

Standards and Assessment Guide

Jewellery

Introduction

Welcome to the Standards and Assessment Guide (SAG), a comprehensive resource designed to support excellence in assessment practices for all skills competitions hosted at the WorldSkills Competition. A key component of the SAG is the commitment to continuous improvement through ongoing review, ensuring that these guides consistently reflect the latest industry innovations and high standards of assessment in an open and transparent manner.

Purpose

The primary purpose of this guide is to provide a structured framework for the consistent and fair assessment of each skill competition. It aims to ensure that all assessments are conducted with a high degree of accuracy, reliability, validity, and reflect global industry standards. By adhering to these guidelines, assessors can maintain the integrity of the competition and uphold the high standards associated with WorldSkills.

Note: this guide is not a replacement for the Marking Scheme and should only be used as a reference when required during the assessment process. Competitors are not allowed to have a copy of this SAG in the workshop in either digital or paper form.

Scope

This document covers general assessment practices applicable to a diverse range of industry sectors including:

- Manufacturing and Engineering Technology
- Information and Communication Technology
- Construction and Building Technology
- Transportation and Logistics
- Social and Personal Services
- Creative Arts and Fashion

Each skill competition has its unique requirements and benchmarks, which are detailed within sections of this guide. The consistency of assessment across each skill is the overarching principle, ensuring a unified approach to evaluating Competitor performance to the highest standards.

Key Components

The guide is structured into several key components, each addressing critical aspects of the assessment process:

Assessment Principles and Objectives

- Emphasis on fairness, transparency, and objectivity in assessments.
- Alignment with global industry standards and best practices.

Assessment Methods and Tools

- Description of various assessment methods in Measurement and Judgement.
- Guidance on the application of appropriate assessment tools and equipment (if applicable).

Criteria and Benchmarks

- Examples of assessment criteria and aspects for each skill, outlining the expected competencies and performance standards.
- Benchmarks for different levels of proficiency i.e. Judgement award range 0, 1, 2, 3 or Yes/No criteria alongside clear measurable descriptors.

Expert assessment requirements

- Completion of the Access Programme.
- Approved Curriculum Vitae (CV).
- Reaching 100% Expert preparedness.
- Full participation of online and in-person Mandatory Assessment Training (MAT).
- Completion of practical assessment testing at the Competition.

Quality Assurance and Improvement

- Monitoring and evaluation: Ensuring assessments are carried out correctly and produce reliable results.
- Continuous improvement: Using feedback from Experts and Skill Competition Managers to enhance future assessments.
- Periodic review: Regularly updating processes to reflect current industry and WorldSkills standards.

Implementation

For effective implementation, this guide should be used for guidance purposes only and in parallel with the Technical Description for each skill. Experts are encouraged to familiarize themselves thoroughly with both the general guidelines and the particular requirements of their respective skill areas. Collaborative efforts between the Skill Management Team, Experts, and Competitors are vital for achieving the ultimate goal of global skills development.

Conclusion

The Standards and Assessment Guide embodies the commitment of the WorldSkills movement to nurturing talent and promoting the highest standards of vocational education and training worldwide. By providing clear and comprehensive guidance, we aim to empower Experts to conduct marking and assessment practices that are not only rigorous and equitable but also inspiring and transformative for all participants.

Thank you for your dedication to upholding these standards and contributing to the success of the WorldSkills Competition. Together, we can continue to champion skills excellence and celebrate the achievements of talented individuals from around the globe.

Skill 27 – Jewellery

Description of document information

This document outlines the principles and processes for evaluating criteria and aspects related to Test Projects used in WorldSkills International Competitions, specifically Skill 27 Jewellery.

Examples used are "as agreed" by all Experts at the previous competition. This document is an Appendix to the Technical description of the Skill.

This guide promotes equity, openness, and clarity of the assessment criteria for all Experts involved in preparation, training and evaluation in the Jewellery category. The guide should help avoid possible discussions about the assessment process during the marking of the competitor's work. All criteria/aspects and marks/points are examples from previous marking schemes and serve only to demonstrate their possible application concerning the competition Test Project, which will differ from previous competition test projects.

This document serves as the basis for all subsequent competitions in the Jewellery category and may be supplemented with new/other examples of criteria or include new ones.

Assessment methods

There are two assessment methods: MEASUREMENT and JUDGEMENT. Each has distinct purposes and procedures.

Measurement

Measurement is used to assess accuracy, precision, and other performance that can be measured objectively. It is used where ambiguity must be avoided.

The total marks allocated to measurement marking may vary from competition to competition depending on the Test Project.

The assessment decisions available to a marking team for measurement are either.

- Binary: yes or no
- Against a pre-determined scale of conformity to a given benchmark

Benchmarks

Measurement- Dimensions – scale – enter the MEASURED size.

Aspect	WSOS section as per TD	Descriptor
M	4	Dimension 1- 49.50mm
M	1	Dimension 1- 33.00mm
M	3	Mass of Module 2- Main Component

Measurement-Completed on time – scale – count the number of elements.

Aspect	WSOS section as per TD	Descriptor
M	1	All Components Present - 18 Components
M	1	All Solder Joins Attempted - 22 Solder joins
M	1	All Perforations Present - 21 Perforations

Measurement- Binary (yes or no)

Aspect	WSOS section as per TD	Descriptor
M	3	Surface discolouration. Is the surface a uniform yellow colour free of oxidisation/discolouration
M	2	Are there callouts - Are callouts explaining their creative thinking clearly visible and understandable
M	2	Contains shape/s and formed component/s.
M	2	Contains a saw pierced element.
M	2	Does the piece sit flat when assessed

Video explaining how CIS calculations are utilised for Dimension and Measurement

[Understanding Mass and Dimension calculations in CIS](#)

Video Explaining how to use the Skill 27 Dimension and Mass Calculator for competitor training and assessment

[Skill27 Dimensions and Mass Calculator Overview](#)

Measurement: The agreed $\pm$ percentage tolerance bands:

Aspect	WSOS section as per TD	Descriptor
M	4	For dimensions , the following $\pm$ percentage tolerance bands are used, divided into 10 steps. For dimensions up to approximately 5 mm, a 1.0% tolerance is used. For dimensions from 5 mm up to 20 mm, a tolerance of 0.5% is applied. For dimensions from 20 mm up to 35 mm, a tolerance of 0.3% is used, and for any dimensions above 35 mm, a tolerance of 0.2% will apply.
	1	Measurement of dimensions is assessed using a pre-programmed sliding scale. In this system, you measure and enter dimensions. The system ensures fair and consistent scoring automatically. Each dimension has a target (e.g., 19.99 mm) and a top mark (e.g., 2.00). For sizes from 5 mm to 20 mm, the tolerance range is 5%, split into 10 steps. Each step is 0.5% away from the target. Marks drop step by step. If the top mark is 2.00, each of the 10 steps lowers the mark by 0.20. You measure the part, enter the size, and confirm. You don't calculate anything. The system compares your measurement to the target and reduces marks automatically for each step away from the target. You measure and enter, nothing else. The system handles all scoring.
	3	For mass , the following $\pm$ percentage tolerance bands are used, divided into 10 steps. For weights up to 7 grams, a 2.0% tolerance is used. For weights between 7 grams and 10 grams, a tolerance of 1.5% is applied, and for weights above 10 grams, a tolerance of 1.0% is used.

	3	Measurement of mass is assessed using a pre-programmed sliding scale. Experts do not calculate percentages or marks. You weigh and enter the mass. The system does the rest. Each piece has a target mass (e.g., 10.8 grams) and a top mark (e.g., 1.00). For mass up to 7 grams, the tolerance is 2%. From 7 to 10 grams, it's 1.5%. Above 10 grams, it's 1%. Each tolerance is split into 10 steps. The top mark is divided equally. For example, if the top mark is 1.00, each 1% step reduces the mark by 0.10. You weigh the piece, enter the mass, and confirm. You don't calculate increments or marks. The system checks how far the mass is from 10.8 grams and reduces marks by 0.10 for each step. Within tolerance: 1.00 marks. One step out: 0.90. Two steps out: 0.80, and so on. You weigh and enter. The system handles all scoring.
	1	For economic use of material, marking deductions are determined by the percentage of material returned. Competitors returning 97.5% to 100% of the material receive full marks, those returning between 96.5% and 97.4% receive half marks, and those returning between 95.5% and 96.4% receive zero marks.
	1	Economic use of material is assessed using fixed percentage return bands. This assessment is not a sliding scale. You record material returned. The system does the rest. The system calculates the percentage of material returned by the Competitor. Marks are based on that percentage: • 97.5% to 100% returned: full marks. • 96.5% to 97.4%: half marks. • 95.5% to 96.4%: zero marks. • Below 95.5%: zero marks.

		You weigh the returned material, enter the value, and confirm. You don't calculate percentages or decide marks. The system calculates the percentage and assigns the correct mark band. You record and enter values only. The system handles all scoring.
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Judgement

Judgement is used to assess the quality of performance about which there may be small differences of view when applying the external benchmarks.

The Resources column in the table below may include all kinds/formats of resources such as: a link to a YouTube video, a website link, an illustration, a photo, a reference to a book, and so on. It needs to be as detailed as possible to show the differentiation between 0, 1, 2, 3.

Generic rules:

The assessment group comprises three Experts plus one Expert who acts as the supervisor. The supervising Expert will replace an Expert in the marking group to prevent compatriot marking.

The difference of the three Experts' scores may not exceed 1. If this is the situation the Experts must re-score until there is a maximum difference of 1. As long as the three Experts judge within 1, the result can be entered into the CIS.

The total marks allocated to judgement marking may vary from competition to competition depending on the Test Project.

