

Code of Conduct

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Our mission

Rotterdam School of Management, Erasmus University (RSM) is a force for positive change in the world. This mission extends to all our stakeholders, including our management, academics, professional services, students, alumni, and other stakeholders involved. RSM students are encouraged to live up to this mission and to embody RSM's four central values:

Critical

We enable thinkers and doers – through research, education and engagement – to challenge the status quo and develop new knowledge, understanding and practice for positive change.



Creative

We stimulate individuals and organisations to lead with ambition, curiosity and courage to create innovative ways of thinking and acting to advance society and business.



Caring

We make sure that individuals and organisations care: about others, their environment and themselves. Central to our approach is I WILL: RSM's forward-thinking initiative – saying I WILL – to the resilient future we want to build.



Collaborative

We encourage individuals and organisations to join forces to advance their mutual interest. Leadership on the basis of teamwork is the way to tackle small and large challenges and opportunities locally and globally.



More information about RSM's Mission and how our stakeholders apply it can be found on the RSM website: <https://www.rsm.nl/positive-change/>

RSM code of conduct

RSM hosts a large number of students in its various programmes. It is important for us and our student community to have a code of conduct describing the main rules of behaviour at this school. Some view rules of conduct as self-evident and comply with them automatically. Others find them less clear and may even be unfamiliar with such codes.

The aim of this document is therefore to clarify the rules of conduct and make them transparent for all RSM students. These rules relate not only to conduct during classes, but also conduct among students, conduct towards instructors, including in evaluations of courses, and conduct while conducting research. By complying with these rules, we may prevent undesirable behaviour towards one another and mutually ensure a positive and pleasant study environment.

General rules of conduct

Our general rules of conduct apply not only to BSc and MSc students, but also to all instructors and staff of RSM involved in these programmes.

- Everyone should show respect for each other. Hostility and (sexual) harassment, for example, are always unacceptable.
- Everyone *should* show respect for things, goods and facilities of one's own or belonging to others – including those of RSM and EUR. One should also treat items on loan, such as books and

equipment, with care. This also includes leaving facilities tidy and cleaning up after oneself, for example in campus restaurants, classrooms, and restrooms, avoiding unnecessary waste and resource depletion, and correctly using recycling facilities where offered.

- Everyone should adhere to the university's generally applicable dos and don'ts. For example, smoking on campus is prohibited except in designated areas, and parking vehicles, including cars, motorcycles, scooters, and bicycles outside of the designated spaces is not allowed. Incorrectly parked vehicles (including bicycles) may be clamped by campus security and a clamp removal fee may apply.
- No one is entitled to pass on personal particulars of others to third parties without permission – even if it can be done easily on the basis of semi-public class books, and registration in study groups. No one wants to be inconvenienced with unsolicited contact. The university is strict about this rule.
- In particular, educational activities that take place off-campus should be carried out in a professional manner. In other words, no false impressions should be given and external parties may not be put under pressure. Examples of this include contacts with outside parties in the context, for example, of teaching research, strategic business plans, internships, and research for graduation theses. Communication and reports should also be done thoroughly.
- Everyone at RSM should present themselves in a professional manner when dealing with outside parties and be meticulous with information that is available or received. After all, instructors and students are the ambassadors of the university.

General obligations of BSc and MSc students

In addition to rights, students also have certain obligations. Below is a list of the main student obligations:

