

Education system

Ireland

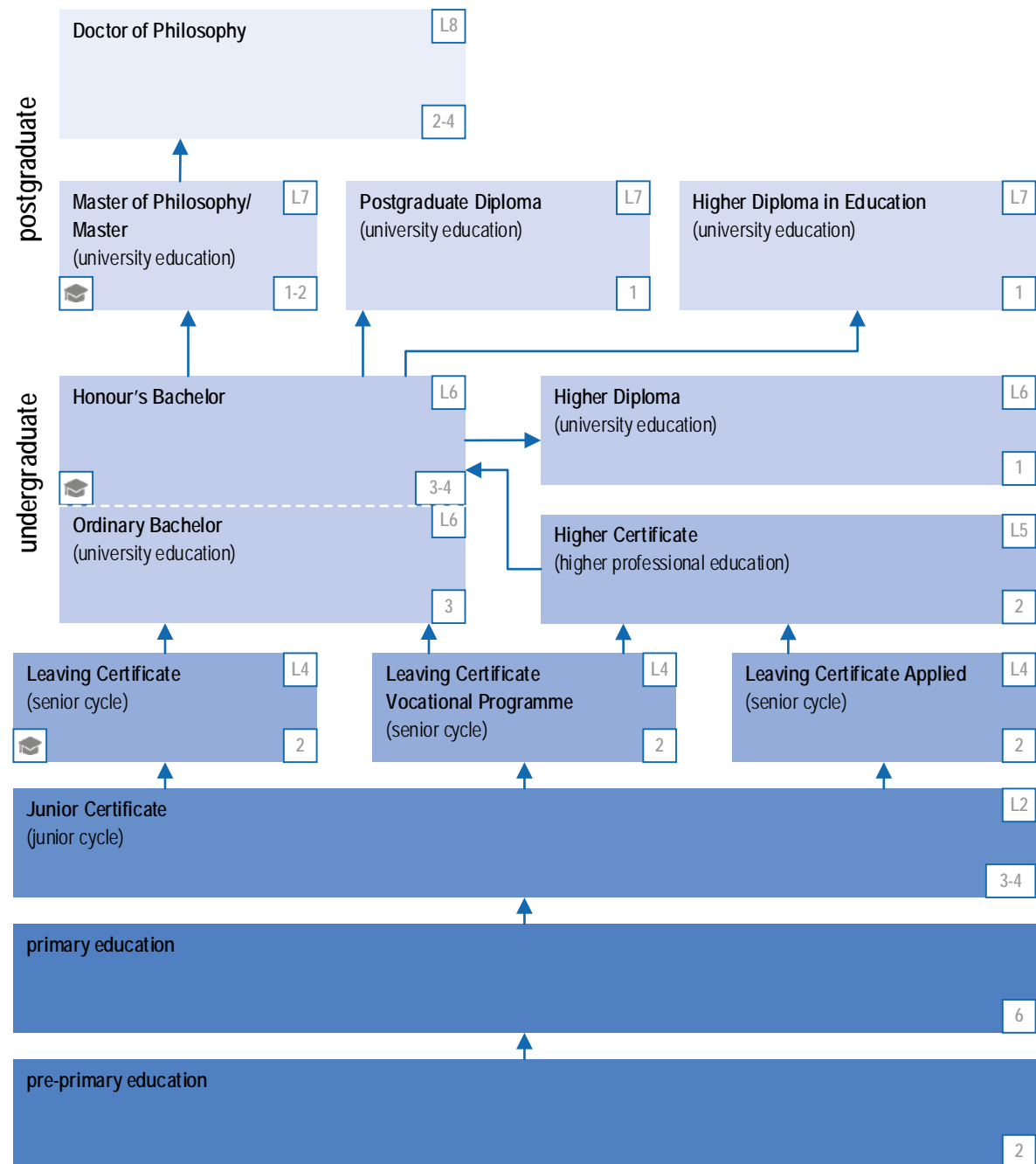
The Irish education system  
described and compared with  
the Dutch system

This document provides information about the education system of Ireland. It also includes the Dutch comparison of qualifications obtained in Ireland.




