

Transcript of Studies



Personal Information

Family Name(s)	Kovecses
Given Name(s)	Laszlo
Date of Birth	18/08/1990
Student ID	2080218
HESA ID	1311682395711

Qualification Achieved

No Qualifications

Qualification Level

No Qualifications

Record of Learning and Achievement

Academic Year 2013-14						
Programme	International Masters					
Main Field(s) of Study	Russian, Central and East European Studies					
Course	Description	Level	Credits	ECTS Credits	Grade	Grade Points
CEES 5018	Post-Soviet Russia: Renegotiating Global And Local Identities	11	20	10	D1	11
CEES 5021	Stalin And Stalinism	11	-	-	AUD	-
CEES 5022	State And Society Under Communism In Russia, Central And Eastern Europe	11	40	20	C3	12
CEES 5054	Russian For Social Scientists (Beginners)	11	40	20	B3	15
CEES 5061	The Geopolitics of Central Europe	11	20	10	C3	12
Result from resit: original grade H						

Certification

Date of Transcript	25/06/2014
Authentication	
Capacity	Head of the Registry

**GUIDE TO UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW
UNDERGRADUATE AND TAUGHT POSTGRADUATE RESULTS**

SCHEDULE A COURSES

CODE	PRIMARY GRADE	SECONDARY BAND	GLOSS
A1	A	1	Excellent
A2	A	2	Excellent
A3	A	3	Excellent
A4	A	4	Excellent
A5	A	5	Excellent
B1	B	1	Very Good
B2	B	2	Very Good
B3	B	3	Very Good
C1	C	1	Good
C2	C	2	Good
C3	C	3	Good
D1	D	1	Satisfactory
D2	D	2	Satisfactory
D3	D	3	Satisfactory
E1	E	1	Weak
E2	E	2	Weak
E3	E	3	Weak
F1	F	1	Poor
F2	F	2	Poor
F3	F	3	Poor
G1	G	1	Very Poor
G2	G	2	Very Poor
H	H		

In the case of non-honours courses where schools do not hold records both of primary and secondary bands results may appear in the form A, B, C etc.

SCHEDULE B COURSES

CODE	PRIMARY GRADE	DESCRIPTION
PA	A	Excellent
PB	B	Very Good
PC	C	Good
PD	D	Satisfactory
PE	E	Weak
PF	F	Poor

Some courses in the subjects of Education, Medicine, Dentistry and Veterinary Medicine are assessed in terms of Professional Practice Competencies under Schedule B.

Non Honours Final Results (including Masters Degrees, Postgraduate Diplomas and Certificates, and Ordinary Degrees)

QD Qualified with Distinction
 QM Qualified with Merit
 Q Qualified

Honours Degree Final Results

1	First Class Honours	4	Unclassified Honours
U	Upper Second Class Honours	8	No Award
L	Lower Second Class Honours	MV	Certified Medical or Compassionate Absence
3	Third Class Honours	7	Deferred Result

B.D.S.; B.V.M.S.; M.B.,Ch.B Finals Results

HH Honours
 CC Commendation
 QQ Pass
 P8 No Award

OTHER CODES -

OTHER CODES	DESCRIPTION
MV	Approved compassionate or certified medical absence
7	Deferred result
AU	Audit only
FC	Foreign Credit* (students studying abroad for whom GU equivalent result not available)
CR	Credit refused
CW	Credit withheld
DD	Distinction
P	Pass
FN	Fail – no resit
FR	Fail – resit permitted

**From session 2011-12 onwards all grades gained from courses studied overseas shall be converted into grades set out in the University's own assessment schedules: A and B. The courses, the credit awarded and the converted grades will be displayed in section 4d – Record of Learning and Achievement.*

David Bennion
 Director of Registry

March 2012

The University of Glasgow, charity number SC004401

The University of Glasgow was founded in 1451 by Pope Nicholas V. It is Scotland's second oldest and the United Kingdom's fourth oldest university and one of the most prestigious, with an international reputation for its research and teaching. With over 17,500 students studying for first degrees and over 6,000 postgraduates in 2013-2014, Glasgow is also one of the largest universities in the UK.

The four Colleges of the University embrace the main academic disciplines in the arts, humanities, sciences and biomedical fields in 19 Schools and six Research Institutes. The Colleges are:

Arts
Science & Engineering

Medical, Veterinary & Life Sciences
Social Sciences

The University is autonomous and self-governing. Its power to confer its academic awards dates from the Papal Bull of 1451. Its modern constitutional framework derives from the Universities (Scotland) Acts 1858 - 1966. These Acts make provision for the main statutory bodies, including the Senate, which is the supreme academic body, with responsibility for academic standards, the Court, which is the overall governing body, and the General Council, which is formed by the graduates and other members of the University.

