

## Academic Board Resolutions

### Creation, Variation and Deletion of Award Courses and Units of Study

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#### Part 1 – Preliminary

##### 1. Commencement

These resolutions of the Academic Board commence on 1 January 2001.

##### 2. Purpose

- (1) To assemble in one place Academic Board principles and policies related to the creation, variation or deletion of academic courses and units of study at the University of Sydney; and
- (2) To describe the procedures used to maintain award courses and units of study, pursuant to both Academic Board policies and the requirements of the relevant administrative systems.

### 3. Authority

- (1) The University of Sydney Act states that the Senate of the University “may provide such courses, and may confer such degrees (including *ad eundem gradum* degrees and honorary degrees) and award such diplomas and certificates, as it thinks fit”.
- (2) Pursuant to the Act, the University of Sydney (Amendment Act) Rule 1999 (as amended) states that:

The Senate may determine the requirements to be satisfied by candidates for a degree, diploma or certificate for the award of the degree, diploma or certificate (Part 10, Division 1, Section 63 (2)).

The Senate has resolved that the procedures for the consideration, and deadline for submission of proposals for new and amended award programs and courses will be determined by the Academic Board (Part 10, Division 2, Section 64 (1)).

### 4. Revision

This document, and the policies and procedural pro-formas to which it is linked, is maintained by the Academic Board and by the Registrar’s Data Audit Committee. It is also published as part of the VCAC/Academic Board document *Units of Study and Award Courses: Their Creation and Maintenance*.

### 5. Dictionary

#### **Award Course**

An award course is a formally approved program of study which can lead to an academic award granted by the university. An award course requires the completion of a program of study specified by course rules. Award courses are approved by Senate on the recommendation of the Academic Board. Students normally apply to transfer between undergraduate award courses through UAC. The award course name will appear on testamurs. The University broadly classifies courses as undergraduate, postgraduate coursework or postgraduate research. The award courses offered by the University are:

Higher Doctorates  
Doctor of Philosophy (PhD)  
Doctorates by research and advanced coursework  
Masters Degree by Research  
Masters Degree by Coursework  
Graduate Diploma  
Graduate Certificate  
Bachelor's Degree  
Advanced diploma

Diploma  
Associate Diploma

**Course Rules**

Course Rules govern the allowable enrolment of a student in a course; e.g. a candidate may not enrol in units of study having a total value of more than 32 credit points per semester. Course Rules also govern the requirements for the award of the course; e.g. a candidate must have completed a minimum of 144 credit points. Course Rules may be expressed in terms of types of units of study taken, length of study, and credit points accumulated.

**Coursework**

A term used to describe an award course not designated as a research award course. While the program of study in a coursework award course may include a component of original, supervised research, other forms of instruction and learning normally will be dominant. All undergraduate courses are coursework courses.

**Faculty**

A faculty, consisting mainly of academic staff members and headed by a dean, is a formal part of the University's academic governance structure, responsible for all matters concerning the award courses that it supervises (see the 1999 Calendar, pp.110-111). Usually, a faculty office administers the faculty and student or staff inquiries related to its courses. The Calendar sets out the constitution of each of the University's 17 faculties.

**Major**

A major is a defined program of study, generally comprising specified units of study from later stages of the award course. Students select and transfer between majors by virtue of their selection of units of study. One or more majors may be prescribed in order to satisfy course requirements. Majors may be included on testamurs.

**Minor**

A minor is a defined program of study, generally comprising units of study from later stages of the award course and requiring a smaller number of credit points than a major. Students select and transfer between minors (and majors) by virtue of their selection of units of study. One or more minors may be prescribed in order to satisfy course requirements. Minors may be included on testamurs.

**Postgraduate**

A term used to describe an award course leading to the award of a graduate certificate, graduate diploma, degree of master or a doctorate. Normally, a postgraduate award course requires the prior completion of a relevant undergraduate degree or diploma. A 'postgraduate' is a student enrolled in such a course.

**Research**

A term used to describe certain award courses in which students undertake and report systematic, creative work in order to increase the stock of knowledge. The research award courses offered by the University are higher doctorates, Doctor of Philosophy, doctorates by research and advanced coursework, and certain degrees of master

designated as research degrees. The systematic, creative component of a research course must comprise at least 66% of the overall course requirements.

