



## MSc Research Practice Course Guide WU

- Part A: information about MSc research practice at WU
- Part B: specific regulations for ENP (as part of WCSG)

Additional information specific to programmes or chair groups is provided online (via Brightspace and/or webpages).

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# Part A: Information about MSc research practice at WU

## 1. General information

This course guide describes the procedures for the MSc research practice supervision and writing process for all chair groups of Wageningen University. The research practice course guide is meant for staff and students. It includes information about the goal of the research practice, the necessary procedures before starting and during the research practice, as well as the assessment procedure.

### Course profile

The MSc research practice is a research project under supervision of a Wageningen university supervisor that replaces the internship in the programme of the student (depending on the programme and individual arrangements made with the Examining Board).

During a research practice, you put your acquired knowledge and skills into practice while gaining relevant work experience at an academic level. The aim of the research practice is to apply knowledge and perform skills in a potential future work field. In contrast to the MSc internship, the research practice especially prepares for an career in science.

The Research Practice should differ from a regular thesis in the following way:

- The Research Practice has additional learning outcomes related to career preparation and personal development.
- The Research Practice has additional assessment criteria related to the above mentioned additional learning outcomes.

Language: English  
Credits: 24-39 ECTS\*  
Period: The start date of your research practice is determined in consultation with your supervisor

\* Most study programmes require a minimum of 24 credits for the research practice; see the Study Handbook for more information. Only in consultation with your study adviser and the research practice coordinator (of the chair group) can you extend the length of your research practice to a maximum of 39 credits. You should discuss extensions before you start the research practice, and an extension of the research practice should be accompanied by an extension of the personal learning goals.

You should spend 28 hours for each EC (672 hours for a 24 EC research practice: 16 weeks of 42 hours, or nearly 17 weeks of 40 hours). If you work less than fulltime at your research practice, your research practice duration should be extended to get the same number of credits.

Specific requirements for each MSc research practice can be found in the online Study Handbook. Please check with your study adviser for any programme specific requirements. Finally, you should be officially registered as a Wageningen University MSc student.

### Learning outcomes

After successful completion of your MSc research practice, you are expected to be able to:

1. Evaluate career interests and ambitions in relation to the research project and reflect on professional ambitions and capabilities.
2. Develop a research plan, including: a description of the research topic in relation to the wider

scientific context; an identification of the knowledge gap; formulation of research questions and/or a hypothesis, aims and objectives; an explanation of how you intend to conduct the research (e.g. in terms of a design for the project, data-collection and -analysis methods, research tools).

3. Collect, select and process data, using the design for the project, methods and tools described in the research plan.
4. Analyse and synthesise the data in order to answer the research questions and/or test the hypothesis.
5. Formulate answers to the research questions that are supported by the research outcomes; pay attention to potential limitations; critically discuss the outcomes in relation to the wider scientific and societal context.
6. Report on the research, both in writing and in oral presentation.
7. Work in compliance with academic codes of conduct and with proper management of time and resources.
8. Make use of input and feedback for executing the research project and provide feedback to others.
9. Define personal learning goals, which could include domain-specific skills, and reflect on development therein.

Ad. 9) In addition to the above-mentioned learning outcomes, you should formulate at least two specific personal learning goals in consultation and agreement with your supervisor.

For example, you may want to formulate personal or technical skills that you would like to acquire or expand during your research practice. Make sure your personal learning goals are formulated properly by making use of the guidelines in Appendix I.

Examples of personal learning goals are:

- I accept and implement feedback.
- I work professionally and can deal with a tight time schedule without getting stressed.
- I am able to express my point of view in a professional setting.

## 2. Preparation of your research practice

The supervision of your research practice is the responsibility of a Wageningen University chair group. Your study programme determines which chair groups are entitled to supervise your research practice project. Consult the description of your MSc programme in the Study Handbook and contact your study adviser to find out more about the chair group(s) allowed to supervise your research practice. If you find a research practice topic that does not meet these criteria, but which, in your opinion, is extremely relevant for your programme, you should contact your study adviser and ask for approval from the Examining Board.

