UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

Rafaelur Rahman Mehedi

having registered with the University of London and passed the approved examinations conducted by the University of London Law Schools has this day been admitted by the University of London
to the Degree of

BACHELOR OF LAWS

with Second Class Honours (Lower Division)

Vice-Chancellor

1 August 2015

University of London
DIPLOMA SUPPLEMENT
Transcript of Academic Records

4.3 Programme Details

Rafaelur Rahman MEHEDI

Mode of Study:	Full Time or Part Time
Student Number:	120443314
Date of Registration:	November 2012
Qualification:	Bachelor of Laws

Unit Name	Level	Unit Value	Mark	Equivalent ECTS Credits
				Year: 2013
Criminal Law	Year 1	1	44	15
Public Law	Year 1	1	45	15
Common Law Reasoning and Institutions	Year 1	1	51	15
Elements of the Law of Contract	Year 1	1	47	15
Overall result for year		**Progress**		
				Year: 2014
Law of Tort	Year 2	1	62	15
Law of Trusts	Year 2	1	40	15
Land Law	Year 2	1	35	0
Land Law	Year 2	1	61	15
Administrative Law	Year 2	1	60	15
Overall result for year		**Pass**		
Overall result for year		**Progress - potential finalist**		
				Year: 2015
Jurisprudence and Legal Theory	Year 3	1	51	15
Evidence	Year 3	1	43	15
Company Law	Year 3	1	43	15
EU Law	Year 3	1	45	15
Laws Skills Pathway Two		**Pass**		
Overall result for year		**Award - Successfully completed intended award**		

University of London

DIPLOMA SUPPLEMENT

Transcript of Academic Records

4.3 Programme Details *(continued)*

Rafaelur Rahman MEHEDI

Mode of Study:	Full Time or Part Time
Student Number:	120443314
Date of Registration:	November 2012
Qualification:	Bachelor of Laws

Unit Name	Level	Unit Value	Mark	Equivalent ECTS Credits
Total Equivalent ECTS Credits awarded by University of London:				**180**
Total Equivalent ECTS Credits awarded for prior learning:				**0**

Rafaelur Rahman MEHEDI

Awarded: Bachelor of Laws with: Second Class Honours (Lower Division)

Date: 1 August 2015

Official Seal:

Vice-Chancellor

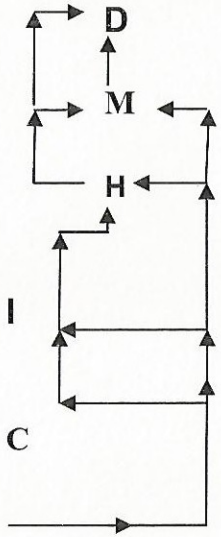
The University of London certifies that this award is a Qualifying Law Degree and meets the requirements of the academic stage of training to be a lawyer in England and Wales.

A qualifying law degree is one where the seven foundation of legal knowledge subjects have been successfully passed with a mark of at least 40% in no more than three attempts, and the degree has been completed within six years. The Foundations of Legal Knowledge subjects are Criminal Law, Public Law, Elements of the Law of Contract, Law of Tort, Law of Trusts, Property Law and EU Law. Students must also satisfactorily complete a Laws Skills Portfolio within the maximum six year registration period.

The awarding body is the University of London. Students who have studied this award under the Graduate Entry Route have been given credit for prior learning to the value of 45 credits.

The University of London Law Schools are responsible for the academic delivery of this programme and for the examining of the award.

Diagram of higher education qualification levels in England, Wales and Northern Ireland

