

Article 7. Amicable settlement

1. If the appeal is against a decision by a body, the Examination Appeals Board will immediately send the appeal to the chair of the body in question, with an invitation to investigate, in consultation with the parties involved, whether an amicable settlement of the dispute can be achieved.
2. The chair of the body against which the appeal is being made will summon the appellant on behalf of this body to investigate at the earliest opportunity, but in any event no later than within five days of receipt of the appeal and the invitation referred to in the previous paragraph, to investigate, in consultation with the parties involved, whether an amicable settlement of the dispute is possible.
3. The chair of the body against which the appeal is being made will ensure that the consultation with the parties involved takes place correctly. On behalf of the body in question, s/he will inform the Examination Appeals Board of the outcome of the consultation, within three weeks of submission of the appeal, stating grounds. S/he will also enclose the documents relating to the proceedings with the report to the Examination Appeals Board. S/he will also enclose a statement of defence from the body, should an amicable settlement not have been possible.
4. If the appeal is against a decision by an examiner, the Examination Appeals Board will immediately send the appeal to the chair of the board of examiners in question, along with an invitation to enter into consultation, with the parties involved, on whether an amicable settlement of the dispute is possible. If the appeal states the name of the examiner in question, a copy of the appeal will also be sent to him/her, along with the invitation to arrive at an amicable settlement.
5. The chair of the board of examiners in question will immediately send the appeal and the invitation from the Examination Appeals Board to the examiner in question in order to make an attempt to arrive at an amicable settlement in direct consultation between the examiner and the appellant. The examiner against whom the appeal is being made will summon the appellant at the earliest opportunity, but no later than within five days of receiving the documents referred to in the previous paragraph, to enter into consultation with him/her on whether an amicable settlement of the dispute is possible.
6. The chair of the board of examiners will ensure that the consultation between the parties involved actually takes place in the correct manner. S/he may decide to attend and chair this consultation.
7. On behalf of the board of examiners, the chair thereof will inform the Examination Appeals Board of the outcome of this consultation within three weeks of submission of the appeal, stating grounds. The chair of the board of examiners will enclose the documents relating to the proceedings with this report to the Examination Appeals Board. S/he will hereby pass on to the Examination Appeals Board any comments the examinations committee wishes to make in relation to the proceedings. In the event that it was not possible to arrive at an amicable settlement, s/he will also enclose a statement of defence from the examiner.
8. The chair of the Examination Appeals Board may decide not to attempt to arrive at an amicable settlement if s/he is of the opinion that such an attempt is obviously futile or may disproportionately disadvantage the appellant.