

## Appendix 33: Consideration for transfer to DAP

1. This appendix relates to decision-making criteria for a student's transfer to another programme of study when the student:
  - Could no longer be eligible for the normal award from the current programme of study, or
  - Must leave the current programme of study, or
  - Wishes to leave the current programme of study.
2. All such decision-making is subject to the overriding limits on the maximum period for completion of study and assessment set out in Regulation 15.7 (see Appendix 1: Integration of the NFAAR with University Regulation 15).
3. Evaluation of the scope for transfer from the current programme to any other receiving programme, including any formally designated alternative programme (DAP), will be based on the student's relevant credit accrued.
4. The potential receiving programme's admission requirements for entry or transfer into each stage are the determining factor. Such requirements are not specified in the NFAAR-UG. If the designated alternative programme is commonly used in this way to receive students from a specified other programme, it may have admission requirements for access to stages other than the initial stage written into its scheme of study. All of the judgements about the appropriateness of admitting the student to that designated alternative programme must be made as admission decisions, and unless the student is to start that programme from the beginning (in which case the normal admission requirements may be the best measure for determining the outcome) or the receiving programme has other admission requirements already specified, it is likely that the judgement will be based on the accreditation of prior learning in the programme the student is leaving. The receiving programme should define the requirements for admission with, or without, advanced standing in the new programme. The principles and procedures for APL are set out in QA45.
5. For example, do the receiving programme's admission requirements for entry/transfer permit:
  - a. The student to transfer into the final stage of the receiving programme and to receive its normal award based on enough appropriate credits from the current programme?
  - b. The student to transfer into the (equivalent) next stage of the receiving programme, or will an (equivalent) earlier stage have to be undertaken, given the student's unit and credit achievements from the current programme?
  - c. The student to transfer into either the (equivalent) next stage or to an (equivalent) earlier stage of the receiving programme, based on some units' results being counted in the normal rules for condonement of the receiving programme though they may not be acceptable for progression in the current programme?
  - d. The student to transfer into either the (equivalent) next stage or to an (equivalent) earlier stage of the receiving programme based on formally approved rules for the admission of transferring students who do not have the normal range of units and credits such as would normally have been achieved by successfully progressing students within the receiving programme?
6. If normal admission requirements for entry or transfer are not available, is a special case to be made to the Board of Studies?
7. The above decision-making process is illustrated as a flowchart below in Figure 27.

**Figure 27: Designated Alternative Programme (DAP) consideration test**