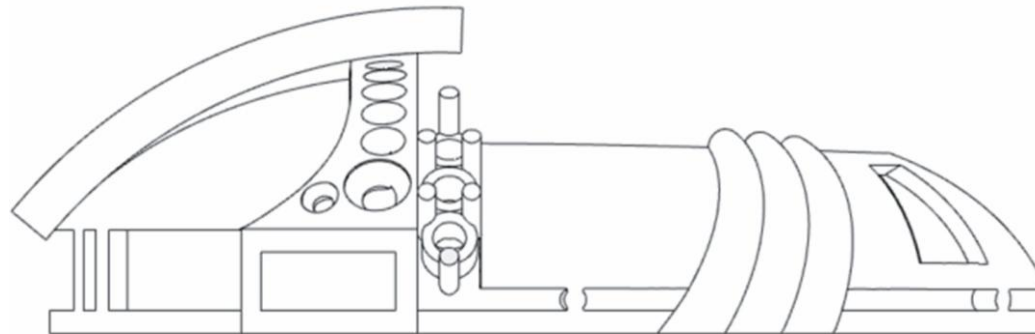
Benchmarks

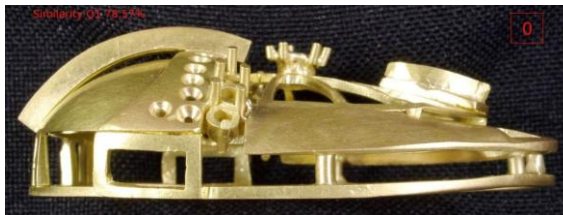
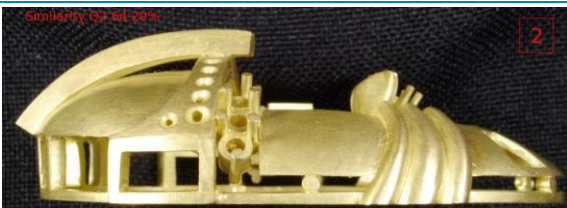
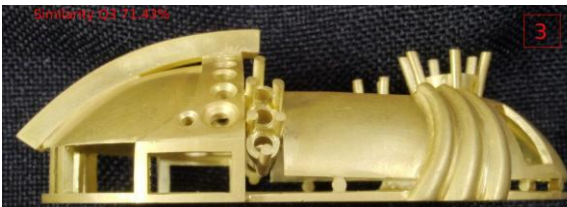
All assessments must have clear benchmarks set out in the Marking Scheme. All Competitors are to be assessed against these benchmarks. Ranking of Competitors for assessment and marking purposes is not permitted under any circumstances.

Similarity to drawing example descriptor

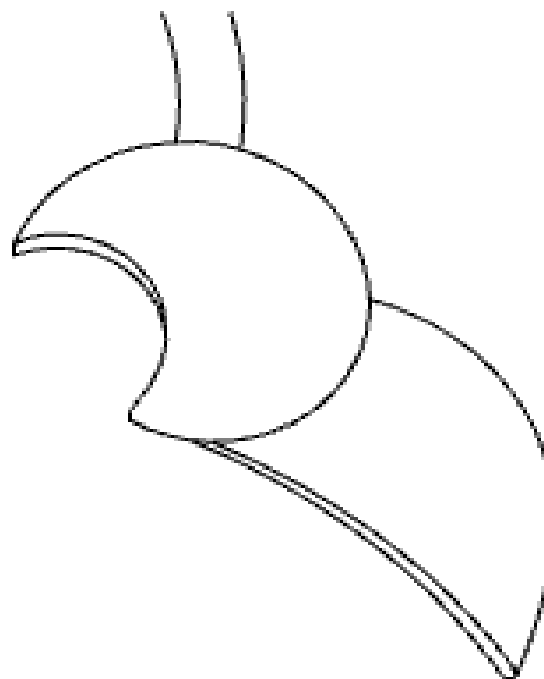
Assessment Basis: When placed against or overlaid on the 1:1 Technical Drawing, Experts assess how well the shape, form, and position of the specified element or elements correspond to the drawn lines. All work is handmade and natural variation inherent to hand fabrication is expected at all levels.

Aspect – Similarity



WSOS section as per TD	Score	Descriptor	Resource
5/4	0	Element is not attempted, or when placed against the drawing the shape does not follow the drawn lines at any point.	 
	1	When placed against the drawing, the element follows the drawn lines in some areas but departs from them in others. Deviations are visible across more than one area of the shape.	 
	2	When placed against the drawing, the element follows the drawn lines across the whole shape. Minor deviations from the drawn lines are present in isolated instances but do not undermine the overall correspondence of the shape.	
	3	When placed against the drawing, the element follows the drawn lines across the whole shape with no visible deviation.	

Aspect – Similarity Continued



WSOS section as per TD	Score	Descriptor	Resource
5/4	0	Element is not attempted, or when placed against the drawing the shape does not follow the drawn lines at any point.	 
	1	When placed against the drawing, the element follows the drawn lines in some areas but departs from them in others. Deviations are visible across more than one area of the shape.	 

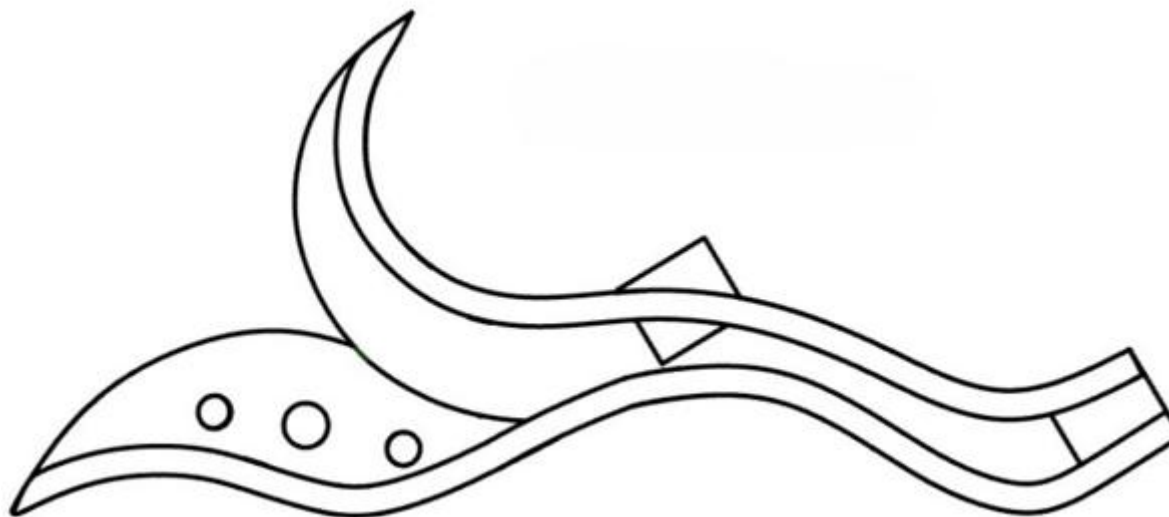
WSOS	Score	Descriptor		
	2	When placed against the drawing, the element follows the drawn lines across the whole shape. Minor deviations from the drawn lines are present in isolated instances but do not undermine the overall correspondence of the shape.		
	3	When placed against the drawing, the element follows the drawn lines across the whole shape with no visible deviation.		

Aspect – Similarity Continued

Assessment Basis:

When placed against or overlaid on the 1:1 Technical Drawing, Experts assess how well the shape, form, and position of the specified element or elements correspond to the drawn lines. All work is handmade and natural variation inherent to hand fabrication is expected at all levels.

External shape of two gallery/Under-rail sections. How well do the two Gallery/Under-rail sections match the drawing. Are the two gallery/Under-rail sections shaped and formed correctly to the TPD. Is the square section wire a uniform metal thickness as illustrated in the TPD.



WSOS	Score	Descriptor	Resource
5/4	0	Element is not attempted, or when placed against the drawing the shape does not follow the drawn lines at any point.	
	1	When placed against the drawing, the element follows the drawn lines in some areas but departs from them in others. Deviations are visible across more than one area of the shape.	 

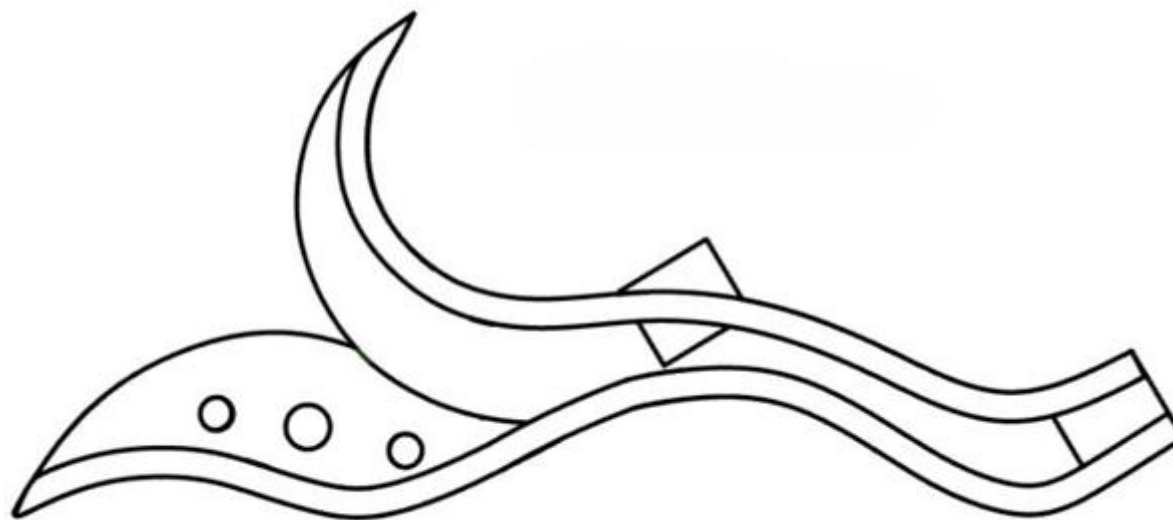
	2	When placed against the drawing, the element follows the drawn lines across the whole shape. Minor deviations from the drawn lines are present in isolated instances but do not undermine the overall correspondence of the shape.	
	3	When placed against the drawing, the element follows the drawn lines across the whole shape with no visible deviation.	