### **Stream**

A stream is a defined program of study within an award course, which requires the completion of a program of study specified by the course rules for the particular stream, in addition to the core program specified by the course rules for the award course. Students enrolled in award courses that involve streams will have the stream recorded on their enrolment record.

Students normally enter streams at the time of admission, although some award courses require students to enrol in streams after the completion of Level 1000 units of study. Where permitted to do so by faculty resolution, students may transfer from one stream to another, within an award course, provided they meet criteria approved by the Academic Board on the advice of the faculty concerned. A stream will appear with the award course name on testamurs, e.g. Bachelor of Engineering in Civil Engineering (Construction Management).

### **Undergraduate**

A term used to describe an award course leading to the award of a certificate, diploma, advanced diploma or degree of bachelor. An 'undergraduate' is a student enrolled in such a course.

## **Part 2 – Nomenclature**

### **1. Glossary of terminology**

#### **(1) Principles**

The adoption of common terminology for academic programs within the University of Sydney assists students and staff by reducing the potential for confusion and the need for wasteful translation. A glossary of the terminology used by the Student Information System (FlexSIS) and related academic and administrative activities is maintained at

*(URL to be provided)*

#### **(2) Policy**

The Academic Board has resolved that, wherever applicable, the terminology defined in the FlexSIS Glossary should be used in descriptions of the University's academic programs.

### **2. Non-award courses**

#### **(1) Principles**

The University offers academic programs that are not parts of award courses but are nevertheless associated with the name of the University. These often provide

professional development at postgraduate level, but also include programs offered by Continuing Education and individual departments and schools. These non-award courses do not pass through the academic approval processes required of award courses and units of study. It is important that the distinction between award and non-award courses be clear to students and other relevant parties.

**(2) Policy**

As a general principle, no certificate of completion of any non-award course should include any of the generic words used in the titles of award courses. Examples of words that should *not* be used include ‘Certificate’, ‘Diploma’, ‘Graduate Certificate’, etc. Phrases such as ‘Certificate of Attendance’ or ‘Certificate of Completion’ may be used. Certification of non-award courses is, of course, subject to the University’s policy regarding the use of the Coat of Arms (see *the Delegations of Authority – Administrative Functions*).

**3. Consistent nomenclature**

**(1) Principles**

- (a) The purpose of a consistent nomenclature across the University’s award programs is:
  - (i) to rationalize and streamline University policies and procedures;
  - (ii) to conform as closely as practicable to national standards derived from DETYA;
  - (iii) to ensure that Course Rules are readily understood, logically consistent, and computationally tractable (e.g. by allowing automatic checking of eligibility for graduation and so forth); and
  - (iv) to facilitate the automatic production of entries in handbooks, etc, and the preparation of management information.
- (b) The name of an award course comprises one essential component (generic name) and one or more optional components (stream name). Programs of study in award courses comprise selected units of study, chosen in accordance with published Course Rules. Course Rules often specify structured programs of study involving several units of study within and across levels; these structured programs are variously known as majors, minors and subject areas.
- (c) The components of award courses, and the policies concerning their maintenance and use, reflect the diversity of award course structures that have developed in the University. Given the existing complexity of the University and its operating environment, faculties are precluded from introducing award course components outside these descriptors, and are encouraged to simplify descriptors and structures as far as possible.

- (d) Faculties should recognise that the titles and structures of award courses must reflect not only the policies of the Academic Board, but also the requirements of the University's business systems, in particular the structure of FlexSIS, and policies emerging from Government and legislative requirements.

