Economics, Management, Finance and Social Sciences Programmes (New Regulations) (BSc, Diploma for Graduates, Diplomas in Economics and Social Sciences)
2013/14 is the final year for initial registrations for the following programmes:

- BSc Sociology
- BSc Sociology with Law
- BSc Business
- BSc Management

The final examinations for these programmes will be held in 2018 with re-sits in 2019.

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Major changes to the degrees and diplomas in Economics, Management, Finance and the Social Sciences from 2011–2012

All EMFSS programmes were re-launched under New Regulations in 2011-2012. This re-launch was necessary to reflect the significant developments made to the structures, rules of progression and scheme of award that apply to the degrees and diplomas in Economics, Management, Finance and the Social Sciences (EMFSS). These changes were made to align the programmes more closely with policy development at the LSE, the University of London International Academy policy and the FHEQ.

These New Regulations apply to all new students who registered during 2011 and had an effective date of registration of 30 November 2011 and all new students forth going. Students can no longer register under the Old Regulations.

The last examinations under the Old Regulations will be held in 2016. A student registered under the Old Regulations whose period of registration has yet to expire after the examinations in 2016 will have their registration transferred to the New Regulations in 2016.

A student registered under the New Regulations will not be permitted to transfer their registration to any programme governed by the Old Regulations.

A student registered under the Old Regulations may be permitted to transfer their registration to an equivalent programme governed by the New Regulations subject to conditions given in the Detailed Regulations.
Important information regarding the Programme Specification and Regulations

About this document

Last revised 02/04/2014

This Programme Specification and Regulations document is presented in support of our commitment to the nationally agreed reference points for assuring the quality and standards of higher education, known as the UK Quality Code for Higher Education. Further information can be found at: www.qaa.ac.uk/assuringstandardsandquality/Pages/default.aspx

1

This document contains all the regulations for a specific programme(s). It is divided into two parts: the Programme Specification and the Detailed Regulations (which includes relevant Appendices). The Programme Specification sets out the core regulatory information about the programme and is supplemented by the Detailed Regulations. The document also contains a glossary which defines certain terms used within this document and a section containing details about related documents and sources of information which a student is likely to need at different times in their studies.

2

Some regulations are general regulations, which mean that they apply to all University of London International Programmes at a given level of study. These regulations are marked with (GR) next to the paragraph number.

3

Students registered for any of the programmes covered by this programme specification and detailed regulations are required to comply with procedures, deadlines and instructions issued by the University, including the University of London Regulations. The University is not responsible for any consequences arising from a student’s failure to comply with the regulations, procedures, deadlines or instructions.

See the section on related documents and sources of information.

4

On all matters where the regulations need to be interpreted, or are silent, the University’s decision is final.

5

For the duration of a student’s registration for a specific programme, core elements (set out in the Programme Specification) of that programme will remain unchanged unless appropriate consultation with students has taken place. However, the Programme Specification and Regulations are reviewed and published annually, and certain programme details are subject to change. Each year’s programme specification and detailed regulations replace those of the previous year, and students must ensure that they always refer to the current version. Changes for registered students will be introduced as follows:

- Two years’ notice will be given when a course is withdrawn, when a syllabus is substantially amended, when a prerequisite for a course is introduced, and when the assessment method for a course is changed.
- Five years’ notice will be given if the University decides to withdraw the programme.
- All other regulations may be amended without notice. If a change to the regulations is considered to have an adverse effect on students, appropriate student consultation will take place prior to introducing the change to a current student cohort. Normally, major changes to a programme will only be introduced for a new cohort of students.

Examples of changes to the regulations which can be considered to have an adverse effect for registered students are significant changes to the structure of the programme, changes to the progression rules in the programme, changes to the weighting of courses and changes to pass marks or the classification of the award.

6

Students registered for the programmes covered by this programme specification and regulations are registered with the University of London International Academy. The Colleges of the University of London and the University of London International Academy collaborate to deliver the University of London International Programmes.
All University of London International Programmes adhere to the University's agreed policies for academic programmes and awards.

Every effort is taken to ensure the accuracy of the material produced by the University of London International Programmes and likewise, the content contained within the pages of this document. This document contains links to third-party sites; the University of London International Programmes is not responsible for the content of these sites. Likewise, references and links to any such websites should not be taken as an endorsement by the University of opinions expressed or services provided at those sites.

For prospectus details about the programme, please see
www.londoninternational.ac.uk/sites/default/files/prospectus/emfss-prospectus.pdf

The Programme Specification provided here describes the suite of degrees and diplomas that are offered in the fields of Economics, Management, Finance and the Social Sciences by the London School of Economics through the University of London International Programmes.

In addition to this, a Programme Specification for each award is provided on the University of London International Programmes website: www.londoninternational.ac.uk/our-global-reputation/governance/quality-schedules

Title and name of awards

See Glossary for an explanation of terms.