Aspect – Similarity Continued

Assessment Basis:

When placed against or overlaid on the 1:1 Technical Drawing, Experts assess how well the shape, form, and position of the specified element or elements correspond to the drawn lines. All work is handmade and natural variation inherent to hand fabrication is expected at all levels.

Position of round holes and round tubes. Experts are to assess the position and shape of the three holes together in relation to the technical drawing and the two round tube/Chenier pieces. Pay attention to their position in relation to the technical drawing.



WSOS	Score	Descriptor	Resource
5/4	0	Element is not attempted, or when placed against the drawing the shape does not follow the drawn lines at any point.	
	1	When placed against the drawing, the element follows the drawn lines in some areas but departs from them in others. Deviations are visible across more than one area of the shape.	 

WSOS	Score	Descriptor	Resource
	2	When placed against the drawing, the element follows the drawn lines across the whole shape. Minor deviations from the drawn lines are present in isolated instances but do not undermine the overall correspondence of the shape.	
	3	When placed against the drawing, the element follows the drawn lines across the whole shape with no visible deviation.	

Sawing/ Milling example descriptor

Sawing

Assessment Basis:

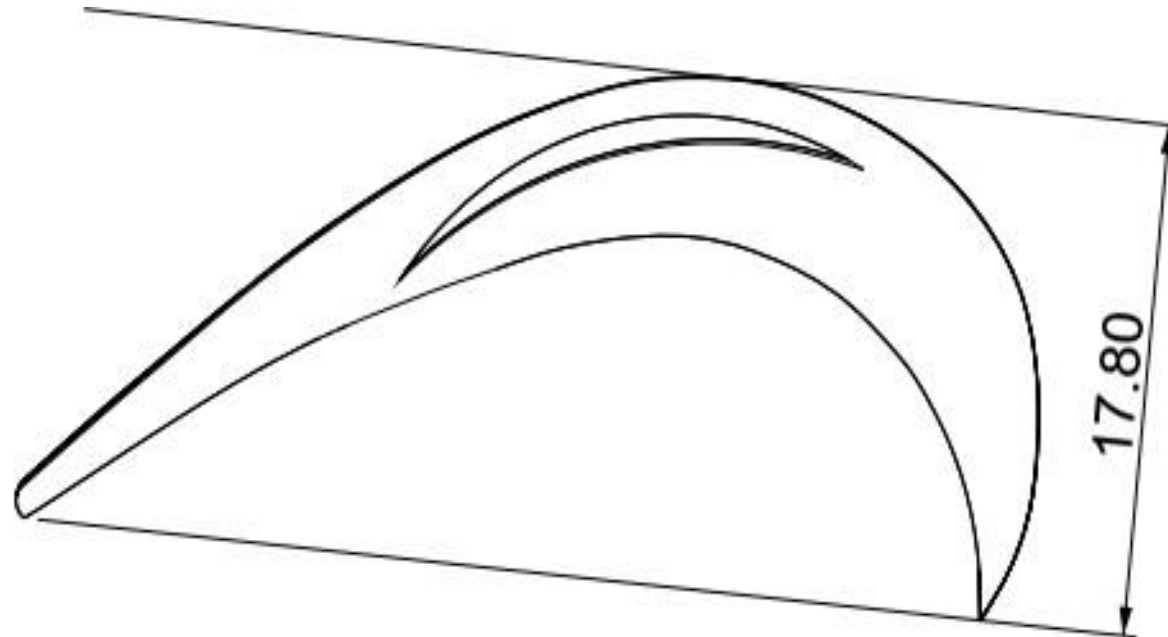
Experts are to assess how well the metal has been removed to create the internal opening, viewed from both front and back. The uniformity of the pierced surfaces and the crispness of intersecting edges are to be considered.



WSOS section	Score	Descriptor	Resource
5	0	Opening is not attempted, or the shape does not correspond to the drawing at any point. Critical errors are present, including overcutting or undercutting that results in loss of corner definition, or surfaces that show no controlled removal of metal.	
	1	Opening corresponds to the drawing in some areas but deviates clearly in others. Pierced surfaces show unevenness or inconsistency. Overcutting, undercutting, or loss of edge crispness is visible at more than one point.	

2	Opening corresponds to the drawing across the whole shape. Pierced surfaces are uniform across the whole shape. Minor instances of unevenness, overcutting, undercutting, or loss of edge crispness may be present in isolated areas but do not undermine the overall integrity of the opening.	
3	Opening corresponds to the drawing across the whole shape. Pierced surfaces are uniform and cleanly finished. No overcutting or undercutting is present, and all intersecting edges are crisp and sharp throughout.	

Aspect – Sawing Continued



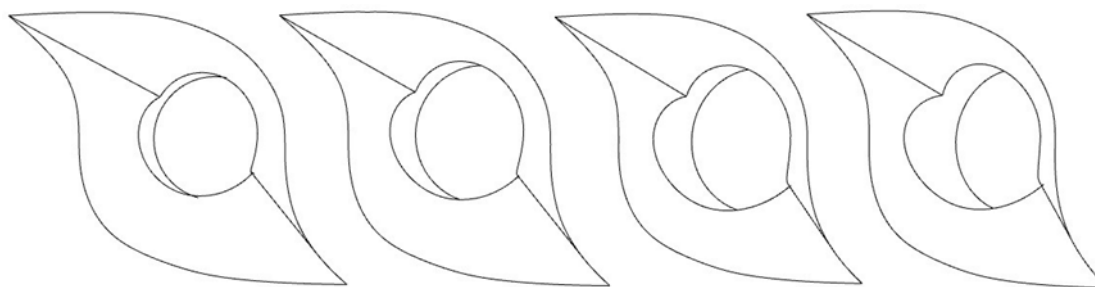
WSOS section	Score	Descriptor	Resource
5	0	Opening is not attempted, or the shape does not correspond to the drawing at any point. Critical errors are present, including overcutting or undercutting that results in loss of corner definition, or surfaces that show no controlled removal of metal.)	
	1	Opening corresponds to the drawing in some areas but deviates clearly in others. Pierced surfaces show unevenness or inconsistency. Overcutting, undercutting, or loss of edge crispness is visible at more than one point.	

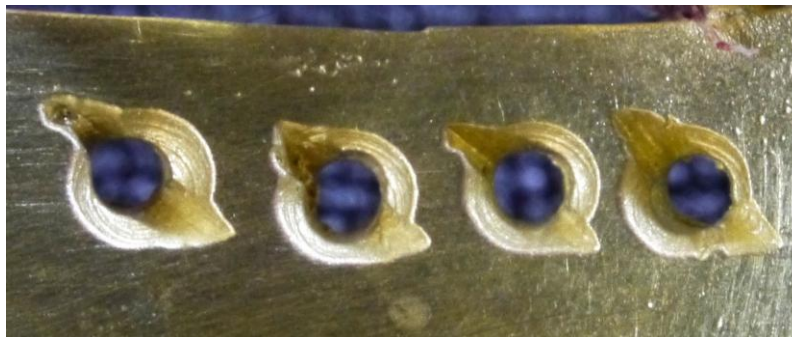
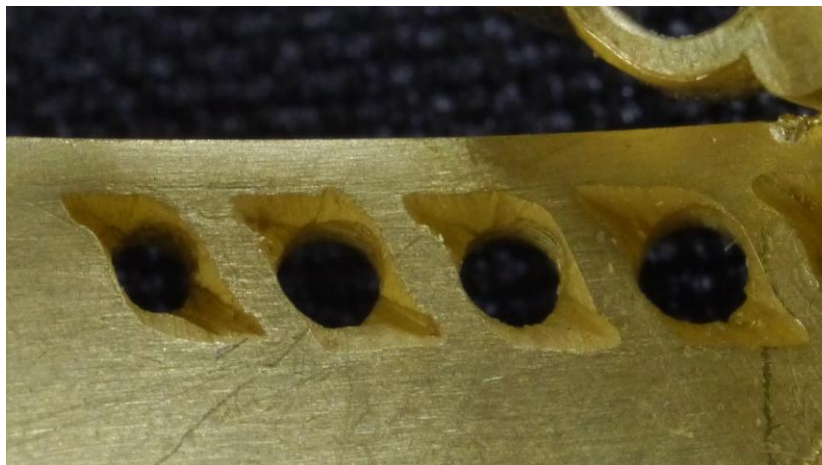
2	Opening corresponds to the drawing across the whole shape. Pierced surfaces are uniform across the whole shape. Minor instances of unevenness, overcutting, undercutting, or loss of edge crispness may be present in isolated areas but do not undermine the overall integrity of the opening.	
3	Opening corresponds to the drawing across the whole shape. Pierced surfaces are uniform and cleanly finished. No overcutting or undercutting is present, and all intersecting edges are crisp and sharp throughout	

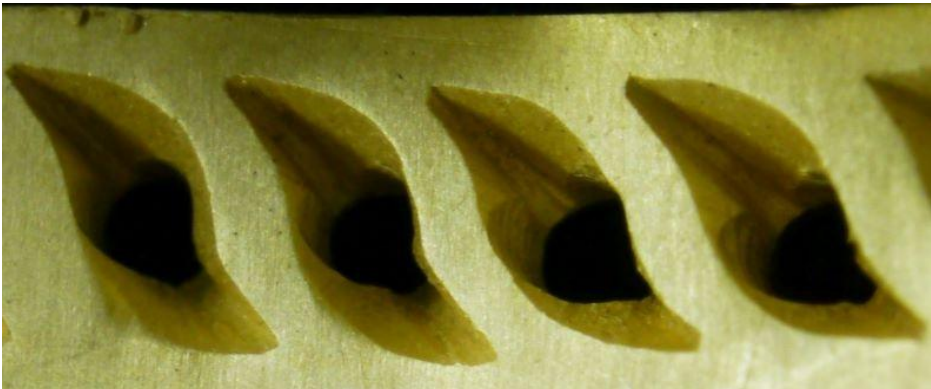
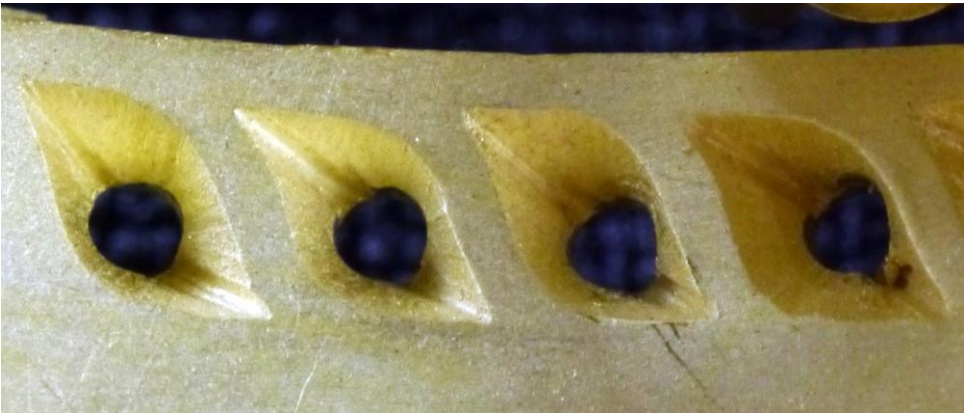
Aspect – Ajour/ shape of individual cells example descriptor