### People involved in your research practice

- The *research practice coordinator* is the contact person within the chair group. You can find research practice coordinators of each of the chair groups in the online Study Handbook of Wageningen University. The coordinator appoints a supervisor and an examiner from the chair group.
- The *supervisor* is a staff member of the chair group and responsible for the supervision of your research practice. Especially in lab research, the daily supervision often is delegated to a PhD student. Supervisors from external organisations cannot have a formal role and cannot be involved in the grading.
- The *examiner* will be the chair holder or another staff member appointed by the Examining Board. The examiner is responsible for the final grading.

### How to find a research practice (topic)

There are differences between chair groups with regard to how research practice should be found and arranged. In general, you can take the following steps:

- Discuss the planning of your Master's programme, including your choice for a research practice, with your study adviser. Check, in consultation with your study adviser, which chair groups are allowed to supervise your research practice.
- Attend a thesis information meeting, organised by your MSc programme or the chair group. These meetings are relevant for finding a research practice as well. In a few programmes, you need to participate in an allocation procedure in order to distribute available places over students.
- Visit the Wageningen University websites of chair groups that are entitled to supervise an MSc research practice within (the specialisation of) your study programme.
- Find research practice subjects via the thesis database at WU-website (this database is still under construction).
- Make an appointment with the research practice coordinator of the chair group and discuss which research practice subject(s) you are interested in. Names of research practice coordinators can be found in the online Study Handbook.

The research practice subject should preferably match the overall research field of your programme. You must discuss both the topic and timing with your study adviser and the research practice coordinator of the chair group in a timely manner, especially if your research practice includes an experiment or field work abroad: this can sometimes take several months to arrange.

### Learning Agreement

Before the research practice starts, you and your supervisor have to discuss and agree on the content of your research practice. The *Learning Agreement* (see overview of downloads in Appendix II) contains a description of the topic, the agreements on supervision, planning, data management plan,

evaluation moments, and (if applicable) risk assessment. You and your supervisor must discuss and sign the Learning Agreement. The Learning Agreement will be archived in OSIRIS.

Discuss possible confidentiality issues with your supervisor. In principle, your MSc research practice is not considered confidential, however, if part of your results is used in a larger research project, contract research or research that is subject to patenting, then confidentiality agreements may apply. You should be informed by the research practice supervisor prior to starting if your research practice is part of a contract research programme or a patent procedure.

Discuss time, format and transfer of results and data with your supervisor as well (these are part of the data management plan) and include arrangements in the Learning Agreement. If the chair group use a specific format for a data management plan, this is included in the chair group specific regulations in this course guide (Part B).

## **Information on WU travel policy, insurance and grants**

### **Travel policy for students**

Are you planning to travel abroad or, as an international student, are you temporarily travelling back home in the context of your studies at Wageningen University & Research? Find out in good time whether this trip concerns a **risky area** (source: Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs). If so, you will have to receive permission. If this is relevant to you, you should submit a **travel request** together with your thesis coordinator.

You will need to complete a form that also functions as a checklist to ensure that you are well-prepared for your trip. This checklist includes precautions to be taken – both mandatory and otherwise – such as travelling together with a student who is already familiar with the area, (additional WU) insurance, safety training, registration in Kompas (Foreign Affairs), and recommended vaccinations. You can find the form on the website mentioned below.

For actual information on travel policy WU, check the website:

<https://www.wur.nl/en/Education-Programmes/Current-Students/Travel-policy-for-students.htm>

### **Travel Insurance**

Students participating in internships and/or conducting thesis work abroad as part of their study programme at the University are covered by the collective travel insurance of Wageningen University & Research. You do not need to pay to make use of this collective travel insurance. More information you can find here (heading Collective Travel Insurance):

<https://www.wur.nl/en/Education-Programmes/Current-Students/Insurance.htm>

### **Grants**

There are some possibilities to apply for grants if your thesis, internship or research practice takes place in a foreign country, but most times the chance to receive a grant is small. For information about grants, see the following websites:

- <https://www.wur.nl/en/Education-Programmes/Study-Abroad-and-Exchange-Students/Outgoing-from-Wageningen-University.htm>
- <http://www.beursopener.nl/content/index.asp> (unfortunately in Dutch only)
- <https://www.wur.nl/en/Education-Programmes/master/Study-grants.htm>
- <https://www.wur.nl/en/Education-Programmes/Current-Students/Travel-Funding.htm>

### 3. Points of attention during the research practice

#### Supervision

Each chair group organises the appointment of supervisors differently. Contact the research practice coordinator of the respective chair group to check their specific procedure.