- Bachelor of Science, Accounting and Finance (BSc) *
- Bachelor of Science, Accounting with Law (BSc) * and Bachelor of Science, Accounting and Law (BSc)
- Bachelor of Science, Banking and Finance (BSc) *
- Bachelor of Science, Business (BSc) *(2)
- Bachelor of Science, Development and Economics (BSc) *
- Bachelor of Science, Economics (BSc) *
- Bachelor of Science, Economics and Finance (BSc) *
- Bachelor of Science, Economics and Management (BSc) *
- Bachelor of Science, Geography and Environment (BSc) *(1)
- Bachelor of Science, Information Systems and Management (BSc) *
- Bachelor of Science, International Development (BSc) *
- Bachelor of Science, International Relations (BSc) *
- Bachelor of Science, Management (BSc) *(2)
- Bachelor of Science, Management with Law (BSc) * and Bachelor of Science, Management and Law (BSc)
- Bachelor of Science, Mathematics and Economics (BSc)
- Bachelor of Science, Politics and International Relations (BSc) *
- Bachelor of Science, Sociology (BSc) *(2)
- Bachelor of Science, Sociology with Law (BSc) *(2)
- Diploma for Graduates (Accounting)
- Diploma for Graduates (Banking)
- Diploma for Graduates (Economics)
- Diploma for Graduates (Finance)
- Diploma for Graduates (Geography and Environment)
- Diploma for Graduates (Information Systems)
- Diploma for Graduates (International Development)
- Diploma for Graduates (International Relations)
- Diploma for Graduates (Management)
- Diploma for Graduates (Mathematics)
- Diploma for Graduates (Politics)
- Diploma for Graduates (Social Sciences)
- Diploma for Graduates (Sociology)
- Diploma in Economics
• Diploma in Social Sciences

Degrees marked with an asterisk (*) are available through a nine course Graduate Entry Route in addition to the 12 course Standard Route.

(1) The BSc Geography and Environment will be awarded for the last time in 2017.
(2) Final registrations for these degrees will be accepted in 2013/14. Last examinations will be held in 2018 with re-sits in 2019.

Students graduating with a University of London award will be sent two documents: a final diploma ‘parchment’, and a diploma supplement. The final diploma will indicate registration with the University of London and the award of a University of London Degree or Diploma, incorporating the University of London logo and signature of the Vice-Chancellor, and indicating that the London School of Economics and Political Science was the Lead College involved. The diploma supplement will describe the nature, level and content of the programme that has been successfully completed, including a transcript of modules taken and marks achieved as well as the overall classification. It also provides further information about the role of the Lead College and method of study.

The University also offers:
• an Access route leading to the degrees in the fields of Economics, Management, Finance and the Social Sciences (EMFSS) through the Standard Route, and
• the opportunity to take EMFSS courses individually as Individual Courses.

Level of the programmes

The FHEQ forms part of the UK Quality Code for Higher Education of the Quality Assurance Agency for Higher Education (QAA).

The awards are placed at the following Levels of the Framework for Higher Education Qualifications (FHEQ):
- BSc degree Level 6
- Diplomas for Graduates Level 6
- Diplomas in Economics and Social Sciences Level 4

Relevant QAA subject benchmarks group(s)

See the QAA website for information.

Refer to the individual Programme Specifications for each degree.

www.londoninternational.ac.uk/community-support-resources/current-students/emfss-programme-resources

Awarding body

University of London

Registering body

www.londoninternational.ac.uk

University of London International Academy

Lead College

See Glossary for an explanation.

The London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE)

Accreditation by professional or statutory body

Graduates of the BSc Banking and Finance/BSc Accounting and Finance degrees who wish to continue their studies towards professional accreditation in the financial or accounting professions can benefit from ‘fast track’ agreements with the professional bodies listed below. See the organisations’ websites for detail:

• The Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (ICAEW)
• The Institute of Certified Public Accountants of Singapore (ICPAS)
• ACCA (The Association of Chartered Certified Accountants)
Language of study and assessment

See also section 4 of the Detailed Regulations.

English

Mode of study

Find further details about student support in the student handbook.

Distance learning and flexible study, although for the Diploma in Economics and Diploma in Social Sciences, students are required to attend a full or part time course of instruction at an institution that has been recognised by the University to teach the Diploma.

Programme structures

The degrees and diplomas listed in the Title and name of awards section are comprised of courses. Each course is either a ‘100 course’, ‘200 course’ or ‘300 course’. These three categories correspond to the following levels of the Framework for Higher Education Qualifications (FHEQ):

- ‘100 courses’ are placed at FHEQ Level 4;
- ‘200 courses’ are placed at FHEQ Level 5;
- ‘300 courses’ are placed at FHEQ Level 6.

A student registered under the Old Regulations for an award in the fields of Economics, Management, Finance and the Social Sciences, or the Access route, may be permitted to apply to transfer their registration to the equivalent award or programme under the New Regulations. A student registered under the New Regulations will not be permitted to apply to transfer their registration to the equivalent award or programme under the Old Regulations.

Degrees

All degrees listed in the Title and name of awards section are available through a 12 course Standard Route. In addition, degrees marked with an asterisk (*) in the list of ‘Title and names of awards’ are also available through a nine course Graduate Entry Route.

