



ASSESSMENT MALPRACTICE PROCEDURE

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2. Definitions

2.1. Assessment System Irregularity and Assessment Malpractice

It is important to distinguish between **assessment system irregularity** and **assessment malpractice**. The decision on whether an issue is deemed to be considered an assessment system alleged irregularity or malpractice will relate to the intent, scale or fraudulent nature of the incident by the offender. An issue that may initially be adjudged to be an assessment system irregularity could, after preliminary investigation, be determined to be an alleged malpractice issue. Where such an issue is deemed to be an alleged malpractice, the procedures outlined in this document must be utilised.

2.1.1 Definition of Assessment System Irregularity

Assessment system irregularities are typically accidental omissions or mistakes which are detected by mechanisms within the assessment system, are corrected, and which do not impact on the validity of the assessment. These could include test administration errors, missing assessment data, errors in transcription etc., which are detected and rectified. All instances of irregularities should be documented and addressed in line with this procedure.

2.1.2 Definition of Assessment Malpractice

An assessment malpractice is any act or practice which brings into question the validity or integrity of the assessment process and which normally arises due to one or more non-accidental factors. Two categories of malpractice exist:

- Learner Malpractice
- Staff Malpractice

This document relates to Learner Malpractice only.

2.2. Learner Malpractice

Learner Malpractice is defined as malpractice committed by a learner during the course of the assessment process. Examples of learner malpractice include but are not limited to:

2.2.1 Plagiarism

Learner plagiarism is defined as the practice of learners submitting any work for assessment that is not their own original work. This could be any percentage of work that has not been referenced and has been copied from published work, the internet, other learners' work and/or other sources.

The assessor will calculate if and how much of the content is plagiarised and follow the appropriate process.

Minor omissions in referencing do not constitute awarding zero marks.

It is the responsibility of the Provision to securely hold a record of malpractice for the duration of the programme and to delete same once the final results have been approved and the opportunity for appeals has passed. The record will inform the action to be undertaken based on previous records inserted (if any).

Plagiarism in assessment may include but is not limited to:

- Representing work completed by and/or authored by another person (including other learners, family, work colleagues and friends) as their own
- Acquiring work from a company or external source e.g. essay mills
- Using text generated from Artificial Intelligence (AI) source - [see Academic Integrity Section in Assessment of Learners page](#)
- Copying work from any source or medium without reference (i.e. website, book, journal article, etc.)
- Taking a passage of text, or an idea, and summarising it without acknowledging the original source
- Passing off collaborative work as one's own
- Piecing together sections of others' work into a new whole
- Submitting another learner's work with or without their knowledge.

The submission of such plagiarised materials for assessment purposes is fraudulent and all suspected cases will be investigated and dealt with appropriately using the procedures outlined in this document.

Suspected cases of plagiarism will **only** be investigated when there is a declaration of authenticity by the learner.

The [College of FET Learner Charter](#) sets out the responsibilities of the Learner around academic integrity when submitting coursework.

2.2.2 Minor Cases of Plagiarism

Minor cases are those in which the suspected plagiarism is a first offence and represents poor academic practice, where the suspected plagiarism represents a proportion of the work and/or an element in a piece of work which contributes to the mark for the module. Such cases include:

- Apparently innocent misuse of materials
- Inadequate citation such as poor referencing, inappropriate paraphrasing
- Over-reliance on sources without sufficient input of the candidate's own work.

2.2.3 Dealing with Minor Cases of Plagiarism

The Provision Co-ordinator and Assessor must follow the process as outlined in section 5. If the occurrence is a first offence and constitutes a minor case of plagiarism, the learner will be given the opportunity to resubmit their assessment within a timeframe of **three (3) working days** or in the case of a practical assessment, a timeframe as specified by the assessor. The assessor, in such cases, will not impose any reduction of marks.

Learner to be advised that a second case of plagiarism will be treated as a major case. This must be reported to the Provision Co-ordinator and added to the local Provision's record of malpractice.

A second similar occurrence can only be penalised after the official communication of a first offence e.g., where a learner has submitted two assignments in a similar time with poor referencing/citation found in both.

