



Joint Council for  
Qualifications

**A guide to the special consideration process**

**General and Vocational qualifications**

**With effect from 1 September 2015**

Produced on behalf of:



PEARSON



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**All queries regarding special consideration must be raised with the relevant awarding body and not the JCO.**

# Chapter 1

## What is special consideration?

**Special consideration is a post-examination adjustment to a candidate's mark or grade to reflect temporary illness, temporary injury or other indisposition at the time of the assessment, which has had, or is reasonably likely to have had, a material effect on a candidate's ability to take an assessment or demonstrate his or her normal level of attainment in an assessment.**

Special consideration can only seek to go some way to assist a candidate affected by a potentially wide range of difficulties, emotional or physical, which may influence performance in examinations. It cannot remove the difficulty faced by the candidate. There will be situations where candidates should not be entered for an examination. Only minor adjustments can be made to the mark awarded because to do more than this would jeopardize the standard of the examination.

**There are minimum requirements for enhanced grading in cases of acceptable absence (see Chapter 4, section 4.3, pages 8 and 9).**

All examinations are measuring what a candidate knows and can do. **The overall grades awarded must reflect the level of attainment demonstrated in the examination(s).** The grades awarded do not necessarily reflect the candidate's true level of ability if attainment has been considerably affected over a long period of time.

Where long term circumstances have prevented the candidate from reaching the competence standards it may not be possible to make an adjustment.

## Chapter 2

### Which candidates will be eligible for special consideration?

Special consideration must be applied for following a specific examination series.

- 2.1 **Candidates will be eligible for special consideration if they have been fully prepared and have covered the whole course but performance in the examination, or in the production of controlled assessment/coursework, is materially affected by adverse circumstances beyond their control.** These include:
- 2.1.1 temporary illness or accident/injury **at the time of the assessment**;
  - 2.1.2 bereavement **at the time of the assessment** (where whole groups are affected, normally only those most closely involved will be eligible);
  - 2.1.3 domestic crisis arising **at the time of the assessment**;
  - 2.1.4 serious disturbance **during an examination**, particularly where recorded material is being used;
  - 2.1.5 other accidental events **at the time of the assessment** such as being given the wrong examination paper, being given a defective examination paper or CD, failure of practical equipment, failure of materials to arrive on time;
  - 2.1.6 participation in **sporting events or other competitions at an international level at the time of certification**, e.g. representing their country at an international level in football or hockey;
  - 2.1.7 failure by the centre to implement **previously approved access arrangements**.
- 2.2 When candidates have been fully prepared for the specification but the wrong texts have been chosen, special consideration may be given at the discretion of the awarding body.

**Centres are advised that it is their responsibility to ensure that the correct texts are taught. Where this has not happened there can be no guarantee that a candidate will receive special consideration.** Such instances will be investigated by the awarding body on a case-by-case basis.

**Where the wrong texts have been taught, it is essential that the texts studied must have been examined in the current specification in a previous examination series.**

- 2.3 **Candidates will NOT be eligible for special consideration** if preparation for or performance in the examination is affected by:
- 2.3.1 long term illness or other difficulties during the course affecting revision time, **unless the illness or circumstances manifest themselves at the time of the assessment**;
  - 2.3.2 bereavement occurring more than six months before the assessment, **unless an anniversary has been reached at the time of the assessment or there are on-going implications** such as an inquest or court case;
  - 2.3.3 domestic inconvenience, such as moving house, lack of facilities, taking holidays (**including school/exchange visits and field trips**) at the time of the assessment;
  - 2.3.4 minor disturbance in the examination caused by another candidate, such as momentary bad behaviour or a mobile phone ringing;
  - 2.3.5 the consequences of committing a crime or being charged with an offence;
  - 2.3.6 the consequences of taking alcohol or any other non-prescribed drugs;
  - 2.3.7 the consequences of disobeying the centre's internal regulations;
  - 2.3.8 the failure of the centre to prepare candidates properly for the examination for whatever reason;
  - 2.3.9 staff shortages, building work or lack of facilities;
  - 2.3.10 misreading the timetable and/or failing to attend at the right time and in the right place;
  - 2.3.11 misreading the instructions of the question paper and answering the wrong questions;
  - 2.3.12 making personal arrangements such as a wedding or holiday arrangements which conflict with the examination timetable;
  - 2.3.13 submitting no controlled assessment/coursework at all, unless controlled assessment/coursework is scheduled for a restricted period of time, rather than during the course;
  - 2.3.14 missing all examinations and internally assessed components/units;
  - 2.3.15 failure to cover the course as a consequence of joining the class part way through;
  - 2.3.16 permanent disability or learning difficulties (diagnosed or undiagnosed) unless illness affects the candidate **at the time of the assessment** or where the disability exacerbates what would otherwise be a minor issue - (**difficulties over and above those that previously approved access arrangements would have alleviated;**)
  - 2.3.17 failure by the centre to process access arrangements on time.