Each degree through the Standard Route consists of 12 full courses (or the equivalent). To be considered for the award, students must attempt every element of the assessment for the 12 full courses (or equivalent) and pass a minimum of ten full courses (or equivalent).

Each degree through the Graduate Entry Route consists of nine full courses (or the equivalent). To be considered for the award, students must attempt every element of the assessment for the nine full courses (or equivalent) and pass all nine full courses (or the equivalent).

See full details in section 1 of the Detailed Regulations.

A student registered (or registering) for a degree through the Standard Route may apply for APL (‘accreditation of prior learning’ previously known as ‘exemption’) for up to four 100 Courses from Selection groups F(i), F(ii) or F(iii). No APL is permitted for the degrees through the Graduate Entry Route.

Details of credits and accreditation of prior learning are to be found in section 2 of the Detailed Regulations.

Where a student satisfies certain conditions, transfer may be permitted between different degrees, and from one Route to another of the same degree. A student who satisfies certain criteria may also progress to a degree from an individual course, Access route, or from the Diploma in Economics or Diploma in Social Sciences.

Transfer is not permitted from a Diploma for Graduates to a degree.
The maximum and minimum periods of registration, from a student’s effective date of registration, are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BSc degree</td>
<td>Three years under the Standard Route (two years where maximum APL has been granted or, in some cases, where APL has been granted for three courses and the student is permitted to enter five new full courses in order to complete the degree) or Three years under the Graduate Entry Route for BSc Economics and Finance, BSc Information Systems and Management, and BSc Development and Economics or Two years under the Graduate Entry Route for all other degrees</td>
<td>Eight years for both Routes and all degrees</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Study materials are made available after registration and on payment of the applicable fee. Registration may be extended, subject to approval and payment of applicable fees.

Full details are in section 3 of the Detailed Regulations.

To be considered for the award of a BSc degree in the field of Economics, Management, Finance and the Social Sciences, a student:

- For degrees through the Standard Route – must have attempted 12 full courses or the equivalent and must have passed at a mark of 40 or above at least ten full courses or the equivalent.
- For degrees through the Graduate Entry Route – must have attempted and passed, at a mark of 40 or above nine full courses or the equivalent.

See also section 8 of the Detailed Regulations.

Diplomas for Graduates

Each Diploma for Graduates consists of four full courses (or the equivalent).

Where the Diploma structure permits, students may take a maximum of two full 100 courses (or the equivalent). Students must take at least two 200 or 300 courses.

See full details in section 1 of the Detailed Regulations.

APL is not granted for any course in the Diploma for Graduates programmes. A student may apply to transfer between the different Diplomas for Graduates and may be awarded credit provided that they satisfy certain conditions.

Details of credits and accreditation of prior learning are to be found in section 2 of the Detailed Regulations.

A student registered for a Diploma for Graduates will not be permitted to transfer their registration to a degree, or to the Diploma in Economics or Diploma in Social Sciences, or to the Access route.

There is no transfer to the Diploma for Graduates.

Full details are in section 11 of the Detailed Regulations.

From a student’s effective date of registration, the maximum and minimum periods of registration are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Diploma for Graduates</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>One year</td>
<td>Five years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
To be considered for the award of a Diploma for Graduates in the field of Economics, Management, Finance and the Social Sciences, a student must have attempted and passed, at a mark of 40 or above four full courses or the equivalent.

See also section 8 of the Detailed Regulations.

**Diploma in Economics and Diploma in Social Sciences**

Each Diploma consists of four full courses (or the equivalent).

See full details in section 1 of the Detailed Regulations.

APL is not granted for any course in the Diploma in Economics or Diploma in Social Sciences programmes.

Details of credits and accreditation of prior learning are to be found in section 2 of the Detailed Regulations.

A student registered for the Diploma in Economics or the Diploma in Social Sciences will not be permitted to transfer their registration between these diplomas after 31 October in the first year of their registration. A student who satisfies the necessary conditions may progress to a degree through the Standard Route by applying to transfer their registration. A student who wishes to transfer to a degree through the Graduate Entry Route must apply to do so and as well as satisfying the necessary conditions must also meet the entrance requirements for the Graduate Entry Route.

A student registered for the Diploma in Economics or the Diploma in Social Sciences will not be permitted to transfer their registration to the Access route.

A student registered for a degree or for the Access route may be permitted to transfer to either Diploma under certain conditions.

A student registered for a Diploma for Graduates will not be permitted to transfer their registration to the Diploma in Economics or Diploma in Social Sciences.

Full details are in section 11 of the Detailed Regulations.

From a student's effective date of registration, the maximum and minimum periods of registration are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Diploma in Economics and Diploma in Social Sciences</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>One year if the student is attending a full-time course of instruction or Two years if attending a part-time course of instruction</td>
<td>Five years, whether studying full-time or part-time and subject to the student satisfying any attendance requirements</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Study materials are made available after registration and on payment of the applicable fee. Registration may be extended, subject to approval and payment of applicable fees. Any requests for further extension must be agreed on an individual basis.

Full details are in section 3 of the Detailed Regulations.

To be considered for the award of the Diploma in Economics or Diploma in Social Sciences, a student must have attempted and passed, at a mark of 40 or above all four courses.