The first (main) supervisor is always a staff member of the responsible chair group, but sometimes, a second or even a third chair group may be involved in the supervision of an MSc research practice. At the start of the research practice, you and your supervisor discuss how your research practice will contribute to a future career, your personal learning goals for the research and how you will achieve those goals.

In general, students are entitled to have regular meetings (e.g. every two or three weeks) with the primary supervisor. The actual frequency of meetings may vary depending on the nature of the research practice project. In order to make the meetings effective, the student needs to prepare for them, for example by preparing documents for the meeting (e.g. a chapter of the report or a list of discussion points) and by sending the document to the supervisor well in advance of the meeting. The supervisor, in turn, is expected to read the documents sent to them and to discuss them with the student during the meeting. As the research practice project is a learning experience, students are encouraged to act independently when resolving problems or in difficult situations. However, in cases of urgency, the supervisor should be available for feedback and support in between the regular meetings. Agreements on how to deal in such situations should be included in the Learning Agreement.

In the final stage of the research practice, you and your supervisor will discuss your reflections on your strengths and weaknesses in relation to your career ambitions and the contribution of your research practice experience to the learning outcomes of the programme and your personal learning goals.

#### Ethical behaviour and plagiarism

Attention to scientific integrity is an important aspect of your academic education, including the various aspects that are relevant for an academic researcher. You always have to be aware of the fact that you could get into an ethical dilemma and you should be prepared if you run into such a situation. We refer to the Wageningen Code of Conduct for Scientific Practice (see Appendix I).

The main aspects described in this code concern:

- **Scrupulousness:** Scientific activities are performed scrupulously, unaffected by mounting pressure to achieve.
- **Reliability:** Science's reputation of reliability is confirmed and enhanced through the conduct of every scientific practitioner. A scientific practitioner is reliable in the performance of their research and in the reporting, and in the transferring of knowledge, through teaching and publication.
- **Verifiability:** Presented information is verifiable. Whenever research results are publicised, it is made clear what the data and the conclusions are based on, where they were derived from and how they can be verified.
- **Impartiality:** In their scientific activities, the scientific practitioner needs no other interest than the scientific interest. In this respect, they are always prepared to account for their actions.

A summary of the Wageningen Code of Conduct for Scientific Practice is given in Appendix I.

You are expected to be familiar with proper citing and referencing techniques before you start writing the research practice report and are advised to consult relevant information available on the

WUR-website (e.g. [‘Citing and referencing’](#)). Improper citing and referencing may be considered as plagiarism, which is a form of fraud. Staff are expected to screen all writings carefully for similarity with known sources; the University has made software available for this purpose. In case of suspicion of plagiarism, either of text, figures, models or data, the Examining Board will be informed. In the Rules and regulations of the Examining Board, procedures and sanctions regarding fraud are described.

### **Progress evaluation**

The progress evaluation is a meeting between student and supervisor that takes place before you are halfway through the project. It is up to the chair group if this meeting is scheduled right after the completion of the research proposal or later on, but should be agreed upon with the student in the Learning Agreement. In this meeting, all aspects of the research practice project at that point (i.e. research proposal, supervision, performance) are discussed. The principle of two-way feedback applies to the progress evaluation: if you have experienced any shortcomings in your supervision, then this is a good moment to discuss them and make agreements on potential improvements. In case of severe problems regarding your dedication, skills, knowledge or communication, your supervisor and examiner, may decide to terminate the research practice project. The outcome of the evaluation will be discussed with you and will be registered in OSIRIS afterwards.

