

Article 6. Instruction language and combating language delay

- 1 Classes are taught and exams are conducted in English.
- 2 When teaching, a language other than English may be used if:
 - a. that other language is being taught;
 - b. it is necessary because of the specific nature, organisation or quality of the education; or
 - c. it is necessary due to the origin of the participants.
- 3 The competent authority will draw up a code of conduct for the school regarding the use of a language other than English when teaching in the cases referred to in the second paragraph, under b and c. The code of conduct will be sent to the inspectorate.
- 4 In deviation from [Section 10 \(2\) of the Act](#), the attention for combating language delay is especially focused on the command of the English language.

Article 7. Teaching Dutch

- 1 Dutch as a basic subject is part of all educational programmes at the school, with the exception of CAPE education.
- 2 The competent authority gives the student a school exam for Dutch as a basic subject.
- 3 The competent authority provides the student the opportunity to study Dutch as an in-depth subject.
- 4 The competent authority provides the student the opportunity to take an exam in Dutch as an in-depth subject. The exams that can be taken are determined by ministerial regulation.
- 5 The CEFR levels for Dutch as a basic subject are for:
 - a. CVQ: A2; and
 - b. CSEC: B1.
- 6 The CEFR levels for Dutch as an in-depth subject are for:
 - a. CVQ: B1; and
 - b. CSEC and CAPE: B2.
- 7 The competent authority will organise education in such a way that the student is given the best possible opportunity to achieve the levels associated with the type of education concerned. The competent authority monitors the progress of the student's development.

Article 8. Educational programme in the first three years

In the first three school years, the competent authority designs a coherent educational programme that is based on CCSLC education, which includes Dutch as a basic subject, as

referred to in [Section 7\(1\)](#) and that, while retaining freedom of choice, promotes the student's progression to CSEC education or CVQ education.

Article 9. CSEC education

- 1 CSEC education is the education, following the education as referred to in [Section 8](#), which is designed to prepare for subsequent vocational education.
- 2 The education includes Dutch as a basic subject as referred to in [Section 7\(1\)](#) and at least five CSEC subjects, including in any case:
 - a. English language and literature; and
 - b. Mathematics.
- 3 Together with the education referred to in [Section 8](#), the education includes at least 4,700 clock hours over a course duration of five years. The competent authority possesses ordered data about the specifics and distribution of the hours over the various school years.

Article 10. CVQ education

- 1 CVQ education is the education, following the education as referred to in [Section 8](#), which is designed as preparation for subsequent vocational education or for practising a profession for which a vocational training programme is required or may be useful.
- 2 Together with the education as referred to in [Section 8](#) and Dutch as a basic subject as referred to in [Section 7\(1\)](#), the education includes at least 4,700 clock hours divided over a course duration of five years. The competent authority possesses ordered data about the specifics and distribution of the hours over the various school years.

Article 11. Extracurricular practical component CVQ

- 1 At least one fifth of the CVQ education consists of learning in the practice of the profession.
- 2 The extracurricular practical component of the CVQ education is subject to [Sections 20 up to and including 24 of the Act](#).
- 3 The way in which the extracurricular practical component is organised within the CVQ training programmes is included in the school plan.

Article 12. CAPE education

- 1 CAPE education is the education, following the CSEC education as referred to in [Section 9](#), which is designed to prepare for university education.
- 2 The education comprises at least six CAPE subjects, including in any case:
 - a. English language and literature;
 - b. Mathematics; and
 - c. Caribbean Studies.

- 3 The education has a duration of two years and comprises at least 1,700 clock hours. The competent authority possesses ordered data about the specifics and distribution of the hours over the various school years.

Article 13. Practical education

- 1 Practical education is education for students for whom:
 - a. predominantly an ortho-pedagogical and ortho-didactical approach is required; and
 - b. it can be reasonably assumed that following education will not lead to obtaining a CSEC or CVQ 2 certificate.
- 2 The education consists of a part in which adapted theoretical education, personality development and learning of social skills are provided, and a part in which the student is prepared to perform functions in the labour market at a level below that of CVQ 1.
- 3 The education aligns as much as possible with the contents of CVQ 1. [Section 31\(4\) of the Act](#) and [Articles 30 up to and including 34 of the Secondary Education \(Organisation of Teaching\) Decree BES](#) apply accordingly.

Chapter 3. Admission, suspension and expulsion

Article 14. Admission to types of education

- 1 Subject to the rules laid down in CXC, the competent authority decides to which form of education and to which year the student will be admitted on the basis of criteria laid down in the school guide.
- 2 To the parents of a student whom the competent authority can reasonably assume is unable to complete CSEC or CVQ 2 education with a certificate, the competent authority may propose that the student instead follow practical education. The [second and third subsections of Section 32 of the Act](#) will apply accordingly.