## Chapter 3

### Candidates who are present for the assessment but disadvantaged

- 3.1 Special consideration will normally be given by applying an allowance of marks to each component affected within a specification. The size of the allowance depends on the timing, nature and extent of the illness or misfortune. The maximum allowance given will be 5% of the total raw marks available in the component concerned, including controlled assessment/coursework.
- 3.2 The decision made by the awarding body will be based on various factors which may vary from one subject to another. These may include:
- the severity of the circumstances;
  - the date of the examination in relation to the circumstances; and
  - the nature of the assessment, e.g. whether written papers are affected as opposed to controlled assessment/coursework, or whether an oral or practical is involved.
- 3.3 **Special consideration cannot be applied in a cumulative fashion**, e.g. on the basis of a domestic crisis at the time of the examination **and** the candidate suffering from a viral illness.

#### **The following circumstances must apply at the time of the assessment.**

**Awarding bodies will not enter into discussion with candidates or their parents as to how much special consideration should be applied.**

**Private candidates should liaise with the school or college which made entries on their behalf in respect of an application for special consideration.**

**The examples listed below are provided for illustrative purposes only.**

**5% This is the maximum allowance and will be reserved for the most exceptional cases, such as:**

- terminal illness of the candidate;
- terminal illness of a parent/carer;
- very recent death of a member of the immediate family;
- very serious and disruptive domestic crisis at or near the time of the examination.

**4% Very serious problems such as:**

- life-threatening illness of candidate or member of immediate family;
- major surgery at or near the time of the examination;
- severe disease;
- severe injury arising from a car accident;
- very recent death of member of extended family;
- severe or permanent bodily injury occurring at the time of the examination;
- serious domestic crisis at time of examinations.

**3% A more common category, (more cases will fall into this category) including:**

- **recent** traumatic experience such as death of a close friend or distant relative;
- **recent** illness of a more serious nature;
- flare-up of severe congenital conditions such as epilepsy, diabetes, severe asthmatic attack;
- **recently** broken limbs;
- organ disease;
- physical assault trauma before an examination;
- recent domestic crisis;
- witnessing a distressing event on the day of the examination.

**2% The most common category of allowance - the majority of cases will fall within this category:**

- illness at the time of the assessment;
- broken limb on the mend;
- recent viral illness;
- concussion;
- effects of pregnancy (**not pregnancy *per se***);
- hay fever on the day of an examination;
- extreme distress on the day of an examination; (**not simply exam related stress**)
- allowance on last paper taken in a day when a candidate has been entered for three or more examinations timetabled for the same day **and** the total duration of those papers is **more than 5 hours 30 minutes (GCSE examinations)** or **more than 6 hours (GCE examinations)**.

(Where extra time has been used following formal approval, this should be included in the calculation.)

(Supervised rest breaks **must not** be included in the total duration of the papers when applying for special consideration.)

**1% Reserved for more minor problems:**

- noise during examination which is more than momentary;
- illness of another candidate which leads to disruption in the examination room;
- stress or anxiety for which medication has been prescribed;
- minor ailments;
- headache;
- minor upset arising from administrative problems, such as wrong time allocated.

