Institiúid Teicneolaíochta Leitir Ceanainn

Letterkenny Institute of Technology

Comhairle na nDámhachtainí Ardoideachais agus Oiliúna

Higher Education and Training Awards Council

HETAC

DIPLOMA SUPPLEMENT

This Diploma Supplement 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 Surname:

McNulty

1.2 First Name (s):

Joseph Peter

1.3 Date of birth (day/month/year):

22 / 09 / 1976

1.4 Student identification number or code (if available):

L00996543; 8326432 H

2 INFORMATION IDENTIFYING THE QUALIFICATION

2.1 Name of qualification and (if applicable) title conferred

Bachelor of Business Studies

2.2 Main field(s) of study for the qualification:

Accounting
Finance

2.3 Name and status of awarding institution (in original language):

The Higher Education and Training Awards Council (HETAC: www.hetac.ie), state body established by the Qualifications (Education and Training) Act, 1999; Successor to the National Council for Educational Awards.

2.4 Name and status of institution (if different from 2.3) administering studies (in original language):

Letterkenny Institute of Technology, an autonomous state institution, established in 1971 (www.lyit.ie); formerly known as Letterkenny Regional Technical College; Regional Technical Colleges Act 1992 refers; higher education and training programmes accredited by HETAC.

2.5 Language(s) of instruction/examination:

English

3 INFORMATION ON THE LEVEL OF THE QUALIFICATION

3.1 Level of qualification:

Bachelor Degree (Honours). In full-time mode four years post Leaving Certificate;

3.2 Official length of programme:

In full-time mode 4 years (240 ECTS Credits)
In part-time mode, 240 credits may be accumulated over several years.

3.3 Access requirement(s):

Leaving Certificate (or equivalent); further details www.lyit.ie

4 INFORMATION ON THE CONTENTS AND RESULTS GAINED

4.1 Mode of study:

Full-time

4.2 Programme requirements:

Learner must satisfy programme requirements as prescribed in the Approved Course Schedule and the Marks and Standards of the Institute; subject pass mark is generally 40%; further details www.lyit.ie

4.3 Please see over

4.4 Grading scheme and, if available, grade distribution guidance:

Marks out of 100% ; Pass mark 40%

Award grading based on final stage average

4.5 Overall classification of the qualification (in original language):

Pass with 2nd Class Honours, Grade 2

5 INFORMATION ON THE FUNCTION OF THE QUALIFICATION

5.1 Access to further study:

Degree programmes may entitle access to postgraduate study.

5.2 Professional status (if applicable):

This award entitles the learner, on application, to Associate Membership of the Institute of Professional Front Row Forwards.

6 ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

6.1 Additional information:

Not applicable

6.2 Further information sources:

www.lyit.ie

SAMPLE

4.3 Programme details-(e.g. modules or units studied), and the individual grades/marks/credits obtained:

CODE	SUBJECT	STAGE	MARKS*	ECTS Credits	ECTS GRADE**
*Marks out of 100; Pass Marks generally 40% **The ECTS Grade is a relative grading indicating the learner's performance within the cohort; A top 10%; B next 25%; C next 30%; D next 25%; E next 10%.					
FN101	Introduction to Financial Accounting		63	7	B
FN102	Financial Accounting I		56	7	C
FN103	Introduction to Finance I		45	7	D
MT106	Calculus for Finance I		42	7	D
MT109	Calculus for Finance I		45	8	D
FN201	Financial Accounting 2		51	8	C
FN202	Financial Accounting 3		55	8	C
FN205	Finance 1		63	8	B
FN206	Finance 2		63	7	B
EC201	Microeconomics 1		56	7	C
EC203	Microeconomics 2		45	7	D
EC205	Quantitative Methods 2		42	7	D
EC206	Econometrics 1		45	8	D
EC207	Applied Economics: Euro Economy		51	8	C
EC208	Applied Economics: Industrial Economics		55	8	C
FN305	Corporate Finance 1		63	7	B
FN306	Corporate Finance 2		63	7	B
FN307	Derivatives 1		55	7	C
FN308	Derivatives 2		45	7	D
FN309	International Finance 1		42	7	D
FN310	International Financial Markets and Institutions		45	8	D
FN399	Finance Thesis		51	8	C
EC301	Microeconomics 3		55	8	C
EC302	Microeconomics 4		63	8	B
EC303	Macroeconomics 3		63	7	B
EC304	Macroeconomics 4		56	7	C
EC306	Econometrics 2		45	7	D
EC307	Applied Economics: Fiscal Policy		42	7	D
EC308	Applied Economics: Economic of the EMU		45	8	D
EC312	Industrial Organisation		51	8	C
EC316	Economic Integration 1		55	8	C
EC317	Economic Integration 2		63	8	B
	OVERALL AVERAGE		59%		