- All students, instructors, and professional service staff should be treated with respect. This also includes written communication and open comments in course evaluations; aggressive, demeaning, rude, or otherwise inappropriate written communications will not be tolerated.
- Students present at the university are required to always carry their student cards for identification purposes and may be required to show the student card to EUR staff members (both on internal and external contracts), on request.
- Students are at all times responsible for their own study progress. Private activities, such as holidays, jobs, non-mandatory internships and membership in student associations, are not legitimate reasons for neglecting required educational activities, such as classes, assignments and (interim) examinations or requirements in connection with transfers within the BSc and MSc programmes.
- Information channels such as MyEUR.nl and Canvas should preferably be checked daily or, at a minimum, weekly. It is assumed that the information via these channels is known within 24 hours of placement. This rule also applies to university e-mail sent to your student e-mail account (EUR e-mail account).
- Students cannot claim that they were unaware of something if the information was published in one of these information channels or sent via e-mail. By way of example, if enrolment for a seminar is announced via MyEUR.nl, enrolment after the deadline will no longer be possible based on the excuse that one did not see the announcement or receive an e-mail.
- If you produce written work that is published, there should always be a disclaimer on the first page. This disclaimer should state that the author in question is responsible for the contents of the written work. It should also state that RSM is only responsible for supervision but not for the contents. Nor are students allowed to represent themselves officially as 'RSM', 'EUR' or as an

official representative of the school or the university, or using the RSM or EUR logo without having received express permission.

- Students should always ask permission to use any facilities belonging to departments and sections. This includes the use of telephones, faxes, office and canteen equipment and work areas. Use of the business school logo for external purposes may only take place with permission from the instructor/section concerned.

General obligations of BSc and MSc instructors

Instructors also have obligations. Below is a list of several obligations of instructors that relate to teaching:

- Instructors must make course manuals available on Canvas a minimum of one week ahead of the start of the course.
- Instructors are expected to be present in classrooms on time (and to account for any necessary preparation time) so that the class can start on time.
- Instructors should teach their subjects to the best of their abilities and endeavour to improve on their instruction each year.
- Serious questions from students that are properly presented always deserve prompt and accurate responses.
- (Interim) examinations of courses should be well representative of the subject as a whole and students should be able to complete them within the time allotted for the exams.
- Instructors always bear final responsibility for correcting and marking submitted work (interim examinations, studies, case studies and theses).
- (Interim) examination marks must be provided within four weeks after the examination date to enable students to know within a reasonable period of time whether they have successfully completed the course. A shorter period applies to courses subject to the binding study advice.
- Instructors should always give students an opportunity to inspect their (interim) examinations or case studies within four weeks of the provisional announcement of marks. Allowances should be made for a maximum period of four weeks, by the end of which the final mark should be recorded in Osiris. Inspections may take place in groups or individually. The right to inspection expires after four weeks and when an instructor has organized a perusal session.

Diversity and language

Education and research are best pursued by bringing together a wide diversity of scholars, students and staff: individual people who each bring their own opinions, knowledge and experience to the task. This diversity of talent provides the University with an academic environment where everyone can feel at home and develop themselves to their personal best. We believe in the benefits of difference and the success of teams made up of diverse players. Discrimination in the form of unequal handling, slight or deprivation based on factors such as ethnicity, skin colour, gender, sexual orientation, physique, political convictions, life philosophy, or religion under circumstances related to work or study is not tolerated. The EUR complaints procedure for inappropriate behaviour applies.

<https://www.eur.nl/en/education/practical-matters/advice-counselling/confidential-counsellor/complaints-procedure>

The BA and IBA bachelor programmes as well as RSM's pre-experience MSc programmes are programmes in which respect is afforded to others, especially with regard to study habits and ways of working. The IBA bachelor programme and RSM's pre-experience MSc programmes are furthermore international programmes in which cultural diversity and inclusiveness are valued.

The language of the **BA bachelor programme** is Dutch, implying that:

- The study materials are in Dutch or English; exams are always in Dutch
- Most of the communication is in Dutch: students, staff and programme management are expected to communicate in Dutch in educational situations: lectures, workshops, meetings, but also in writing and when emailing or when putting messages on SIN-Online or Canvas. In exceptional cases English may be used in education, communications, and examinations, e.g. in the case of an international guest lecturer, certain electives, or other exceptions that have explicit approval of the Examination Board.
- Using another language than Dutch (or English as exception) in any educational situation highly discouraged. It is common courtesy in a group context to speak a language that all individuals present can also speak/understand.