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## Education system Ireland

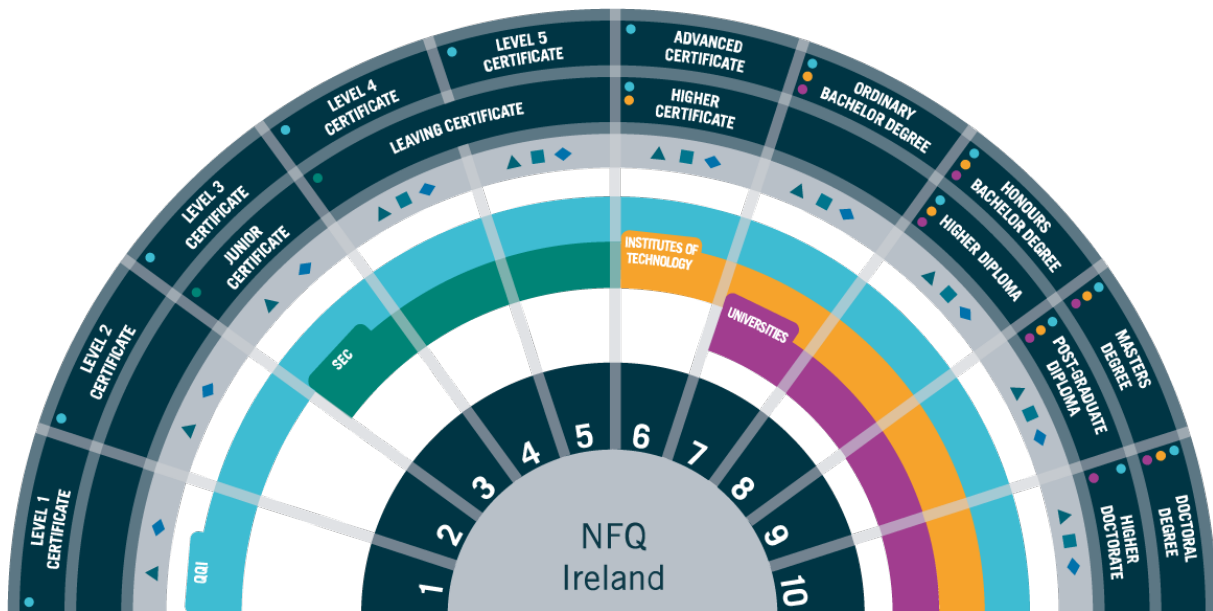


L0 Education level

0 Duration of education

 Click here to view a sample of the diploma

## National Framework of Qualifications



Source: <http://www.nfq-qqi.com/>

## Evaluation chart

In the following chart, the left part lists foreign qualifications with corresponding levels in the national and European qualification frameworks. The right part lists the Dutch comparisons, again with corresponding levels in the Dutch and European qualifications frameworks.

Degree or qualification and NFO level	EQF level	Dutch equivalent and NLQF level	EQF level
<i>Junior Certificate</i> + transition year (3 + 1 years)	3	2	<i>VMBO-T diploma</i> 2 2
<i>Leaving Certificate Applied</i>	4/5	3/4	<i>HAVO diploma</i> for the general education component 4 4
<i>Leaving Certificate</i> (at least 6 exam subjects of which at least 2 subjects at higher level with a result of A, B or C)	4/5	3/4	<i>VWO diploma</i> 4+ 4
<i>Leaving Certificate</i> (at least 6 exam subjects of which at least 2 subjects at higher level with a result of H1-H4)	4/5	3/4	<i>VWO diploma</i> 4+ 4
<u><i>Leaving Certificate Vocational Programme</i></u>	4/5	3/4	<i>VWO diploma</i> 4+ 4
<i>Higher Certificate</i>	6	5	at least 2 years of HBO 5 5
<i>Bachelor's (Ordinary) degree</i>	7	6	HBO or WO bachelor's degree 6 6
<u><i>Bachelor's (Honours) degree</i></u>	8	6	HBO or WO bachelor's degree 6 6
<u><i>Master's degree</i></u>	9	7	HBO or WO master's degree 7 7
<i>Master of Philosophy</i>	9	7	WO master's degree 7 7

### NB

- The information provided in the table is a general recommendation from which no rights may be derived.
- NFQ = Irish National Framework of Qualifications. NLQF = Dutch Qualifications Framework. EQF = European Qualifications Framework.
- Information on the Dutch equivalent qualifications is available in the Netherlands Education System. See: [www.nuffic.nl/en/library/education-system-netherlands.pdf](http://www.nuffic.nl/en/library/education-system-netherlands.pdf)

- The information regarding international study programmes at VMBO and MBO level is issued by SBB, the Cooperation Organisation for Vocational Education, Training and the Labour Market. The evaluation may vary if the diploma is being evaluated for purposes other than admission to higher education in the Netherlands.

## Introduction

**The Republic of Ireland gained independence from the United Kingdom in 1921, and left the Commonwealth in 1948. The population of the Republic is over 4.7 million (in 2016).**

Education is divided into 4 sectors: primary education, post primary education, further education and training and higher education. The first 2 of these sectors are governed by the 1998 Education Act. The latter 2 have their own legislation.

General responsibility for education and inspection thereof is in the hands of the Department of Education and Skills, the Irish Ministry of Education. This department is responsible for matters such as the curriculum and examinations for primary and secondary schools. However, local boards can allow participation in decision-making in the education system, and education at private schools may be partly funded by the church. At post primary level provision is organised by 16 Education and Training Boards and independent voluntary and community secondary schools.

Quality and Qualifications Ireland (QQI) was established in November 2012, replacing the Further Education and Training Awards Council, the Higher Education and Training Awards Council, and the National Qualifications Authority of Ireland and incorporating the functions of the Irish Universities Quality Board. QQI is responsible for promoting the enhancement of quality in Ireland's further and higher education and training, quality assures providers, makes awards and supports and promotes a qualifications system that benefits learners and other stakeholders. QQI is responsible for the [National Framework of Qualifications](#), and for the recognition of foreign qualifications under NARIC Ireland.

Research oriented education is coordinated by the Higher Education Authority on behalf of the Department of Education and Science. However, universities are autonomous and set their own curricula, and are also authorised to award academic degrees.

Compulsory education for pupils in the Republic of Ireland begins at the age of 6 and lasts until the age of 16 or until students have completed 3 years of secondary education. The language of education in primary and secondary education is either Irish or English, and English in tertiary education.

The academic year runs from September until June.

## Primary and secondary education

Primary education is compulsory for children aged 6-12, but available from the age of 4. Secondary education is for ages 12 to 17/18.

Secondary education consists of a junior cycle and a senior cycle. At the end of compulsory education (at age 16), pupils take examinations for the *Junior Certificate*. At some schools, the junior cycle lasts 3 years, at others 4 years. Once school is no longer compulsory, pupils can continue on to the *Leaving Certificate*. Depending on the school, the senior cycle lasts 2 or 3 years after the *Junior Certificate*. Many schools have a transition year between the junior and senior cycles.