2.2.4 Major Cases of Plagiarism

Major cases are those which may include, for example:

- Copying multiple paragraphs in full without acknowledgement of the source
- Taking essays from the internet without revealing the source
- Copying all or much of the work of any learner with, or without, their knowledge or consent
- A second offence as confirmed by the Provision co-ordinator and according to the local record of malpractice where the learner has been in receipt of an earlier warning
- All the list of Unacceptable Behaviour as per Section 2.2.6.

2.2.5 Dealing with Alleged Major Cases of Plagiarism

The Provision Co-ordinator and Assessor must follow the process as outlined in section 5.

2.2.6 Unacceptable Behaviour

Unacceptable behaviour in assessment may include but is not limited to:

- Unauthorised removal of assessment material from the assessment location
- Deliberate damage to or destroying of assessment related materials
- Use of electronic communication device/technology or other unauthorised materials during the assessment
- Assisting other learners during the assessment
- Any form of communication with other learners (written, verbal, gestures, expressions, pointing, etc.) in an assessment event (e.g. examination)
- Collusion by working collaboratively with other learners, beyond what is allowed
- Copying from another learner (both parties involved in the investigation)
- Fabrication of results and/or evidence
- Falsification (faulty data collection methods)
- Behaving in such a way as to undermine the integrity of the assessment event or process.
- Impersonation by pretending to be someone else in order to produce the work for another or arranging for another to take one's place in an assessment
- Engaging in unsafe practices in assessment
- Disruptive, violent and offensive behaviour in relation to assessment
- Tampering or interfering with assessment materials or another learner's work
- Submission for assessment of a piece of work that has been purchased/procured from another source, where the work is not the learner's own work.

This list is not exhaustive.

2.2.7 Other areas

If a learner shares their work and this is used by a fellow learner, this work must be referenced appropriately.

Otherwise sanctions may apply to the learner who shared the work.

3. Principles of Assessment in Relation to Assessment Malpractice

Quality assured assessment ensures that, in criterion referenced assessment, “learners are assessed, and the assessment judgment is made based on whether the learner has reached the required national standards of knowledge, skill and competence for the award” (QQI, Revised 2018, p.5). Central to quality assured assessment is the assumption that learners are assessed in a fair and consistent manner in line with the award standard. Quality assured assessment ensures adherence to the principles of assessment.

The following sets forth the principles of assessment which apply to this document: these principles are based on the QQI (Revised 2018) principles of assessment.

3.1 Principles of Assessments

3.1.1 Validity

Validity is a fundamental assessment principle ensuring that an assessment measures what it is designed to measure: the relevant standard of knowledge, skill or competence required for an award should be assessed.

Validity in assessment occurs when:

- Assessment is fit for purpose (i.e. a practical assessment assesses a practical skill)
- Learners can produce evidence which can be measured against the award standard
- Assessors can make accurate assessment decisions
- Assessment is accessible to all candidates who are potentially able to achieve it

3.1.2 Reliability

Reliability in assessment ensures that assessment measurement is accurate: the knowledge, skills and competence which the assessment measures should produce reliable and accurate results. Reliability in assessment ensures that results are consistent under similar conditions.

Reliability in assessment occurs when:

- The assessment is based on valid assessment techniques
- Assessment conditions are consistent
- Learner evidence is reliable
- Results are consistent over time across various assessors, contexts, conditions and learners

3.1.3 Fairness

Fairness in assessment supports the validity and reliability principles and provides equal opportunity to all learners. Fairness in assessment ensures learners have access to appropriate resources/equipment in assessment; assessment design and implementation are fair to all learners; and policies and procedures exist to ensure fair assessment of learners.

3.1.4 Quality

Quality in assessment ensures that all assessment processes are quality assured.

3.1.5 Transparency

Transparency in assessment ensures that assessment policy and process provide clarity to all relevant stakeholders.

In order to ensure the fair and consistent assessment of learners, the following procedure should be followed in relation to any suspected malpractice cases. Limerick and Clare Education and Training Board's Quality Assurance System overarches these principles and ensures learner achievement is assessed in a fair and consistent way in line with the national standards for the award.