The research practice assessment form and rubric can be used for the evaluation of the progress and provide a clear picture of what is going well and where improvement may be needed. If progress has not been achieved as planned due to reasons beyond your control (e.g. illness, problems in supervision), the plan for the rest of the project may need to be adjusted and new, feasible end goals defined.

### **Meetings**

During your research practice period, you may participate in work discussions and other meetings of the chair group. Many chair groups have weekly work discussions in which research progress of all group members is discussed. Depending on the chair group, you may be asked to join the discussion group that is related to your research topic. Ask your supervisor when your chair group holds discussion sessions.

Both students and staff present their results to the other members of the chair group during colloquia. In general, students have to attend these colloquia.

Some chair groups organise literature discussions on papers that are relevant to their field, or organise seminars, during which guest researchers present their research or designs.



## **4. Research practice activities**

This section describes the different stages of the research practice project in general terms. See Part B of the course guide for the specific requirements of your chair group.

### **Research proposal/ planning**

At the start of the research practice, you will discuss the topic with your supervisor and read literature related to the project. After this initial orientation, you write a research proposal, which has to be discussed in depth with your supervisor(s). The research proposal should include a problem statement, research questions or a hypothesis that is supported by up-to-date literature related to the topic, an explicit and specific plan regarding how the research is to be conducted (e.g. study design, data collection and analysis methods) and a time schedule.

If drafted correctly, sections of the proposal can be used to write the final research practice report (e.g. the Introduction and Methodology sections). However, you cannot start conducting the research project before the research proposal has been approved by your supervisor(s).

When your proposal is completed, you may be asked to present your research proposal to other students and staff members in order to acquire feedback and suggestions for improvement. Discuss format and content for your presentation with your supervisor. The presentation should be given in English in order to allow international students and staff members to participate in the discussion.

### **Carrying out the research project**

You should document your research activities, findings and sources carefully, including seemingly small details. During data collection, analysis and synthesis, you should follow the agreements made in the data management plan. In experimental research, a lab or field journal has to be kept.

You are recommended to keep in close contact with your supervisor throughout the project. Should unforeseeable circumstances occur, you will have to adapt your research proposal; any changes in planning must be discussed with and approved by your supervisor.

### **Feedback**

Dealing with feedback and providing feedback to others is one of the learning outcomes of the research practice. While carrying out your project and attending meetings, there will be ample opportunities for you to ask for and receive feedback from staff and students, and to give feedback to others as well. The chair group will request that you participate in thesis rings or other peer-learning sessions. Using this input will help you to further develop your knowledge, skills and attitude and make the best of your project.

### **Research practice report**

Your research should result in a comprehensive, consistent and concise research practice report. It is important to realise that the report is not a chronological account of the project or a summary of the lab-journal. Furthermore, as good scientific writing dictates, the results should be properly organised and data should be correctly processed, analysed and presented. In principle, an MSc research practice report should contain all the elements of a full scientific paper in your discipline (see Part B for specific criteria for your chair group).

In some cases, it may be possible to write your research practice in the format of a scientific article, which is usually much shorter than a regular research practice report. Discuss this with your supervisor. Publication of the results of your research in proceedings or a scientific article is also possible. The supervisor of the chair group will generally be co-author of any publications originating from research practice work.

You usually get one possibility to discuss a draft report with your WU supervisor before handing in the final report. In many chair groups it is common practice to discuss chapters separately in the final stage of the project.

### **Reflection report**

The reflection report is a personal reflection on the academic skills that you were able to apply or learn during the research practice, the general and personal learning goals that have been achieved (or are still to be achieved) and on the contribution of your research practice to your career. The reflection report includes (at least) the following components, making use of the outcome of the progress evaluation:

Motivation for the research practice.

A reflection on the general learning outcomes of the research practice.

A reflection on your personal learning goals, as set out in the Learning Agreement.

A reflection on the relation between your Master's programme and your research practice, and your potential professional career and future work field.

You will hand in your reports as soon as possible, ultimately ten working days before the oral defence and always in concert with your WU supervisor. You usually get one possibility to discuss a draft report with your WU supervisor before you hand in the final report.