Both the Junior and Leaving Certificate examinations are national. The Leaving Certificate examinations can be taken at two levels: ordinary level and higher level. Examination results are given in letters, from A to D. Most pupils take exams in 6 or 7 general subjects.

In terms of level, the *Junior Certificate* (NFQ level 3 / EQF level 2) + transition year is comparable to a *VMBO-T diploma* in the Netherlands.

Full description of NFQ Level 3: [www.nfq-qqi.com/index.html](http://www.nfq-qqi.com/index.html)

In terms of level, the *Leaving Certificate* (NFQ level 4/5 / EQF level 3/4) is comparable to a *VWO diploma* in the Netherlands provided that exams were taken in at least 6 subjects of which at least 2 subjects at higher level with a result of A, B or C.

Full description of NFQ Level 4/5: [www.nfq-qqi.com/index.html](http://www.nfq-qqi.com/index.html)

From 2017 onwards, an 8-point grading scale will be used for the Leaving Certificate. The requirements for a comparison of the *Leaving Certificate* are adjusted accordingly:

In terms of level, the *Leaving Certificate* (NFQ level 4/5 / EQF level 3/4) is comparable to a *VWO diploma* in the Netherlands provided that exams were taken in at least 6 subjects of which at least 2 subjects at higher level with a result of H1-H4.

Full description of NFQ Level 4/5: [www.nfq-qqi.com/index.html](http://www.nfq-qqi.com/index.html)

Education leading up to the *Leaving Certificate* is general in nature. In addition to the general *Leaving Certificate*, there are also 2 variants with a vocational component: the *Leaving Certificate Vocational Programme* (LCVP) and the *Leaving Certificate Applied* (LCA). The LCVP has a curriculum which is approximately five-sixths general education,



supplemented by vocational education in 3 Vocational Modules. In the LCVP pupils take exams in these modules plus 5 general subjects. The LCVP fulfils the same requirements as the Leaving Certificate in terms of entry into third-level education, and therefore also provides entry into university.

The LCA is even more oriented towards vocational education than the LCVP. Approximately one-third of the curriculum comprises general subjects; the rest is vocational education. Although the LCA does not provide direct entry to university, it does lead on to preparatory programmes at technical colleges which in turn may allow students to gain admission to related study programmes at universities.

In terms of level, the *Leaving Certificate Vocational Programme* (LCVP) (NFQ level 4/5 / EQF level 3/4) is comparable to a *VWO diploma* in the Netherlands.  
Full description of NFQ Level 4/5: [www.nfq-qqi.com/index.html](http://www.nfq-qqi.com/index.html)

In terms of level, the *Leaving Certificate Applied* (LCA) (NFQ level 4/5 / EQF level 3/4) is comparable to a *HAVO diploma* for the general education component.  
Full description of NFQ Level 4/5: [www.nfq-qqi.com/index.html](http://www.nfq-qqi.com/index.html)

## Admission to higher education

One year prior to admission to third-level institutions (for both degree and non-degree programmes), students must apply to the Central Applications Office (CAO). The Central Applications Office processes applications for access to undergraduate courses in Irish Higher Education Institutions (HEIs). A points scale is operated by the CAO for applications and a new revised system is to be introduced from 2017. The third-level institutions then select candidates who have been accepted by the CAO.

To be admitted to university, students must satisfy the general minimum requirements of the universities. In the case of the Trinity College, Dublin, this means a *Leaving Certificate* with 6 subjects, 3 of which must be completed at higher level with at least a C grade or H4. Other universities demand a *Leaving Certificate* with 6 subjects, with at least 2 completed at higher level with a C grade. Universities also determine which subjects and which results are required for each specialisation.

Admission to non-degree programmes (e.g. those leading to a *Higher Certificate* from QQI or Institutes of Technology) requires a *Leaving Certificate* with 5 or 6 subjects. Examinations at higher level are generally not required.

## Higher education

Higher education is provided by 7 universities, 14 institutes of technology and a large number of smaller, mostly specialist institutions, such as the 7 colleges of education. There are also private higher education providers offering programmes in Ireland.

All of these institutions can provide both research oriented and higher professional education, however universities concentrate primarily on research oriented education. Regardless of the type of study, higher level education can be divided into degree programmes and non-degree programmes, i.e. programmes that culminate in an academic title, or in a different qualification. The degrees are the *Bachelor*, *Master* and PhD; the non-degrees are certificates and diplomas.

Universities are authorised to award academic degrees in their own right, as is the Dublin Institute of Technology (DIT). The 13 Institutes of Technology have ‘delegated authority’ from QQI and award qualifications up to level 9 on the Irish NFQ. The Technical and Higher Education Association is the national representative body for these institutions, see [www.thea.ie](http://www.thea.ie)

The structure of higher education is the same as in the United Kingdom, but with a few differences of course. As in the United Kingdom, higher education is divided into an undergraduate and a postgraduate stage. Undergraduate education is the initial stage and leads to the first degree, in most cases a *Bachelor*.

Postgraduate programmes lead to a higher degree or to a postgraduate diploma or certificate. Higher degrees include the master’s degree, the *Master of Philosophy*, and the PhD degrees. A well-known example of a postgraduate diploma course is the 1-year teacher-training programme for the *Higher Diploma in Education*.

## University education

The oldest universities are the University of Dublin, usually referred to as Trinity College, founded in 1592, and the National University of Ireland (NUI), established in 1908. The University of Limerick and Dublin City University were founded as National Institutes of Higher Education in 1972 and 1980 respectively, but were awarded university status in 1989, including the appurtenant authorisation to award academic degrees.