See also section 8 of the Detailed Regulations.

**Exit Awards**

**Diploma of Higher Education**

The Diploma of Higher Education consists of eight courses. The Diploma of Higher Education is offered to students as an exit award only, at the discretion of the Board of Examiners. To be awarded the Diploma of Higher Education a student must have achieved a pass in eight courses (240 credits), which includes a minimum of 90 credits at level 5.
Certificate of Higher Education
The Certificate of Higher Education consists of four courses. The Certificate of Higher is offered to students as an exit award only, at the discretion of the Board of Examiners. To be awarded the Certificate of Higher a student must have achieved a pass in four courses (120 credits), which includes a minimum of 90 credits at level 4.

Once a student has accepted an exit award they will not be permitted to continue their study of the same award with the University of London International Programmes.

Credit value of courses
Where credits are assigned to each course of a programme, credit indicates the amount of learning undertaken, and a specified credit level indicates the relative depth of learning involved.

The credit value indicates the amount of learning in terms of notional study hours, and the level of learning in terms of depth, complexity and intellectual demand.

For the Economics, Management, Finance and the Social Sciences suite of programmes, credits are assigned to the courses as follows:

- 30 UK credits for a full course unit at FHEQ level 4, or 15 UK credits for a half course unit at FHEQ level 4
- 30 UK credits for a full course unit at FHEQ level 5, or 15 UK credits for a half course unit at FHEQ level 5
- 30 UK credits for a full course unit at FHEQ level 6, or 15 UK credits for a half course unit at FHEQ level 6

Some courses are compulsory others can be selected from lists of options called ‘selection groups’.

The total credit value for the award of BSc (Hons) is 360 credits.

Further information about the credit systems used by universities in the UK and Europe is available in:

Entrance requirements
An applicant must satisfy the relevant entrance requirements given in this section. In order to be considered for admission as an International Programmes student, applicants must also submit an application that is in accordance with the procedures and deadlines set out on the University of London International Programmes website.

See [www.londoninternational.ac.uk](http://www.londoninternational.ac.uk) for details on the application process and alternative qualifications that may be accepted and English Proficiency tests.

Students with specific access requirements should refer to section 12 of the Detailed Regulations.

An applicant must normally satisfy both the University of London’s general entrance requirements and the additional programme specific entrance requirements as follows:

All students

Age
An applicant must normally be at least 17 years of age on or before 30 November in the year of registration.

Students registering for the Diploma in Economics or the Diploma in Social Sciences should note also the programme specific entrance requirements
University of London general entrance requirements for Degrees and Diplomas of Higher Education

An applicant must have passes in:

- either two subjects at GCE A level, and at least three further subjects at GCSE or GCE O level (at not less than grade C or a pass if taken prior to 1975)
- or three subjects at GCE A level (with one A Level at not less than grade D)
- or three subjects at GCE A level, and one further subject at GCSE or GCE O Level (at not less than grade C)
- or two subjects at GCE A Level, and two further subjects at AS Level.

The University may, at its discretion, accept other qualifications in place of those above. Students should also satisfy any programme entrance requirements given in this programme specification.

University of London general entrance requirements for Certificates of Higher Education

An applicant must have passes in:

- three subjects at GCE O level at grade C or above

Students should also satisfy any programme entrance requirements given in this programme specification.

Diploma in Economics and Social Sciences

An applicant must have passed:

- an entrance test administered by a teaching institute with Diploma Teaching Status

Students should also satisfy any programme entrance requirements given in this programme specification.

English language proficiency

For awards at FHEQ levels 4, 5 or 6, applicants must provide satisfactory evidence showing that they have:

1. Passed acceptable examinations equivalent to GCSE/GCE ‘O’ level English Language at grade C or above; or
2. Demonstrated fluency in academic English gained through either:
   a) Five years secondary schooling taught solely in English and/or passed GCE A levels or IB in essay based subjects; or
   b) Passed an International Foundation programme for UK HEI entry with a unit in English for Academic purposes (EAP) or its equivalent; or
   c) A full Postgraduate award, or a full first degree or Associate degree taught and examined in English from an institute that is acceptable to the University; or
   d) Have, within the past three years, passed a Diploma awarded by any of the polytechnics in Malaysia, Singapore or Hong Kong that is acceptable to the University; or
   e) Have, within the past three years, passed a test of proficiency in English language from an organisation acceptable to the University as outlined in the English Proficiency Schedule that is published by the University.

The Qualifications for Entrance schedule can be found at: http://www.londoninternational.ac.uk/applications-admissions/am-i-qualified

Where an applicant does not meet the prescribed English language proficiency requirements but believes that they can demonstrate the requisite proficiency for admission the University may, at its discretion, consider the application.

