

## Appendix 7: BEP procedures for Part 2 assessment (non-CPD)

1. In all cases, the Board of Examiners for Programmes must:
  - a. Require that all Designated Essential Units (DEUs) be passed according to the normal criteria (P1/P2(3)), whether or not affected by IMCs.
  - b. Neither permit nor require supplementary assessment in any unit that has been passed according to the normal criteria (P1/P2(3), or where appropriate P3/P4) even though affected by IMCs (unless in the repeat of a whole stage as for the first attempt in appropriate cases).
  - c. Require supplementary assessment in each failed (non-C1, or non-C2 where a third attempt is permitted in the NFAAR-UG) unit not affected by IMCs (up to the normal limits, beyond which repeating a stage or withdrawal would be required).

*Note: C1 is a concept that cannot be applied in NFAAR-FD decision-making (see Appendix 3): all results below the pass mark are therefore failures subject to this requirement.*

- d. Be reasonably confident that, where progression to a subsequent stage is in question, if the student succeeds in any extended range of supplementary assessment (whether for the retrieval of failure or as deferred assessment) her/his progression will be on a sound basis; and instigate more extensive measures if this is not so.
2. Subject to the provisions of para. 1 of this Appendix, and after due consideration of the valid IMCs' significant effects on assessment, the following detailed IMC criteria will be applied in sequence in relation to main or supplementary assessments at the end of a stage:
  - a. In cases where the student has passed (P1/P2(3), or where appropriate P3/P4) all IMC-affected units, the Board of Examiners for Programmes making a progression decision for an individual student *may* disregard any overall stage average (OSA) requirement higher than 40.00% in the normal progression criteria.

*For example:*

*A student undergoing assessment on a coexistent Master programme within the NFA might have passed all units but, the level of performance having been impaired by IMCs, have an OSA less than the 60.00% required for progression to the next stage of the coexistent Master programme. Such a student might be permitted to proceed to the next stage of the programme rather than being required to transfer to the Designated Alternative Programme (leading to a Bachelor award).*

- b. In cases where the student has passed (P1/P2(3), or where appropriate P3/P4), or has condonable fails (C1/C2(3)) in, all IMC-affected units, the Board of Examiners for Programmes making a progression decision for an individual student *may* disregard any overall stage average (OSA) requirement higher than 40.00% in, and/or *may* condone additional C1/C2(3) units beyond, the normal progression criteria.

*For example:*

*A student undergoing assessment in a 60-credit stage of a stand-alone programme within the NFA might have units worth 24 credits which fall within the C1 range and an OSA of 44% due to impaired performance resulting from IMCs. Such a student might be permitted to proceed to the next stage of the programme without supplementary assessment in spite of the number of C1 credits and the OSA achieved not being within the normal ranges.*

*Note: C1/C2 are concepts that cannot be applied in NFAAR-FD decision-making (see Appendix 3): no results below the pass mark may be condoned.*

- c. In cases where the sum of the credit value of failed units (not P1, C1, P2(3), or C2(3), or where appropriate P3 or P4), whether or not affected by IMCs, does not exceed 40%\* of the stage load, or where safe progression under sub-para. b above could not be expected, the Board of Examiners for Programmes making a progression decision for an individual student *may* disregard any overall stage average (OSA) requirement higher than 40.00% in, and/or *may* condone additional C1/C2(3) units beyond, the normal progression criteria, but will require deferred assessment in each failed (non-C1/C2(3)) IMC-affected unit.

*For example:*

*A student undergoing assessment in a 60-credit stage of a stand-alone programme within the NFA might have 30 credits of failed units (including 24 credits of condonable fails) some of which were affected by IMCs. Such a student might be permitted to undergo supplementary assessment only in the 6-credit unit which did not fall in the C1 range, and to have all the other C1 failures condoned: if the failed (non-C1) unit had been affected by IMCs, its supplementary assessment would be as for the first attempt.*

*Note: C1/C2 are concepts that cannot be applied in NFAAR-FD decision-making (see Appendix 3): no results below the pass mark may be condoned).*

- d. In cases where the sum of the credit value of failed units (not P1, C1, P2(3), or C2(3), or where appropriate P3 or P4), whether or not affected by IMCs, exceeds 40%\* of the stage load, or where safe progression under sub-paras b–c above could not be expected, the Board of Examiners for Programmes making a progression decision for an individual student *may* require the student to repeat the whole stage as for a first attempt.