The NUI is a constituent university and essentially comprises 4 universities – called the ‘constituent colleges’. These are located in 4 cities: the National University of Ireland, Galway; Maynooth University (formerly St. Patrick’s College, Maynooth); University College Cork (UCC); and University College Dublin (UCD).

Irish universities are also responsible for a number of recognised colleges – these are educational institutions that operate independently, but are not authorised to award

academic degrees themselves. Examples include colleges of education (teacher-training institutes), art academies, hotel management schools and the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland.

### **Bachelor**

Bachelor's programmes last 3 or 4 years. There is a distinction between ordinary and honours degrees. Ordinary bachelor's degrees have less stringent admission requirements and less demanding examinations than honours programmes. Both kinds can include the general degree category, i.e. a bachelor's programme made up of 2 or more major subjects. However, students in most honours degree programmes take only one major.

Bachelor's programmes last 4 years at Trinity College and 3 or 4 years at the NUI, depending on the specialisation. Bachelor's programmes in medicine, veterinary science, dentistry and architecture last 5 or 6 years.

In terms of level, the *Bachelor's (Ordinary) degree* (NFQ level 7 / EQF level 6) is comparable to an HBO or WO bachelor's degree in the Netherlands, depending on the type of study.

Full description of NFQ Level 7:

[www.nfq.ie/nfq/en/documents/OrdinaryBachelorDegree.pdf](http://www.nfq.ie/nfq/en/documents/OrdinaryBachelorDegree.pdf)

In terms of level, the *Bachelor's (Honours) degree* (NFQ level 8 / EQF level 6) is comparable to an HBO or WO bachelor's degree in the Netherlands, depending on the type of study.

Full description of NFQ Level 8:

[www.nfq.ie/nfq/en/documents/HonoursBachelorDegree.pdf](http://www.nfq.ie/nfq/en/documents/HonoursBachelorDegree.pdf)

### **Master**

The 2 main types of master's programmes are the taught masters and research masters. A taught master's programme is mainly based on teaching and examinations, whereas in a research master the emphasis is on acquiring research skills, a research project and a thesis. The 2 types are considered to represent the same level of academic achievement. For both types, the specialization or educational sector is included in the name of the degree as well as its abbreviation, such as in the *Master of Arts* (M.A.), *Master of Science* (M.Sc.) or *Master of Engineering* (M.Eng).

Master's programmes usually last 12 months, sometimes 2 years, and follow a bachelor's programme. One exception is the degree of *Master in Arts* (M.A.) at Trinity College, which does not require any additional study or examinations, but is awarded

after a certain period of time to those who have obtained a Bachelor's (Honours) degree from the same university.

In terms of level, the *master's degree* NFQ (level 9 / EQF level 7) is comparable to an HBO or WO master's degree in the Netherlands, depending on the type of the study. Full description of NFQ Level 9:  
[www.nfq.ie/nfq/en/documents/MastersDegree.pdf](http://www.nfq.ie/nfq/en/documents/MastersDegree.pdf)

### **Master of Philosophy**

A different type of master's degree is the *Master of Philosophy* (M.Phil.). This is a research programme involving little to no coursework, usually of 2 years, although some 1-year programmes do occur. The M.Phil. is often used as a stepping stone to the doctorate, the *Doctor of Philosophy* programme (Ph.D.). In that case the M.Phil. research and thesis are used as the basis for the doctoral thesis.

In terms of level, the *Master of Philosophy* NFQ (level 9 / EQF level 7) is comparable to a WO master's degree in the Netherlands. Full description of NFQ Level 9:  
[www.nfq.ie/nfq/en/documents/MastersDegree.pdf](http://www.nfq.ie/nfq/en/documents/MastersDegree.pdf)

### **Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.)**

After a bachelor's or master's degree, students may be admitted to the *Doctor of Philosophy* programme (Ph.D., sometimes written D.Phil.). This degree is awarded following a period of at least 2 years of study and research after a master's degree, and the completion of a doctoral thesis.

### **Postgraduate and Higher Diplomas**

Universities offer a wide range of non-degree programmes following a bachelor's programme. All these programmes are therefore part of postgraduate education. Normally, postgraduate programmes build on the final level of a bachelor's, leading to a higher level. Higher Diploma programmes are an exception to this. Here, too, the entry requirement is a bachelor's degree, but the programme is composed of parts of different bachelor's programmes. In fact, this is therefore undergraduate education that is offered as postgraduate education. The level of Higher Diplomas is seen as equivalent to that of a bachelor's degree.

## Higher professional education

Higher professional education in Ireland is provided by Institutes of Technology (IT), teacher-training colleges and a number of specialist colleges, but also by universities.

Courses at Institutes of Technology cover a very wide range, from secondary professional education to degree programmes.

Within higher professional education, a distinction can be made between degree programmes and non-degree programmes. This last category includes the certificates from QQI (formerly HETAC). The most well-known third-level QQI qualification is the *Higher Certificate*, which generally requires 2 years of full-time study. Those in possession of a *Higher Certificate* are generally exempted from the first year, or the first 2 years, of a bachelor's programme.

The admission requirements for a *Higher Certificate* course are not as high as for a bachelor's programme, as there are no clear requirements regarding the number of higher levels and grades required.

In terms of level, the *Higher Certificate* (NFQ level 6 / EQF level 5) is comparable to at least 2 years of higher professional education (HBO) in the Netherlands.

Full description of NFQ Level 6:

[www.nfq.ie/nfq/en/documents/HigherCertificate.pdf](http://www.nfq.ie/nfq/en/documents/HigherCertificate.pdf)

There used to be *National Diploma* programmes as well, which took 3 years of full-time study and which gave exemption of an additional year of a bachelor's programme. *National Diploma* programmes have been merged with the ordinary bachelor's programmes.