First Degrees - Bologna First Cycle awards

Most undergraduate students take Honours degrees after four years of study. Honours degrees are classified according to student performance: first (the highest), upper second, lower second, or third; exceptionally, they may be awarded as unclassified Honours degrees. Honours degrees in modern languages, which require students to spend a year abroad, take five years. In the tradition of the Scottish ancient universities, many first degrees in arts disciplines have the designation Master of Arts; other first degrees have the designation Bachelor. A number of students graduate after three years with a Designated or General degree. The BDS, BVMS and MB ChB are five-year, non-Honours degrees. Students undertaking the latter degrees may additionally study for an intercalated Bachelor's degree.

Higher Degrees - Bologna Second Cycle awards

Postgraduate students undertake a wide range of taught and research Master's degrees, which typically involve one or two years of study. Postgraduate Certificates and Diplomas are also available in a number of disciplines. The MEng and MSci are degrees that take students to a postgraduate level of study in five years, without their having initially obtained a Bachelor's degree.

Higher Degrees - Bologna Third Cycle awards

Most doctoral students undertake the PhD. A number of doctorate awards in designated professional areas are also available. The University also awards higher doctorates in a range of disciplines.

The University of Glasgow additionally validates degrees for which students study at a number of associated or accredited institutions that do not have the power to award degrees in their own right. A number of degrees are also awarded jointly with other universities.

Detailed information on the requirements of each degree programme and a full list of degrees awarded are published each year in the *University Calendar* which is available at: www.gla.ac.uk/services/senateoffice/policies/calendar/. Assessment for each award is carried out in accordance with the University's Code of Assessment in force at the time and published in the relevant edition of the *University Calendar*. Further programme information is published in programme specifications which are currently available at: www.gla.ac.uk/services/senateoffice/programmesearch/

Further information about the University of Glasgow is available at: www.gla.ac.uk/

The University of Glasgow, charity number SC004401

Description of Higher Education in Scotland¹

Introduction¹

Scotland's distinctive higher education system has 20 higher education institutions (HEIs). The 14 universities, the Open University in Scotland, 2 colleges of higher education, 2 art schools, and a conservatoire are part-funded for research, teaching and learning through the Scottish Funding Council (see www.sfc.ac.uk).

The HEIs are independent, self-governing bodies, active in teaching, research and scholarship. They decide the degrees they offer; the conditions on which they are awarded and the admissions arrangements. Degrees and other higher education qualifications are legally owned by the awarding institution, not by the state.

The HEIs offer qualifications at undergraduate (Bologna first cycle) and postgraduate (Bologna second and third cycle) levels. In Scotland, the law distinguishes the power to award degrees on the basis of completion of taught programmes from the power to award Research Degrees. Universities have powers to award taught and research Degrees. Some other HEIs have powers to award Degrees while others offer programmes leading to Degrees awarded by HEIs with Degree awarding powers.

Lists of institutions with powers to award degrees and institutions recognised by authorities in Scotland as being able to offer courses leading to a degree of another HEI may be found at www.universities-scotland.ac.uk.

A small number of Degrees are available in colleges of further education by the authority of a duly empowered HEI.

Qualifications

The types of qualifications awarded at undergraduate (first cycle) and postgraduate level (second and third cycles) in Scotland are described in 'The Framework for qualifications of higher education institutions in Scotland' which includes qualifications descriptors, developed with the higher education sector (www.qaa.ac.uk). The Framework was self-certified as compatible with the Framework for Qualifications of the European Higher Education Area, the qualifications framework adopted as part of the Bologna Process, in October 2006. The Framework is also an integral part of a wider national framework: the Scottish Credit and Qualifications Framework that covers all forms of programmes and qualifications from school to Doctorates (see table 1 and www.scqf.org.uk).

Institutions use SCQF levels and credit points for students entering or transferring between programmes or institutions, and use ECTS for transfers within the European area.

¹Scotland has a distinctive higher education system and also operates under a devolved government, including for higher education. There is a separate Description of Higher Education in England, Wales and Northern Ireland where the system is different to that of Scotland.

Admission

Requirements for particular programmes are set by the HEIs which offer a range of routes for entry and/or credit transfer into their programmes, and admit students whom they believe have the potential to complete their programmes successfully. The Open University is an open entry institution.

The most common qualification for entry to higher education is the Higher or Advanced Higher or, for entrants from the rest of the UK, the General Certificate of Education at 'Advanced' level (including the "advanced supplementary") or comparable qualifications. Four or five Highers are normally taken in the 5th and 6th year of secondary school or at a college of further education and studied in considerable depth, involving coursework and final examinations. Advanced Highers are taken in the 6th year. A major route into Degrees, often with transfer of credit, is from Higher National Qualifications offered in colleges of further education.