### **Oral presentation (Colloquium)**

Once your research has been completed, you are required to present your research practice and your major findings to other students and staff members of the chair group. Chair groups usually have a fixed schedule for these presentations. Appointments for a date, and the publication of the announcement should be made well in advance. You may discuss the structure and content of your presentation with your supervisor in advance so they can offer feedback and advice. The presentation must be in English so international staff and students can participate in the discussion.

### **Oral defence**

The final oral defence is a discussion of your project and reflection report with your supervisor, the examiner and, in some cases, a supervisor from outside the chair group not involved in the grading of the research practice. The discussion focuses on the content of the research practice, in which your knowledge, understanding, insights, as well as creativity and scientific attitude are evaluated. You are expected to be able to place your results and conclusions in the wider context of the field of science. The oral defence will be scheduled ten working days after you have submitted your reports to the supervisor and examiner. You must make an appointment for the oral defence.

## 5. Completion of your research practice

### Assessment of the research practice

For the assessment of your Research Practice, your supervisor and examiner use the Wageningen University Research Practice Assessment Form (see Appendix II). The assessment strategy below shows the relation between the learning outcomes and the different parts of the assessment. The average grade for each category (performance, report, oral presentation (colloquium), oral defence) should be at least 5.5 and you need a pass for the reflection report in order to get a sufficient mark for the research practice.

Weights		Assessment categories				
		Performance	Research Report	Oral presentation	Oral defence	Reflection Report
Description	% of grade	40%	50%	5%	5%	Pass/fail
Learning outcomes	1 Evaluate career interests and ambitions in relation to the research project and reflect on professional ambitions and capabilities.	x				x
	2 Develop a research plan, including: a description of the research topic in relation to the wider scientific context; an identification of the knowledge gap; formulation of research questions and/or a hypothesis, aims and objectives; an explanation of how you intend to conduct the research (e.g. in terms of a design for the project, data-collection and -analysis methods, research tools).	x	x		x	
	3 Collect, select and process data, using the design for the project, methods and tools described in the research plan.	x	x		x	
	4 Analyse and synthesise the data, in order to answer the research questions and/or test the hypothesis.	x	x	x	x	
	5 Formulate answers to the research questions that are supported by the research outcomes; pay attention to potential limitations; critically discuss the outcomes in relation to the wider scientific and societal context.	x	x	x	x	
	6 Report on the research, both in writing and in oral presentation.	x	x	x		
	7 Work in compliance with academic codes of conduct, and with proper management of time and resources.	x	x			
	8 Make use of input and feedback for executing the research project and provide feedback to others.	x				

	9 Define personal learning goals, which could include domain-specific skills, and reflect on development therein.					X
Assessors	Supervisor	X	X	X	X	X
	Examiner*		X	X	X	X

\* The examiner will determine the final grading after a discussion with the supervisor/second assessor.

A rubric is used for feedback and grading (see Appendix II). After the examination, you will receive the reasoning behind your grade, including specific feedback on all assessment categories. The final grade is administered in OSIRIS.

### Delay and possibility to resit

The start and end date of your research practice are recorded in the Learning Agreement. There are a number of potential causes for delay in your research practice project: force majeure, functional disabilities or an insufficient result for your research practice.

In case of force majeure (circumstances beyond one's control) you can discuss an adjustment to your time schedule with your supervisor. Your supervisor can register an adjusted end date in OSIRIS.

In case of functional disabilities or other valid reasons for delay that are known beforehand, those should be mentioned at the start of the course. Your supervisor will only extend the regular duration of the project based on the advice of a student dean.

If the final report is insufficient but your supervisor expects that you will be able to hand in a satisfactory report within two extra months, the final date will be extended. If you are not able to hand in a satisfactory report within two extra months, your WU supervisor and examiner can decide that you should start a new research practice. This new research practice does not necessarily need to have the same supervisor, chair group or be on the same subject. If you do start a new research practice, this is still considered as a resit.

If you and your WU supervisor disagree on your being able to pass the course in two extra months, and you do not get up to two months extension for finishing your research practice, you are able to send an appeal to the Examining Board.