### Teacher training

The two most well-known types of teacher training are the *Bachelor of Education* and the *Higher Diploma in Education*. The first is an undergraduate course lasting 3 to 4 years; the second is a 1-year postgraduate programme. Both bestow a full teaching qualification, both for primary and secondary education. The Teaching Council of Ireland is the relevant competent authority in Ireland for the teaching profession.

## Assessment systems

Student performance in both post-primary and higher education is usually indicated by letters ranging from A to F. These grades are often each subdivided into three, i.e. A1, A2, A3, B1, B2, B3 etc. A is the highest grade, and A to C represent good satisfactory grades. For the ordinary levels of the Leaving Certificate, a D is also a pass.

From 2017 onwards, a new 8-points grading scale is used in secondary education (senior cycle):

CURRENT (PRE-2017) LEAVING CERTIFICATE GRADING SCALE	NEW LEAVING CERTIFICATE GRADING SCALE
A1	H1 / O1
A2	H2 / O2
B1	
B2	H3 / O3
B3	
C1	H4 / O4
C2	
C3	H5 / O5
D1	
D2	H6 / O6
D3	
E	

Source: [www.iua.ie/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/2017-New-LC-Grading-Scale-and-Revised-Points-Scale.pdf](http://www.iua.ie/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/2017-New-LC-Grading-Scale-and-Revised-Points-Scale.pdf)

Bachelor's (Honours) degrees are also given a class:

Classification	Meaning
First class	Good-Very good
Upper second	Quite satisfactory-Good
Lower second	Satisfactory-Quite satisfactory
Third	Just satisfactory

Irish universities have introduced both the grading system and the credit system of the European Credit Transfer System (ECTS).

More information on the ECTS system is available in the ECTS User's Guide issued by the European Commission: [http://ec.europa.eu/education/tools/docs/ects-guide\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/education/tools/docs/ects-guide_en.pdf).

See the following link for grade conversion (in Dutch only):

[www.nuffic.nl/diplomawaardering/diplomawaardering/cijfersystemen](http://www.nuffic.nl/diplomawaardering/diplomawaardering/cijfersystemen)

## Bologna process

Information on the current situation can be found on the official website of the European Higher Education Area (EHEA): [www.ehea.info/country-details.aspx?countryId=24](http://www.ehea.info/country-details.aspx?countryId=24).

## ■ Qualification frameworks

The Irish National Framework of Qualifications (NFQ) was launched in 2003 and incorporates a 10-level structure, from secondary education to the doctorate. The NFQ has also been referenced to the European Qualifications Framework (EQF). QQI is responsible for monitoring the qualifications framework and providing information.

More information can be found on:

[www.qqi.ie](http://www.qqi.ie)

Website of Quality and Qualifications Ireland (QQI), also NARIC Ireland ([www.naric.ie](http://www.naric.ie))

[www.nfq.ie](http://www.nfq.ie)

Website of the National Framework of Qualifications.

## ■ Quality assurance and accreditation

QQI (Quality and Qualifications Ireland) is a state agency established by the Qualifications and Quality Assurance (Education and Training) Act 2012 with a board appointed by the Minister for Education and Skills. Its functions include those previously carried out by the Further Education and Training Awards Council (FETAC); the Higher Education and Training Awards Council (HETAC); the Irish Universities Quality Board (IUQB) and the National Qualifications Authority of Ireland (NQAI).

QQI is also an awarding body and set standards for awards made in the NFQ. QQI validates education and training programmes and make awards in the further and higher education and training sector including in the Education and Training Boards.

The universities in their own right and institutes of technology under delegated authority from QQI largely make their own awards.

A list of recognised institutions of higher education is available on the website of the Department of Education and Skills. See under **Addresses** and **List of Higher Education Institutions**.

There are accreditation bodies for individual disciplines, such as engineering, for which the Institution of Engineers of Ireland carries out the accreditation of technical programmes. Further information is available on the Institution of Engineers of Ireland website. See under **Addresses**.

## ■ International treaties

Ireland signed and ratified the Lisbon Convention in 1997.

## ■ Addresses

[www.cao.ie](http://www.cao.ie)

Website of the Central Applications Office, which processes applications for access to undergraduate courses in Irish Higher Education Institutions.

[www.education.ie/en/](http://www.education.ie/en/)

Website of the Department of Education and Skills.

[www.heai.ie/](http://www.heai.ie/)

Website of the Higher Education Authority.

[www.qqi.ie](http://www.qqi.ie)

Website of Quality and Qualifications Ireland.

[www.naric.ie](http://www.naric.ie)

Website of NARIC Ireland

[www.solas.ie](http://www.solas.ie)

Website of the Further Education and Training Authority

[www.etbi.ie](http://www.etbi.ie)

Website of Education and Training Boards Ireland

[www.iei.ie](http://www.iei.ie)

Website of the Institution of Engineers of Ireland.

[www.s-bb.nl](http://www.s-bb.nl)

Website of the Cooperation Organisation for Vocational Education, Training and the Labour Market (SBB).

## ■ Composition of file

Upon completion of a third-level education programme, the diploma is often awarded along with an overview of subjects taken and the course/exam results obtained.



## ■ Diploma Supplement

The international Diploma Supplement is yet in standard use at Irish institutions of higher education. However, along with the diploma they generally issue an overview of subjects taken by the student and the course/exam results obtained.

More information on the Diploma Supplement is available on the website of the European Commission: [http://ec.europa.eu/education/tools/diploma-supplement\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/education/tools/diploma-supplement_en.htm).