4. Malpractice Roles and Responsibilities

4.1. All Staff

All staff involved in the assessment process, have a responsibility for ensuring the integrity and validity of the Limerick and Clare Education and Training Board's assessment system. All staff must ensure that they are aware of policies and procedure in relation to:

- planning for assessment
- conducting of assessment
- conclusion of assessment

A person making an allegation of malpractice invoking the Protected Disclosures Act 2014 must follow [Limerick and Clare Education and Training Board's Protected Disclosures Policy and Procedures](#). Additionally, all staff involved in the assessment process must ensure that the assessment process is conducted in line with quality assurance policies and procedures and that any variances in assessment system practices are investigated appropriately as outlined in this procedure.

4.2. The Provision Co-ordinator

The Provision Co-ordinator is required to adhere to the role and responsibility outlined above for all staff. Additionally, the Provision Co-ordinator must also ensure that all Assessors are made aware of their roles and responsibilities in relation to the assessment process. The Provision Co-ordinator must also ensure that Assessors are made aware of the policies and procedure in relation to the assessment process and the process of investigation of any suspected malpractice. The Provision Co-ordinator must ensure that the appropriate guidelines are followed in relation to learners under 18 years of age.

The Provision Co-ordinator will hold a record of penalties imposed on the local record of malpractice until such a time that the learner has completed their award. Once final results have been approved at RAP meetings and the opportunity for appeals has passed, this record will be deleted.

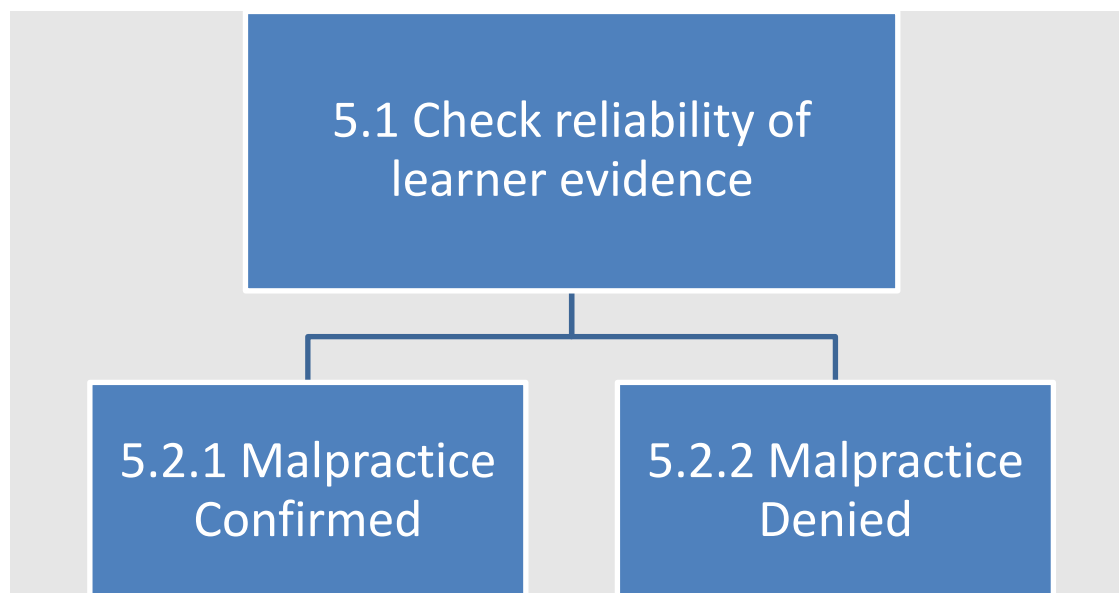
4.3. The Assessor

The Assessor is required to adhere to the role and responsibility outlined above for all staff. Additionally, the Assessor must be aware of the policies and procedures in relation to the assessment process.

5. Suspected Learner Malpractice Procedure Process

Any suspected learner malpractice should follow the process outlined in Figure 1.