The language of the **IBA bachelor programme** and RSM's pre-experience **MSc programmes** is English, implying that:

- All study materials are in English: books, articles, papers, presentations, videos, slides, etc.
- All communication is in English: students, staff and programme management are expected to communicate in English in all educational situations: lectures, workshops, meetings, but also in writing and when emailing or when putting messages on MyEUR.nl, on Canvas, but also on LinkedIn or on Facebook
- Using another language than English in any educational situation highly discouraged. It is common courtesy in a group context to speak a language that all individuals present can also speak/understand. Dutch-speaking students have a special responsibility in this regard, as many may most easily turn to Dutch in many situations, but it is highly appreciated if they use English as much as possible.

Code of conduct for courses, communication, and examinations

Courses

Courses are strenuous activities, both for the instructors and the students. Instructors devote considerable energy to the preparation, structure and presentation of classes. Especially during lectures, students often attend a full classroom, try to listen to the instructor, but may also be distracted by movements, familiar faces, the hum of voices, and suitable as well as less suitable questions. The following rules of conduct have been formulated to avoid inconvenience for both parties:

- Classes are essential components of the education offered. Instructors count on student attendance. The content of these classes forms part of the examination subject matter to be studied.
- Students should always be present on time in class. The instructor or attendant may refuse admittance to the classroom after the start of the class. Students may again enter the classroom during the break. It is not allowed to leave the classroom during a lecture or earlier, without prior permission from the Instructor.
- During class, you will be expected to have studied and prepared for the subject matter to be discussed and have completed any related assignments. You are also expected to be actively engaged in the lecture. Activity that is unrelated to the course and the subject matter to be studied (such as listening to music, reading a newspaper, surfing the internet, sending text

- messages or talking with fellow students) is not permitted in the classroom.
- Active contributions to discussions and asking relevant questions about the subject matter are highly appreciated and in many cases required toward successful course performance. To avoid distractions, one starting point is of crucial importance: a class can only be successful if students keep quiet until they are asked to speak or wish to ask the instructor a question. For the remainder of class time, the instructor has the floor.
 - Students are responsible for fulfilling their attendance obligations in class. There is a built-in margin for extenuating personal circumstances such as illness or emergency. Any type of absence should fall within this margin and such circumstances should, in the first instance, be reported to the course instructor, unless otherwise specified in the respective course manual.
 - If work takes place in teams, every member is expected to contribute equally. Each member of the team is responsible for the final result, therefore team members who do not make equal contributions are not allowed to claim the end result. These “free-riders” will be regarded as having cheated.
 - That which applies to courses applies also to guest lectures: external guests take the trouble of coming to our university to give lectures. The image created of RSM at that moment will depend entirely on the behaviour of the students during the lecture!

Communication

Appropriate, timely, and respectful communication goes a long way in facilitating good relationships between students, instructors, and staff. To that end the following main rules have been laid down:

- A promise is a promise. If certain agreements have been made between a student and instructor, student adviser or any other staff member of RSM, all parties should stick to these agreements. If it is not possible to keep an agreement, all other parties should be informed on time.
- Communication between students, between students and instructors or professional services staff, should always be conducted properly, politely and respectfully.
- With written communications, especially e-mail, it is always necessary to mention your name and student number. You should word your questions as specifically and clearly as possible.
- Problems with instructors or professional services staff may be reported to the programme manager responsible, so that they can mediate in resolving the problem or refer you to the relevant body, such as the examination board, student adviser or student counsellor. The EUR confidential counsellor (<https://www.eur.nl/en/about-eur/schools-and-llcs/eur-holding/contact/confidential-counsellor>) may also be contacted.