## ■ List of Higher Education Institutions

[www.heai.ie](http://www.heai.ie)

Website of the Higher Education Authority, including an overview of higher education institutions.

[www.education.ie/en/Learners/Information/Providers-of-Higher-Education/List.html](http://www.education.ie/en/Learners/Information/Providers-of-Higher-Education/List.html)

Website of the Department of Education and Skills.

# Leaving Certificate

Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit
State Examinations Commission

Uimhir Scoile / School No :

**Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit**  
**State Examinations Commission**

**Ráiteas ar Thorthaí Sealadacha ag Scrúdú na hArdteistiméireachta 2014**  
**Statement of Provisional Results at the Leaving Certificate Examination 2014**

Scrúduimhir / Examination Number :
Dáta Breithe / Date of Birth :

Ábhair / Subjects	Leibhéal / Level	Grád / Grade
GAEILGE	ARD	B3
IRISH	HIGHER	
BÉARLA	ARD	C2
ENGLISH	HIGHER	
MATAMAITIC	ARD	D3
MATHEMATICS	HIGHER	
TÍREOLAÍOCHT	ARD	B3
GEOGRAPHY	HIGHER	
FRAINICIS	GNÁTH	C1
FRENCH	ORDINARY	
BITHEOLAÍOCHT	ARD	D2
BIOLOGY	HIGHER	
GNÓ	ARD	D1
BUSINESS	HIGHER	
*****		

Spríodhata do achomhaire / Closing date for appeals

Cathaoirleach  
 Chairman

Príomholligeach Feidmiúcháin  
 Chief Executive Officer

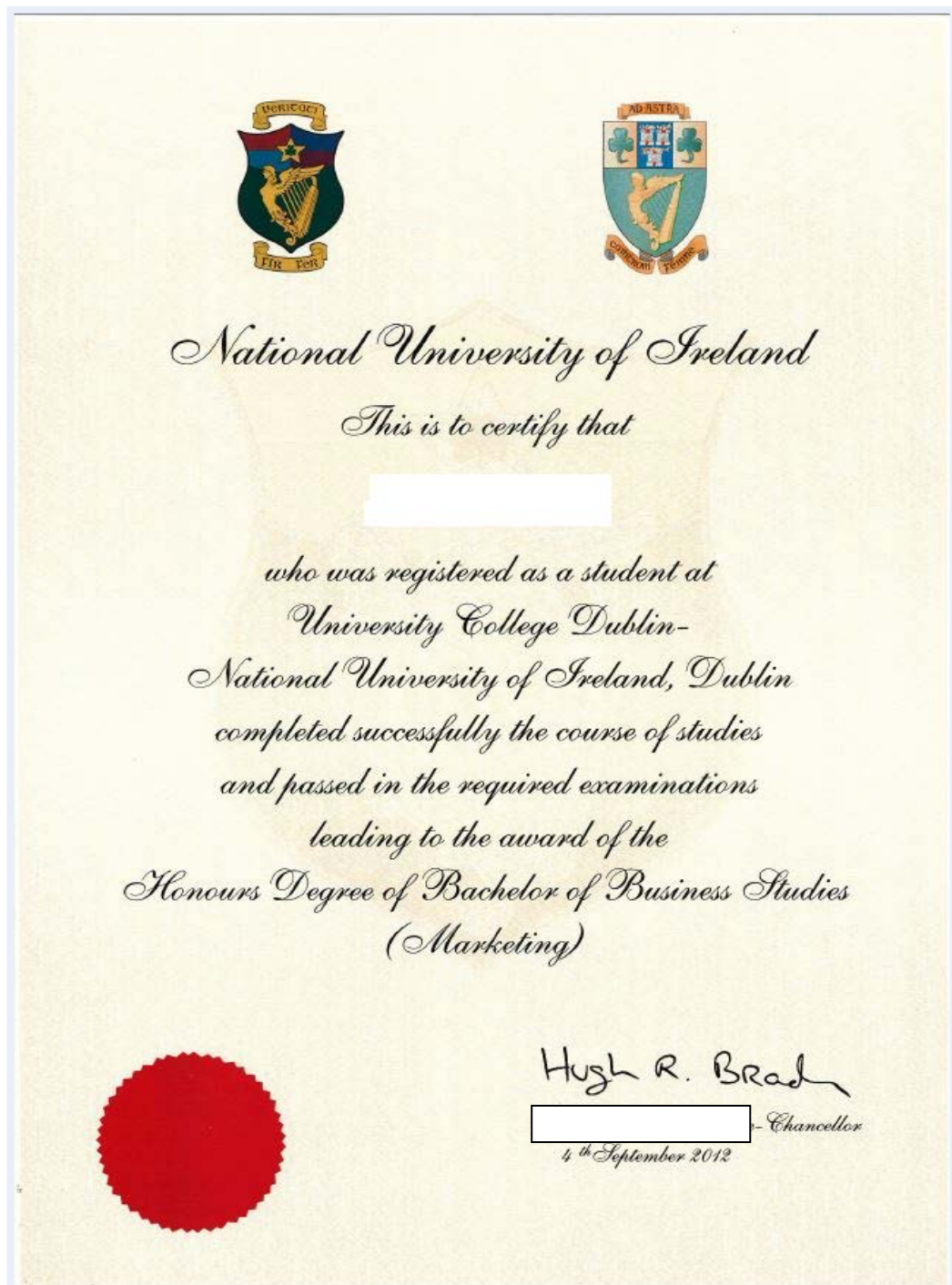
A1 = 90 - 100%   A2 = 85 < 90%   B1 = 80 < 85%   B2 = 75 < 80%   B3 = 70 < 75%   C1 = 65 < 70%   C2 = 60 < 65%  
 C3 = 55 < 60%   D1 = 50 < 55%   D2 = 45 < 50%   D3 = 40 < 45%   E = 25 < 40%   F = 10 < 25%   NG = 0 < 10%