### Feedback on your research practice

Following the assessment, Wageningen University will send you a link to an online evaluation questionnaire. Please complete this, even if your research practice is finished. The results of the questionnaires help us to improve the quality of the research practice supervision and organisation, and to identify potential (or actual) problems. The evaluation is anonymous.

## Part B: ENP group specific regulations

This guide provides key information on doing an research practice within the Wageningen Centre for Sustainability Governance (specifically for ENP).

### Checklist for organising a research practice

This checklist below could be part of the additional regulations and guidelines by the chair group:

- ✓ Check whether you are allowed to start your research practice, i.e. if you meet the requirements of your programme.
- ✓ Find a research practice topic.
- ✓ Check whether the chair group and the topic of your research practice are consistent with your study programme.
- ✓ Discuss the topic with the supervisor
- ✓ Check whether the country of research (if applicable) is a risk area or not.
- ✓ Fill in the Wageningen University Research Practice Learning Agreement and submit to your supervisor.
- ✓ Discuss the requirements for your research proposal with your supervisor (length, depth etc.).
- ✓ Discuss your data management plan with your supervisor.
- ✓ Write a research proposal.
- ✓ Ask your supervisor for approval of the research proposal.
- ✓ If applicable: arrange a date for the presentation of the research proposal.
- ✓ Arrange a date for a progress evaluation.
- ✓ Arrange dates for the final assessment (handing in research practice report, final colloquium, examination).
- ✓ Provide the supervisor and examiner with a final version of your research practice report.
- ✓ Complete the research practice evaluation questionnaire.

### Research practice steps

- 1. Orientation** (at least three to six months before the research practice starts)
  - Meet with your study adviser to discuss your study plans, including research practice plans. Note that the research practice is only available for a limited number of students with good marks and an interest in a research-oriented career.
- 2. Preparation** (after finding a possible research practice, apply before the formal start of the research practice)
  - Check with thesis/internship coordinator (see website for contact details) if your research practice meets the criteria and who your supervisor will be during the research practice.
  - Discuss the length of the research practice with your research practice coordinator and register your choice in OSIRIS (see Course Profile, page 2 of this Course Guide).

After approval of the academic level of the research practice\*:

- Discuss the exact research practice tasks.
- Start to work out your Learning Agreement. Define your personal learning goals (see Appendix I).

- Plan and discuss feedback moments with your supervisors.
- Sign the Learning Agreement with the supervisors (see Appendix III for the download).

\*Note: In case of multiple applications, inform other involved research practice providers that you accepted a position elsewhere.

### **3. During the research practice**

- Plan evaluation meetings with your supervisor(s).
- Plan the progress evaluation with the WU supervisor and complete the progress evaluation form in advance.
- Sent regular updates to your supervisor(s) about your progress.

### **4. Finalisation**

Four weeks before the end of the research practice:

- Arrange a day, time and location for the oral presentation at the research practice provider. This will ideally be part of one of the regular meetings.
- Communicate with your supervisor about the planning of the reports (of the complete draft versions and complete, final versions for assessment).
- Arrange a day, time and location the defence with your WU supervisor and the examiner. The examiner will be arranged by your WU supervisor.

Three weeks before the end of the research practice:

- Provide a draft portfolio of products for a check of the correct representation of the organisation and projects, and on confidentiality.

Two weeks before the examination:

- Submit the project report and the personal reflection report with your student number and research practice code to your ENP supervisor.

During the examination:

- The examination comprises an assessment of the oral defence of your research practice project and reflection report. In addition, the assessment includes your performance during the research practice.

After the examination:

- The examiner will register the grade in OSIRIS.
- Send/Store your data in correspondence with the agreements made on data management.

## **Guidelines for writing the research practice reports**

There are two research practice reports: the product report, presenting the results and products of your research practice, and the reflection report, describing your personal development and lessons learned and reflecting on them.

### *Product report*

The product report is the main research practice report. In the introduction of the report you briefly describe the research practice organization and the activities you have carried out. You also present an outline of the rest of the report. The structure and size of the report depends on the type of activities and should be discussed at the start of the research practice.

