

21. September 2020 // NR 137/20

# GAZETTE

Amtliches Mitteilungsblatt der Körperschaft und der Stiftung

— Anlage 4 zur Rahmenprüfungsordnung für die fakultätsübergreifenden berufsbegleitenden Bachelorstudiengänge der Leuphana Universität Lüneburg

## **Anlage 4 zur Rahmenprüfungsordnung für die fakultätsübergreifenden berufsbegleitenden Bachelorstudiengänge der Leuphana Universität Lüneburg**

Aufgrund von § 41 Abs. 1 Satz 2 Niedersächsisches Hochschulgesetz (NHG) in der Fassung vom 26. Februar 2007 (Nds. GVBl. S. 69), zuletzt geändert durch Art. 1 des Gesetzes vom 11. September 2019 (Nds. GVBl. S. 261) hat der Senat der Leuphana Universität Lüneburg am 16. Juli 2020 die folgende Neufassung der Anlage 4 vom 15. Juni 2011 (Leuphana Gazette Nr. 19/11 vom 16. September 2011), zuletzt geändert am 17. Juli 2013 (Leuphana Gazette Nr. 27/13 vom 5. September 2013), zur Rahmenprüfungsordnung für die fakultätsübergreifenden berufsbegleitenden Bachelorstudiengänge der Leuphana Universität Lüneburg vom 21. April 2010 (Leuphana Gazette Nr. 12/10 vom 4. August 2010), zuletzt geändert am 21. Juni 2017 (Leuphana Gazette Nr. 62/17 vom 24. Juli 2017), beschlossen. Das Präsidium hat diese Neufassung gem. § 37 Abs. 1 Satz 3 Nr. 5 lit. b) NHG in seiner Sitzung am 20. Juli 2020 genehmigt.

### **ABSCHNITT I**

Die Anlage 4 zur Rahmenprüfungsordnung für die fakultätsübergreifenden berufsbegleitenden Bachelorstudiengänge der Leuphana Universität Lüneburg erhält folgende neue Fassung:

### Grading Table

Study program:

For students graduating in the:

Degree:

Reference period:

to

| Grade | Number | Proportion | Percentage (%) | Descriptive grade |
|-------|--------|------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 1,0   | 0      | 0,00%      | 0,00%          | Very Good         |
| 1,1   | 0      | 0,00%      | 0,00%          |                   |
| 1,2   | 0      | 0,00%      | 0,00%          |                   |
| 1,3   | 0      | 0,00%      | 0,00%          |                   |
| 1,4   | 0      | 0,00%      | 0,00%          |                   |
| 1,5   | 0      | 0,00%      | 0,00%          |                   |
| 1,6   | 0      | 0,00%      | 0,00%          | Good              |
| 1,7   | 0      | 0,00%      | 0,00%          |                   |
| 1,8   | 0      | 0,00%      | 0,00%          |                   |
| 1,9   | 0      | 0,00%      | 0,00%          |                   |
| 2,0   | 0      | 0,00%      | 0,00%          |                   |
| 2,1   | 0      | 0,00%      | 0,00%          |                   |
| 2,2   | 0      | 0,00%      | 0,00%          | Satisfactory      |
| 2,3   | 0      | 0,00%      | 0,00%          |                   |
| 2,4   | 0      | 0,00%      | 0,00%          |                   |
| 2,5   | 0      | 0,00%      | 0,00%          |                   |
| 2,6   | 0      | 0,00%      | 0,00%          |                   |
| 2,7   | 0      | 0,00%      | 0,00%          |                   |
| 2,8   | 0      | 0,00%      | 0,00%          | Sufficient        |
| 2,9   | 0      | 0,00%      | 0,00%          |                   |
| 3,0   | 0      | 0,00%      | 0,00%          |                   |
| 3,1   | 0      | 0,00%      | 0,00%          |                   |
| 3,2   | 0      | 0,00%      | 0,00%          |                   |
| 3,3   | 0      | 0,00%      | 0,00%          |                   |
| 3,4   | 0      | 0,00%      | 0,00%          |                   |
| 3,5   | 0      | 0,00%      | 0,00%          |                   |
| 3,6   | 0      | 0,00%      | 0,00%          |                   |
| 3,7   | 0      | 0,00%      | 0,00%          |                   |
| 3,8   | 0      | 0,00%      | 0,00%          |                   |
| 3,9   | 0      | 0,00%      | 0,00%          |                   |
| 4,0   | 0      | 0,00%      | 0,00%          |                   |

This ECTS Grading Table, which is based upon the specifications of the European Credit Transfer System (ECTS), makes it possible to classify graduates who obtained a degree in the above study program and subject in the WiSe /. The table presents the final grades of the graduates who obtained their degree in the indicated reference period and whose final grade was known to the Student Service at Leuphana University of Lüneburg at the time the comparative cohort was determined on.