**Miníú ar Ghrádanna na Nascmodúil (Explanation of Link Modules Grades)**


Gradam / Distinction 80% - 100%   Fiúntas / Merit 65% < 80%  
 Pas / Pass 50% < 65%   Gan Rath / Unsuccessful 0% < 50%

State Examinations Commission
Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit

## ■ Bachelor



## Bachelor – transcript (page 1)



**UCD**  
DUBLIN

UCD Registry  
Student Desk & Records  
Tierney Building  
University College Dublin  
Belfield, Dublin 4, Ireland  
T: +353 1 716 1555  
F: +353 1 716 1234

Cúirtinn UCD  
Deasc na Mac Léinn & Talúid  
Anas Uí Thírnamáigh  
An Coláiste Ollscoile Baile Átha Cliath  
Belfield, Baile Átha Cliath 4, Éire

**ACADEMIC TRANSCRIPT**

Student Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Birth: \_\_\_\_\_

This is to certify that the above student registered for a full time programme of study leading to the Bachelor of Business Studies (180 Credits)

**Qualification and Award**

Qualification: Bachelor of Business Studies  
Baccalaureatus in Negotiorum Studiis

NFQ Level: Level 8

Major: Marketing

Award Status: Completed

Award Date: 18th July 2012

Award GPA:

Award: Second Class Honours, Grade 1

Conferring Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Module and Assessment Outcomes**

Academic Year	Module	Credits Attempted	Credits Earned	Grade	Grade Points
<b>2011/12 Semester 1</b>					
	BMGT3001H Business Strategy	10.0	10.0	B-	3.2
	BMGT3002H Project Management	10.0	10.0	B-	3.2
	MKT3001H Consumer and Buyer Behaviour	10.0	10.0	A+	4.2
	MKT3002H International Marketing	10.0	10.0	B+	3.6
	MKT3003H Marketing Research	10.0	10.0	A-	3.8
	MKT3004H Marketing Communications	10.0	10.0	B-	3.2
	<i>Semester GPA</i>			3.53	
<b>2010/11 Semester 2</b>					
	ZXPLCB101 Non-UCD Accredited Prior Learning	60.0	60.0	XG	.0
	<i>Semester GPA</i>			.00	
<b>2010/11 Semester 1</b>					
	BMGT2001H Managing Change	10.0	10.0	B	3.4

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## Bachelor – transcript (page 2)



UCD Registry  
Student Desk & Records  
Tierney Building  
University College Dublin  
Belfield, Dublin 4, Ireland  
T: +353 1 716 1555  
F: +353 1 716 1234

Clárlann UCD  
Deasc na Mac Léinn & Talfid  
Anas Uí Thiamaigh  
An Coláiste Oileáil Bala Átha Cliath  
Belfield, Bala Átha Cliath 4, Éire

### Module and Assessment Outcomes (continued)

Academic Year	Module	Credits Attempted	Credits Earned	Grade	Grade Points
	BMGT2002H Management of Organisations	10.0	10.0	B	3.4
	BMGT2003H Management Research Project	10.0	10.0	C-	2.6
	BMGT2004H Cross Cultural Management	10.0	10.0	A-	3.8
	ECON2001H Economic Policy and the Global Environment	10.0	10.0	C	2.8
	HRM2001H Human Resource Management: Strategy and Policy	10.0	10.0	A-	3.8
	<i>Semester GPA</i>				3.30