Assessment Basis:

When placed against or overlaid on the 1:1 Technical Drawing, Experts assess how well the shape, form, and position of the specified element or elements correspond to the drawn lines. All work is handmade and natural variation inherent to hand fabrication is expected at all levels



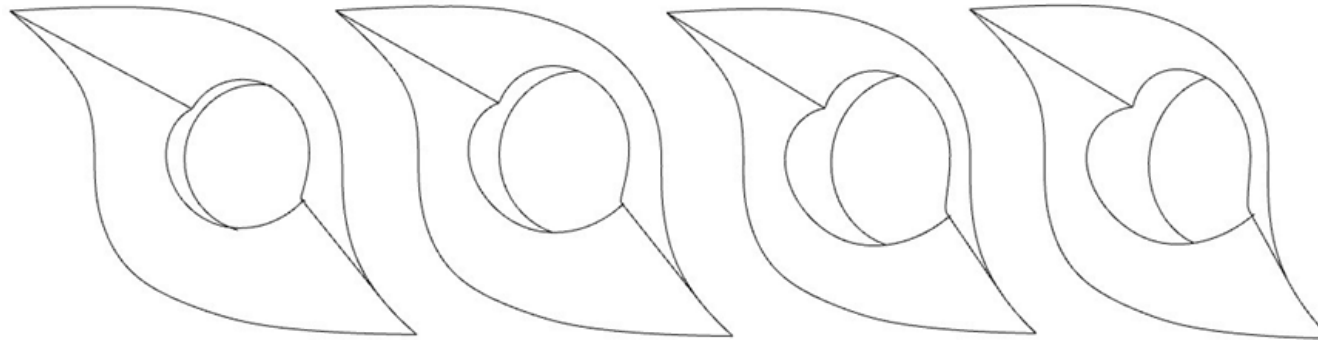
WSOS section	Score	Descriptor	Resource
5	0	Element is not attempted, or when placed against the drawing the shape does not follow the drawn lines at any point.	
	1	When placed against the drawing, the element follows the drawn lines in some areas but departs from them in others. Deviations are visible across more than one area of the shape	

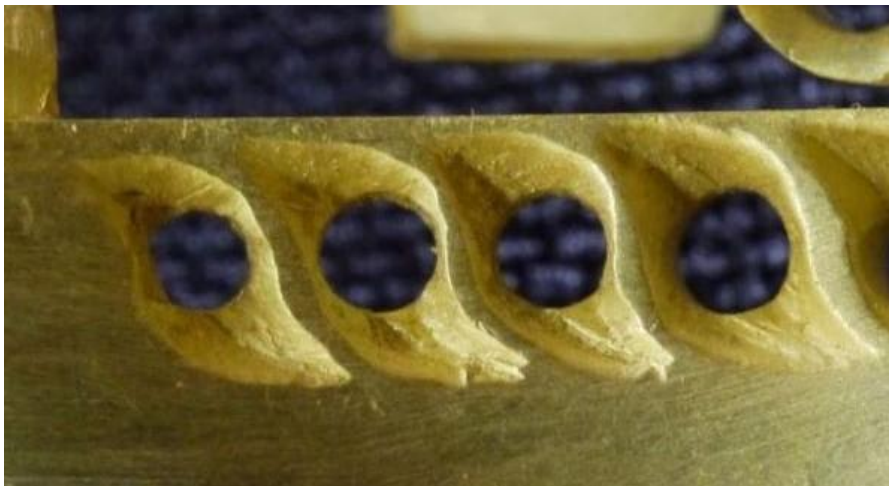
2	When placed against the drawing, the element follows the drawn lines across the whole shape. Minor deviations from the drawn lines are present in isolated instances but do not undermine the overall correspondence of the shape.	
3	When placed against the drawing, the element follows the drawn lines across the whole shape with no visible deviation.	

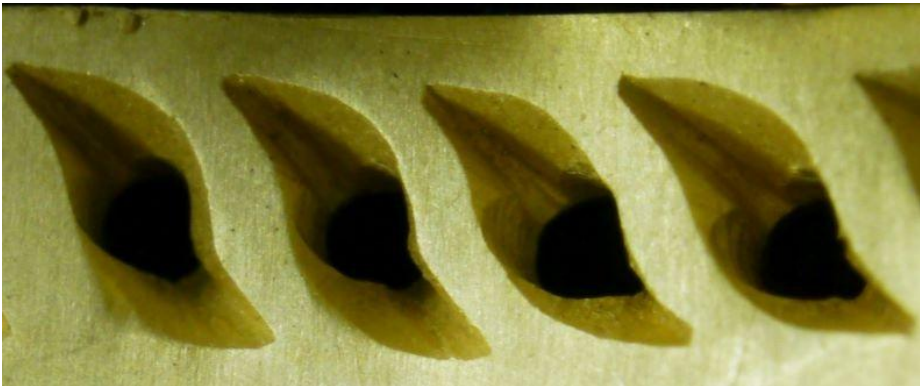
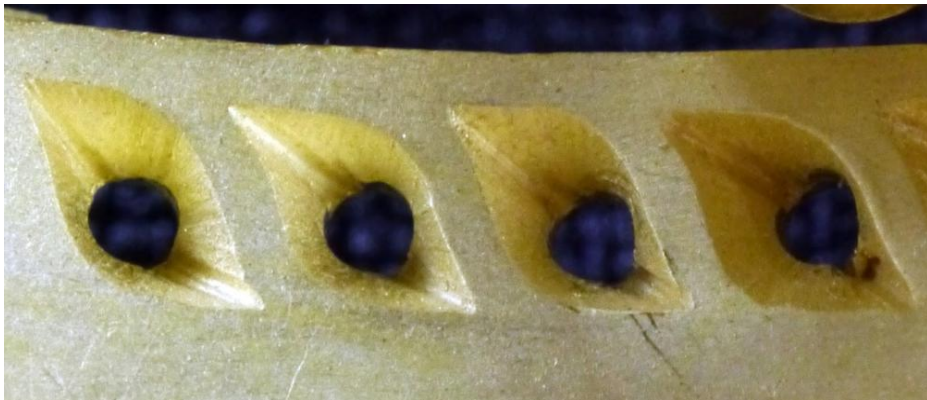
Aspect – Ajour / Angle of surfaces of individual cells example descriptor

Assessment Basis:

Experts are to assess how well the metal has been removed to create the angled walls of the tapered openings, viewed from the front and back. The consistency of the bevel angle across each surface and the definition of corners where surfaces meet is to be considered. All openings are to be assessed, and the grade awarded should reflect the overall quality of the openings combined.



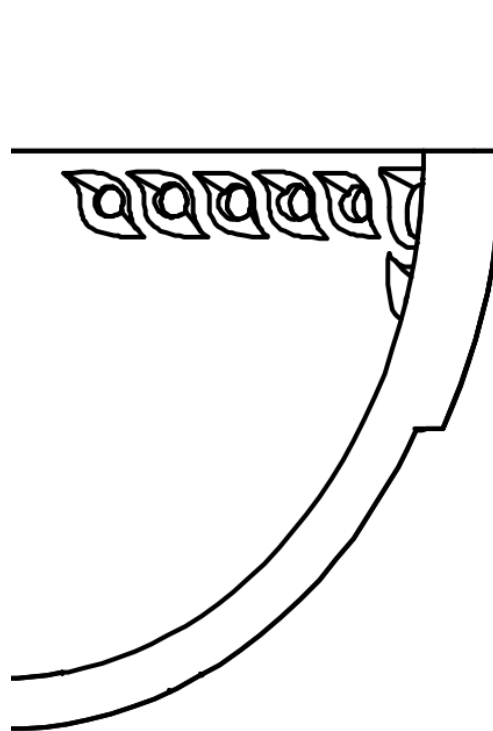
WSOS section	Score	Descriptor	Resource
5	0	Openings are not attempted, or the bevel angle is absent or so inconsistent that no controlled taper is visible. Critical errors are present, including severe overcutting or undercutting that results in loss of corner definition, uncontrolled wall surfaces, or no evidence of deliberate angling of the pierced wall.)	
	1	A bevel angle is present and deliberate taper is visible, but the angle is inconsistent across more than one area of the wall. Overcutting or undercutting resulting in loss of corner definition is visible at more than one location.	

	2	A consistent bevel angle is present across the walls of the openings. Minor instances of overcutting, undercutting, or loss of corner definition may be present across the series but do not undermine the overall quality of the work.	
	3	The bevel angle is consistent throughout the full perimeter of the openings. All walls are even and controlled throughout. All corners are sharp and accurately defined with no overcutting or undercutting visible.	