ECTS grades: top 10% ECTS grade A, next 25% ECTS grade B, next 30% ECTS grade C, next 25% ECTS grade D and lowest 10% ECTS grade E.

## Diploma Supplement

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This Diploma Supplement model was developed by the European Commission, Council of Europe and UNESCO/CEPES. The purpose of the supplement is to provide sufficient independent data to improve the international 'transparency' and fair academic and professional recognition of qualifications (diplomas, degrees, certificates etc.). It is designed to provide a description of the nature, level, context, content and status of the studies that were pursued and successfully completed by the individual named on the original qualification to which this supplement is appended. It should be free from any value judgements, equivalence statements or suggestions about recognition. Information in all eight sections should be provided. Where information is not provided, an explanation should give the reason why.

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### 1. INFORMATION IDENTIFYING THE HOLDER OF THE QUALIFICATION

1.1 Family Name(s)

1.2 First Name(s)

1.3 Date of Birth, Place of Birth

1.4 Student identification number or code

### 2. INFORMATION IDENTIFYING THE QUALIFICATION

2.1 Name of qualification and (if applicable) title conferred (in original language)

Title Conferred (full, abbreviated; in original language)

2.2 Main field(s) of study for the qualification

2.3 Name and status of awarding institution (in original language)

Leuphana Universität Lüneburg

Status (Type/Control)

Foundation University under Public Law / Board of Trustees

2.4 Name and status of institution (if different from 2.3) administering studies (in original language)

Status (Type/Control)

Foundation University under Public Law / Board of Trustees

Date of Certification:

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Chairman Examination Committee

Official seal/ Stamp

**2.5 Language(s) of Instruction/Examination**

**3. INFORMATION ON THE LEVEL AND DURATION OF THE QUALIFICATION**

**3.1 Level of the qualification**

**3.2 Official duration of programme in credits and/or years**

**3.3 Access Requirement(s)**

**4. INFORMATION ON THE PROGRAMME COMPLETED AND THE RESULTS OBTAINED**

**4.1 Mode of Study**

**4.2 Programme learning outcomes**

Date of Certification:

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Chairman Examination Committee

Official seal/ Stamp

**4.3 Programme details, individual credits gained and grades/marks obtained**

See transcript of records

**4.4 Grading system and, if available, grade distribution table**

**4.5 Overall classification of the qualification (in original language)**

**5. INFORMATION ON THE FUNCTION OF THE QUALIFICATION**

**5.1 Access to Further Study**

**5.2 Access to a regulated profession (if applicable)**

**6. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

**6.1 Additional information**

**6.2 Further information sources**

**7. CERTIFICATION**

This Diploma Supplement refers to the following original documents:

Document on the award of the academic degree

Certificate

Transcript of Records

Date of Certification:

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Chairman Examination Committee

Official seal/ Stamp

## 8. INFORMATION ON THE GERMAN HIGHER EDUCATION SYSTEM<sup>1</sup>

### 8.1 Types of Institutions and Institutional Status

Higher education (HE) studies in Germany are offered at three types of Higher Education Institutions (HEI).<sup>2</sup>

- *Universitäten* (Universities) including various specialized institutions, offer the whole range of academic disciplines. In the German tradition, universities focus in particular on basic research so that advanced stages of study have mainly theoretical orientation and research-oriented components.

- *Fachhochschulen* (Universities of Applied Sciences) concentrate their study programmes in engineering and other technical disciplines, business-related studies, social work, and design areas. The common mission of applied research and development implies an application-oriented focus of studies, which includes integrated and supervised work assignments in industry, enterprises or other relevant institutions.

- *Kunst- und Musikhochschulen* (Universities of Art/Music) offer studies for artistic careers in fine arts, performing arts and music; in such fields as directing, production, writing in theatre, film, and other media; and in a variety of design areas, architecture, media and communication.

Higher Education Institutions are either state or state-recognized institutions. In their operations, including the organization of studies and the designation and award of degrees, they are both subject to higher education legislation.