**0% The application was reviewed but the addition of marks was deemed inappropriate.** (Where the request fails to meet the criteria, it will be rejected.)



## Chapter 4

### Candidates who are absent from a timetabled component/unit for acceptable reasons

- 4.1 When a candidate has missed a timetabled component/unit for acceptable reasons and the centre is prepared to support an application for special consideration, an adjustment may be made to the terminal grade. **However, the component/unit must have been missed in the terminal series and the minimum requirements of section 4.3 must be met.**

Awarding bodies cannot give advice as to whether a candidate is fit to take an examination. Centre staff **must** follow their internal procedures for dealing with candidates who feel unwell on the day of an examination.

- 4.2 For unitised examinations taken in an examination series prior to certification, candidates should be re-entered for any missed units at the next assessment opportunity. Unless there are difficulties arising, e.g. group performances which cannot be repeated, special consideration will not be awarded.

This principle also applies where entire cohorts miss units due to adverse weather conditions or for any other reason, or where individual candidates miss units as a result of a change of centre.

- 4.3 **Minimum requirements for enhanced grading in cases of acceptable absence**

In all cases, candidates **must** have covered the whole course.

**GCE: normally at least 50% of the total assessment must be completed.**

- **AS three unit award:** two units out of three must have been completed. (Partially completed units are not acceptable).
- **AS two unit award:** one unit worth at least 50% or one externally assessed unit worth 40% **must** have been completed.
- **AS linear specifications: 50% of the total assessment must have been completed.**
- Enhancement given at AS Level will be carried forward to A Level.
- **A Level six unit award:** 50% of the total assessment **must** have been completed with **at least one A2 unit completed**.
- **A Level four unit award:** 50% of the total assessment **must** have been completed with **at least one A2 unit completed**.
- An A Level award **will not** be issued on the basis of AS units alone.

**GCSE: normally at least 50% of the total assessment must be completed. However, an exception will be made for those GCSE specifications originally designed to operate as modular assessments. This is in recognition of the fact that the current terminal requirements were not in place when these qualifications were first developed.**

**In cases where there is a single examined unit worth 60% of the overall qualification, or two examined components totalling 60%, the minimum requirement for enhanced grading is reduced to 40%.**

**Projects (including Extended Project): where the project is not completed, a grade cannot be issued.**

# Chapter 5

## Other Issues

### Honorary certificate

- 5.1 Where a candidate, who has been entered for a specification, has died before completing the minimum amount of assessment required, or has been entered and is terminally ill and unable to complete the minimum amount of assessment, the centre may request an honorary certificate from the awarding body. Where the minimum requirement has been met, an award will be issued.

**Advice must be sought from the relevant awarding body who will inform the centre of the process.**

### Controlled assessment/coursework extensions

- 5.2 Where a candidate meets the published criteria for special consideration, **i.e. a temporary illness, temporary injury or other indisposition prior to the submission of their work**, it may be possible to allow a short extension to the deadline.

An extension of no more than ten days to the deadline for the submission of coursework or controlled assessment may enable the candidate to complete his/her work. **The centre must contact the relevant awarding body to request this arrangement.**

Where a centre has been affected by circumstances beyond its control it may, **in exceptional cases**, be possible to grant a short extension of no more than ten days for a whole cohort of candidates. This is at the discretion of the awarding body. The centre **must** contact the awarding body as soon as possible to request such an arrangement.

**AQA centres must apply by e-mail to [courseworkadmin@aqa.org.uk](mailto:courseworkadmin@aqa.org.uk)**

**OCR centres must submit applications on-line using OCR Interchange.**

**Pearson centres must apply for an extension by e-mail to the relevant subject team.**

### Shortfall in work (controlled assessments/coursework)

- 5.3 If a candidate has been subject to an unforeseen prolonged illness or other misfortune during the period when the work was produced, it may, in some subjects, be possible to accept a reduced quantity of work without penalty, **as long as all of the assessment objectives have been covered at least once**. This will not be possible if the specification requires only one piece.