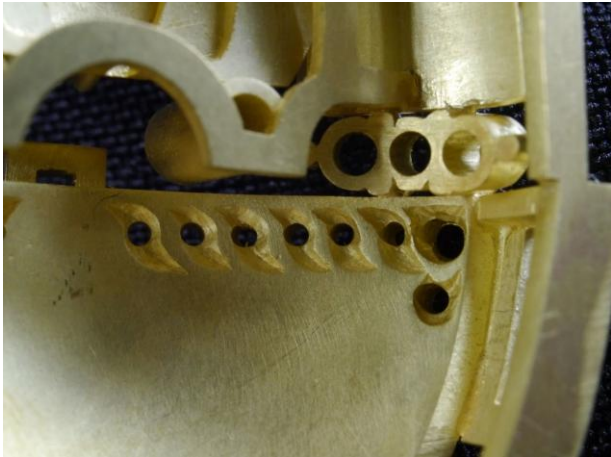
Aspect – Ajour/ Position and Shape of Ajour section example descriptor

Assessment Basis:

When placed against or overlaid on the 1:1 Technical Drawing, Experts assess how well the shape, form, and position of the specified element or elements correspond to the drawn lines. All work is handmade and natural variation inherent to hand fabrication is expected at all levels.



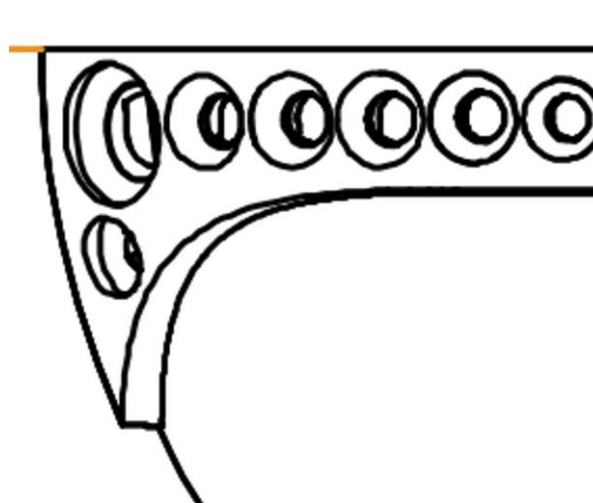
WSOS section	Score	Descriptor	Resource
5	0	Element is not attempted, or when placed against the drawing the shape does not follow the drawn lines at any point.	
	1	When placed against the drawing, the element follows the drawn lines in some areas but departs from them in others. Deviations are visible across more than one area of the shape.	

	2	When placed against the drawing, the element follows the drawn lines across the whole shape. Minor deviations from the drawn lines are present in isolated instances but do not undermine the overall correspondence of the shape.	
	3	When placed against the drawing, the element follows the drawn lines across the whole shape with no visible deviation.	

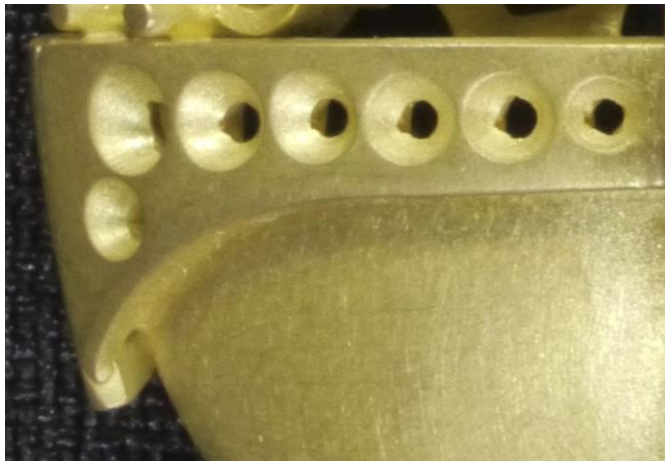
Aspect – Holes/shape of holes

Assessment Basis:

Experts are to assess the internal taper of each round hole produced using a rotary tool. The cone angle and the consistency of the internal opening size across the full circumference of each hole are to be considered. All holes are to be assessed, and the grade awarded should reflect the overall quality of the series combined.



WSOS section	Score	Descriptor	Resource
5	0	Holes are not attempted, or the taper is absent or so inconsistent that no controlled cone angle is visible. Critical errors are present, including off-centre openings, severely uneven wall surfaces, or no evidence of deliberate and controlled material removal.	
	1	A taper is present and deliberate material removal is visible, but the cone angle is inconsistent around the circumference of more than one hole. Uneven wall surfaces or variation in the internal opening size is visible across more than one hole in the series.	

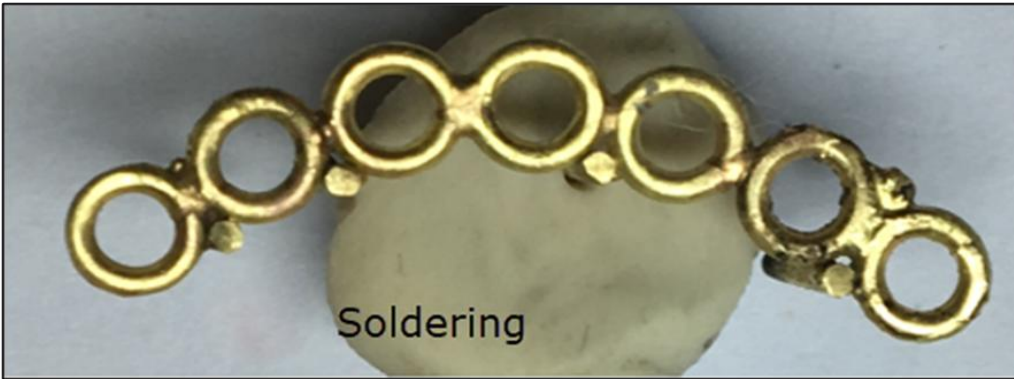
WSOS section	Score	Descriptor	Resource
	2	A consistent cone angle is present across the series. Minor inconsistency in the wall surface or variation in the internal opening size may be present in isolated instances across the series but does not undermine the overall quality of the work.	
	3	The cone angle is consistent throughout the full circumference of every hole in the series. Wall surfaces are even and free of chatter marks or uneven material removal. The internal opening size is uniform across the full series.	

Soldering example descriptor

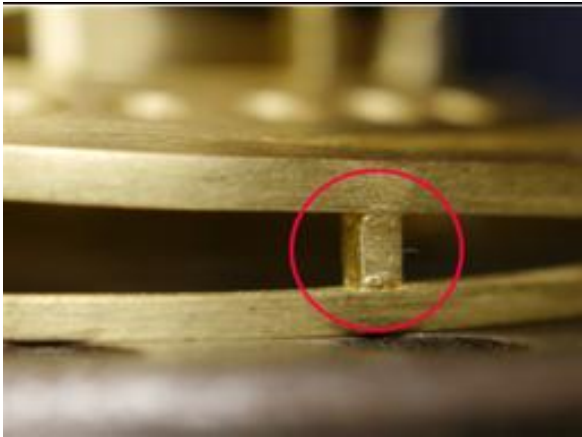
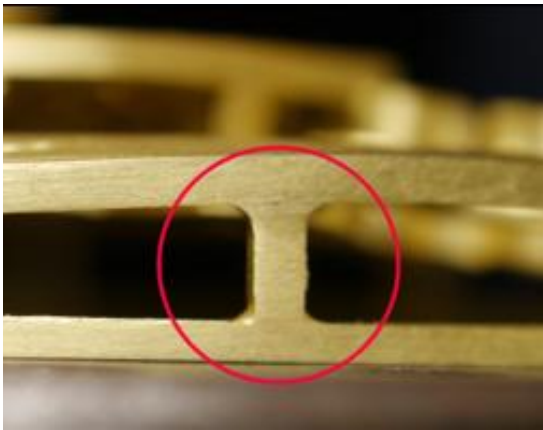
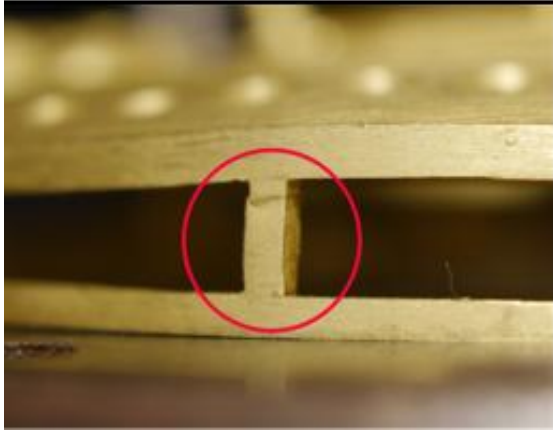
Assessment Basis:

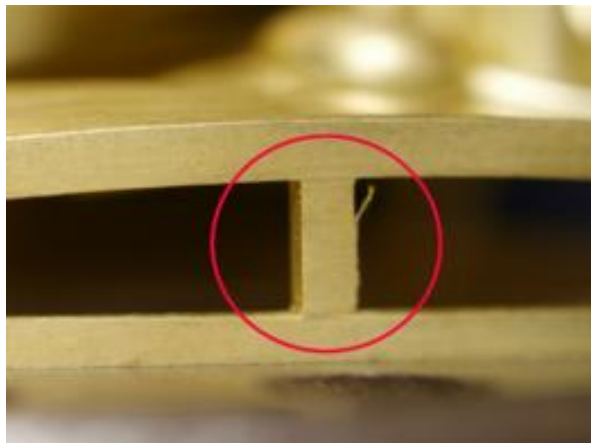
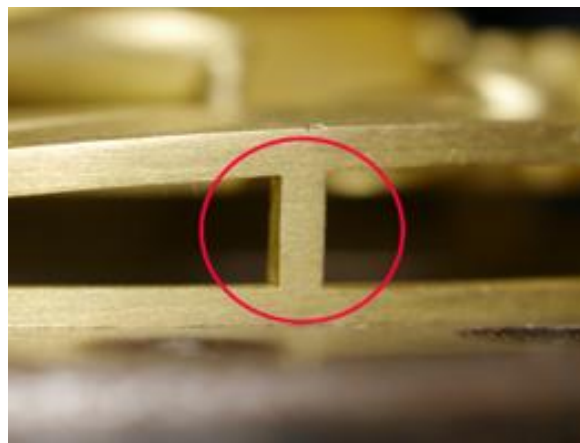
Experts are to assess the quality of soldering across all contact points. The distribution of solder and the fit of soldered joints are to be considered Aspect – Soldering