### 8.2 Types of Programmes and Degrees Awarded

Studies in all three types of institutions have traditionally been offered in integrated "long" (one-tier) programmes leading to *Diplom-* or *Magister Artium* degrees or completed by a *Staatsprüfung* (State Examination).

Within the framework of the Bologna-Process one-tier study programmes are successively being replaced by a two-tier study system. Since 1998, two-tier degrees (Bachelor and Master) have been introduced in almost all study programmes. This change is designed to provide enlarged variety and flexibility to students in planning and pursuing educational objectives, they also enhance international compatibility of studies.

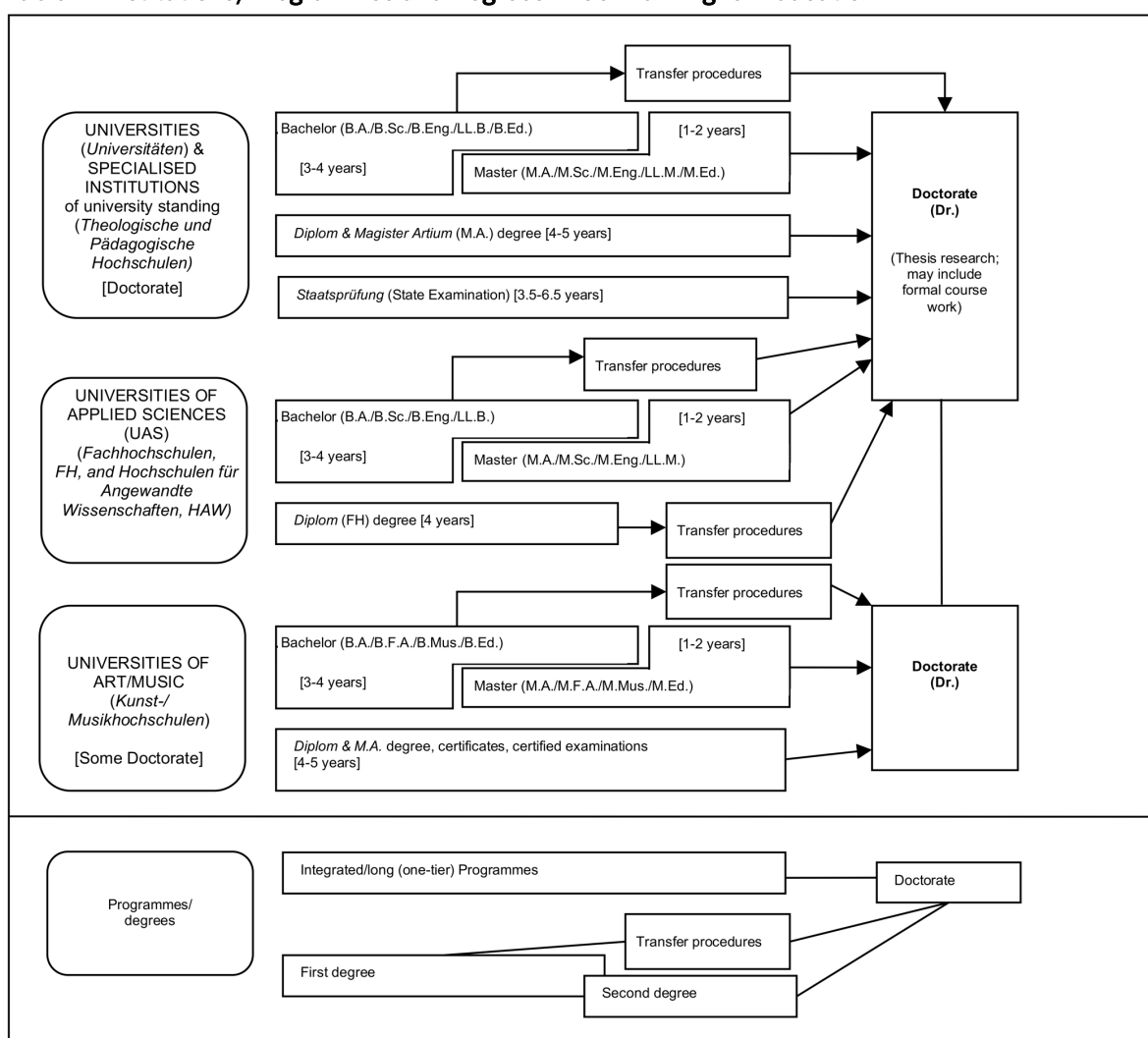
The German Qualifications Framework for Higher Education Degrees<sup>3</sup>, the German Qualifications Framework for Lifelong Learning<sup>4</sup> and the European Qualifications Framework for Lifelong Learning<sup>5</sup> describe the degrees of the German Higher Education System. They contain the classification of the qualification levels as well as the resulting qualifications and competencies of the graduates.