Where several pieces of work are required, the reduction will only be accepted if those pieces are testing the same criteria. **It will not be possible to give this consideration in every case. For example, if work has not been submitted, the assessment objectives have not been satisfied or the candidate joined the course late.**

No adjustment to the marks should be made by the centre. **Form 10 – JCQ/SC†** should be submitted to the awarding body, attached to a breakdown of marks across the assessment objectives.

**Candidates must have been fully prepared for the course but unable to finish the work.** Awarding bodies will not normally agree a reduced amount of work in advance.

**† AQA, OCR and WJEC centres must not submit Form 10 – JCQ/SC.**

**Applications must be submitted on-line using e-AQA, OCR Interchange or WJEC secure website as appropriate.**

## Lost or damaged work

- 5.4 If a candidate's work has been **lost within the examination centre** and despite every effort it cannot be found, or it has been accidentally destroyed, the circumstances should be reported immediately to the awarding body using **Form 15 – JCQ/LCW†**. This form is available on the JCQ website – <http://www.jcq.org.uk/exams-office/forms>

The awarding body will consider whether it is appropriate to accept a mark for which there is no available evidence of attainment. This may occur in the following circumstances:

- The centre **must** be able to verify that the work was done and that it was monitored whilst it was in progress.
- The loss **is not** the consequence of negligence on the part of the candidate, for example work being left on a bus.
- **If only part of the work is lost and part of the work is available**, further guidance must be sought from the awarding body.
- **If the work was marked before it was lost or damaged**, marks should be submitted in the usual way. **Form 15 - JCQ/LCW† must** be submitted both to the moderator and the awarding body by the deadline for the submission of internally assessed marks or by the date by which the work should be despatched for moderation. **No marks will be accepted after the issue of results.**
- **If the work was not marked before it was lost or damaged**, an estimated mark may be submitted on **Form 15 - JCQ/LCW†**, based on the teacher's knowledge of the work up to the point where it was lost. Estimates **must not** include any supposition as to what the candidate may have achieved if the work had been finished. Estimates **must not** be submitted on mark sheets, only on **Form 15 - JCQ/LCW†**. **No estimated marks will be accepted after the issue of results.**

† AQA and OCR centres must not submit Form 15 – JCQ/LCW.

Applications must be submitted on-line using e-AQA or OCR Interchange as appropriate.

## Other problems

- 5.5 There are circumstances which arise by accident and where specialist input may be required. Such circumstances may involve question papers, where an incorrect question paper has been handed to the candidate or a question paper is defective in some way; for example an incorrectly printed page.

These cases are given special consideration by other means than those quoted so far. They may need to be referred to a subject officer or a senior examiner for a subject specific decision as to how special consideration should be awarded. This means that the results may not immediately show the enhancement, but an adjustment of marks may have been done to take into account the problem which has arisen.

- 5.6 Centres may not realise that a candidate has been given an incorrect question paper. Awarding bodies will notify centres of any discrepancies. If the centre is aware of the error at the time of the examination the candidate should, where possible, be given the correct question paper as long as he/she is still under centre supervision and is able to continue with the examination.

An application for special consideration should be submitted to the relevant awarding body both when the incorrect paper has been taken, and when the incorrect paper has been replaced by the correct paper, and the candidate has taken both. There are circumstances where it is not possible for an awarding body to grant special consideration to candidates who have attempted an incorrect paper.

- 5.7 Where candidates have taken the wrong controlled assessment assignment, the centre may submit an application for special consideration if it is not possible to enter candidates at the next assessment opportunity.