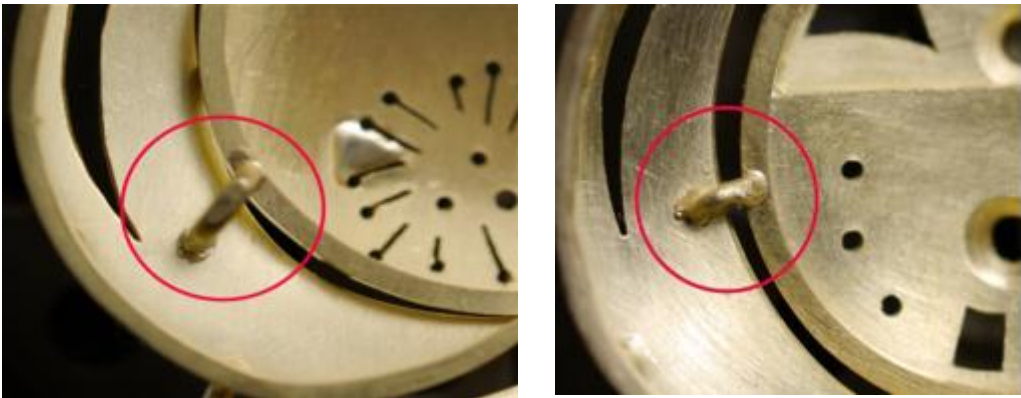


WSOS section	Score	Descriptor	Resource
5	0	Soldering is not attempted, or critical errors are present throughout. Errors include absent or failed solder flow at contact points, significant excess solder obscuring joint lines, pin holes, or joints so poorly fitted that solder has not distributed into the join.	
	1	Solder has flowed at some contact points, but distribution is inconsistent across more than one join. Excess solder, pin holes, or evidence of poorly fitted joints is visible at more than one location.	

WSOS section	Score	Descriptor	Resource
	2	Solder is evenly distributed across all contact points. Minor instances of excess solder, pin holes, or evidence of poorly fitted joints may be present in isolated areas but do not undermine the overall quality of the soldering.	 Soldering
	3	Solder is evenly distributed across all contact points with no visible excess. No pin holes are present, and all joints are well fitted with clean solder lines throughout.	 Soldering

WSOS section	Score	Descriptor	Resource
5	0	Soldering is not attempted, or critical errors are present throughout. Errors include absent or failed solder flow at contact points, significant excess solder obscuring joint lines, pin holes, or joints so poorly fitted that solder has not distributed into the joint.	
	1	Solder has flowed at some contact points, but distribution is inconsistent across more than one joint. Excess solder, pin holes, or evidence of poorly fitted joints is visible at more than one location.	 

WSOS section	Score	Descriptor	Resource
5	2	Solder is evenly distributed across all contact points. Minor instances of excess solder, pin holes, or evidence of poorly fitted joints may be present in isolated areas but do not undermine the overall quality of the soldering.	
	3	Solder is evenly distributed across all contact points with no visible excess. No pin holes are present, and all joints are well fitted with clean solder lines throughout.	

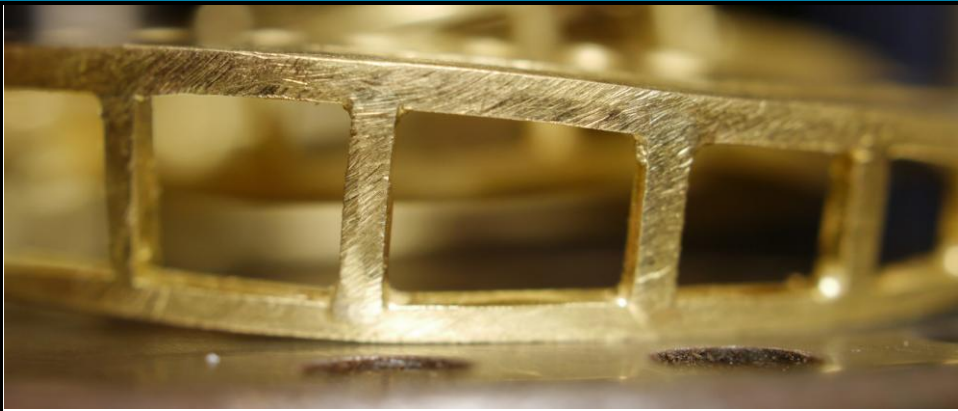
WSOS section	Score	Descriptor	Resource
5	0	Soldering is not attempted, or critical errors are present throughout. Errors include absent or failed solder flow at contact points, significant excess solder obscuring joint lines, pin holes, or joints so poorly fitted that solder has not distributed into the joint.	
	1	Solder has flowed at some contact points, but distribution is inconsistent across more than one joint. Excess solder, pin holes, or evidence of poorly fitted joints is visible at more than one location.	

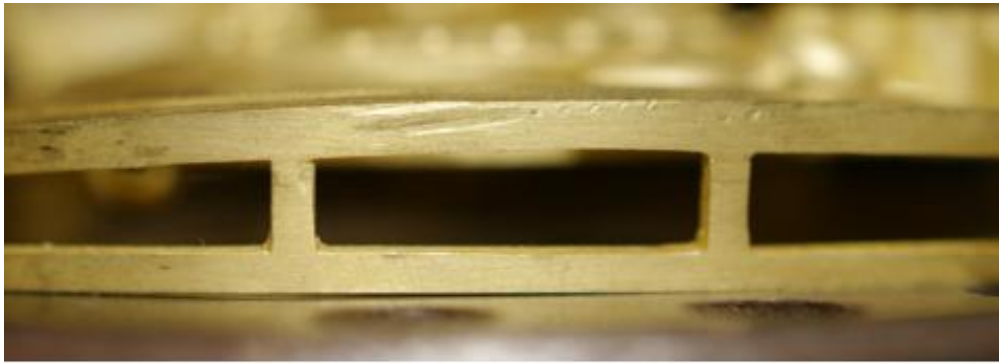
WSOS section	Score	Descriptor	Resource
	2	Solder is evenly distributed across all contact points. Minor instances of excess solder, pin holes, or evidence of poorly fitted joints may be present in isolated areas but do not undermine the overall quality of the soldering.	
	3	Solder is evenly distributed across all contact points with no visible excess. No pin holes are present, and all joints are well fitted with clean solder lines throughout.	 

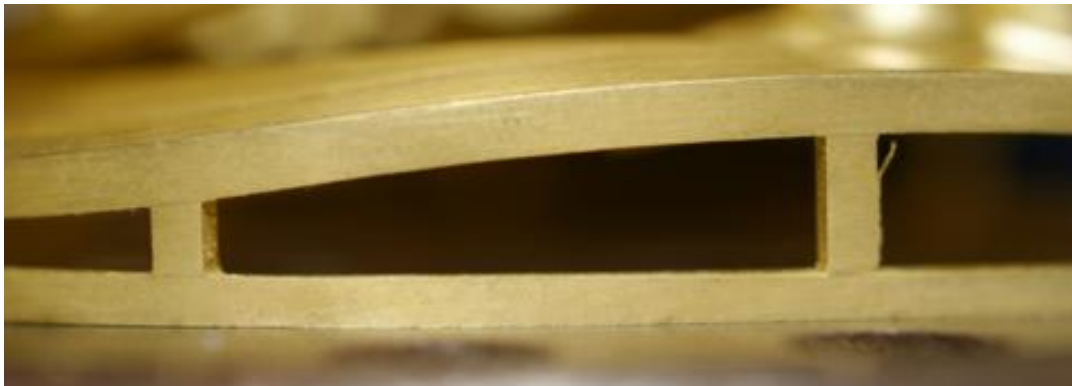
Surface finish example descriptor

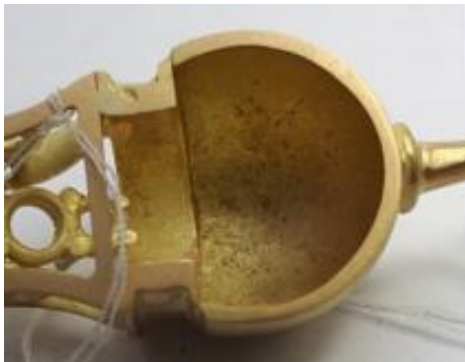
Assessment Basis: Experts are to assess the surface finish across all visible surfaces. Surfaces are required to present a smooth, even finish to the prescribed standard

Aspect – Surface finish

WSOS section	Score	Descriptor	Resource
6	0	Surface finish is not attempted, or critical errors are present throughout. Errors include polished or unfinished surfaces, deep file marks or plier marks, or scratches and imperfections visible across more than one surface area.	

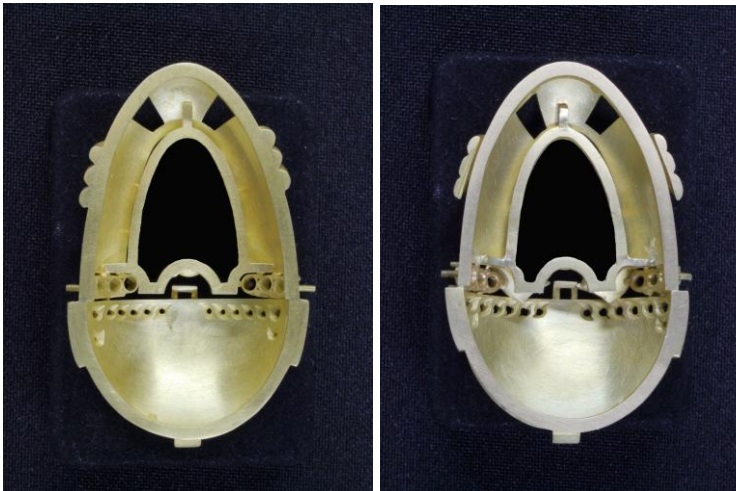
WSOS section	Score	Descriptor	Resource
	1	A finish consistent with the prescribed standard is present across most surfaces but file marks, plier marks, scratches, or imperfections are visible across more than one area.	 