Internet access

All students are required to have regular internet access, allowing them to access the following resources:

- The student portal
- The University of London email address
- Details of their student records
- Programme resources on the VLE (as applicable)
- Programme resources on the University of London International Programmes website
• The Programme Specification and Regulations for their programme of study
• The University Regulations and the University of London International Programmes Student Charter

Programme specific entrance requirements

Degrees through the Standard Route

An applicant must normally satisfy both the University of London general entrance requirements and the additional programme specific entrance requirements as follows:

Programme specific entrance requirements
In addition to satisfying the general entrance requirements, an applicant must:
• demonstrate that they have reached a level of competence in Mathematics at least equivalent to a pass at GCSE/GCE O level in a Mathematical subject at Grade C or above

Alternative entrance requirements
A student who has successfully completed the Diploma in Economics or Diploma in Social Sciences or Access route for International Programmes Students will be deemed to have satisfied the entrance requirements for the degrees through the Standard Route.

Degrees through the Graduate Entry Route

Programme specific entrance requirements
An applicant must:
• hold a full first degree, completed in a minimum of three years on a full-time basis or equivalent, from a university or other institution acceptable to the University of London and
• demonstrate that they have reached a level of competence in Mathematics at least equivalent to a pass at GCSE/GCE O level in a Mathematical subject at Grade C or above

An applicant holding professional qualifications and/or postgraduate qualifications without a full first degree cannot be considered for admission.

Diplomas for Graduates

Programme specific entrance requirements
An applicant must:
• hold a full first degree, completed in a minimum of three years on a full-time basis or equivalent, from a university or other institution acceptable to the University of London and
• demonstrate that they have reached a level of competence in Mathematics at least equivalent to a pass at GCSE/GCE O level in a Mathematical subject at Grade C or above [not applicable for the Diploma for Graduates (International Relations)]

An applicant holding professional qualifications and/or postgraduate qualifications without a full first degree cannot be considered for admission.

An applicant for the Diploma for Graduates in a subject related to mathematics or economics is advised that although this is not a formal entrance requirement, it is their responsibility to ensure – before starting this programme – that their standard of mathematics or economics is already at least at the level of a first year undergraduate degree in Mathematics or Economics and that for the Diploma for Graduates (Mathematics) their knowledge includes multivariate calculus.

Diploma in Economics and Diploma in Social Sciences

Programme specific entrance requirements
An applicant must:
• normally be aged 18 or over before 31 December in the year of registration as an International Programmes Student and
• have been admitted to a full or part time course of instruction at an institution which is recognised to teach the Diploma in Economics and/or the Diploma in Social Sciences.

To be admitted to an appropriate course of instruction at a Diploma teaching institution, an applicant must satisfy the entrance requirements prescribed by the institution concerned. These requirements are constructed within guidelines laid down by The London School of Economics and Political Science, the ‘Lead College’ for these Diplomas.
Students with Specific Access Requirements

Students with specific access requirements should refer to section 12 of the Detailed Regulations.

The University of London International Programmes welcomes applications from students with disabilities and/or specific access requirements. It aims to provide the appropriate support to enable students with specific access requirements to have the same chance as all other students to successfully complete their studies.

Every reasonable effort will be made to ensure that both the application procedure and the programme itself are organised and delivered to offer all students the opportunity to participate fully. Students with a disability or others who may need special arrangements to assist in taking examinations (such as separate room or special aids) should complete the relevant section of the application form, or contact the Inclusive Practice Manager. Requests will be considered by a University panel, which aims to ensure that students with specific access requirements are neither advantaged nor disadvantaged when compared with other students.

Sources of funding and scholarships

Information about potential sources of funding and scholarships is updated annually and available on the prospectus web pages.

For information, please see www.lse.ac.uk and www.londoninternational.ac.uk/distance-and-flexible-learning/funding-your-study.

Educational aims and learning outcomes of the programmes

Each of the programmes within the fields of Economic, Management, Finance and Social Science aims to offer a challenging, flexible scheme of study invigorated by research, which advances a student’s ability to develop academic and practical insights into the subjects studied. It is intended that students will be encouraged to develop a broad range of transferable and in some cases technical expertise.

Graduates of the programmes will have a sound basis for careers in a wide range of areas from major corporations to small businesses, government organisations, the voluntary sector, international organisation and the media.

Successful completion of a degree, with Honours, may allow a student to progress to postgraduate study in the degree field or a related area or to undertake further professional qualifications. Successful completion of the Diploma for Graduates may allow a student to progress onto a related postgraduate degree.

The Diploma in Economics and the Diploma in Social Sciences are specially developed to allow students who do not have the necessary academic background to develop and demonstrate the analytical and communicative competence needed to undertake further study at degree level.

Within the programmes there is a natural progression between the levels. A student who passes the 100 courses (FHEQ Level 4) will have the essential introduction to that subject. The 200 and 300 courses (FHEQ Level 5 and 6) build on the 100 courses and provide opportunity to develop a more detailed understanding. Although the courses may not in themselves be more difficult, students will develop a greater understanding and a sophistication of thinking as they work through the courses.

The programmes aim to:

- promote independent critical and evaluative skills, and intellectual curiosity for life-long learning;
- expand knowledge and understanding of the chosen discipline;
- promote analytical, creative and imaginative engagement with theory, research and practice in the chosen discipline;
- encourage self-development into professionally organised and interactive individuals by practicing skills of selection, assimilation and communication.