**(2) Policy**

- (a) The names of award courses (undergraduate and postgraduate), and their governance rules, expressed by Senate and faculty resolutions, must adhere to authorized nomenclature.
- (b) The name of an award course comprises one essential component and one or more optional components.
- (i) Generic award. All award courses must include a generic or parent award which is an associate diploma, a diploma, advanced diploma, bachelor's degree, graduate certificate, graduate diploma, master's degree or doctorate (e.g. Bachelor of Arts).
- (ii) Stream(s) within a generic award. These components are optional. Faculties are permitted to offer streams within streams, but are not encouraged to do so. The combination of a generic award with a stream is known as specialization (e.g. Bachelor of Science (Bioinformatics)).
- (c) Course Rules for award courses govern allowable enrolments and requirements for the award. Course Rules may specify patterns of study involving several units of study, known as majors, minors and subject areas.
- (d) Award courses may involve combined or double degrees. Students will receive separate testamurs for the two awards.
- (e) The following table summarizes some key distinctions between the components of programs of study of an award course:

**Table: Components of Award Courses**

	<b>Generic Award</b>	<b>Stream(s)</b>	<b>Major(s)</b>
<b>Mandatory</b>	Yes	No	No
<b>Created/Altered/ Deleted by</b>	Senate	Senate	Academic Board
<b>Published in</b>	Calendar	Calendar	Faculty Handbook
<b>UAC Code allowed</b>	Yes	Yes	No
<b>Printed on testamur</b>	Compulsory	Optional*	Optional*
<b>When do students enter</b>	On admission	On admission**	After 1-2 years
<b>Mode of entry</b>	Enrolment	Enrolment**	Selection of units of study

- \* Faculty resolutions may specify whether or not the stream(s) or major(s) in which a student graduates are to appear on the testamur. If a student becomes eligible to receive a testamur with more than one award title, the Registrar will determine the adopted form.
  - \*\* Faculty resolutions may permit students to transfer between streams within a given generic award, during the period of their enrolment in that generic award. If such transfers are permitted by faculty resolution, the resolution must specify the basis on which transfer is allowed. The purpose of this Academic Board policy is to ensure fairness and equity where entry to a particular stream is academically competitive for newly admitted students.
- (f) The name and abbreviation used for each award course offered by the University shall be that approved by the Senate on the advice of the Academic Board and the faculty or faculties concerned.
  - (g) The canonical descriptor of a unit of study is defined by FlexSIS. It ensures the general relevance of the descriptor to curriculum planning and organisation, both by staff and by students.
  - (h) Award courses and units of study are related via progression and completion rules. These rules, and many other types of linkage between course and unit information and other enrolment data, are handled using constructs available within FlexSIS. They do not form part of the descriptor for units of study.
  - (i) With respect to the eight character alphanumeric code which uniquely identifies each unit of study, no department, school or faculty may use the same alpha component for its unit of study codes as another department, school or faculty.
  - (j) Units of study may not be duplicated by assigning different unit of study codes to essentially identical units of study. Where it is necessary to identify different mode(s) of teaching applying to a particular unit of study, this may be done by using a specified field within the FlexSIS system developed for this purpose.
  - (k) Faculties must use a nomenclature for award courses that distinguishes between research courses and coursework courses. The same award should not be available by the two methods of candidature.

## 4. Semesterization

### (1) Principles

- (a) Award courses and units of study at the University of Sydney are semesterized. The purpose of semesterization is to:
  - (i) support students' progression by ensuring the orderly management of assessment across units of study;
  - (ii) assist timetabling, room allocations, and so forth;
  - (iii) allow sufficient administrative control (e.g. through uniform cut-off dates) of courses, units of study and students' enrolments;
  - (iv) facilitate the preparation of reports for HECS/DETYA, etc.
- (b) Academic Board policies regarding periods of instruction are made pursuant to Senate Resolutions, which state that:
  - (i) The academic year shall contain such periods of instruction, commencing and concluding on such dates as the Academic Board may determine.
  - (ii) Any faculty or academic college which wishes to operate according to dates which are different from those prescribed by the Board may apply to the Board for such permission. Any such application must be made by no later than the November Board meeting of the year preceding that in which the faculty or college wishes to vary the prescribed dates.

### (2) Policy

- (a) The Academic Board determines the periods of instruction in standard teaching sessions named First Semester, Second Semester and Summer Session.
- (b) It is Academic Board policy that all units of study will be semesterized at the undergraduate level. This means that any undergraduate units of study in which students formally enrol must normally be established as being taught and examined in either the First or Second Semester, or in both semesters if the course is offered twice, or in the Summer Session if offered in the Summer School.
- (c) Although they are semesterized for administrative purposes, certain components of final honours year, or postgraduate units of study relating to a thesis or other similar research-orientated project, or units of study involving field-work, clinical placements, practicums or similar activities, may be assigned two or more semesters for completion. Such assignments are approved by the Registrar on the advice of the Data Audit Committee.

