provide sufficient guarantee for an independent position; a prospective panel member or secretary could still experience too strong a relationship with the institution or, for example, be involved too closely with an institution or programme because of family ties. In such cases, the prospective panel member or secretary cannot sit on the panel. Panel membership requires a professional attitude. To that end, NVAO has formulated a code of conduct for panel members and secretaries. This code of conduct comprises components pertaining to the independence and demeanour of the panel members and secretary as well as the confidentiality to be maintained during the assessment process.

Panel members and secretaries will sign a declaration of independence and confidentiality prior to the assessment process. In this declaration, they attest to having taken note of the code of conduct. Following the assessment process, the chair and secretary sign the assessment report once all panel members have read and approved the report. The report includes a declaration that the assessment has been carried out independently.

The NVAO guidelines "Requirements regarding panel composition" elaborate the requirements set for the composition of assessment panels. The guidelines also comprise a submission procedure, a form to be filled out by the institution and a code of conduct for panel members and secretaries.

Stakeholders such as panel members, staff or students may report to NVAO any matters arising during the assessment process that could affect the independence of the assessment or pertain to other complaints regarding the panels or secretaries.

## 14 Admission to the system: aggravated, extensive initial accreditations

The old recognition procedure lapsed when the Management Enforcement Legislative Act took effect. It has been replaced by a procedure for legal bodies aiming to provide an accredited (undergraduate or postgraduate) programme for the first time. When this is the first programme provided by the legal body concerned, the programme will be subjected to a so-called aggravated, extensive initial accreditation procedure.<sup>23</sup>

This procedure is part of the process related to admission to the higher education system. In this case, the legal body must demonstrate, in addition to the requirements pertaining to extensive initial accreditations, that it has safeguarded the quality and continuity of the programme applying for initial accreditation. This means that the legal body seeking to be admitted to the system must provide the following guarantees: continuity must be safeguarded, it must observe statutory regulations and it must deliver (proven) quality. This can only be demonstrated if the legal body to be assessed has been providing actual education for some time (the so-called full cycle requirement).

NVAO will assess the (first) programme provided by the legal body seeking admission to the higher education system by means of an extensive initial accreditation procedure, in which, at any rate, the quality achieved will also be reviewed. Consequently, it is not a mere ex-ante assessment, because it involves proven quality. This is the aggravation in the procedure.

NVAO assesses the quality of the programme concerned; the Inspectorate of Education assesses the quality and continuity of the legal body, including its compliance with legislation and regulations. Upon completion of the procedure, the Minister of Education, Culture and Science will subsequently decide on admission to the higher education system.

General points of departure:

- The procedure is intended for institutions (legal bodies) that are not yet providing accredited programmes or initially accredited new programmes (undergraduate or postgraduate programmes); the programmes must be provided by the legal body itself;
- NVAO assesses the programme by means of a so-called aggravated, extensive initial accreditation procedure;
- The aggravation involves the fact that it is not an ex-ante assessment: it is a matter of proven quality (full cycle requirement); the quality achieved is also reviewed;
- Following a positive judgement from NVAO, the legal body subsequently submits an application to the Minister of Education, Culture and Science for permission to award degrees<sup>24</sup>;
- The Minister of Education, Culture and Science subsequently requests advice from the Inspectorate of Education regarding the continuity and quality of the legal body.
- Upon receipt of the advice, the Minister of Education, Culture and Science decides on the request for permission to award degrees (i.e., request for admission to the system).

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<sup>23</sup> New Article 5a.8 of the Higher Education and Research Act. Meanwhile renumbered to Article 5a.10a, fifth paragraph.

<sup>24</sup> Cf. the Policy Rule on Authorisations to Award Higher Education Degrees, Government Gazette 2010, no. 14710

## 15 Appeals

Before making a decision regarding an institutional audit, limited programme assessment, extensive programme assessment, limited initial accreditation, (aggravated) extensive initial accreditation or additional initial accreditation, NVAO allows the board of the institution a term of two weeks to present its views concerning the intended decision. These two weeks fall within the statutory time frame of six months (for institutional audits, limited initial accreditations and extensive initial accreditations) or three months (for limited programme assessments and extensive programme assessments) within which NVAO is required to make its decision.

Once ratified, the decision is immediately forwarded to the board of the institution. At the same time, NVAO publishes its decision by placing it on its web site.

NVAO decisions are open to appeal.

Stakeholders may lodge an internal appeal with NVAO. The time frame for lodging internal appeals is six weeks. The processing of the appeal involves a hearing. NVAO makes its decision within twelve weeks after receiving the appeal. A decision after appeal may be postponed for no more than six weeks. Such postponement is communicated in writing. The appeals procedure is subject to the General Administrative Law Act (AWB) and the Appeals Procedure Regulations AWB NVAO.

NVAO decisions after appeal are open to external appeals with the administrative court and the Administrative Jurisdiction Department of the Council of State. The time frame for lodging external appeals is six weeks. Pending the internal or external appeal procedure, the competent administrative court may be requested to make provisional arrangements if urgency, due to the interests involved, so requires.