For the specific learning outcomes and educational aims of each award, please refer to each award’s Programme Specification, available on the University of London International Programmes website: www.londoninternational.ac.uk/community-support-resources/current-students/emfss-programme-resources

Learning, teaching and assessment strategies

For the degrees, the Diplomas for Graduates and the Access route, study materials are provided for students to study independently.

A student who wishes to register for the Diploma in Economics or the Diploma in Social Sciences must first enrol at an institution which has been recognised by the LSE for the teaching of the respective Diploma. For these students, the study materials provided are supplemented by tuition offered by the local institution.
For all registered students, subject guides are provided for each course studied. The subject guides include tools to assist a student in the development of the skills of information search, comprehension and analysis and the generation of original and thoughtful assignments. Subject guides offer advice on how to use the recommended textbooks which form the focus of the student’s studies. A student is required to buy these textbooks themselves.

Advice and practical information such as study techniques, planning, preparation for assessment is available in the specially prepared guide *Strategies for success*.

The University of London does not provide tuition. However, it is possible to contact the LSE Office for University of London International Programmes with questions of an academic nature but the office cannot engage in active or regular contact or tuition.

A student may communicate with others on a free web-based Virtual Learning Environment. Students will have access to course materials, and be able to engage in dialogue and develop and negotiate conclusions with others – key components in the acquisition of knowledge, understanding and transferable skills.

It is University of London International Programmes policy that there should be a preponderance of unseen written examinations in the assessment of programmes. This is to ensure security and reduce the possibility of plagiarism. In these programmes, students will be assessed mainly by unseen written examinations. Questions are structured to allow a student to demonstrate that they have acquired appropriate knowledge and understanding.

The way that a student manages data, solves problems, and evaluates ideas and the organisational skills they use to structure answers allows the standard of intellectual and transferable skills to be assessed. Assessment criteria for the programme will indicate the level at which these skills have been achieved.

**Assessment methods**

Each full course (with a few exceptions) is examined by one three-hour unseen written examination and each half course by one two-hour unseen written examination. Those courses which are an exception to this are examined by one three-hour and 15 minutes unseen written examination that includes reading time. The assessment of some courses also involves the submission of coursework or a project.

Find full details of the assessment and the scheme of award section 4 and section 8 of the Detailed Regulations.

The written paper examinations take place in late May/early June each year.

**Student support and guidance**

There is further information on support and guidance in the student handbook.

The following support and guidance is provided to students:

- Subject guide for each course studied - these introduce and develop the topics.
- Recommended reading lists. Students are required to provide their own textbooks.
- *Strategies for success* – an academic advice and study skills handbook.
- **Student handbook:**
  - Includes information about the resources available and how to access them and procedures for assessment and examinations.
  - Gives information which is common to all University of London International Programmes. It reflects the student life cycle and gives information about matters of importance from the start of a student’s relationship with the University of London International Programmes through to their graduation. This section also puts the regulations in context for the student.
- Programme Specification and Regulations (PSR)
- Past examination papers and Examiners’ commentaries which provide generic feedback from the examinations.
- A University of London email account and web area for personal information management.
- Access to an Online Library which provides a range of full-text, multidisciplinary databases. Journal articles, book reviews and reports can be found on the databases to which the Library subscribes on the student’s behalf.
- University of London library - registered students may use the resources located within the Senate House library.
- A Virtual Learning Environment which contains audio and video of academics, discussion forums, news alerts and links to electronic versions of all study-pack materials.
The Student Charter is intended to state key mutual obligations between the University of London International Programmes and its International Programmes students. See www.londoninternational.ac.uk/distance-flexible-learning/student-charter for further information.

Students studying for the Diploma in Economics or the Diploma in Social Sciences must enrol at an institution which has been recognised by the LSE to teach the Diploma concerned. The above learning materials are supplemented by tuition offered by the local institution.

**Quality evaluation and enhancement**

See www.londoninternational.ac.uk website for its policies and procedures in quality assurance.

The Colleges of the University of London and the University of London International Academy collaborate to deliver the University of London International Programmes. The policies, partnerships and systems are defined within our key documents: The Quality Framework, the Quality Assurance Schedules, Guidelines for Examinations and Detailed Regulations for each programme.

**Parity of award standards**

- 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);
- Learning materials are written and examinations are set and marked by academic staff employed or chosen by the Lead Colleges, who are required to apply the University’s academic standards.

**Review and evaluation mechanisms**

Procedures are in place to assure the quality of the programme development, delivery, management, systematic monitoring and ongoing review and enhancement of all University of London International Programmes. Enhancements are made as necessary to ensure that systems remain effective and rigorous.

- Annual programme reports are prepared in order to enhance individual programmes and to plan ahead;
- Periodic programme reviews are conducted on a 4-6 year cycle to review how a programme has developed over time and ensure that it remains current and up-to-date;
- Annual External and Intercollegiate Examiner reports are prepared by independent External and Intercollegiate Examiners to confirm that a programme has been assessed properly and meets the appropriate academic standards;
- Comprehensive student information statistics are reviewed annually and feed into all systematic reporting within the University of London International Academy.