Examinations

Examinations comprise a major component of students’ lives; they are sometimes very stressful periods. Especially during plenary examinations (mostly in the Van der Goot building) it is important that there is as little disturbance as possible. Therefore students must adhere to the rules of order. Please take note of the following main rules for examinations:

- General EUR rules of order: <https://www.eur.nl/en/examinations> including the Rules of Order for written examinations, and
- Specific RSM Exam Regulations in the Rules & Guidelines of the Examination Board RSM - EUR: <https://www.rsm.nl/examination-board/examination-regulations/>

Copyright and ownership

As a general rule books, literature, slides, assignments, exams are formally the (intellectual) property of the creator. If a creator has multiplied their work with the aim to distribute it, for instance among students, rules with regard to copyright apply.

Books, articles

For books, articles, but also for the use of graphics and pictures, agreements have been made between the university and the publishers. The publishers are united in a foundation called PRO. The universities operate through the Association of Cooperating Dutch Universities VSNU.

A distinction is made between short reproductions and long reproductions.

- A short reproduction comprises 8.000 words maximum for articles or 10.000 words maximum for books. For reproductions below this threshold, an agreement has been made between the publishers and university, leading to a fixed payment by the university.
- A long reproduction comprises more than 8.000 words for articles or more than 10.000 words for books. As a rule, the university needs to report this and additional fees apply. The payment is directly based on the number of words.

Courses

Lectures, workshops, and other courses are intellectual property which is not freely available for further distribution by third parties. Hence, as a student you are not allowed to record lectures e.g. on video and share them. Personal use is permitted. Still, teaching staff may not appreciate being recorded without their consent, so students are required to ask permission first, and will need to agree in writing that they only make the recording for personal use.

Exams

Exams and assignments are the property of the creator. Copying exams is not allowed, nor is their distribution.

Tutoring organisations

Organisations aimed at tutoring students by offering trainings (including exam practice), workshops or by selling summaries of books, lectures, lectures notes, slides or practicing materials offered on Canvas are also required to abide by the rules in this regard.

Using previous exams as training material is strictly prohibited, unless the creator has explicitly given written permission.

Cheating and plagiarism in assignments, theses, and exams

Erasmus University Rotterdam sets high standards for academic education. These standards include a strict policy on cheating, as examiners are unable to form an accurate assessment of the knowledge, understanding and skills of a student who cheats. Cheating is a serious offence. Anyone who cheats is breaking the rules of the university, and may even be breaking the law. With regard to plagiarism, plagiarists steal another person's intellectual property for their own benefit; cheating and plagiarism therefore constitute theft. Further information is laid down at <https://www.rsm.nl/examination-board/fraud-plagiarism/>

Examples of cheating

Cribbing

The simple act of possessing a crib sheet constitutes cheating, whether you use the sheet or not. What are you allowed to do and what not? You may take your mobile phone (as long as it is switched off), tablet, smart watch, or similar communication equipment into the examination room with you, but these items must not be left on the desk. You can also take your coat and your bag with you. During an exam only legitimate study materials are allowed within reach. Study materials such as calculators, graphing calculators, or textbooks may only be used if it is expressly permitted for the exam in question. Any books that are allowed must not contain any additional information, such as notes or inserts.

Impersonation

You may not impersonate another person during an exam or allow someone else to sit the exam for you. Equally, you may not submit any assignments, papers or theses written by someone else as your own.

Plagiarism

One of the main purposes of writing papers is to learn to formulate clearly reasoned arguments and analyses yourself. You can (and sometimes must) use scientific articles, papers or books to support your arguments, provided you quote the source, whether you consult these sources in a library or on the Internet. There is of course nothing wrong with using insights expressed in articles or in documents on the Internet, to support your academic work. However, there is a significant difference between 'referring to' and 'copying'. To take text from articles or papers written by others without referencing the source and without using quotation marks, either by 'cutting and pasting' from electronic documents or by literally transcribing passages, is plagiarism, and therefore cheating. Even if the passages you have copied only make up a relatively small part of your paper it is still cheating. The rules for correct referencing are laid down in RSM's handout referencing:

https://www.rsm.nl/fileadmin/Images_NEW/Sites/Examination_Board/Handout_referencing_2017_English_Version.pdf. EUR systematically screens written assignments, such as theses, with advanced electronic instruments for identifying plagiarism.