- (d) It is acceptable to offer units of study in postgraduate award courses in non-standard teaching sessions, provided that appropriate arrangements have been made concerning facilities and other resources.
- (e) The Academic Board acknowledges that the increasing use of flexible teaching and learning modes for both on-campus and off-campus studies tends to conflict with defined semester times. However, students' progression and choice of unit of study options may be unnecessarily and inadvertently impaired if study programs and assessment events in flexibly-delivered units of study are not synchronized with the established Semester/Summer Session pattern. Such synchronization is of particular importance in many undergraduate courses, but is less important in stand-alone postgraduate coursework award courses or in certain undergraduate courses that may be quarantined.

## **5. Credit points**

### **(1) Principles**

- (a) The building blocks of all award courses are units of study. A course generally comprises many units of study, selected according to the regulations of the faculty or board which controls the course. However, different units of study do not always have equal academic demands or content. Moreover, many of the units of study offered by the University may be taken as part of more than one course, including courses not controlled by the faculty which controls the unit of study.
- (b) The absence of a tight mapping between courses and units of study is an important aspect of academic flexibility and efficiency in the University. However, it does require that the University establish a measure of the relative quantitative contribution of a unit of study to a course. The consistency of the relativities of units of study across the University is determined by the Academic Board policy relating to credit points.

### **(2) Policy**

- (a) Credit points indicate the relative quantitative contribution of a unit of study to an award course.
- (b) Units of study shared across courses are required to have the same credit point value in every course. This policy applies when units of study are shared between faculties or between undergraduate and postgraduate courses.
- (c) The relationship between the level of student effort in a unit of study and the credit point value of that unit is articulated and defined within the context of all of the courses sharing that unit of study.

- (d) The normal full-time load for all undergraduate and postgraduate coursework award courses is 24 credit points per semester (or 12 points for the Summer Session).
- (e) The credit point value of a unit of study will be an integer, normally lying between 3 and 24. In assigning the level of student effort and hence the credit point value of a unit of study, faculties should be mindful of the advantages to students when credit points in preferred academic pathways add naturally to a sum of 24 per semester. This is best achieved by using credit point values that are divisors of 24 (i.e., 3, 4, 6, 8, 12).
- (f) A faculty may, on academic grounds, propose to the Undergraduate or Graduate Studies Committees units of study with 1 or 2 credit points. Although such units of study are discouraged, they will normally be approved if the unit of study is available only within courses controlled by the proposing faculty.

**(3) Notes**

- (a) Student transcripts and student record files will record a single result and a single credit point value for each unit of study attempted by a student. In those cases where the textual description of a unit of study includes reference to options within that unit, the transcript will not include a result or a credit point value for any specific option. Any option for which a result and credit point value is required must be identified as a stand-alone unit of study, with a distinct descriptor.
- (b) The requirement that each unit of study have a single unique credit point value, even if it is available in a range of courses (e.g. a mathematics unit in the BSc, the BE and the Combined Arts/Law degrees), may lead in principle to different minimum total credit point values for different degrees, or to different full-time study requirements per semester according to the award course chosen. In general, faculties are expected to construct undergraduate degree programs on the basis that a normal full-time load is 24 credit points per semester and, if necessary, to use this as a minimum credit point value for the construction of academic programs for entire award courses.
- (c) The credit point terminology refers to the value of a unit of study towards meeting award course completion requirements. While it may be expected to relate in a reasonably direct way to the amount of work in a unit of study, or to the load generated by a unit of study, these are matters to be determined by the faculty or faculties involved. There is no underlying necessity that “equal credit points” imply “equal amounts of work” or “equal load” across different courses of study offered by the University.