*For example:*

*A student on a stand-alone programme within the NFA context for whom the results for a majority of the unit assessments across the entire stage had been severely affected by IMCs, as well as suffering fails in other units, such that the OSA from the main assessments fell below 30.00%, might be required to repeat the whole stage as for a first attempt rather than being required to transfer to a Designated Alternative Programme or to withdraw from the University.*

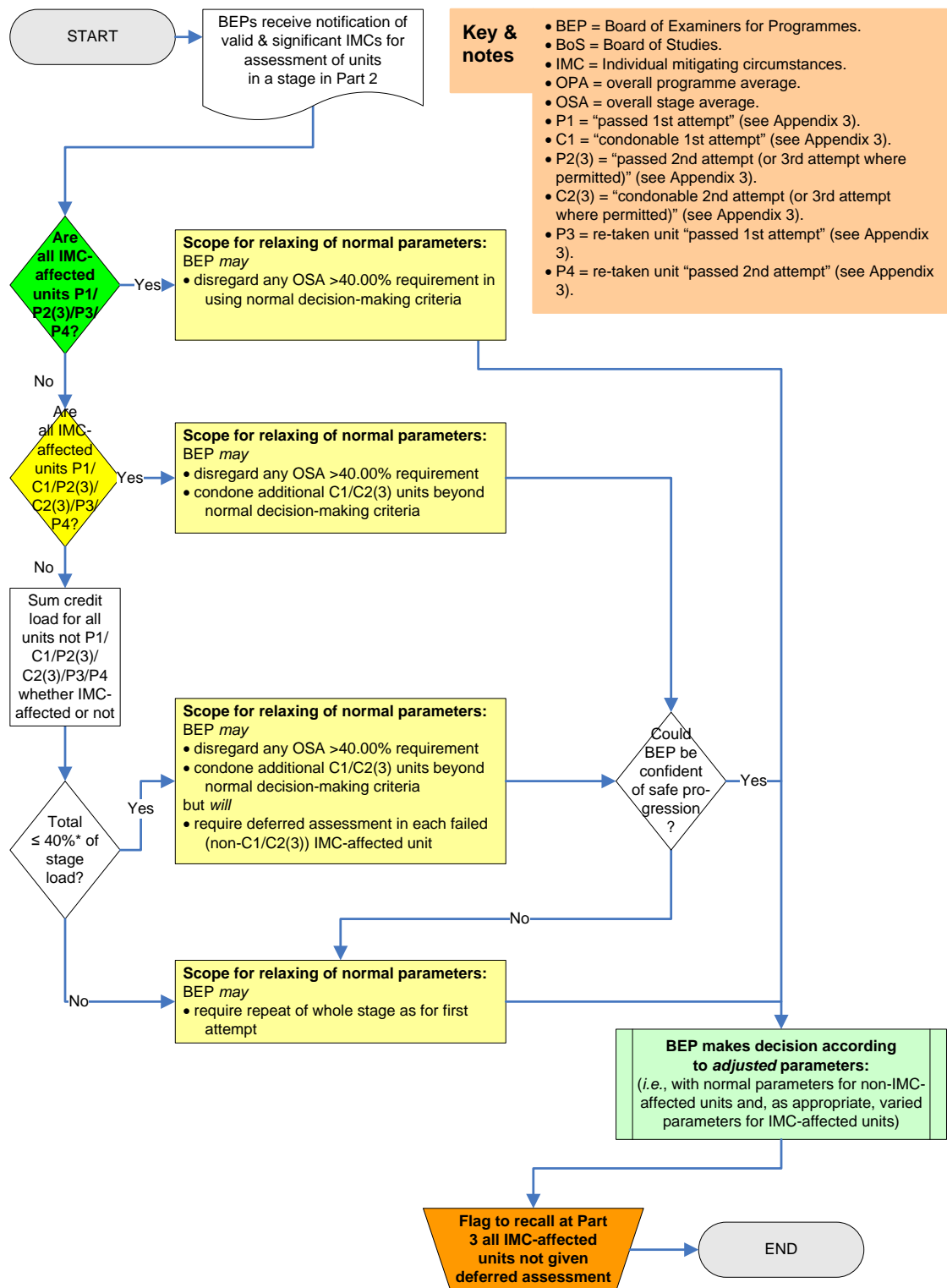
*Note: C1/C2 are concepts that cannot be applied in NFAAR-FD decision-making (see Appendix 3): all credits for units with results below the pass mark will therefore be counted here).*

3. After determining the appropriate stage-completion and progression decisions, the Board of Examiners for Programmes must arrange for all IMC-affected units not given deferred assessment to be flagged for recall in Part 3 decision-making.

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\* This threshold is the *normal* limit for distinguishing between the two subsequent sets of actions. The BEP may, at its discretion, use a higher threshold here to allow a student to undertake more deferred assessment in failed (non-C1/C2) IMC-affected units, rather than moving to require a repeat of the whole stage.

Figure 5: BEP procedures for Part 2 assessment (non-CPD)



\* This threshold is the *normal* limit for distinguishing between the two subsequent sets of actions. The BEP may, at its discretion, use a higher threshold here to allow a student to undertake more deferred assessment in failed (non-C1/C2(3)) IMC-affected units, rather than moving to require a repeat of the whole stage.

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