What are the sanctions for cheating?

An instructor who has reason to believe that a student is cheating or has cheated is obliged to report it to the Examination Board. The Board will investigate the charges and may then impose a sanction proportionate to the nature of the offence. Depending on the gravity of the offence, the Examination Board may issue one or more of the following sanctions:

- reprimand;
- invalidation of the examination concerned;
- exclusion from one or more examinations;
- exclusion from one or more examination periods;
- a combination of the above measures to a maximum of exclusion for at most one year;
- in a serious case of fraud the Examination Board may advise the EUR Executive Board to end the enrolment for the programme of the person concerned once and for all.

The consequences for a student or a group of students caught cheating can be extremely unpleasant. They include not only the sanction itself, but the breakdown in trust between the instructor and the student. Being barred from sitting an exam can seriously delay a student's study progress. The

Examination Board cannot and will not take any consequences of this delay into account when imposing a sanction.

Why is cheating such a serious offence?

An academic education is only useful if you learn to analyse and solve problems yourself and clearly present new ideas. By cheating you deprive yourself of the chance to learn how to do so and to apply those skills and knowledge in practice. Cases of cheating harm not only the student concerned but also the course and the university. Our academic image suffers, even on the labour market. That is why EUR takes cheating so seriously.

Rules & EUR's Integrity Code

All of your rights and obligations as a student are laid down in the Teaching and Examination Regulations, in the Rules and Guidelines of the Examination Board (<https://www.rsm.nl/examination-board/>) and in the EUR Students Charter <https://www.eur.nl/en/education/practical-matters/advice-counselling/legal-position/students-charter>. The Rules and Guidelines give the definition of cheating and describe the sanctions that can be imposed.

Cheating and plagiarism are covered by the Higher Education Act and, in serious cases, by the Criminal Code. Plagiarism is also governed by the Copyright Act. If you want to know precisely what the situation is, consult your instructor.

In working with personal data, students and instructors are required to comply with the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2016/679/2016-05-04>.

Citing resources

When you use other people's words or ideas, whether they are those of another student, a professor or an author, you must always clearly state who said what. It makes no difference whether a piece of text has been taken from another student's paper, from an article in a scientific journal or from a document on the Internet; if you use someone else's words or ideas you must make reference to the source. There are a few general guidelines that always apply for properly quoting sources.

Follow these rules:

- Always place a citation between quotation marks and provide an adequate reference to the source.
- You may not edit or paraphrase other people's words and present them as your own. If you are paraphrasing, say where the paraphrasing begins and where it ends and give the source.
- You may never claim other people's ideas as your own, even if you are presenting them in your own words.

For specific RSM quoting rules, please check the RSM *Hand-out Referencing* on the Examination Board's webpage regarding fraud and plagiarism: <https://www.rsm.nl/examination-board/fraud-plagiarism/>.

Tip 1

Take one of the digital Information Skills courses provided by the University Library (UB). You can find them on the website of the University Library. These courses offer efficient strategies and techniques for searching for and processing scientific information, digital or otherwise. You have free access and you can do the course whenever you like during your studies.

https://service.ubib.eur.nl/training_support/#/information_skills_modules

Tip 2

While writing try to keep a record of all the steps you take. Save the results of your searches and save

bibliographic information in a document or database programme. Software such as RefWorks (see www.refworks.com) or EndNote (obtainable at the StudyStore and Surfspot) can be helpful in this process. Instructions can be found at https://service.ubib.eur.nl/training_support/#/course/449.