## **Part 3 - Levels of approval for changes to courses and units of study**

### **1. Principles**

- (1) Levels of approval for the creation, variation or deletion of courses and units of study are established to:
  - (a) Ensure that proposals for new or amended award courses and units of study are examined in the appropriate University-wide context, while reflecting the delegation of academic authority to approve certain amendments, additions or deletions to academic courses and units of study.
  - (b) Where necessary, to align the academic development of the University with the provision of resources to sustain new or changed courses and units of study.
  - (c) Establish time-scales and cut-off dates in the procedures for creating and maintaining award courses and units of study, to ensure that important deadlines can be met (such as the publication of the Universities Admissions Centre Guide and faculty handbooks) while allowing time for proper review of the academic and administrative implications of proposed changes.
  - (d) Exploit wherever possible the power and flexibility of the University's information management systems to facilitate and streamline the consideration of proposals.
- (2) So far as possible, the approval processes will be identical for undergraduate and postgraduate award courses and units of study. Where necessary, the specific needs of undergraduate or postgraduate courses will be mentioned separately.

### **2. Policy**

Approval levels for the creation, variation or deletion of award courses and units of study are classified as follows:

- (1) **Senate approval**
  - (a) New award courses, including combined/double degrees.
  - (b) Alterations to existing award courses involving:
    - (i) a change to the name or deletion of an award course;
    - (ii) addition, modification or deletion of a stream that is specified in the award course name on the testamur;
    - (iii) a change in the duration of an award course; or

- (iv) addition or deletion of an honours component in the award course.

**(2) Academic Board approval**

- (a) Substantial revision to the academic content of an award course including:
  - (i) additions, modifications or deletions of majors or subject areas;
  - (ii) adoption of a new mode of delivery (e.g. web-based, off-campus, interstate or offshore) in an entire course;
  - (iii) significant alterations of academic pathways through the award course resulting from a review of the award course; or
  - (iv) any change to an award course that has not been reviewed at course level within the past 5 years.
- (b) Changes having an impact on the study options available to prospective students, including changes to:
  - (i) selection/admission procedures and standards; or
  - (ii) prerequisites, co-requisites and assumed knowledge.
- (c) Changes having a significant impact on the professions, employers or the wider community, including:
  - (i) enhancement or diminution of employment opportunities;
  - (ii) entry into a new segment of the education system or higher education sector; or
  - (iii) new off-shore or distance education delivery modes.

**(3) Faculty approval**

- (a) All additions, modifications or deletions to units of study under the academic direction of the faculty, provided that adequate notification of changes has been given to the deans of all other faculties offering award courses in which the unit is listed in the unit of study table.
- (b) In approving the actions described in (a), faculties must be mindful of advice regarding the resource implications of such approval, normally provided by the Dean. Boards of Studies may approve the actions described in (a) only with the permission of the dean of the faculty responsible for the relevant unit of study.
- (c) Faculties are required to inform the Chair of the Academic Board before making a change to the mode of delivery of a unit of study. This step is required to allow appropriate monitoring of the impact of flexible delivery modes on University-wide teaching resources such as the Library and information technology systems.
- (d) The Data Audit Committee has specified those aspects of an existing unit of study which a faculty may change and those which it may not. Those

aspects which may be changed are: the semester in which the unit is offered; the description of the unit in the faculty handbook; pre- and co-requisites; departmental split; course associations applying to the unit; the title of the unit. Those aspects which may not be changed are: the eight character alphanumeric unit of study code which functions as a unique identifier for the unit; the unit's credit point value; the Field of Education code; HECS band; fees band; the level of the unit; mode of delivery. In exceptional circumstances a dean may present a case to the Data Audit Committee to change the alphanumeric code, having first obtained the agreement of those other deans in whose award course(s) the unit is offered.

- (e) Faculty approved variations must be reported annually to the Undergraduate or Graduate Studies Committee, as appropriate. Such reporting will normally occur simultaneously with finalization of the Unit of Study Master File for the following year.

#### **(4) Determining approval levels**

Where doubt exists, the Chair of the Academic Board shall determine the level of approval required after consultation with the relevant dean(s). Changes requiring ultimate approval by Senate or the Academic Board will normally require prior approval by the relevant faculties. The fact that an academic governance regulation appears in a faculty handbook, or is published as a faculty resolution, is not of itself evidence that only faculty approval is required for any proposed change.