Article 15. Exemption from parts of the educational programme

- 1 Subject to the rules of CXC, the competent authority may, after consulting the parents, grant a student exemption from parts of the educational programme. When granting exemption, the competent authority will determine which education will replace the parts for which the exemption is granted.
- 2 The competent authority may only exempt a student from taking physical education classes if the student is unable to follow these classes due to their physical condition.

Article 16. Suspension

- 1 The competent authority may, stating reasons, suspend a student for a period of no more than one week.

- 2 The person concerned will be notified in writing of the decision to suspend and, if they are not yet of age, also to their parents, guardians or caretakers.
- 3 The competent authority will notify the inspectorate in writing of any suspension for a period longer than one day, stating the reasons.

Article 17. Permanent expulsion

- 1 The competent authority may decide to permanently expel a student after they and, if the student is not yet of age, their parents, guardians or caretakers, have been given the opportunity to be heard on this. A student will not be expelled during the course of a school year on the grounds of unsatisfactory progress.
- 2 Permanent expulsion of a student subject to compulsory education will only take place after consultation with the inspectorate. Pending this consultation, the student may be suspended. The consultation is also aimed at finding another way that, the student concerned, can attend their courses.
- 3 The competent authority will notify the inspectorate in writing of a permanent expulsion, stating the reasons.

Article 18. Decision period for objections

- 1 The decision to refuse the admission of a candidate student or to permanently expel a student will be notified in writing, stating reasons, to the student and, if they are not yet of age, also to their parents, guardians or caretakers, whereby the contents of the second paragraph will also be reported.
- 2 Interested parties may lodge an objection with the competent authority within six weeks of notification.
- 3 The competent authority will decide, in accordance with [Section 64 of the Act](#), within four weeks after receipt of the objection, but not before the candidate student or the student and, if they are not yet of age, their parents, guardians or caretakers, have been given the opportunity to be heard and have been able to take note of the advice or reports relating to these decisions.
- 4 The competent authority may deny the student in question access to the school while it is dealing with the objection to a permanent expulsion.

Chapter 4. Exams, CXC certificate, school diploma and starting qualification

Article 19. Examination regulations

- 1 With due observance of the rules of CXC, the competent authority will lay down examination regulations, which will in any case include rules on:
 - a. the manner in which the exam or assessment will be conducted;
 - b. the order in which, the periods within which and the number of times per study year that opportunity is given to take the exams or assessment;
 - c. the organisation of the exam or assessment;

- d. the procedure during the exam or assessment;
 - e. the manner and period within which the student may inspect the assessed work;
 - f. the options for resits; and
 - g. the manner in which disputes concerning the application of the teaching and examination regulations may be settled.
- 2 The head teacher will provide the examination regulations to the examinees before the start of the school year and will send them to the inspectorate.

Article 20. CSEC exam and certificate

- 1 The competent authority will give the student who has followed CSEC education the opportunity to take a final exam.
- 2 The head teacher of the school will award a modular certificate to the student who has fulfilled all the requirements for passing that subject.
- 3 The head teacher will award the CSEC certificate to the student who has fulfilled all the requirements for obtaining that certificate.

Article 21. CVQ assessments and certificate

- 1 The competent authority will give the student who has followed CVQ education the opportunity to take assessments.
- 2 The assessments are conducted by an assessor and checked by an internal verifier. The assessor and the internal verifier are appointed by the competent authority.
- 3 The assessments are collected in a portfolio. The portfolio is assessed by an external verifier to be appointed by an organisation designated by Our Minister.
- 4 The head teacher will award the CVQ certificate to the student who has fulfilled all the requirements for obtaining that certificate.

Article 22. CAPE exam and diploma

- 1 The competent authority will give the student who has followed CAPE education the opportunity to take a final exam.
- 2 The head teacher of the school will award a modular certificate to the student for each subject in respect of which that student has fulfilled all the requirements for passing that subject.
- 3 The head teacher will award the CAPE diploma to the student who has obtained at least six certificates, including the subject of Caribbean Studies, within a period of two years.

Article 23. School diploma practical education

[Section 73 of the Act](#) applies accordingly to practical education.

Article 24. School diploma

- 1 The head teacher will award a school diploma to the student who:
 - a. has taken six CAPE subjects with the grades I, II or III and has obtained a mark of 6.0 or higher for the exam in Dutch as an in-depth subject, as referred to in [Section 7\(4\)](#);
 - b. has taken six CSEC subjects with the grades I, II or III and has obtained a mark of 6.0 or higher for the exam in Dutch as an in-depth subject, as referred to in [Section 7\(4\)](#);
 - c. has taken five CSEC courses with a combination of grades different from those mentioned in part b, and has obtained a mark of 6.0 or higher for the exam in Dutch as an in-depth subject, as referred to in [Section 7\(4\)](#); or
 - d. has obtained the CVQ 2 certificate and has obtained a mark of 6.0 or higher for the exam in Dutch as an in-depth subject as referred to in [Section 7\(4\)](#).

- 2 The models for the school diplomas are determined by ministerial regulation.

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