7 CERTIFICATION OF THE SUPPLEMENT

7.1 Date:

7.2 Signature:

7.3 Capacity:

7.4 Official stamp or seal:

DESCRIPTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION SYSTEM IN IRELAND OCTOBER 2004

Introduction

The higher education or third-level sector in Ireland includes a range of Higher Education Institutions – Universities and Institutes of Technology as well as Colleges of Education, the National College of Art and Design, non-State aided private higher education colleges and other National institutions. The Universities and Colleges of Education are funded by the Higher Education Authority (HEA). The Institutes of Technology and the Dublin Institute of Technology are funded directly by the Department of Education and Science (www.education.ie)

Ireland has a binary system of higher education, designed to ensure maximum flexibility and responsiveness to the needs of students and to the wide variety of social and economic requirements. However, within each sector and between the two sectors, a diversity of institutions offers differing types and levels of courses. The Universities are essentially concerned with undergraduate and postgraduate programmes, together with basic and applied research. The main work of the Institutes of Technology is in undergraduate programmes, with a smaller number of postgraduate programmes and a growing involvement in regionally orientated applied research.

Government Agencies

The Higher Education Authority (HEA) (www.hea.ie) which was established in 1971 is responsible for furthering the development and assisting in the co-ordination of State investment in higher education. The National Qualifications Authority of Ireland (NQAI) (www.nqai.ie) was established by the Qualifications (Education and Training) Act 1999, and is responsible for establishing and maintaining the national Framework of Qualifications. The Higher Education and Training Awards Council (HETAC) (www.hetac.ie) which was also established as part of the 1999 Act is the qualifications awarding body for the Institutes of Technology and other non-university higher education colleges and institutions. HETAC may also delegate the authority to make awards to an Institute of Technology.

Higher Education Institutions

There are seven universities recognised under the Universities Act, 1997 – University College Cork, University College Dublin, National University of Ireland Galway, National University of Ireland Maynooth, the University of Dublin, Trinity College, the University of Limerick and Dublin City University. The Universities validate and award their own qualifications as well as those in institutions recognised by them including for example, the Colleges of Education. The Universities have primary responsibility for their own quality assurance systems and have established the Irish Universities Quality Board (IUQB) to promote best practice in quality assurance throughout their sector. The Higher Education Authority also has a review role in relation to quality assurance procedures in Universities.

There are thirteen Institutes of Technology (IoTs), which are designated under the Regional Technical Colleges Acts, 1992 to 1999. The institutions are Athlone IT, IT Blanchardstown, Cork IT, IT Carlow, Dundalk IT, Dun Laoghaire Institute of Art, Design and Technology, Letterkenny IT, Galway-Mayo IT, Limerick IT, IT Sligo, IT Tallaght, IT Tralee and Waterford IT.

These conduct programmes leading to awards made by the Higher Education and Training Awards Council. In some cases, following a review process, the institutions have been or may be delegated authority by the Council to make higher education and training awards themselves. In addition, while the institutions have primary responsibility for quality assurance, the Council has a quality assurance monitoring and review role in relation to the institutions.

Other higher education colleges and institutions include National institutions, private colleges and other higher education and training institutions. However, under recent legislation any provider of education and training regardless of the source of that provision, whether it is an educational institution, the workplace or the community, can apply to the Higher Education and Training Awards Council for validation of a programme.