#### **(5) Minor Changes to Senate Resolutions**

- (a) Senate resolved in June 1995 that minor changes to Senate Resolutions relating to award courses and units of study, previously submitted by faculties, colleges and boards of studies to the Academic Board and Senate for approval, be approved by those bodies under delegated authority from Senate. The minor changes described in this Senate resolution correspond to the faculty approval level defined above. It should be noted that any such changes to Senate Resolutions will be required only for resolutions drafted prior to the commencement of the Senate's Undergraduate Courses Rule (1999) and Coursework Rule (2000); newer governance rules will be expressed as faculty resolutions, or will be Senate or Board approved.
- (b) Minor changes authorized by faculties in accordance with provision (5)(a) must be reported to the Secretariat (i) to enable updating of the Calendar and (ii) to fulfil the requirement that such changes must be reported to the Undergraduate or Graduate Studies Committees. Reports are normally provided by faculty secretaries in the form of extracts from the relevant minutes of faculty meetings.

**(6) Timescales for approvals**

Senate and Academic Board approval for proposed changes in award courses and units of study may be requested at any time. Approval procedures will include information on the normal time to process a request. Except as permitted by the policy and procedures regarding late, urgent approval, no course or unit of study may be advertised or offered until it has been duly approved.

**(7) Preliminary approval**

- (a) Provision exists for a faculty to seek Preliminary Approval for a new award course or for changes to an existing course where the proposed changes may affect students' subject choices for Year 11 and Year 12. This provision reflects the long lead time required to give notice to Year 10 students about changes to University admission requirements. Such approval may be given by the Deputy Vice-Chancellor (Planning and Resources) who will normally consult with the Chair of the Academic Board to evaluate the academic implications of the proposal. All award courses given Preliminary Approval must be advertised with the qualification "subject to approval".
- (b) Deans will inform the Academic Board, through a faculty report, when Preliminary Approval has been granted for a new course. A full proposal must be approved before students enrol in such a course.

**(8) Late, urgent approval**

- (a) Late urgent approval for variations in award courses and units of study may be given by the Deputy Vice-Chancellor (Planning and Resources), who may consult with the Chair of the Academic Board and the Registrar to determine the implications of such approval. Examples of Late, Urgent Approval include authorization to insert a proposed new course into the UAC Guide. All award courses given Late, Urgent Approval must be advertised with the qualification "subject to approval".
- (b) Where an award course or unit of study has been given Late, Urgent Approval, a full proposal must be approved as soon as possible, according to the normal procedures.

**Part 4 – Guidelines for approval for changes to courses and units of study**

**1. Principles**

- (a) Senate and Academic Board policies relating to the maintenance of award courses and units of study require that all changes be formally approved, by faculties, the Academic Board, or Senate, depending on the nature of the change.

- (b) This Part provides guidelines to be followed in seeking formal approval for proposed changes requiring approval by the Academic Board or Senate. The guidelines aim to:
  - (i) ensure conformity with all relevant policy;
  - (ii) encourage coherence and consistency in the expression of Senate and faculty resolutions relating to award courses and units of study;
  - (iii) provide all of the information required by the relevant approving authorities, especially information associated with academic quality assurance; and
  - (iv) minimize administrative workload, and streamline the procedures as far as possible while respecting collegial values and the views of stakeholders.
- (c) The Guidelines and related pro-formas are revised and updated from time to time, by staff in the Secretariat and Corporate Information Unit, working with advice from the Chair and deputy chairs of the Board, deans and faculty managers.

## **2. Roles and Authorities**

### **(1) Heads of Schools/Departments**

In faculties with a school/department structure, the head of school/department is required by Resolution of Senate to consult with the school/department board and with the professors in the school/department concerning the units of study offered by the school/department. Proposals to change units of study offered by the school/department will normally be prepared by the head or the head's agent, working with the advice of the school/department board, the professors, and, in many cases, a committee or working party with special expertise and interest in the specific academic area.

### **(2) Chairs of Boards of Studies**

In respect of academic matters, boards of studies report to Senate through the Academic Board. However, academic decisions made by boards of studies may have resource implications for faculties and departments. To align academic development with the provision of resources, a chair of a board of studies must obtain the agreement of the relevant dean before the board of studies determines a change in academic program.