WSOS section	Score	Descriptor	Resource
	3	A finish consistent with the prescribed standard is present across all surfaces throughout. No file marks, plier marks, scratches, or imperfections are visible at any point.	

WSOS section as per TD	Score	Descriptor	Resource
6	0	Surface finish is not attempted, or critical errors are present throughout. Errors include polished or unfinished surfaces, deep file marks or plier marks, or scratches and imperfections visible across more than one surface area.	 
	1	A finish consistent with the prescribed standard is present across most surfaces but file marks, plier marks, scratches, or imperfections are visible across more than one area.	 

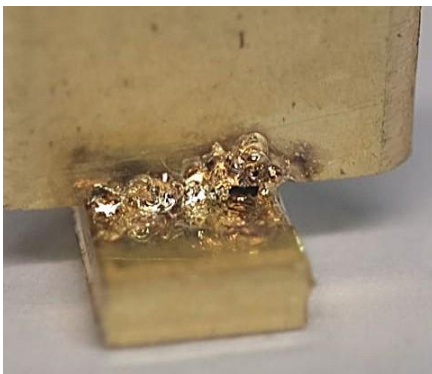
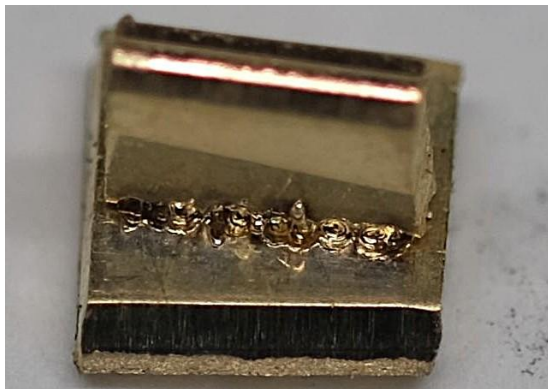
WSOS section	Score	Descriptor	Resource
	2	A finish consistent with the prescribed standard is present across all surfaces. Minor instances of file marks, plier marks, scratches, or imperfections may be present in isolated areas but do not undermine the overall finish quality.	 
	3	A finish consistent with the prescribed standard is present across all surfaces throughout. No file marks, plier marks, scratches, or imperfections are visible at any point.	

WSOS section	Score	Descriptor	Resource
6	0	Surface finish is not attempted, or critical errors are present throughout. Errors include polished or unfinished surfaces, deep file marks or plier marks, or scratches and imperfections visible across more than one surface area.	
	1	A finish consistent with the prescribed standard is present across most surfaces but file marks, plier marks, scratches, or imperfections are visible across more than one area.	 

Score	Descriptor	Resource section
2	A finish consistent with the prescribed standard is present across all surfaces. Minor instances of file marks, plier marks, scratches, or imperfections may be present in isolated areas but do not undermine the overall finish quality.	
3	A finish consistent with the prescribed standard is present across all surfaces throughout. No file marks, plier marks, scratches, or imperfections are visible at any point.	

Laser Welding

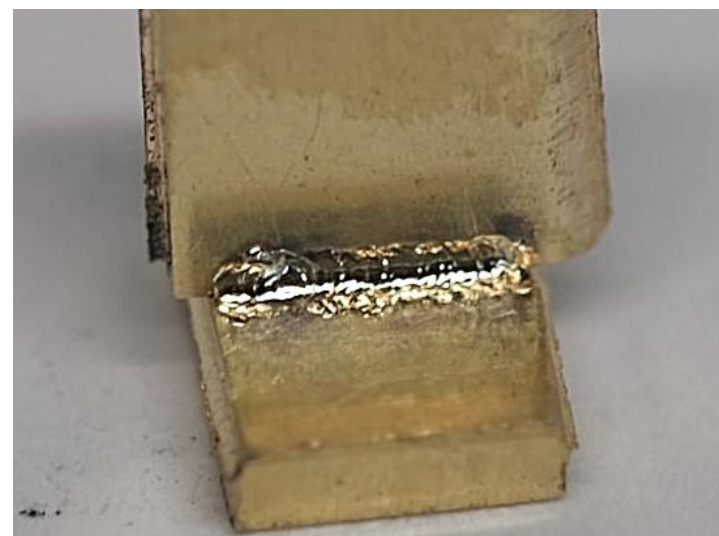
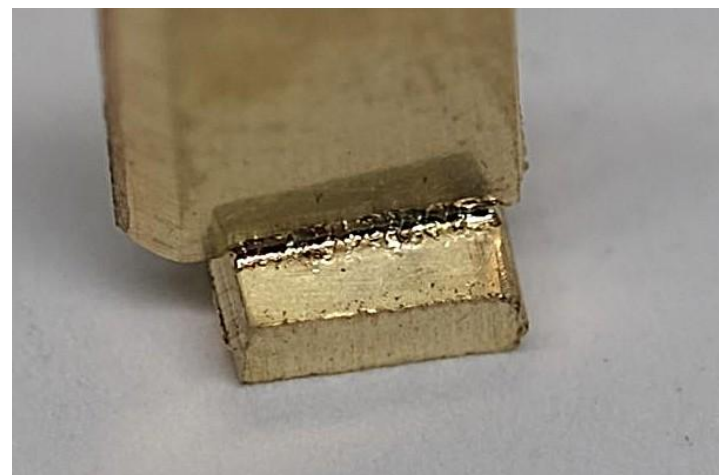
Assessment Basis: Experts are to assess the quality of the laser weld across the full join. Weld completeness, pulse overlap consistency, and the presence of critical or minor defects are all to be considered.

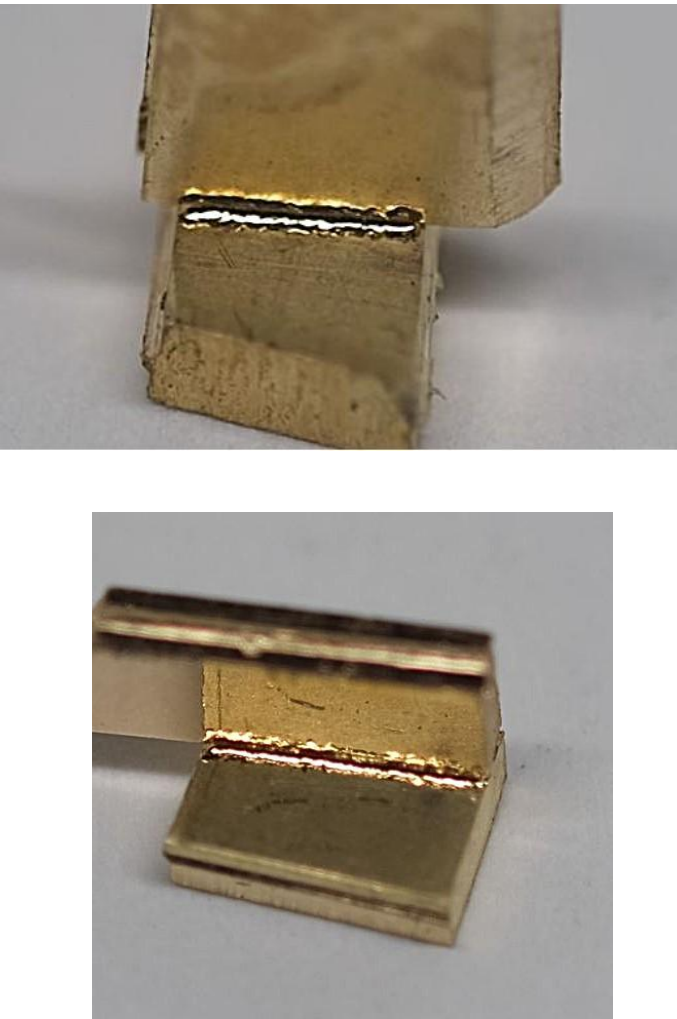
WSOS section as per TD	Score	Descriptor	Resource
5	0	Weld is incomplete or has failed. Critical defects are present, including a lack of fusion, cracking, or open gaps. Joint faces are not fully united. Note: Any evidence of post-weld cleaning or filing of the weld seam will also result in zero marks.	 

	1	Weld is attempted across the full join, but significant defects are present throughout, including evidence of excessive porosity, undercut, poorly overlapping pulses, or misalignment of joint faces.	

2

Weld is complete and continuous across the full join. Pulse overlap is consistent across the join, producing a uniform seam. Minor instances of porosity or variation in seam width may be present in isolated areas but do not undermine the overall quality of the weld.



	3	Weld is complete and continuous across the full join. Pulse overlap is precise and consistent throughout, producing a clean, even seam. No porosity, undercut, cracking, or open gaps are visible. Any filler wire used shows full consolidation with no sunken areas.	
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Design jewellery components

Aspect – Design jewellery components – Initial sketches and ideas Have the drawings been well thought out and considered?

- **Assessment Basis:** Experts are to assess the two day 2 drawings as a combined submission. When viewed alongside the day 1 sketches, Experts are to consider whether a clear design process is visible, whether the day 2 drawings show a meaningful evolution from the day 1 sketches, and whether the design brief has been addressed. The mood board may be used as a reference tool to support assessment but is not a required checklist.

WSOS section	Score	Descriptor	Resource
*Independent Industry Benchmarking *			
2	0	No design process is visible in the day 2 drawings. No meaningful evolution from the day 1 sketches is present. The design brief has not been addressed, or the submission is not attempted.	https://www.loom.com/share/1d0aaa934f354d6184452a6ad8384ed0
	1	A design process is partially visible in the day 2 drawings. Some development from the day 1 sketches is present, but the evolution is limited or unclear. The design brief is partially addressed but key requirements are not clearly reflected in the drawings	
	2	A clear design process is visible in the day 2 drawings. The drawings show a defined evolution from the day 1 sketches with clear development of form, concept, or detail. The design brief is addressed, and its key requirements are visible and readable in the drawings.	
	3	A sophisticated design process is visible in the day 2 drawings. The drawings show a compelling and well resolved evolution from the day 1 sketches. The design brief is fully addressed, and the response goes beyond the minimum requirement, demonstrating a thorough and considered approach to the brief.	