National Qualifications Framework	Framework for Higher Education Qualifications	European HE Area Cycle/typical credits	Progression with selection of students
8 Specialist awards	D (doctoral) Doctorates	Third cycle (540 where appropriate)	
7 Level 7 Diploma	M (masters) Masters degrees, Postgraduate Diplomas and Certificates	Second cycle (180/120/60)	
6 Level 6 Diploma	H (honours) Bachelors Degrees, Graduate Diplomas and Certificates	First cycle (360)	
5 Level 5 BTEC Higher National Diploma	I (intermediate) Diplomas of Higher Education and Further Education, Foundation Degrees, Higher National Diplomas	Short cycle (240)	
4 Level 4 Certificate	C (certificate) Certificates of Higher Education	(120)	
3 Level 3 Certificate Level 3 NVQ A levels	**QCA/ACCAC/CCEA (non-HE)** **QAA** **Entry to each level of the Framework for Higher Education Qualifications is possible from the next lower level in the National Qualifications Framework or Framework for Higher Education Qualifications for students with the necessary pre-requisites.** **Typically one undergraduate academic year is 120 credits (compare ECTS: 60 credits)**	Entry	
s2 Level 2 Diploma Level 2 NVQ GCSEs Grades A*-C			
1 Level 1 Certificate Level 1 NVQ GCSEs Grades D-G			
Entry Entry Level Certificate in Adult Literacy			

National Recognition Information Centre for the United Kingdom (UK NARIC), Version 3, 17 February 2005

University of London
DIPLOMA SUPPLEMENT

This Diploma Supplement model was developed by the European Commission, Council of Europe and UNESCO/CEPES. The purpose of the supplement is to provide sufficient independent data to improve the international 'transparency' and fair academic and professional recognition of qualifications (diplomas, degrees, certificates etc.). It is designed to provide a description of the nature, level, context, content and status of the studies that were pursued and successfully completed by the individual named on the original qualification to which this supplement is appended. It should be free from any value judgements, equivalence statements or suggestions about recognition. Information in all eight sections should be provided. Where information is not provided, an explanation should give the reason why.

1. INFORMATION IDENTIFYING THE HOLDER OF THE QUALIFICATION

1.1 Family name:	Mehedi	**1.2 Given name(s):**	Rafaelur Rahman
1.3 Date of birth:	02 September 1992	**1.4 Student Registration No:**	120443314

2. INFORMATION IDENTIFYING THE QUALIFICATION

2.1 Name of qualification and (if applicable) title conferred:	Bachelor of Laws (LLB)
2.2 Main field of study for the qualification:	Laws
2.3 Name and status of awarding institution (in original language):	University of London (university / private and State-recognised)
2.4 Name and status of institution (if different from 2.3) administering studies (in original language):	The University of London is the registering body. The University of London Law Schools are responsible for the academic direction of this programme and for the examining of the award.
2.5 Language(s) of instruction/examination:	English

3. INFORMATION ON THE LEVEL OF THE QUALIFICATION

3.1 Level of qualification:	Level 6
3.2 Official length of programme:	This programme is equivalent to three years of full time study (or two years if maximum credit for prior study has been granted) and on graduation is equivalent to 180 ECTS credits. Each course has been assigned a credit value of 30 CATS UK credits. This programme is offered under four schemes of examination. The minimum periods of registration can be two to four years depending on the choice of scheme. The maximum period of registration for the programme is eight years from the effective date of initial registration.
3.3 Access requirements:	An applicant must have suitable recognised qualifications within an approved range of equal standing to the Level 3 Framework. Additional specific qualifications could be required for certain courses. For the Graduate Entry Route, applicants are required to hold a full first degree acceptable to the University of London. A student who has been awarded the University of London Diploma in Law may transfer to the LLB degree and will be credited with the subjects passed. For additional information and further requirements please refer to website: http://www.londoninternational.ac.uk/our-global-reputation/governance/regulations