For details cf. Sec. 8.4.1, 8.4.2, and 8.4.3 respectively. Table 1 provides a synoptic summary.

### 8.3 Approval/Accreditation of Programmes and Degrees

To ensure quality and comparability of qualifications, the organization of studies and general degree requirements have to conform to principles and regulations established by the Standing Conference of the Ministers of Education and Cultural Affairs of the *Länder* in the Federal Republic of Germany (KMK).<sup>6</sup> In 1999, a system of accreditation for programmes of study has become operational under the control of an Accreditation Council at national level. All new programmes have to be accredited under this scheme; after a successful accreditation they receive the quality-label of the Accreditation Council.<sup>7</sup>

**Table 1: Institutions, Programmes and Degrees in German Higher Education**



### 8.4 Organization and Structure of Studies

The following programmes apply to all three types of institutions. Bachelor's and Master's study courses may be studied consecutively, at various higher education institutions, at different types of higher education institutions and with phases of professional work between the first and the second qualification. The organization of the study programmes makes use of modular components and of the European Credit Transfer and Accumulation System (ECTS) with 30 credits corresponding to one semester.

### 8.4.1 Bachelor

Bachelor degree study programmes lay the academic foundations, provide methodological skills and lead to qualifications related to the professional field. The Bachelor degree is awarded after 3 to 4 years.

The Bachelor degree programme includes a thesis requirement. Study courses leading to the Bachelor degree must be accredited according to the Law establishing a Foundation for the Accreditation of Study Programmes in Germany.<sup>8</sup>

First degree programmes (Bachelor) lead to Bachelor of Arts (B.A.), Bachelor of Science (B.Sc.), Bachelor of Engineering (B.Eng.), Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.), Bachelor of Fine Arts (B.F.A.), Bachelor of Music (B.Mus.) or Bachelor of Education (B.Ed.).

The Bachelor degree corresponds to level 6 of the German Qualifications Framework/ European Qualifications Framework.

### 8.4.2 Master

Master is the second degree after another 1 to 2 years. Master study programmes may be differentiated by the profile types “practice-oriented” and “research-oriented”. Higher Education Institutions define the profile.

The Master degree study programme includes a thesis requirement. Study programmes leading to the Master degree must be accredited according to the Law establishing a Foundation for the Accreditation of Study Programmes in Germany.<sup>9</sup>

Second degree programmes (Master) lead to Master of Arts (M.A.), Master of Science (M.Sc.), Master of Engineering (M.Eng.), Master of Laws (L.L.M.), Master of Fine Arts (M.F.A.), Master of Music (M.Mus.) or Master of Education (M.Ed.). Master study programmes which are designed for continuing education may carry other designations (e.g. MBA).

The Master degree corresponds to level 7 of the German Qualifications Framework/ European Qualifications Framework.

### 8.4.3 Integrated "Long" Programmes (One-Tier):

#### *Diplom degrees, Magister Artium, Staatsprüfung*

An integrated study programme is either mono-disciplinary (*Diplom* degrees, most programmes completed by a *Staatsprüfung*) or comprises a combination of either two major or one major and two minor fields (*Magister Artium*). The first stage (1.5 to 2 years) focuses on broad orientations and foundations of the field(s) of study. An Intermediate Examination (*Diplom-Vorprüfung* for *Diplom* degrees; *Zwischenprüfung* or credit requirements for the *Magister Artium*) is prerequisite to enter the second stage of advanced studies and specializations. Degree requirements include submission of a thesis (up to 6 months duration) and comprehensive final written and oral examinations. Similar regulations apply to studies leading to a *Staatsprüfung*. The level of qualification is equivalent to the Master level.

- Integrated studies at *Universitäten* (U) last 4 to 5 years (*Diplom* degree, *Magister Artium*) or 3 to 6.5 years (*Staatsprüfung*). The *Diplom* degree is awarded in engineering disciplines, the natural sciences as well as economics and business. In the humanities, the corresponding degree is usually the *Magister Artium* (M.A.). In the social sciences, the practice varies as a matter of institutional traditions. Studies preparing for the legal, medical and

pharmaceutical professions are completed by a *Staatsprüfung*. This applies also to studies preparing for teaching professions of some Länder.