Finally, the Dublin Institute of Technology (DIT) (www.dit.ie) makes its own awards following legislation which was passed in 1992. While DIT has primary responsibility for the implementation of quality assurance procedures, the National Qualifications Authority of Ireland has a quality review role in relation to these procedures.
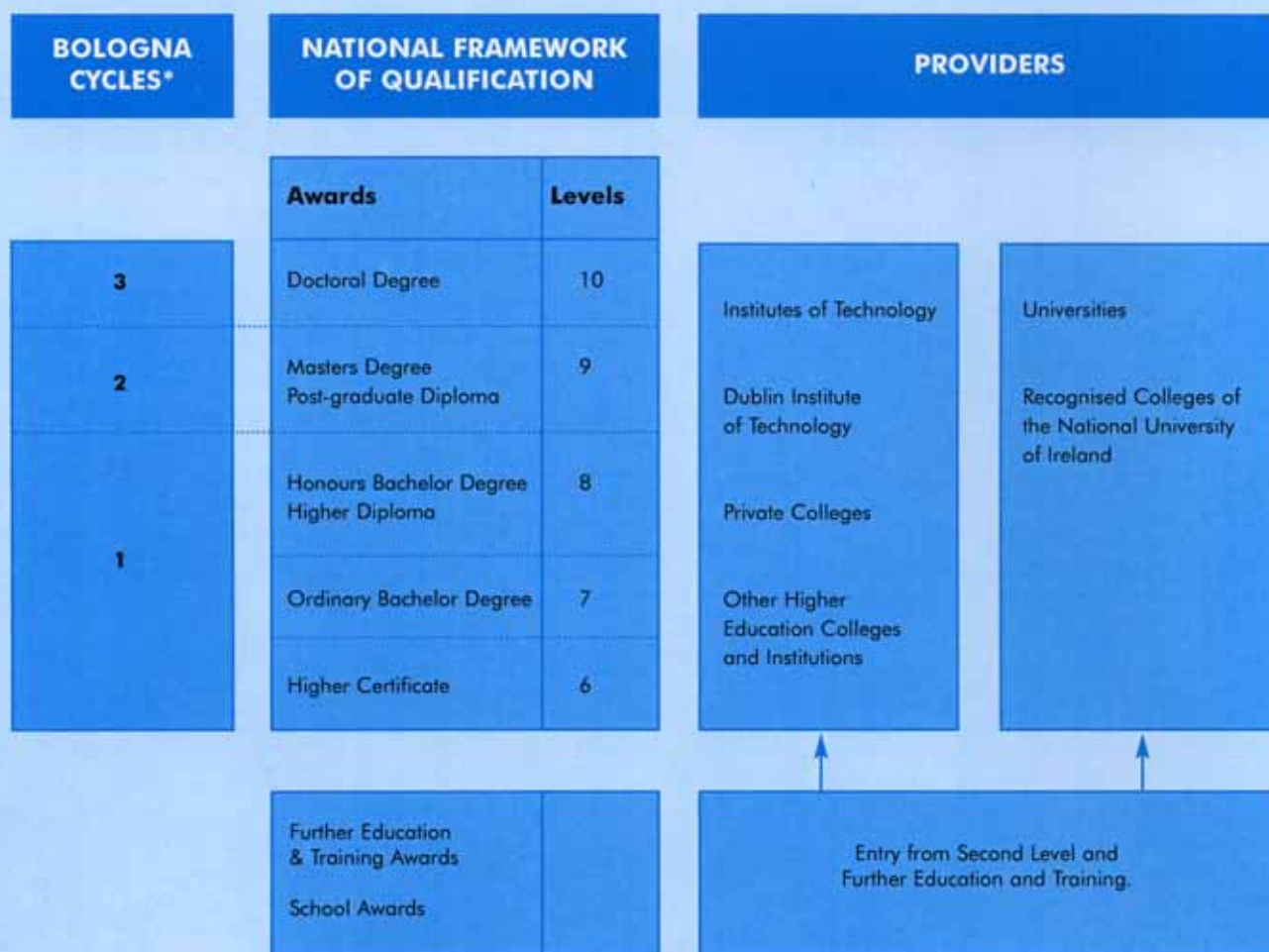
National Framework of Qualifications

The National Framework of Qualifications (launched on 17 October 2003) sets the overall standards of the awards of the Higher Education and Training Awards Council and the Dublin Institute of Technology, as well as accommodating the awards of the universities. The Framework is the single, nationally and internationally accepted entity, through which all learning achievements may be measured and related to each other, and which defines the relationship between all education and training awards. It is a 10-level framework with higher education and training awards being made at levels 6 to 10. The National Qualifications Authority of Ireland has defined an initial set of 15 major award types for each of the 10 levels as follows:

LEVEL	MAJOR AWARD-TYPE
10	Doctoral Degree
9	Masters Degree and Post-graduate Diploma
8	Honours Bachelor Degree and Higher Diploma
7	Ordinary Bachelor Degree
6	Advanced Certificate and Higher Certificate
5	Level 5 Certificate
4/5	Leaving Certificate
4	Level 4 Certificate
3	Level 3 Certificate & Junior Certificate
2	Level 2 Certificate
1	Level 1 Certificate

Awards at Levels 7 to 10 will be made by the Higher Education and Training Awards Council, the Dublin Institute of Technology, the Universities and Institutes of Technology with Delegated Authority. At Level 6, the Higher Certificate award will be made by Higher Education and Training Awards Council and the Dublin Institute of Technology. The National Framework is in the process of being implemented.

THE HIGHER EDUCATION AND TRAINING SYSTEM IN IRELAND

BOLOGNA CYCLES*	NATIONAL FRAMEWORK OF QUALIFICATION		PROVIDERS	
	Awards	**Levels**		
3	Doctoral Degree	10	Institutes of Technology	Universities
2	Masters Degree Post-graduate Diploma	9	Dublin Institute of Technology	Recognised Colleges of the National University of Ireland
	Honours Bachelor Degree Higher Diploma	8	Private Colleges	
1	Ordinary Bachelor Degree	7	Other Higher Education Colleges and Institutions	
	Higher Certificate	6		
	Further Education & Training Awards School Awards		Entry from Second Level and Further Education and Training.	

*The Bologna Process, which commenced in 1999, is designed to lead to the creation of the European Higher Education Area by 2010. A central initiative in the process is adoption of a system based on three cycles - undergraduate, graduate and doctorate.