## Chapter 6

### Processing applications for special consideration (GCSE and GCE qualifications)

#### On-line applications for special consideration

- **Applications for special consideration in respect of AQA, OCR, Pearson and WJEC GCSE and GCE qualifications must be processed on-line.**
- **On-line applications must be made for timetabled written examinations. Paper forms will not be accepted.**
- On-line applications for special consideration are made through e-AQA, Edexcel Online, OCR Interchange and WJEC Secure Website.
- In the majority of cases the on-line system will provide an instant decision.
- **For AQA and OCR, centres must also make on-line applications where there are problems with internally assessed components/units such as controlled assessments or coursework, and in cases involving groups of candidates. Paper forms will not be accepted by AQA and OCR.**
- Where a candidate is present but disadvantaged for a timetabled written examination, a single on-line application can be made for all affected components once the examinations are over or once the candidate has recovered; whichever occurs first. It is not necessary to make separate applications for individual subjects.
- Where a candidate is present but disadvantaged for a timetabled written examination a proportion of cases will be sampled for quality assurance purposes. A centre may be asked by an awarding body to provide evidence in support of an application. **The centre must retain evidence supporting an on-line special consideration application until after the publication of results.**
- Where a candidate is absent from an examination for an acceptable reason it is necessary to make a separate application for each day on which examinations are missed.
- Where a candidate is absent from an examination for an acceptable reason a proportion of cases will be sampled for quality assurance purposes. A centre may be asked by an awarding body to provide evidence in support of an application. **The centre must retain evidence supporting a candidate's absence from an examination until after the publication of results.**

## Paper applications

- 6.1 **Form 10 – JCQ/SC** should be submitted where a paper application is specifically required by the awarding body. One form should be submitted by the head of centre/examinations officer per candidate per subject. Appropriate and up to date evidence **must** support the application for special consideration. **Form 10 – JCQ/SC must be signed; an electronic signature is not acceptable. Applications will not be accepted if submitted directly by parents or candidates.**

**Private candidates should liaise with the school or college which made entries on their behalf in respect of an application for special consideration.**

- 6.2 **Form 10 – JCQ/SC** should be submitted within seven days of the last examination in the series in each subject. Late applications may be accepted at the discretion of the awarding body.

**After the publication of results**, late applications will only be accepted in the **most exceptional circumstances** and **must** be submitted before the deadline for enquiries about results for the respective examination series -

<http://www.jcq.org.uk/exams-office/key-dates-and-timetables/key-dates-in-the-examination-cycle-201516>

**The centre must produce evidence in hard copy paper format to support a late application.**

**Centres should note that an application for special consideration cannot be submitted after the completion of an enquiry about results.**

- 6.3 It may be appropriate for heads of centre or examination officers to attach a letter of explanation to the form where the circumstances are unusual or the form is inadequate for the particular situation which has arisen. In some cases, it is appropriate to submit one form with a covering letter and attach to it a list of candidates affected.
- 6.4 It is not possible for all letters to receive an individual reply. It is more important to process the applications before the issue of results. Awarding bodies may be unable to respond personally to each individual application.

**Letters will not be sent to candidates and/or parents/carers, whose cases must be dealt with by the centre.**

**The awarding bodies have a published appeals process in respect of decisions on special consideration. This process is set out in the JCQ publication *A guide to the awarding bodies' appeals processes* –**

<http://www.jcq.org.uk/exams-office/appeals/jcq-appeals-booklet>

## Some examples of when special consideration is and is not appropriate

### Example 1

A Year 12 candidate is sitting some GCE AS units in June 2016, but is not seeking AS qualification awards. The candidate is unable to attend for his AS examinations (Design & Technology, Mathematics and Physical Education) for three days due to ill health. As this is not his final examination series, the centre will re-enter him for the missed AS units at the next available assessment opportunity – June 2017.

### Example 2

A candidate misses two GCSE papers in one day - Religious Studies in the morning and Science in the afternoon, due to ill health. It is her final examination series before progressing to the Sixth Form. In light of this, and the fact that she meets the minimum requirements for a GCSE award in June 2016, having completed 50% of the total assessment in both GCSE subjects, her centre applies for special consideration. As the centre knows that the candidate has been struggling with her health over the past few days, there is no need for them to ask the candidate to produce a letter from her GP. The centre can write a supporting letter to substantiate her absence from the two GCSE papers.