### **(3) Deans and College Directors**

Deans and college directors, in consultation with faculty secretaries, are responsible for:

- (a) establishing policies and procedures, consistent with University policies and procedures, for managing all aspects of faculty-approved changes. In particular, these policies and procedures will cover the creation,

variation and deletion of units of study under the academic supervision of the faculty;

- (b) preparing proposals for changes requiring approval by the Academic Board and/or Senate; and
- (c) ensuring that all proposed changes to award courses and units of study are formally approved by faculty boards or boards of studies.

**(4) Academic Board**

- (a) Proposals requiring approval by the Academic Board and/or Senate normally will be considered first by the Undergraduate Studies Committee or the Graduate Studies Committee as appropriate. The respective chairs of these committees may form small working parties to consider proposals that are complex or potentially controversial.
- (b) Provision exists for minor changes, of a typographical or editorial kind, to be made to the Resolutions of the Senate or of the Academic Board without the formal approval of Senate or the Academic Board.
- (c) It is not the role of the Academic Board or its standing committees to assess, in detail, the specific academic content of a proposal to introduce or change an award course or unit of study. Nor is it the role of the Academic Board or its standing committees to assess, in detail, the resource needs and implications of new teaching initiatives. However, the Academic Board does advise Senate and the Vice-Chancellor on all matters relating to the University's educational programs. The Board and its committees will concern themselves principally with matters relating to:
  - (i) the academic need for, and merit of, the proposed change;
  - (ii) the extent to which a proposed change has been the subject of appropriate consultation and approval within faculties, and between all faculties having an academic interest in the proposed change;
  - (iii) the consistency of the proposal with relevant University policies;
  - (iv) the potential impact of the proposed new course or change on University resources, including the Library, central information technology resources, and the resources of other faculties and schools/departments, and
  - (v) the presence of appropriate mechanisms to evaluate the quality of delivery and academic outcomes of the proposal, and to make any improvements if required.
- (d) It is important to recognize that by their terms of reference and by convention, the Academic Board and its committees are not authorized to

reject proposals for reasons related to the provision of resources. However, the committees may comment on resource-related matters when reporting to the Academic Board. Such comments may be of particular importance in framing the Board's advice to Senate for Senate-approved changes.

- (e) Frequently, Academic Board standing committees will suggest or require changes be made by faculties to proposals before submission to the Academic Board (and thence Senate if appropriate).
- (f) Academic Board will normally receive proposals from its standing committees with a recommendation to approve, or that Senate approve, the proposed new course or change.

### **3. Timelines**

#### **(1) Approval of changes**

- (a) It is Academic Board policy that proposed changes requiring approval by the Academic Board and/or Senate will be considered at any time. The time scale for approval is dependent upon the calendar of meeting dates of the relevant standing committee (Undergraduate or Graduate Studies), the following meeting of the Academic Board, and, if Senate approval is required, the following normal meeting of Senate (other than a Senate Colloquium meeting, which does not consider Academic Board reports). The Calendar of meeting dates is published on the internet at:

Academic Board:

<http://www.usyd.edu.au/su/ab/meetings/meetings00.html>

Undergraduate Studies:

<http://www.usyd.edu.au/su/ab/committees/USC/meetings.html>

Graduate Studies:

<http://www.usyd.edu.au/su/ab/committees/GSC/meetings.html>

- (b) It is the responsibility of faculty secretaries and deans to monitor the calendar of meeting dates, to take account of the consideration of proposals by working parties, and to ensure that approvals are in place by appropriate key dates.

#### **(2) Key dates**

Key dates are normally established by the Registrar, and include:

- (a) cut-off date for notification to Year 10 students of changes that may impact on the selection of HSC subjects. Proposals of this kind may be the subject of Preliminary Approval by the Deputy Vice-Chancellor (Planning and Resources) [normally, 34 months prior to the introduction of the change];

- (b) cut-off date for the UAC Guide for admissions in the subsequent calendar year [normally, 10 months prior to the introduction of the change]; and
- (c) finalization of the Units of Study Master File for the subsequent year [normally, by the end of September in the year preceding the year in which the change will apply]. After this date the Units of Study Master File may be altered only with the approval of the Registrar. To facilitate the completion of the Master File a series of milestone dates for the creation of the following year's units of study schedule have been developed and published in the document *Units of Study and Award Courses: Their Creation and Maintenance*.