**Student feedback mechanisms**

- Annual Student Experience Surveys collect programme level feedback according to the student lifecycle and the stages reached by students in their learning. In addition some Lead Colleges schedule their own course unit surveys;
- Virtual Learning Environments (VLEs) provide the opportunity for informal feedback and discussion;
- University of London International Academy committees and sub-committees include student membership where appropriate. Some programmes recruit their own student representatives at the programme level.

The University of London International Programmes website provides further information on the governance structure, including Terms of Reference, Agendas and Papers and can be accessed via: Governance | University of London International Programmes

**After Graduation**

**Possible routes to further study**

Successful completion of the programme may serve as preparation for students who wish to go on to take further study in the subject area – whether to be undertaken at LSE or elsewhere.
Successful completion of a degree, with Honours, may allow a student to progress to postgraduate study in the degree field or a related area or to undertake further professional qualifications. Successful completion of the Diploma for Graduates may allow a student to progress onto a related postgraduate degree.

The Diploma in Economics and the Diploma in Social Sciences are specially developed to allow students who do not have the necessary academic background to develop and demonstrate the analytical and communicative competence needed to undertake further study at degree level.

Possible graduate employment routes
Graduates of the programmes will have a sound basis for careers in a wide range of areas from major corporations to small businesses, government organisations, the voluntary sector, international organisation and the media.

Careers advice and resources
The University of London’s Careers Service can provide confidential advice and guidance appropriate to the diverse needs of students, at any stage of their career. Advisers can assist on an individual basis (including help with career planning, CV writing and interview technique), in small groups or online, through the e-Advice service. Students may also make use of the dedicated careers library.

For further information, please see [www.thecareersgroup.co.uk/](http://www.thecareersgroup.co.uk/) or [www.c2careers.com/](http://www.c2careers.com/)

The Alumni Association
Membership of the International Programmes Alumni Association is free and open to all former students of the University of London International Programmes. This is a diverse community of over 150,000 alumni in more than 190 countries, including local chapters and social networking groups, with regular events, communications and opportunities to meet fellow alumni in many different parts of the world. The Association aims to provide past students with lifelong links to the School and each other, and is keen to foster a vibrant and active alumni community. All alumni are encouraged to register their details and participate further.

For further information, please see [www.londoninternational.ac.uk/alumni](http://www.londoninternational.ac.uk/alumni), [www.facebook.com/londonualumni](http://www.facebook.com/londonualumni) and [http://linkd.in/alumniassociation](http://linkd.in/alumniassociation)
Detailed Regulations 2013–2014

1 Structures of the programmes

Appendix A and Appendix B give the full structure and content of the programme.

Courses

1.1 As indicated in the Programme Specification for the suite of degrees and diplomas offered in the fields of Economics, Management, Finance and the Social Sciences, each degree and diploma consists of a specified number of courses. Each course is described as being a ‘100 course’, a ‘200 course’ or a ‘300 course’.

In the context of higher education, the FHEQ levels are as follows: 100 courses are equivalent to FHEQ Level 4; 200 courses are equivalent to Level 5, and 300 courses are equivalent to Level 6.

See Glossary for information about the Framework for Higher Education Qualifications (FHEQ)

Degrees

1.2 The degrees listed in the Programme Specification are available through a 12 course Standard Route. Those marked with an asterisk (*) in that list are also available through a nine course Graduate Entry Route.

As indicated in the Programme Specification, each degree through the Standard Route consists of 12 full courses (or the equivalent). To be considered for the award, a student must attempt every element of the assessment for the 12 full courses (or equivalent), pass a minimum of ten full courses (or the equivalent) and comply with rules relating to failed courses and resits.

Each degree through the Graduate Entry Route consists of nine full courses (or the equivalent). To be considered for the award, a student must attempt every element of the assessment for the nine full courses (or equivalent), pass all nine full courses (or the equivalent) and comply with rules relating to failed courses and resits.

Find greater detail about being eligible for the award in Progression within the programme, section 7 and Scheme of award, Appendix D.

1.3 A student registered (or registering) for a degree through the Standard Route may apply for accreditation of prior learning (APL) for up to four 100 courses from Selection groups F(i), F(ii) or F(iii). No APL is permitted for the degrees through the Graduate Entry Route.

Find details on credit and APL in section 2.

1.4 Where a student satisfies certain conditions, transfer may be permitted between different degrees and from one Route to another of the same degree. A student who satisfies certain criteria may also progress to a degree from an individual course, Access route, or from the Diploma in Economics or Diploma in Social Sciences.

Transfer is not permitted from a Diploma for Graduates to a degree.

Find further details on Transfers in section 11.

1.5 A student registered under the Old Regulations for any award or the Access route programme in the fields of Economics, Management, Finance and the Social Sciences may be permitted to apply to transfer their registration to the equivalent award or programme under the New Regulations subject to conditions. A student registered under the New Regulations will not be permitted to apply to transfer their registration to the equivalent award or programme under the Old Regulations.

For how to progress through the degree and diplomas, see section 7.