### Stage Grade Point Averages

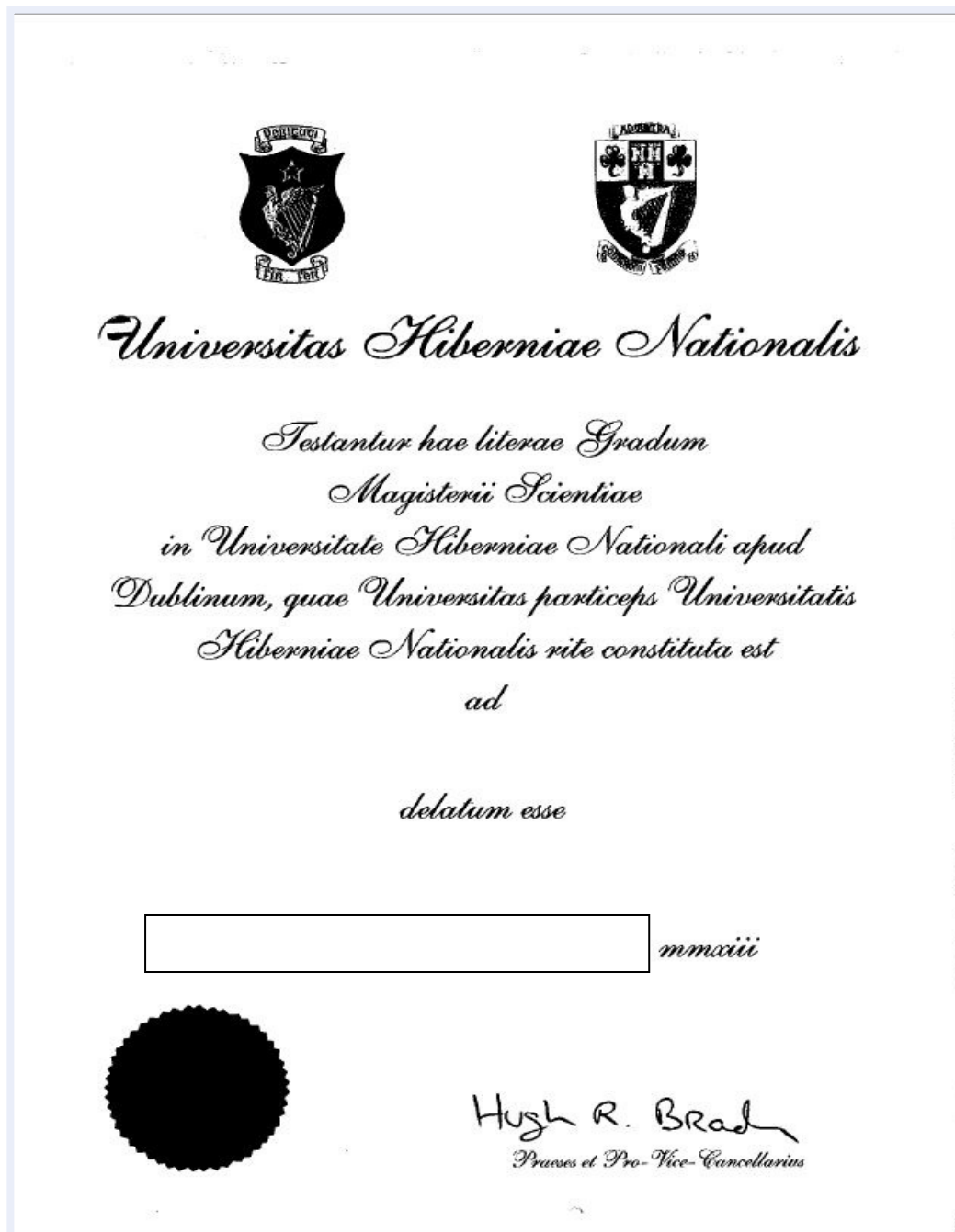
Stage	GPA	Credits
Stage 3	3.53	60.0
Stage 2	3.30	60.0
Stage 1	.00	60.0

Signed


Professor Mark Rogers  
Acting Registrar and Deputy President

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## Master of Science



■ Master of Science – transcript (page 1)



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09 December 2013

**ACADEMIC TRANSCRIPT**

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**THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT**

*Student Number:*


*Date of Birth:*

*registered for a part-time programme of study leading to the*  
*Master of Science degree (90 Credits)*

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**Qualification and Award**

<b>Qualification</b>	Master of Science <i>Magisteri Scientiae</i>
<b>Major</b>	Forensic Computing and Cybercrime Investigation
<b>Award Status</b>	Completed
<b>Award Date</b>	<input type="text" value=""/> 013
<b>Award GPA</b>	4.11
<b>Award</b>	First Class Honours
<b>Conferring Date</b>	<input type="text" value=""/>



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## Master of Science – transcript (page 2)



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**Selbhísí Riaracháin**  
**-Deasc na Mac Léinn & Taifid**

Áras Uí Thlaimaigh  
 An Coláiste Ollscoile, Baile Átha Cliath,  
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09 December 2013

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**Modules and Assessment Outcomes**

**2012/2013 Academic Session**

Summer Term		Credits Attempted	Credits Earned	Grade	Grade Point
COMP 40180	Research Project in Forensic Computing and Cyber Crime Investigation	30.00	30.00	A	4.0
<b>Semester GPA:</b>					<b>4.00</b>

**2011/2012 Academic Session**


Semester 2		Credits Attempted	Credits Earned	Grade	Grade Point
COMP 40100	Computer Forensics	10.00	10.00	A+	4.2
COMP 40110	Network Investigations	10.00	10.00	A+	4.2
COMP 40120	Programming for Investigators	10.00	10.00	A+	4.2
COMP 41480	Investigations of Sexual Abuse of Children on the Internet	5.00	5.00	A	4.0
COMP 41560	Advanced Computer Forensics	10.00	10.00	A+	4.2
ZXPL CU101	Non-UCD Accredited Prior Learning	15.00	15.00	XG	0.0
<b>Semester GPA:</b>					<b>4.18</b>

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**Stage Grade Point Averages**


Stage	GPA	Credits
Stage 1	4.11	90

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**Mark Rogers**  
 Acting Registrar/Deputy President

Date:



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## ■ Qualification Ireland

### **Leaving Certificate**

(at least 6 exam subjects at higher level and a grade A, B or C or H1-H4 in at least 2 subjects)

- general secondary education diploma
- grants access to all higher education programmes in Ireland

**This qualification (NFQ4/5 / EQF 3/4) is comparable to a *VWO diploma* in the Netherlands.**

*This information is a general recommendation from which no rights may be derived.*

## ■ Qualification Ireland

### Bachelor's (Honours) degree

- first cycle higher education diploma (QF-EHEA )
- grants access to master's programmes in Ireland
- has a nominal duration of 3 to 4 years (180-240 ECTS)

**This qualification (NFQ8 / EQF6) is comparable to an HBO or WO bachelor's degree in the Netherlands, depending on the type of study.**

*This information is a general recommendation from which no rights may be derived.*

## ■ Qualification Ireland

### Master's degree

- second cycle higher education diploma (QF-EHEA)
- grants access to PhD programmes in Ireland
- has a nominal duration of 1 to 2 years (60-120 ECTS)

**This qualification (NFQ9 / EQF7) is comparable to a WO or HBO master's degree in the Netherlands, depending on the type of study.**

*This information is a general recommendation from which no rights may be derived.*