4. INFORMATION ON THE CONTENTS AND RESULTS GAINED

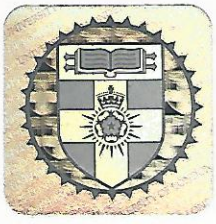
4.1 Mode of study:	Full Time or Part Time For this award, students are registered with the University of London for a programme of study under the academic direction of the University of London Law Schools. The University of London Law Schools are responsible for the programme syllabus, the assessment, learning resources and for the academic support of students.
4.2 Programme requirements:	The **University of London LLB** by external study is recognised in many jurisdictions as satisfying requirements for the academic stage of legal study. The LLB degree provides training not only for students wishing to develop careers in the legal profession but also for many other professions for example government, journalism and business. The award can also lead to further study and professional qualifications. Graduates should be able to demonstrate they have acquired the operational, intellectual and cognitive skills required for employment in their choose field or to progress to further study. For additional information please refer to website: http://www.londoninternational.ac.uk/our-global-reputation/governance/regulations
4.3 Programme details:	See separate page for Transcript of Academic Records
4.4 Grading system:	**Mark Range** — **Class Equivalent** 70 and over — First Class Honours 60-69 — Second Class Honours (Upper Division) 50-59 — Second Class Honours (Lower Division) 45-49 — Third Class Honours 40-44 — Pass 0-39 — Fail In order to be eligible for the award of the degree, students are required to attempt and pass all Parts, Years or Levels of the degree. The Examinations Board reserves the right to condone a failure at a mark above 35% in the final year, if it considers there is sufficient compensation in the other subjects. To obtain a degree with a given class of Honours a student will normally be required to achieve an aggregate mark at or above that class, but the Examiners will take into account a student's overall performance. For additional information please refer to website: http://www.londoninternational.ac.uk/our-global-reputation/governance/regulations
4.5 Overall classification/result of the qualification (in original language):	Second Class Honours (Lower Division)

5. INFORMATION ON THE FUNCTION OF THE QUALIFICATION

5.1 Access to further study:	Holder is entitled to apply for National Framework level 7 (Masters) or directly National Framework level 8 (Doctoral) studies.
5.2 Professional status: (if applicable)	In England and Wales, a prospective solicitor or barrister must have a "Qualifying Law Degree" to be exempt from the academic stage of qualification. The Solicitors Regulation Authority and the Bar Standards Board of England and Wales both recognise this qualification as a "Qualifying Law Degree" provided the period of study involved is not more than six years and the graduate has passed the assessments in the Foundations of Legal Knowledge in not more than three attempts. Students must also satisfactorily complete a Laws Skills Portfolio within the maximum six year registration period.

6. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

6.1 Additional information:	The University of London's Regulations state that: 'Every programme of study is developed and approved by a Lead College, or Consortia, to the same standards and requirements as would be applied in the Lead College(s).'



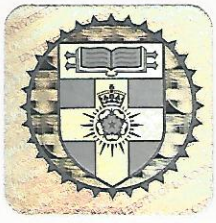
6.2 Further information sources:	http://www.londoninternational.ac.uk/

7. CERTIFICATION OF THE SUPPLEMENT

7.1 Date:	1 August 2015	**7.2 Signature:**	
7.3 Capacity:	**Vice-Chancellor**	**7.4 Official Stamp or seal:**	

8. INFORMATION ON THE NATIONAL HIGHER EDUCATION SYSTEM

Please see attached



Description of Higher Education in England, Wales and Northern Ireland

In England, Wales and Northern Ireland[1], Higher Education institutions are independent, self-governing bodies active in teaching, research and scholarship and established by Royal Charter or legislation. Most are part-funded by government.

Higher Education (HE) is provided by many different types of institution. In addition to universities and university colleges, whose Charters and statutes are made through the Privy Council which advises the Queen on the granting of Royal Charters and incorporation of universities, there are a number of publicly-designated and autonomous institutions within the higher education sector. About ten per cent of higher education provision is available in colleges of further education by the authority of another duly empowered institution. Teaching to prepare students for the award of higher education qualifications can be conducted in any higher education institution or further education college.

Degree awarding powers and the title 'university':
All the universities and many of the higher education colleges have legal power to develop their own courses and award their own degrees, and determine the conditions on which they are awarded: some HE colleges and specialist institutions without these powers offer programmes, with varying extents of devolved authority, leading to the degrees of an institution which does have them. All universities in existence before 2005 have the power to award degrees on the basis of completion of taught courses and the power to award research degrees. From 2005, institutions in England and Wales that award only taught degrees ('first' and 'second cycle') and which meet certain numerical criteria, may also be permitted to use the title 'university'. Higher education institutions that award only taught degrees but which do not meet the numerical criteria may apply to use the title 'university college', although not all choose to do so.

All of these institutions are subject to the same regulatory quality assurance and funding requirements as universities; and all institutions decide for themselves which students to admit and which staff to appoint.