Figure 1 Suspected Learner Malpractice Process



5.1. Check Reliability of Learner Evidence

In the event of suspected learner malpractice, the Assessor must check the learner assessment evidence for reliability as outlined in Table 1 below and meet with the learner to discuss the assessment evidence.

Table 1 Reliability of Learner Evidence

Reliability of Learner Evidence	
<p>Where the Assessor is not in a direct position to observe the learner carrying out the assessment activity or collecting the evidence first hand, e.g., when a portfolio or project is used, they must be confident that the evidence was actually produced by the learner, i.e., it is reliable learner evidence. This is particularly important when group assessment is used.</p> <p>The following are ways in which the Assessor may ascertain that the learner evidence produced is reliable and genuine. The Assessor should, where appropriate, implement a range of these.</p>	
Questioning:	<p>This involves asking the learner to explain and describe part of the evidence. It is important to concentrate on how the evidence was produced as this will enable the learner to show that they were responsible for producing the evidence and will also give the learner the opportunity to apply the knowledge and skills required.</p> <p>Questioning may include the use of the following:</p> <p>Authorship Statement:</p> <p>An authorship statement from the learner testifying the evidence as being their original work. An authorship statement could be provided with regards to all evidence submitted.</p>

	<p>Personal Log:</p> <p>A personal log is a record of how the learner planned and developed the evidence. A personal log should identify problems and how they were overcome by the learner.</p> <p>Personal Statements:</p> <p>A personal statement may be used to explain the actions of the learner in carrying out activities or producing the evidence. Personal statements should be clear and explain the learner’s role and the context in which the evidence was produced. Personal statements can provide evidence of knowledge and understanding.</p> <p>Peer Reports:</p> <p>Peer reports are especially suitable for group work. Peer reports are reports drafted by all group members which can help explain individual involvement in a task or project.</p> <p>Independent Testimony:</p> <p>An independent testimony is a statement produced by an individual other than the Assessor, which confirms that the learner has carried out a series of tasks or produced a product. It should record what the learner has demonstrated and corroborate the learner evidence submitted. The identity and role of the individual to provide the testimony for the learner should be agreed in advance between the Assessor and the learner. The use of independent testimony is not intended as a mechanism for assessing learner evidence but as a tool to corroborate the reliability of that evidence.</p>
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5.2. Malpractice Confirmed/Denied

5.2.1 Malpractice Confirmed

On completion of the checking of learner evidence and meeting with the learner, the learner may **acknowledge** that their assessment evidence has been plagiarised by poor academic honesty. The Provision Co-ordinator will determine if this is a Minor or Major offence and implements the appropriate sanctions-(see Section 7 Sanctions).

5.2.2 Malpractice Denied

On completion of the checking of learner evidence and meeting with the learner, the learner may **deny** that their assessment evidence has been plagiarised by poor academic honesty. In this case, an investigation must take place, if not a first offence (see Section 6: Suspected Learner Malpractice Process). If it is a first offence and the learner denies the malpractice and refuses the opportunity to resubmit, having had the consequences explained to them then an internal investigation must take place.

6. Suspected Learner Malpractice Process

Learner malpractice investigation should be completed as outlined in Figure 2.

Figure 2 Learner Malpractice Investigation Process



6.1. Initial notification

In the event of suspected learner malpractice in an assessment event (e.g. examination), this should be dealt with promptly by the Assessment Supervisor and in accordance with **Examinations Procedure: Planning, Conducting and Concluding**. These instances must be recorded in the assessment template – **07_Examination Attendance Register** template.

In all cases where an alleged malpractice is identified, it must be notified to the Provision Co-ordinator and/or other personnel with responsibility for the operation of the Provision.

The Provision Co-ordinator and/or personnel with responsibility for operation of the Provision must notify the learner(s) in writing – [Notification of Investigation Letter](#).

Learner malpractice investigation should be completed as outlined in Figure 2.

6.2. Appointment of investigators

The Provision Co-ordinator will decide who should undertake the investigation in consultation with their senior management team and the QA Support Service. It is recommended that at least two staff members are involved in the investigation and should include the Provision Co-ordinator and an Assessor with assessment experience (unless there is a Conflict of Interest (see Section 6.2.1)).