The three qualifications (*Diplom*, *Magister Artium* and *Staatsprüfung*) are academically equivalent and correspond to level 7 of the German Qualifications Framework/ European Qualifications Framework.

. They qualify to apply for admission to doctoral studies. Further prerequisites for admission may be defined by the Higher Education Institution, cf. Sec. 8.5.

- Integrated studies at *Fachhochschulen (FH)*/Universities of Applied Sciences (UAS) last 4 years and lead to a *Diplom (FH)* degree which corresponds to level 6 of the German Qualifications Framework/ European Qualifications Framework.

. While the FH/UAS are non-doctorate granting institutions, qualified graduates may apply for admission to doctoral studies at doctorate-granting institutions, cf. Sec. 8.5.

- Studies at *Kunst- and Musikhochschulen* (Universities of Art/Music etc.) are more diverse in their organization, depending on the field and individual objectives. In addition to *Diplom/Magister* degrees, the integrated study programme awards include Certificates and certified examinations for specialized areas and professional purposes.

## 8.5 Doctorate

Universities as well as specialized institutions of university standing and some Universities of Art/Music are doctorate-granting institutions. Formal prerequisite for admission to doctoral work is a qualified Master (UAS and U), a Magister degree, a *Diplom*, a *Staatsprüfung*, or a foreign equivalent. Comparable degrees from universities of art and music can in exceptional cases (study programmes such as music theory, musicology, pedagogy of arts and music, media studies) also formally qualify for doctoral work. Particularly qualified holders of a Bachelor or a *Diplom (FH)* degree may also be admitted to doctoral studies without acquisition of a further degree by means of a procedure to determine their aptitude. The universities respectively the doctorate-granting institutions regulate entry to a doctorate as well as the structure of the procedure to determine aptitude. Admission further requires the acceptance of the Dissertation research project by a professor as a supervisor.

The doctoral degree corresponds to level 8 of the German Qualifications Framework/ European Qualifications Framework.

## 8.6 Grading Scheme

The grading scheme in Germany usually comprises five levels (with numerical equivalents; intermediate grades may be given): "*Sehr Gut*" (1) = Very Good; "*Gut*" (2) = Good; "*Befriedigend*" (3) = Satisfactory; "*Ausreichend*" (4) = Sufficient; "*Nicht ausreichend*" (5) = Non-Sufficient/Fail. The minimum passing grade is "*Ausreichend*" (4). Verbal designations of grades may vary in some cases and for doctoral degrees.

In addition, grade distribution tables as described in the ECTS Users' Guide are used to indicate the relative distribution of grades within a reference group.

## 8.7 Access to Higher Education

The General Higher Education Entrance Qualification (*Allgemeine Hochschulreife, Abitur*) after 12 to 13 years of schooling allows for admission to all higher educational studies. Specialized variants (*Fachgebundene Hochschulreife*) allow for admission at *Fachhochschulen* (UAS), universities and equivalent higher education institutions, but only in particular disciplines. Access to study programmes at *Fachhochschulen* (UAS) is also possible with a *Fachhochschulreife*, which can usually be acquired after 12 years of schooling. Admission to study programmes at Universities of Art/Music and comparable study programmes at other higher education institutions as well as admission to a study programme in sports may be based on other or additional evidence demonstrating individual aptitude.

Applicants with a vocational qualification but without a school-based higher education entrance qualification are entitled to a general higher education entrance qualification and thus to access to all study programmes, provided they have obtained advanced further training certificates in particular state-regulated vocational fields (e.g. *Meister/Meisterin im Handwerk, Industriemeister/in, Fachwirt/in (IHK und HWK), staatlich geprüfte/r Betriebswirt/in, staatliche geprüfte/r Gestalter/in, staatlich geprüfte/r Erzieher/in*). Vocationally qualified applicants can obtain a *Fachgebundene Hochschulreife* after completing a state-regulated vocational education of at least two years' duration plus professional practice of normally at least three years' duration, after having successfully passed an aptitude test at a higher education institution or other state institution; the aptitude test may be replaced by successfully completed trial studies of at least one year's duration.<sup>10</sup>

Higher Education Institutions may in certain cases apply additional admission procedures.