### *Reflection report*

In addition to the research practice report, you have to write a report in which you reflect upon the research practice itself and especially on your functioning within the organisation and the personal goals you formulated in consultation with your supervisor. For this report, you will be guided by your supervisors, making use of the outcome of the progress evaluation.

Suggested points to include in the report are:

- motivation for the research practice.
- an introduction on the research practice (including period, main tasks, supervision)
- your intended learning outcomes
- the main activities contributing to reaching these outcomes, including an estimation of the time spent on each activity (roughly, in days)
- an assessment of your achievements in terms of the intended outcomes
- a reflection on your performance and contribution to your team/organisation (if applicable), and on its culture and structure
- a reflection on the relation between your Master's programme and your research practice, and your potential professional career and future work field.
- other lessons learnt a reflection on your achievements: looking back, what would you do differently; which points of attention do you take from the research practice for further improvement; what are the implications for your view on career perspectives?

In general, the report should at least contain an explanation of the learning outcomes formulated at the start of the research practice, a critical evaluation of the extent to which these outcomes were reached, and a set of new learning outcomes, formulated during and at the end of the research practice.

While the content of the report is more important than its length, a personal reflection report should at least cover four pages / 2200 words as a rule of thumb.

### *Handing in the reports*

Both reports should be handed in as a pdf file, each with a title page describing the research practice title, supervisors, and student name with registration number. Some supervisors may also require a hardcopy. We recommend that you submit a draft of your reports to the supervisor for feedback before handing in the final version.

## **Guidelines for the oral presentation**

At the end of your research practice, you are expected to give an oral presentation. As much as possible, we will try to do this as part of other regular meetings/presentation moments.

## Appendices

### Appendix I: Summary of 'The Wageningen Code of Conduct for Scientific Practice'

The Wageningen Code of Conduct for Scientific Practice concerns principles of good scientific teaching and research, containing the Netherlands Code of Conduct for Research Integrity. The main aspects described in this code concern: Scrupulousness, Reliability, Verifiability, Impartiality, and Independence. See also: [Netherlands Code of Conduct for Research Integrity](#)

**Scrupulousness:** Scientific activities are performed scrupulously, unaffected by mounting pressure to achieve.

- Scrupulousness is expressed through precision and nuance in providing scientific instruction, conducting scientific research and the publishing of results thereof.
- Every scientific practitioner demonstrates respect for the people and animals involved in scientific teaching and research.
- Accurate source references serve to ensure that credit is awarded where credit is deserved. This also applies to information gathered online.
- Authorship is acknowledged. Rules common to the scientific discipline are observed.
- Scrupulousness is not restricted to the transfer of information, but also applies to relations among scientific practitioners and with students.
- Good mentorship is essential: a student and junior staff member are in a position of dependency. The responsibilities of persons involved in teaching and research are clearly defined and observed at all times.
- A scientific practitioner avoids personal relationships that may give rise to reasonable doubt concerning the objectivity of their decisions, or that may result in any form of coercion or exploitation of a hierarchically subordinate person.
- The assessment of study performance is based on explicit criteria that have been announced in advance. Teachers are prepared to explain every assessment, while students are sufficiently aware of the matter on which they will be assessed.
- A scientific practitioner ensures that they maintain the level of expertise required to exercise their duties. They do not accept duties for which they lack the necessary expertise. If necessary, they actively indicate the limits of their competence
- Damages, as a result of errors or negligence, are repaired to the best of one's ability.
- A scientific practitioner is responsible for the quality of the educational programme in which they provide instruction, and for the scientific and societal value of the research programmes in which they participate. They act according to their own preferences only insofar as they are reconcilable with this responsibility.

**Reliability:** Science's reputation of reliability is confirmed and enhanced through the conduct of every scientific practitioner. A scientific practitioner is reliable in the performance of their research and in the reporting, and equally in the transfer of knowledge through teaching and publication.