WSOS section as per TD	Scor	Descriptor	Resource *Marks awarded in competition*
2	0	No design process is visible in the day 2 drawings. No meaningful evolution from the day 1 sketches is present. The design brief has not been addressed, or the submission is not attempted.	0-Have the drawings been well thought out and considered
	1	A design process is partially visible in the day 2 drawings. Some development from the day 1 sketches is present, but the evolution is limited or unclear. The design brief is partially addressed but key requirements are not clearly reflected in the drawings.	1-Have the drawings been well thought out and considered
	2	A clear design process is visible in the day 2 drawings. The drawings show a defined evolution from the day 1 sketches with clear development of form, concept, or detail. The design brief is addressed, and its key requirements are visible and readable in the drawings.	2-Have the drawings been well thought out and considered 2-Have the drawings been well thought out and considered-TEXT
	3	A sophisticated design process is visible in the day 2 drawings. The drawings show a compelling and well resolved evolution from the day 1 sketches. The design brief is fully addressed, and the response goes beyond the minimum requirement, demonstrating a thorough and considered approach to the brief.	3-Have the drawings been well thought out and considered 3-Have the drawings been well thought out and considered-TEXT

Aspect – Design jewellery components – Design process.

WSOS section as per TD	Score	Descriptor	Resource *Independent Industry Benchmarking *
2	0	No design process is visible in the day 2 drawings. No meaningful evolution from the day 1 sketches is present. The design brief has not been addressed, or the submission is not attempted.	https://www.loom.com/share/4a6a150f525045a599839973027829ce
	1	A design process is partially visible in the day 2 drawings. Some development from the day 1 sketches is present, but the evolution is limited or unclear. The design brief is partially addressed but key requirements are not clearly reflected in the drawings.	
	2	A clear design process is visible in the day 2 drawings. The drawings show a defined evolution from the day 1 sketches with clear development of form, concept, or detail. The design brief is addressed, and its key requirements are visible and readable in the drawings.	
	3	A sophisticated design process is visible in the day 2 drawings. The drawings show a compelling and well resolved evolution from the day 1 sketches. The design brief is fully addressed, and the response goes beyond the minimum requirement, demonstrating a thorough and considered approach to the brief.	

WSOS section as per TD	Score	Descriptor	Resource *Marks awarded in competition*
2	0	No design process is visible in the day 2 drawings. No meaningful evolution from the day 1 sketches is present. The design brief has not been addressed, or the submission is not attempted.	0-Can you see a design Process?
	1	A design process is partially visible in the day 2 drawings. Some development from the day 1 sketches is present, but the evolution is limited or unclear. The design brief is partially addressed but key requirements are not clearly reflected in the drawings.	1-Can you see a design Process? 1-Can you see a design Process?-TEXT
	2	A clear design process is visible in the day 2 drawings. The drawings show a defined evolution from the day 1 sketches with clear development of form, concept, or detail. The design brief is addressed, and its key requirements are visible and readable in the drawings.	2-Can you see a design Process? 2-Can you see a design Process?-TEXT
	3	A sophisticated design process is visible in the day 2 drawings. The drawings show a compelling and well resolved evolution from the day 1 sketches. The design brief is fully addressed, and the response goes beyond the minimum requirement, demonstrating a thorough and considered approach to the brief.	3-Can you see a design Process?

Aspect – Design jewellery components

Assessment Basis: Experts are to assess the single day 3 final drawing. The drawing should present a resolved final design with callouts identifying making techniques, materials, stones, settings, and mechanical notes. The drawing must also include a short-written statement explaining where the concept or idea comes from. Both the depth of annotation and the clarity of the concept statement are to be assessed as a combined grade.

WSOS section as per TD	Score	Descriptor	Resource *Marks awarded in competition*
2	0	No meaningful annotation is present. Callouts are absent or so limited that the competitor's making intentions and design direction cannot be determined from the drawing. No concept statement is present, or the statement does not relate to the design.	000-Sketches-Through the images and descriptions provided how well has the competitor interpreted the brief
	1	Callouts are present and identify some aspects of the making process such as techniques, stones, or surface treatments. Making intentions are partially communicated but design decisions and reasoning behind chosen elements are not explained. A concept statement is present but does not clearly connect the idea to the design.	111-Sketches-Through the images and descriptions provided how well has the competitor interpreted the brief
	2	Callouts are present throughout and clearly identify making techniques, material choices, and surface treatments. The competitor's design direction and reasoning behind key design decisions are visible and readable in the annotations. The concept statement clearly explains where the idea comes from and its connection to the design is visible in the drawing.	222-Sketches-Through the images and descriptions provided how well has the competitor interpreted the brief
	3	Callouts are comprehensive and present throughout. The drawing fully conveys the competitor's making intentions and design decisions across all aspects of the final design. The concept statement is clear, considered, and directly supported by the visual content of the drawing.	333-Sketches-Through the images and descriptions provided how well has the competitor interpreted the brief 333-Sketches-Through the images and descriptions provided how well has the competitor interpreted the brief TEXT 333-Sketches-Through the images and descriptions provided how well has the competitor interpreted the brief

Design jewellery components – Translate from 2D – 3D

Assessment Basis: Experts are to assess how well the physical piece reflects the competitor's final design as presented in the day 3 drawing and concept statement. Where a competitor has pivoted from their day 2 drawings, the day 3 drawing and concept statement are the sole reference point for assessment. The balance and composition of the piece as a three-dimensional design object are also to be considered.

WSOS section as per TD	Score	Descriptor	Resource *Independent Industry Benchmarking *
2	0	The physical piece does not reflect the day 3 drawing or concept statement at any point. The design brief has not been addressed, and no evidence of considered compositional decisions is visible in the finished piece.	https://www.loom.com/share/56551d4edf5e4c3498f295eac9042d36
	1	The physical piece partially reflects the day 3 drawing and concept statement, but the connection is inconsistent or unclear in more than one area. The piece partially responds to the design brief, but compositional balance is inconsistent or unresolved.	
	2	The physical piece clearly reflects the day 3 drawing and concept statement throughout. The piece responds to the design brief, and the composition and balance of the three-dimensional form are considered and resolved.	
	3	The physical piece is a skilled realisation of the day 3 drawing and concept statement. The piece demonstrates a sophisticated and complete response to the design brief. The creative theme is immediately readable in the finished piece without reference to the drawing or statement.	

WSOS section as per TD	Score	Descriptor	Resource *Marks awarded in competition*
2	0	The physical piece does not reflect the day 3 drawing or concept statement at any point. The design brief has not been addressed, and no evidence of considered compositional decisions is visible in the finished piece.	000-How well does the feeling of the drawing or modified drawing translate from 2D to 3D?
	1	The physical piece partially reflects the day 3 drawing and concept statement, but the connection is inconsistent or unclear in more than one area. The piece partially responds to the design brief, but compositional balance is inconsistent or unresolved.	111-How well does the feeling of the drawing or modified drawing translate from 2D to 3D
	2	The physical piece clearly reflects the day 3 drawing and concept statement throughout. The piece responds to the design brief, and the composition and balance of the three-dimensional form are considered and resolved.	222-How well does the feeling of the drawing or modified drawing translate from 2D to 3D
	3	The physical piece is a skilled realisation of the day 3 drawing and concept statement. The piece demonstrates a sophisticated and complete response to the design brief. The creative theme is immediately readable in the finished piece without reference to the drawing or statement.	333-How well does the feeling of the drawing or modified drawing translate from 2D to 3D 333-How well does the feeling of the drawing or modified drawing translate from 2D to 3D 333-How well does the feeling of the drawing or modified drawing translate from 2D to 3D

Design jewellery components – Complement the overall design

Assessment Basis: Experts are to assess how well the competitor's creative element integrates with the mandatory components of the piece when assembled. The visual coherence between the creative element and the predetermined components, and the overall impact of the creative element on the finished design are to be considered.

WSOS section as per TD	Score	Descriptor	Resource *Independent Industry Benchmarking *
2	0	The creative element appears disconnected or contradictory to the rest of the piece. It does not integrate visually with the mandatory components and detracts from the overall design of the finished piece.	https://www.loom.com/share/4e4c84ee38fa459e8891a29479a69c5f
	1	The creative element does not appear visually out of place but shows inconsistency with the design intent of the mandatory components. Some aspects of the creative element contradict or sit uneasily with the overall aesthetic or proportion of the piece.	
	2	The creative element integrates visually with the mandatory components and complements the overall design. The creative element appears as a considered and intentional design choice within the finished piece.	
	3	The creative element integrates seamlessly with the mandatory components and enhances the overall design. The creative element demonstrates sophisticated design coherence with the predetermined sections and elevates the appeal of the finished piece.	

WSOS section as per TD	Score	Descriptor	Resource *Independent Industry Benchmarking *
2	0	The creative element appears disconnected or contradictory to the rest of the piece. It does not integrate visually with the mandatory components and detracts from the overall design of the finished piece.	000-How well does the creative element compliment the entire design? 000-How well does the creative element compliment the entire design?
	1	The creative element does not appear visually out of place but shows inconsistency with the design intent of the mandatory components. Some aspects of the creative element contradict or sit uneasily with the overall aesthetic or proportion of the piece.	111-How well does the creative element compliment the entire design? 111-How well does the creative element compliment the entire design?
	2	The creative element integrates visually with the mandatory components and complements the overall design. The creative element appears as a considered and intentional design choice within the finished piece.	222-How well does the creative element compliment the entire design?
	3	The creative element integrates seamlessly with the mandatory components and enhances the overall design. The creative element demonstrates sophisticated design coherence with the predetermined sections and elevates the appeal of the finished piece.	333-How well does the creative element compliment the entire design? 333-How well does the creative element compliment the entire design?