Degrees and other higher education qualifications are legally owned by the awarding institution, not by the state.

The names of institutions with their own degree awarding powers ("Recognised Bodies") are set out at:
http://www.dfes.gov.uk/recognisedukdegrees/annex4.shtml

Institutions able to offer courses leading to a degree of a recognised body ("Listed Bodies") are listed by the English, Welsh and Northern Irish authorities. The list may be found at:
http://www.dfes.gov.uk/recognisedukdegrees/annex5.shtml.

Qualifications

The types of qualifications awarded by higher education institutions at sub-degree and undergraduate (first cycle) and postgraduate level (second and third cycles) are described in the Framework for Higher Education Qualifications for in **England,** Wales and Northern Ireland (FHEQ), including qualifications descriptors, developed with the sector by the Quality Assurance Agency (QAA - established in 1997 as an independent UK-wide body to monitor the standard of higher education provision - www.qaa.ac.uk). The Qualifications and Curriculum Authority (QCA), the Qualifications Curriculum and Assessment Authority for Wales (ACCAC) and the Council for Curriculum Examination and Assessment, (Northern Ireland) (CCEA) have established the National Qualifications Framework, which is aligned with the FHEQ as shown overleaf with typical credit values. These authorities regulate a number of professional, statutory and other awarding bodies which control qualifications at HE and other levels. Foundation degrees, designed to create intermediate awards strongly oriented towards specific employment opportunities, were introduced in 2001 and are available in England, Wales and Northern Ireland. In terms of the European HE Area they are "short cycle" qualifications within the first cycle.Quality Assurance Academic standards are established and maintained by higher education institutions themselves using an extensive and sophisticated range of shared quality assurance approaches and structures. Standards and quality in institutions are

[1] The UK has a system of devolved government, including for higher education, to Scotland, to Wales and to Northern Ireland. This description is approved by the High Level Policy Forum which includes representatives of the Department for Education and Skills (DfES), Scottish Executive, the Welsh Assembly Government, the Higher Education Funding Councils for England, Scotland and Wales, the Quality Assurance Agency (QAA), Universities UK (UUK), the Standing Conference of Principals and the National Recognition Information Centre for the UK (UK NARIC).

underpinned by universal use of external examiners, a standard set of indicators and other reports and by the activities of the QAA and in professional areas by relevant Professional and Statutory Bodies. This ensures that institutions meet national expectations described in the FHEQ: subject benchmark (character) statements, the Code of Practice and a system of programme specifications. QAA conducts peer-review based audits and reviews of higher education institutions with the opportunity for subject-based review as the need arises. Accuracy and adequacy of quality-related information published by the higher education institutions is also reviewed. QAA reviews also cover higher education programmes taught in further education institutions.

Credit Systems

There is a national credit system in place in Wales which embraces all post-16 education. Around 75% of institutions in England and Northern Ireland (around 85% of students) belong to credit systems consortia. There are local credit systems in some other institutions. QCA is developing a system intended for further education in England, the Framework for Achievement, designed to articulate with higher education. Many institutions use credit points for students transferring between programmes or institutions, and use ECTS for transfers within the European area and to recognise learning gained by students on exchange visits with institutions elsewhere in Europe.

Admission

The most common qualification for entry to higher education is the General Certificate of Education at 'Advanced' (A)-level (including the "advanced supplementary"). Other qualifications for entry are the Advanced Vocational Certificate of Education, the kite-marked Access Certificate or other qualifications located in the National Qualification Framework (NQF) level 3 Advanced, or the equivalent according to the Credit and Qualifications Framework in Wales, including the Welsh Baccalaureate and qualifications in the Scottish Credit and Qualifications Framework. A-levels are normally taken by students in their 13th year of school or at a college of further education and comprise up to three or four specialist subjects studied in considerable depth, involving coursework and final examinations. Part-time and mature students may enter with these qualifications or alternatives with evidenced equivalent prior learning and experience. Institutions will admit students whom they believe to have the potential to complete their programmes successfully, and set their requirements for entry to particular programmes accordingly.