For additional information on writing a thesis report, students should consult the RSM Handout Referencing. https://www.rsm.nl/fileadmin/Images_NEW/Sites/Examination_Board/Handout_referencing_2017_English_Version.pdf

Use of digital information

There are already some established standards for references to information on the Internet or in electronic databanks. Most disciplines have their own style for quoting sources, ranging from a brief reference to very detailed and precise references. The American Psychological Association (APA) has published rules about how references to literature should be presented. See https://service.ubib.eur.nl/training_support/#/course/462. Many journals, including those in other disciplines, follow these rules. Other commonly used styles are the Chicago style (University of Chicago Press), the style of the MLA (Modern Language Association) and the Vancouver style (International Committee of Medical Journal Editors).

Some electronic information should not be included in the list of references, for example e-mails and messages from bulletin boards, chatrooms, etc. These sources should only be mentioned in the text as personal communication (for example: A.P. Lindstrom, personal communication, 28 December 2001). A reference to a source on the Internet must contain a title or description, a date (if possible a date of publication, but at least the date it was consulted) and an address (usually a URL). Also cite the authors if possible. Many journal articles published electronically are exact copies of the printed version without any change in the layout or inclusion of additional information. Where the electronic version is precisely the same it is sufficient to simply refer to the journal article with electronic version between square brackets after the title.

If a document is contained in a complex website, for example that of a university or a government ministry, also specify the organisation and department. Other sources – for example films, videos, letters, maps, sound recordings, interviews, columns etc. – should in principle also be cited using the methods just described, whether or not they are taken from the internet. The most common method is to cite the type of source between square brackets after the title.

Computer use, e-mail & the internet

The use of computers, e-mail and the Internet has become a standard in all areas of our lives. It is therefore important to know how to word an e-mail message properly, and what may and may not be done in the PC labs, etc. The following are several rules for proper use of computers, e-mail and the Internet:

- Instructors and staff only send e-mail messages to e-mail accounts provided by EUR. Students use their EUR e-mail account when they communicate with instructors and staff. For individual study programmes (e.g. IM/CEMS), this rule might include students' e-mail accounts with trusted third parties (e.g., the CEMS organisation).
- Concerning the above, we urge you regularly to check for messages at the e-mail box assigned to you by the university. E-mail messages from private accounts (such as Gmail, Yahoo and Hotmail) may be forwarded to the university e-mail box.

- Only refined use of language – in communications with instructors/staff and between students – will be accepted. E-mail messages or messages on (public) forums (such as Facebook, Twitter, etc.) with obscene, denigrating, inflammatory, threatening or insulting texts will not be tolerated by RSM and will result in sanctions.
- Without express permission, no one may gain access to the particulars of another user, including their computer systems or programme files.
- It is not allowed, intentionally or through gross negligence, to introduce malware (e.g., viruses, spyware, phishing software, adware, crimeware, etc.) to university systems or to visit inappropriate websites.
- It is not allowed to disseminate 'spam.' All of the following can be considered spam: messages that could be seen as undesired by recipients; messages with commercial purposes; messages of a pornographic, racist, discriminating, threatening, insulting or offensive nature, messages that cause harassment or sexual harassment, messages that might or would incite discrimination, hate and/or violence, and messages that request help or participation in research or data collection, such as for a Bachelor or Master thesis. The minimum penalty for spamming students involves blocking your ERNA account access for one week.
- As a user of EUR computer equipment, you should treat this equipment with care and comply with the rules that pertain to computer labs.
- By using EUR computer equipment all students must comply with the rules laid down in the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) (<http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2016/679/2016-05-04>).

Further regulations as laid down in the EUR *Use policy computer and network* apply.

<https://my.eur.nl/en/eur/ict-1/computer-and-network/use-policy-computer-and-network>

Sanctions

All members of our BSc and MSc community must not only make sure they comply with the rules of conduct and the RSM values, but are also responsible for conveying these attitudes to the people around them. Within our organisation it is possible to hold people accountable for the behaviour they display. If this type of mutual correction does not have the desired effect, students should notify the instructor, Examination Board or directorate responsible. By embedding this code properly in the university's culture, however, there will be less need to call out unacceptable behaviour.