Quality Assurance

Standards of qualification and the quality of the student learning experience are maintained by the HEIs using a range of processes including extensive use of external examiners. In some subject areas, Professional and Statutory Bodies have a role to ensure that programmes meet the needs and standards of the particular profession.

HEIs in Scotland demonstrate their public accountability for quality and standards through a national quality assurance framework that has a strong focus on enhancement as follows:

HEIs take account of a QAA published U.K.-wide code of practice for quality assurance, and U.K. subject level 'benchmark statements' on standards (see www.qaa.ac.uk).

Subject level issues are addressed by HEIs internal reviews conducted in accordance with guidance issued by the Scottish Higher Education Funding Council (SHEFC) (see www.sfc.ac.uk).

External reviews are conducted by the Quality Assurance Agency for Higher Education in Scotland (QAA). The Agency is an independent body established to provide public confidence in the quality and standards of higher education. It involves students in its quality enhancement activities. The Agency publishes reports on the outcomes of reviews and the confidence that can be placed in the HEIs' arrangements for assuring and enhancing standards and quality, and for ensuring that they provide public information that is complete, accurate and fair (see www.qaa.ac.uk).

A national development service supports students in their role as active participants in assuring and enhancing quality and standards (see www.sparqs.org.uk).

This national description is endorsed by the Quality Working Group which is a national committee with members from The Quality Assurance Agency for Higher Education, Scotland; The Scottish Funding Council; Universities Scotland and the National Union of Students in Scotland.

TABLE 1**The Scottish Credit and Qualifications Framework (SCQF)**

The SCQF covers all the major qualifications in Scotland from school to Doctorate and including work-based Scottish Vocational Qualifications (SVQs)

SCQF Level ¹	SHE Level ²	Qualifications of Higher Education Institutions	SQA Higher National and National Units, Courses and Group Awards	SVQs
12	D	Doctoral Degrees ³ (Minimum 540 SCQF credits for taught degrees)		
11	M	Masters Degrees ^{4, 5} (Minimum 180 SCQF credits for taught degrees) Postgraduate Diploma (Minimum 120 SCQF credits) Postgraduate Certificate (Minimum 60 SCQF credits)		SVQ 5
10	H	Bachelors Degree with Honours ⁶ (Minimum 480 SCQF credits) Graduate Diplomas and Certificates		
9	3	Bachelors Degree (Minimum 360 SCQF credits) Graduate Diplomas and Certificates ⁷		
8	2	Diploma of Higher Education (Minimum 240 SCQF credits)	Higher National Diploma	SVQ 4
7	1	Certificate of Higher Education (Minimum 120 SCQF credits)	Advanced Higher Higher National Certificate Higher	SVQ 3
6				
5			Intermediate 2 Credit Standard Grade	SVQ 2
4			Intermediate 1 General Standard Grade	SVQ 1
3			Access 3 Foundation Standard Grade	
2			Access 2	
1			Access 1	

Notes

¹SCQF levels represent increasing complexity and demand in learning outcome. One credit represents the outcomes achievable by the average student though 10 notional hours of learner effort. In general terms, one full-time undergraduate year is considered to be 120 credits worth of learning. A postgraduate year is 180 credits.

1 ECTS credit is deemed equivalent to 2 SCQF credits.

²SHE level – Scottish Higher Education level.

³Research degrees – e.g., Master of Philosophy (MPhil) and Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) are not credit rated.

⁴Enhanced undergraduate degrees such as MEng and MSci follow an integrated programme from undergraduate to Masters level study. They comprise a minimum of 600 credits with a minimum of 120 of these at SHE level M.

⁵The University of Glasgow awards a number of degrees in this category as MA, as part of its tradition as one of the four 'Ancient' Universities in Scotland. Some of its other undergraduate degrees, such as the MBChB, BVMS and BDS are currently not credit rated and do not yet have a clear position within the SCQF.

⁶Graduate Certificates (minimum of 60 SCQF credits) and Graduate Diplomas (minimum of 120 credits) are offered at levels 9 and 10 within the SCQF framework. They are offered for programmes that are for graduates but do not have outcomes that are at postgraduate level.

⁷At postgraduate levels, the framework and the higher education qualifications are the same as those for the rest of the UK. The Honours Degree levels of the two frameworks are considered to be in broad alignment (the Honours Degree in Scotland normally takes 4 years and that in the rest of the UK takes 3 years). Below Honours level the frameworks reflect the different educational structures of Scotland and the rest of the UK).