The Provision Co-ordinator (or designated appropriate personnel) is required to co-ordinate the investigation. In certain cases, if required, and in conjunction with the Provision Co-ordinator, an investigation may be undertaken by:

- An external investigator
- Internal audit

The Provision Co-ordinator must complete the [Alleged Assessment Malpractice Report](#). It is important that only one report per learner is completed. If the alleged assessment malpractice is suspected for more than one learner, separate forms must be used.

Any person who has a possible conflict of interest should not be involved in any investigation or subsequent making of judgments (see 6.2.1. Conflict of Interest).

6.2.1 Conflict of Interest

Conflict of interest means any issue that might unfairly influence, or appear to influence, the outcome of an investigation. Possible conflict of interest relates to situations where personnel:

- Have a personal relationship or family relationship with the learner being investigated
- Have a professional relationship with the learner being investigated that may be perceived to unfairly influence the investigation process.

The Provision Co-ordinator shall be responsible for ensuring that a conflict of interest does not arise and that all members of an investigation panel sign a declaration to that effect ([Declaration Regarding Conflict of Interest](#)).

In cases where conflict of interest is identified, alternative arrangements must be put in place.

6.2.2 Natural Justice

Those responsible for conducting an investigation shall establish the full facts and circumstances of any alleged assessment malpractice. It should not be assumed that an allegation equates to proof of a malpractice.

Any investigation into an alleged malpractice shall have due regard to the principles of natural justice. As such, it is necessary that those responsible for managing the conduct of any investigation must ensure adherence to these principles. This includes ensuring that:

- All investigations do not disadvantage the person against whom the allegation is made and are concluded within a reasonable timeframe (it is expected that this should be completed as promptly and as efficiently as possible, except in exceptional circumstances which may take a maximum of **forty (40) working days** from the date of the notification to the Provision Co-ordinator of the alleged malpractice)
- The learner(s) in question are made aware of the allegation and are given the opportunity to respond
- Care is taken to avoid conflict of interest (see Section 6.2.1)

The learner(s) against whom an allegation is made should therefore:

- Know what evidence exists to support that allegation
- Know the possible consequences should an assessment malpractice be proven
- Have the opportunity to consider their response to the allegations (if required)
- Have an opportunity to submit a written statement
- Have an opportunity to seek advice (as necessary) and to provide a supplementary statement (if required)
- Be informed of the applicable appeals procedure, should a decision be made against him or her
- Be informed of the possibility that information relating to a particular malpractice may be shared with other relevant parties.

6.3. Investigation

All notified alleged assessment malpractices must be investigated. It is expected that the investigation should be completed as promptly and as efficiently as possible, except in exceptional circumstances which may take up to a defined timeframe **maximum of forty (40) working days** from the date of the notification to the Provision Co-ordinator of the alleged malpractice.

6.3.1 Communication with Learner(s) to be investigated

The Provision Co-ordinator shall be responsible for communicating, in writing, to the learner to be investigated, in relation to the alleged assessment malpractice(s) - [Notification of Investigation Letter](#). The initial communication shall:

- Provide notification that an allegation of an assessment malpractice has been received
- Include a copy of the Limerick and Clare Education and Training Board's Assessment Malpractice Procedure which outlines the investigation process
- Emphasise that the investigation will be carried out in a discreet and confidential manner, except in exceptional circumstances. Exceptional circumstances cannot guarantee this confidentiality as identity may need to be disclosed to:
 - An Garda Síochána, fraud prevention agencies or other law enforcement agencies (to investigate or prevent crime including fraud)
 - The courts (in connection with court proceedings)
 - Other person(s) to whom the Education and Training Board and/or awarding bodies are required by law to disclose identity
- Avoid implying or suggesting that conclusions have already been determined or that decisions have been made in respect of the application of corrective actions

6.3.2 Establishing the facts within the investigation

The investigating team should endeavour to obtain all the relevant facts about the alleged assessment malpractice. This may be done through some or all of the steps outlined below:

1. Review of allegation details
2. Interview with the learner being investigated
3. Interview with personnel and or/management connected to the course, project or alleged malpractice
4. Interview with learners connected to the course, project or alleged malpractice
5. Interview with the other relevant parties
6. Written statement(s) from the learner being investigated
7. Written statement(s) from learners connected to the course, project or alleged malpractice
8. Written statement(s) from personnel connected to the course, project or alleged malpractice
9. Written statement(s) from other relevant parties
10. Review of related assessment reports
11. Review the local record of malpractice held by the Provision Co-ordinator, to establish whether there have been any previous malpractice investigations for this learner(s) on that specific programme.
12. Other related records.

6.3.3 Confidentiality

Confidentiality is a key aspect in the conduct of an investigation into an alleged malpractice, due to the risk of reputational damage to learners involved. In order to ensure confidentiality is maintained before, during and after an investigation, the following conditions should apply:

- Material relating to any allegations, findings or conclusions must not be made known to any parties, either internally or external to the Provision, beyond those who are key to the investigation
- It is not necessary to inform all learners being interviewed of the details of meetings with other parties, unless there is a specific relevant matter to be raised
- The name or other details of the learner making the malpractice allegation should not be divulged to the learner(s) to be investigated without consent
- All material relating to the investigation must be held and stored in a secure manner
- Material relating to a given investigation should be stored together on a single file
- Each file should have a unique code to identify the investigation. Copies of electronic material should also be held with this file.

6.4. Results of Investigation

6.4.1 The Investigation Report

The results from the investigation of an assessment malpractice, typically Section 2 of the [Alleged Assessment Malpractice Report](#) shall contain the following:

- Number of learners affected and/or implicated
- How the alleged malpractice was identified and notified to the Provision Co-ordinator/Assessment Co-ordinator
- The nature of the malpractice and the specific assessment procedure(s) or assessment rule(s) or assessment regulation(s) that has/have allegedly been breached, as well as the award details
- Details of the scope of the investigation carried out
- The findings:
 - details of the procedure, rule and/or regulation that is alleged to have been breached
 - a statement of the facts as described by all parties
 - details of any mitigating factors
- Any recommendations based on the findings
- Conclusion (whether the malpractice allegation is substantiated or unsubstantiated).

The report will be signed and dated by the Provision Co-ordinator. Any written statements, notes of interviews or other relevant documentation reviewed or obtained as part of the investigation must be filed separately and securely as part of the investigation process.

6.4.2 Report Findings Adjudication

The FET Manager, Principal or the QASS adjudicates on the report findings and notifies the Provision Co-ordinator. The Provision Co-ordinator notifies the learner in writing. Where the allegation is substantiated, the notification will include details of the appeal process in regard to the findings and the sanctions/consequences. The Provision Co-ordinator must complete Section 3 of the [Alleged Assessment Malpractice Report](#).

6.4.3 Communicating the Results

The Provision Co-ordinator is responsible for ensuring that the notification of the alleged assessment malpractice investigation finding is communicated to the relevant learner(s) ([Notification of Assessment Malpractice Finding Letter](#)) within a defined **timeframe ten (10) working days** from the date of receipt of the investigator's report. The finding of an investigation into an alleged assessment malpractice may be:

- Unsubstantiated Assessment Malpractice
- Substantiated Assessment Malpractice.

6.4.4 Unsubstantiated Assessment Malpractice

If the assessment malpractice is found to be unsubstantiated, the Provision Co-ordinator will convey the findings of the investigation, in writing, and within the timeline specified, to the learners(s) involved. A record of the investigation is kept on file – see [Limerick and Clare Education and Training Board's Records Retention Schedule](#).

The learner's assessment evidence is accepted by the Provision and should be marked and graded in accordance with the standards of the award. The actual marks and grade awarded are determined solely on the basis of the evidence submitted in accordance with the standards for the award. **There is no mark/grade penalty under this procedure.**

6.4.5 Substantiated Assessment Malpractice

Where the allegation is substantiated, the Provision Co-ordinator will convey the findings of the investigation, in writing and within the timeline specified, to the learners(s) involved, and should include details of the sanctions/consequences of the assessment malpractice.