### Example 3

A candidate sits a GCE A2 General Studies examination on Wednesday afternoon. He is known to be struggling with a chest and ear infection, yet is adamant that he must sit his examination. The candidate's illness is clearly evident to the invigilation team. However, the candidate is unable to attend his GCE A2 Geography examination the following morning. It is his final examination series and he meets the minimum requirements for a GCE award in June 2016 since he has already sat an A2 Geography unit in June 2015. The centre is in a position to write a statement supporting the application for special consideration since they know he was falling ill prior to his absence from Thursday morning's examination.

### Example 4

A candidate sits a GCSE Russian exam on Friday afternoon. There were no known problems during Friday's examination. However, she does not attend for her GCSE Science examination on Monday morning. Her mother contacts the school office on the morning of the Science examination to report her absence owing to a stomach upset. Medical evidence is not available to substantiate the request. The centre advises the parent to complete the relevant part of **Form 14 – JCO/ME** which is then brought into the school office. The centre having received **Form 14** feels able to support the application and submits an on-line application for special consideration. Form 14 is retained on the centre's files.

### Example 5

A candidate sits a GCE A2 Psychology examination on Tuesday. He is undergoing treatment for a serious illness. The candidate has recently been prescribed medication which is causing serious side effects. The candidate sits his GCE A2 Psychology examination as scheduled, but is unable to sit his remaining GCE A2 Accounting and Electronics units later that week. This is the candidate's final examination series before going to University. He can satisfy the rules for special consideration since he has completed 50% of the specification in both GCE A level Accounting and Electronics, with banked GCE AS and A2 units. The candidate visits his GP who, on account of her knowledge of her patient and his condition, is more than willing to produce a note for the school. Similarly, his school is willing to write a supporting statement.

# Chapter 7

## Post assessment adjustments – special consideration (vocational qualifications)

### 7.1 The awarding of special consideration – vocational qualifications

An awarding body's decision to award special consideration in vocational qualifications will be based on various factors, which may vary from learner to learner and from one assessment to another. These factors may include the severity of the circumstances, the date of the assessment and the nature of the assessment.

It is important to note that it may not be possible to apply special consideration where:

- an assessment requires the demonstration of a practical competence;
- the assessment criteria have to be fully met;
- units/qualifications confer 'Licence to Practise'.

Where an assessment has been missed or is in the form of an on-demand test, such as an electronic test set and marked by a computer, the centre should offer the learner an opportunity to take the assessment at a later date.

### 7.2 Applying for special consideration in vocational qualifications

Applications for special consideration **must** be made on a case by case basis. Separate applications **must** be made for each learner. The only exception to this is where a group of learners have been affected by a similar circumstance during an assessment, such as a fire alarm. A list of learners affected **must** be attached to the application.

Applications for special consideration should be submitted to the relevant awarding body using **Form VQ/SC**.

**Form VQ/SC** is available electronically at:

<http://www.jcq.org.uk/exams-office/access-arrangements-and-special-consideration/forms>

To ensure effective processing of applications centres **must** additionally submit evidence to support the application. For example, a statement from a member of centre staff or any other appropriate information.

The head of centre/Principal/CEO **must** authorise all applications for special consideration.

During the processing of an application, an awarding body will only liaise with the centre making an application for special consideration on behalf of a learner.

**Special consideration will not be considered once learner achievement has been claimed and certificated.**



### 7.3 Lost or damaged work

When a learner's work has been lost or damaged, an awarding body may consider an application for special consideration. In all cases, the centre **must** be able to verify that the work was done and that it was monitored whilst it was in progress.

For competence based qualifications, the centre has a requirement to maintain assessment records independently of the learner's portfolio. In the case of a lost portfolio, these records, together with fully documented question and answer sessions or written statements, as appropriate, can be used to confirm a learner's competence. A portfolio re-created, because evidence has been lost, should be internally verified.

The centre should follow the awarding body's published procedures for lost or damaged work.

### 7.4 Honorary certificate

An honorary certificate should be requested where a learner is terminally ill or deceased.

Advice **must** be sought from the relevant awarding body who will inform the centre of the process.