## 8.8 National Sources of Information

- *Kultusministerkonferenz* (KMK) [Standing Conference of the Ministers of Education and Cultural Affairs of the Länder in the Federal Republic of Germany]; Graurheindorfer Str. 157, D-53117 Bonn; Fax: +49[0]228/501-777; Phone: +49[0]228/501-0
- Central Office for Foreign Education (ZaB) as German NARIC; [www.kmk.org](http://www.kmk.org); E-Mail: [zab@kmk.org](mailto:zab@kmk.org)
- "Documentation and Educational Information Service" as German EURYDICE-Unit, providing the national dossier on the education system (<http://www.kmk.org/dokumentation/zusammenarbeit-auf-europaeischer-ebene-im-eurydice-informationsnetz.html>; E-Mail: [eurydice@kmk.org](mailto:eurydice@kmk.org))
- *Hochschulrektorenkonferenz* (HRK) [German Rectors' Conference]; Ahrstrasse 39, D-53175 Bonn; Fax: +49[0]228/887-110; Phone: +49[0]228/887-0; [www.hrk.de](http://www.hrk.de); E-Mail: [post@hrk.de](mailto:post@hrk.de)
- "Higher Education Compass" of the German Rectors' Conference features comprehensive information on institutions, programmes of study, etc. ([www.higher-education-compass.de](http://www.higher-education-compass.de))

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<sup>1</sup> The information covers only aspects directly relevant to purposes of the Diploma Supplement. All information as of January 2015.

<sup>2</sup> *Berufsakademien* are not considered as Higher Education Institutions, they only exist in some of the Länder. They offer educational programmes in close cooperation with private companies. Students receive a formal

degree and carry out an apprenticeship at the company. Some *Berufsakademien* offer Bachelor courses which are recognized as an academic degree if they are accredited by a German accreditation agency.

- <sup>3</sup> German Qualifications Framework for Higher Education Degrees.  
(Resolution of the Standing Conference of the Ministers of Education and Cultural Affairs of the Länder in the Federal Republic of Germany of 21 April 2005).
- <sup>4</sup> German Qualifications Framework for Lifelong Learning (DQR). Joint resolution of the Standing Conference of the Ministers of Education and Cultural Affairs of the *Länder* in the Federal Republic of Germany, the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research, the German Conference of Economics Ministers and the German Federal Ministry of Economics and Technology (Resolution of the Standing Conference of the Ministers of Education and Cultural Affairs of the *Länder* in the Federal Republic of Germany of 15 November 2012). More information at [www.dqr.de](http://www.dqr.de)
- <sup>5</sup> Recommendation of the European Parliament and the European Council on the establishment of a European Qualifications Framework for Lifelong Learning of 23 April 2008 (2008/C 111/01 – European Qualifications Framework for Lifelong Learning – EQF).
- <sup>6</sup> Common structural guidelines of the *Länder* for the accreditation of Bachelor's and Master's study courses (Resolution of the Standing Conference of the Ministers of Education and Cultural Affairs of the Länder in the Federal Republic of Germany of 10.10.2003, as amended on 04.02.2010).
- <sup>7</sup> "Law establishing a Foundation 'Foundation for the Accreditation of Study Programmes in Germany'", entered into force as from 26 February 2005, GV. NRW. 2005, No. 5, p. 45 in connection with the Declaration of the Länder to the Foundation "Foundation: Foundation for the Accreditation of Study Programmes in Germany" (Resolution of the Standing Conference of the Ministers of Education and Cultural Affairs of the Länder in the Federal Republic of Germany of 16 December 2004).
- <sup>8</sup> See note No. 7.
- <sup>9</sup> See note No. 7.
- <sup>10</sup> Access to higher education for applicants with a vocational qualification, but without a school-based higher education entrance qualification (Resolution of the Standing Conference of the Ministers of Education and Cultural Affairs of the *Länder* in the Federal Republic of Germany of 6 March 2009).

## **ABSCHNITT II**

Diese Neufassung tritt zum 1. Oktober 2020 nach der Bekanntgabe im Amtlichen Mitteilungsblatt der Leuphana Universität Lüneburg in Kraft. Zugleich tritt die Anlage 4 vom 15. Juni 2011 (Leuphana Gazette Nr. 19/11 vom 16. September 2011), zuletzt geändert am 17. Juli 2013 (Leuphana Gazette Nr. 27/13 vom 5. September 2013), zur Rahmenprüfungsordnung für die fakultätsübergreifenden berufsbegleitenden Bachelorstudiengänge außer Kraft.