In addition, the notification to the person must also outline the Assessment Malpractice Appeal process and the timeline in regard to appealing the findings (see Section 8).

7. Sanctions

Depending on the findings of an investigation and the outcome adjudicated, further steps, such as **sanctions** or **disciplinary** action, may be required.

7.1. Sanctions

SANCTIONS	
Sanctions are dependent on:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The severity of the malpractice ▪ History of substantiated assessment malpractice by learner in the Provision

Examples of sanctions which may be taken (this list is not exhaustive):	
<p>1. Written warning and assignment is marked, depending on whether it is a minor or major case</p>	<p>Minor Cases of Plagiarism</p> <p>Minor cases are those in which the suspected plagiarism is a <u>first offence</u> and represents poor academic practice. The suggested plagiarism represents a proportion of the work and/or an element in a piece of work which contributes to the mark for the module.</p> <p>Such cases include but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apparently innocent misuse of materials • Inadequate citation such as poor referencing, inappropriate paraphrasing • Over-reliance on sources without sufficient input of the candidate’s own work. <p>What happens?</p> <p>Where the learner has been allowed to resubmit, the assessor may not impose any reduction of marks as per QQI guidelines. The assessor will request a resubmission of assessment within a timeframe of 3 working days. The same assessment instrument(s) will apply.</p> <p>In cases of assessment malpractice denial, see Section 5.2.</p>
<p>2. A major act of plagiarism has occurred and/or it is the learner’s second minor offence and the decision is not contested by the learner, the assessor will impose an immediate penalty, which</p>	<p>Major Cases of Plagiarism</p> <p>Major cases are those which may include, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Copying multiple paragraphs in full without acknowledgement of the source. • Taking essays from the internet without revealing the source • Copying all or much of the work of any learner with, or without, their knowledge or consent • A second offence as confirmed by the Provision Co-ordinator and according to the local record of malpractice where the learner has been in receipt of an earlier warning • All the list of Unacceptable Behaviour as per Section 2.2.6 <p>In the event that the learner appeals and after the completion of the investigation (if the allegation of malpractice is upheld) then zero mark will be awarded.</p>

<p>will be the award of zero marks for the full assessment. If the decision is contested by the learner, the learner malpractice investigation procedure will be invoked.</p>	<p>This must be recorded by the Provision Co-ordinator on the local record of malpractice.</p> <p>Limerick and Clare ETB’s Assessment Repeats Procedure does not apply if the learner has been awarded zero marks on the grounds of plagiarism.</p>
<p>3. Evidence for the entire module marked as zero and submitted</p>	<p>When might this happen?</p> <p>It is envisaged that this will occur in the following instances (this list is not exhaustive):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unacceptable behaviour (see 2.2.6) • Second Major Offence. <p>What happens?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence from the learner is marked as zero and submitted • Evidence for the entire module is marked as zero and submitted.

7.2. Disciplinary Action

Disciplinary Action will be in line with the relevant Limerick and Clare Education and Training Board policy guidelines. Link to Disciplinary Procedure and/or Learner Charter.

7.3. Implementation of Sanctions on Learner

If no appeal has been lodged, the relevant Provision Co-ordinator can proceed to implement the sanctions.

8. Appeal of Assessment Malpractice

The learner has the right to appeal the malpractice application decision. Appeals must be made within a **defined timeframe five (5) working days** of the decision.

In exceptional circumstances the Provision Co-ordinator may extend the defined timeframe. All appeals must be made in writing using the [Appeals of Assessment Malpractice Application Form](#).

The grounds on which the appeal process can be activated are as follows:

- The alleged malpractice was not dealt with in accordance with fair procedures
- The regulations did not adequately cover the circumstances relating to the malpractice

All Appeals will be processed by the External Appeals Office located in the Quality Assurance Support Service Office. Appeals cannot include new information that was not available to the investigation team at the time of the investigation.

Decisions on appeals are final.