Measures can be taken against students and staff members who refuse to comply with the rules of conduct or who display unacceptable behaviour. Depending on the particular rule broken, measures can vary from a warning, a reprimand, a provisional (maximum five week days), conditional or complete refusal of access to the university buildings, grounds or the use of the facilities of RSM and EUR.

For instance, in the event of a breach of **disciplinary rules** issued by the Executive Board or the Dean or in the event of unacceptable behaviour, the Executive Board or the Dean may impose measures on a person who does not observe these regulations, pursuant to the procedure described in these regulations. These measures may include:

- a conditional, temporary or permanent denial of access to (one or more areas of) EUR buildings and EUR grounds
- a conditional, temporary or permanent denial of the use of EUR provisions
- a fine, if this has been agreed, or is deemed to have been agreed, by contract, with a member of the staff or a student
- a warning

- a written reprimand for a member of staff
- immediate exclusion from participation in the educational situation in question or the examination in question
- any other appropriate disciplinary measure.

In cases of misbehaviour or disturbances of the peace (also during classes), sanctions can include a warning, a reprimand, a provisional (maximum ten work days), conditional or complete refusal of access to the university buildings, grounds or the use of university facilities. If, for example, a student is found to be spreading spam, the minimum sanction would be blocking the e-mail account of the person concerned, and the student could be refused access to the computer network for the duration of two weeks. Much depends on the nature of the violation and the judgement of the Dean.

In the event of **committing fraud**, the Examination Board can impose sanctions that vary from a reprimand to exclusion from all examinations for a maximum period of one year, or even termination of a student's enrolment in the programme (in this regard, see the extensive EUR brochure, Cheating & Plagiarism - <https://www.eur.nl/en/about-eur/policy-and-finance/cheating-and-plagiarism>).

Relevant documents

This code of conduct is part of a set of documents geared towards communicating the rights and obligations of students. Other documents in this set include:

- The Code of Honour: <http://www.eur.nl/english/eur/publications/integrity/>
- The Netherlands Code of Conduct for Academic Practice Principles of good academic teaching and research: [http://www.vsnunl.nl/files/documenten/Domeinen/Onderzoek/The_Netherlands_Code%20of_Conduct_for_Academic_Practice_2004_\(version2014\).pdf](http://www.vsnunl.nl/files/documenten/Domeinen/Onderzoek/The_Netherlands_Code%20of_Conduct_for_Academic_Practice_2004_(version2014).pdf)
- EUR complaints procedure for inappropriate behaviour: <https://www.eur.nl/en/education/practical-matters/advice-counselling/confidential-counsellor/complaints-procedure>
- Teaching and Examination Regulations: <https://www.rsm.nl/examination-board/examination-regulations>
- Student Charter: <https://www.eur.nl/en/education/practical-matters/advice-counselling/legal-position/students-charter>
- Brochure 'Cheating & Plagiarism': <https://www.eur.nl/en/about-eur/policy-and-finance/cheating-and-plagiarism>
- The publication entitled 'Rules and Regulations for Written (interim) Examinations' by the Examination Administration department. <https://www.eur.nl/en/education/practical-matters/examinations#rules>
- References to sources: see 'Hand-out Referencing': https://www.rsm.nl/fileadmin/Images_NEW/Sites/Examination_Board/Handout_referencing_2017_English_Version.pdf
- Disciplinary rules, rules of order in EUR buildings and on EUR grounds and relating to the efficient and legal use of EUR provisions: https://www.eur.nl/sites/corporate/files/2018-04/EN_ordereglement_gebouwen_en_terreinen.pdf

Please direct all questions and comments concerning this code of conduct to: codeofconduct@rsm.nl