- The selective omission of research results is reported and justified. The statistical methods employed are pertinent to the acquired data.
- Speculation, spurred by results of scientific research, is recognisably presented as such. This does not include conclusions on the basis of the presented results. Suggestions for follow-up research may rest on speculation, in the form of an interpretation of the acquired results.
- The system of peer review can only function on the assumption that intellectual property is recognised and respected.
- A scientific practitioner provides a complete and honest overview of their skills whenever a decision concerning their career or duties is pending.



- In transferring information in education, a selective representation of available knowledge is either avoided or justified. A clear distinction is made between transferred knowledge and personal opinion or related speculation.

**Verifiability:** Presented information is verifiable. Whenever research results are publicised, it is made clear what the data and the conclusions are based on, what they were derived from and how they can be verified.

- Research must be replicable in order to verify its accuracy. The choice of research question, the research set-up, the choice of method and the reference to sources studied is accurately documented.
- The quality of data collection, data input, data storage and data processing are guarded closely. All steps taken must be properly reported and their execution must be properly monitored (through lab journals, progress reports, documentation of arrangements and decisions, etc.).
- Raw research data is stored for at least five years. This data is made available to other scientific practitioners on request.
- Raw research data is archived in such a way that it can be consulted with minimal expense of time and effort.
- The source of all educational material, including oral information transfer, is stated.

**Impartiality:** In their scientific activities, the scientific practitioner needs no other interest than the scientific interest. In this respect, they are always prepared to account for their actions.

- Scientific practitioners give others room to take their own intellectual stance. This applies particularly in case of a hierarchical relation, like the relation between a teacher and a student, or a tutor and a PhD student.
- The choice of methods and criteria is guided solely by the goal of truth-finding, and not by external goals, such as commercial success or political influence.
- A reviewer consults their conscience as to whether they can offer an impartial assessment of a manuscript, for instance when it concerns a competing research group.
- In assessing the performance of others (e.g. peer review in education, research and manuscripts), a scientific practitioner heeds arguments of scientific substance. They refrain from assessing a manuscript if they are in any way involved in the education or research concerned.
- A scientific practitioner only defends a certain scientific viewpoint if that viewpoint is based on sufficient scientific grounds. Competing viewpoints must be mentioned and explained.
- Exclusively assigning one's own study books in education is avoided, in any case at undergraduate level.
- In its annual report, every university reports on its registration of side activities by its staff. Every university registers the side activities relevant to scientific practice. Preferably, this register is made publicly accessible.
- Every scientific practitioner allied with a university provides their institution with an up-to-date overview of their side activities for registration purposes.

**Independence:** Scientific practitioners operate in the context of academic liberty and independence. Insofar as restrictions of that liberty are inevitable, these are clearly stated.

- Whenever a scientific practitioner is commissioned to provide instruction or conduct research, they are allowed – once the parameters have been defined – to execute the assignment without interference from the commissioning party. The research question is of interest to science, aside from the commissioning party's particular concern. The method employed is scientifically valid. The commissioning party has no influence on the research results.
- Commissioned assignments demonstrably contribute to scientific teaching or research.
- There is no ambiguity as to the identity of the commissioning party of the scientific activity, the relation between the commissioning party and the executing party, the existence of consultancy relations or other connections, etc.

- The publication of scientific research results is guaranteed. Arrangements with external financiers always stipulate that the scientific practitioner is at liberty to publish the results within a specified, reasonable period.
- External financiers of executed projects are identified by name. For research, this means that their names are stated in the publication; for education, this means that they are referred to in the course announcement and teaching material.

## Appendix II: Downloads

- **Wageningen University MSc Research Practice Learning Agreement**

The current version of the MSc Research Practice Learning Agreement is available on the WUR website: <https://www.wur.nl/en/Education-Programmes/Student-Service-Centre/Show-ssc/Forms-Student-Service-Centre.htm>

- **Assessment form and rubric**

The WU research practice assessment form and rubric will be used to grade your research practice after completion. We encourage you to look at the assessment criteria at the start of your project. You can download the most recent version of the assessment form and rubric from the Education & Student Affairs SharePoint site:

<http://wur.eu/thesis-internship>