Find further details on Transfers in section 11.
BSc Accounting with Law, BSc Management with Law, BSc Sociology with Law

1.6
A student who completes the BSc Accounting with Law, BSc Management with Law, or the BSc Sociology with Law with six law courses (any course in Selection group F(iii) or L) will be awarded BSc Accounting and Law, BSc Management and Law or BSc Sociology and Law. A student who completes one of these degrees with fewer than six law courses will be awarded the BSc Accounting with Law, BSc Management with Law or BSc Sociology with Law.

Diplomas for Graduates

1.7
As indicated in the Programme Specification, each Diploma for Graduates consists of four full courses (or the equivalent).

1.8
No APL is permitted for students of the Diplomas for Graduates.

1.9
A student may apply to transfer between the different Diplomas for Graduates and may be awarded credit provided that they satisfy certain conditions. A student registered for a Diploma for Graduates will not be permitted to transfer their registration to a degree, or to the Diploma in Economics or Diploma in Social Sciences, or to the Access route. There is no transfer to the Diploma for Graduates.

Find full details in section 11

1.10
Students who successfully complete a Diploma for Graduates programme will be awarded the Diploma for Graduates with the title for which they are registered at the time the award is made.

Diploma in Economics and Diploma in Social Sciences

1.11
As indicated in the Programme Specification, each Diploma consists of four full courses (or the equivalent).

1.12
No APL is permitted for students of the Diploma in Economics and Diploma in Social Sciences.

1.13
A student registered for the Diploma in Economics or the Diploma in Social Sciences will not be permitted to transfer their registration between these diplomas after 31 October in the first year of their registration.

1.14
A student who obtains the Diploma in Economics or the Diploma in Social Sciences will be considered to have satisfied the entrance requirements for one of the degrees through the Standard Route and may transfer their registration to the degree and receive appropriate credits.

1.15
A student who wishes to transfer to a degree through the Graduate Entry Route must apply to do so and as well as satisfying the necessary conditions must also meet the entrance requirements for the Graduate Entry Route.

1.16
A student registered for the Diploma in Economics or the Diploma in Social Sciences will not be permitted to transfer their registration to the Access route.

Find full details in section 11

Attendance requirements for the Diploma in Economics and Diploma in Social Sciences

1.17
A student of the Diploma in Economics or Diploma in Social Sciences is required to attend a full or part time course of instruction at an institution that is recognised to teach for this purpose, and comply with the institution’s attendance and coursework requirements, except in the following circumstances:
• when the student is re-sitting an examination.
• where the University has used its discretion to waive the requirement in special cases, on grounds of illness or any other cause that has been judged adequate

Refer to the glossary for the definition of Diploma Teaching Institutions.

1.18
By 15 March each year, institutions are required to submit confirmation to the University that the attendance record (including the completion of tutorial exercises) of any student entering an examination for a new course has been satisfactory. The University will refuse permission to sit an examination to a student who has not satisfied these requirements and/or met the coursework requirements as prescribed.

1.19 (GR)
Where attendance is a programme requirement, the University reserves the right not to present an award to, or to publish the examination results of, a student who has not met the requirement.

Choice of courses

1.20 (GR)
It is a student’s responsibility to ensure that their choice of courses complies with the current regulations.

1.21 (GR)
A student can only select from available courses. Not all courses are available every year.

1.22
A student registered for a degree or Diploma for Graduates may change their choice of a course provided that:

• they are not yet eligible for the award, and
• they have not entered the examination for the course they wish to change, and
• an alternative course is possible, and
• they satisfy any prerequisites for the new course.

Prerequisites are shown in Appendix B, under the individual syllabuses.
A student changing to a new course must ensure they satisfy the prerequisites and should note that new courses which replace previously existing courses may have different prerequisites and these must be followed.
Students registered for a Diploma for Graduates are not required to satisfy prerequisites but are strongly advised to ensure they are prepared for the high academic requirements of the courses.

1.23
A student, who is registered for the Diploma in Economics or Diploma in Social Sciences, may also apply to change courses if they meet the conditions in 1.21, but all decisions will be at the discretion of the University.

1.24
A student, who has entered the examination for a course, may apply to change courses if they meet the other conditions in 1.21, but all decisions will be at the discretion of the University.

1.25
A course may be replaced with a corresponding new course, adhering to certain conditions outlined in paragraph 5 of the Important information section.

Where a course has been replaced with a corresponding new course, a student who has either not attempted or has failed the ‘old’ course is advised to change to the new course wherever possible, unless indicated otherwise in the ‘Notes’ section of the programme structures in Appendix A.

1.26
A student who has failed the last available resit examination for a course (which has subsequently been replaced) is required to change to the new course, unless the relevant degree structure allows a change to an alternative course.

A student who is required to change to the corresponding new course is strongly encouraged to attempt the examination for that course at the next available opportunity.

Also see the information on the number of attempts permitted in section 5.
1.27 Not all courses will necessarily be available for study at all Diploma teaching institutions. Refer to the Glossary for the definition of Diploma Teaching Institutions.

Transfer from a FHEQ Level 4 or 5 award to the degree

1.28 (GR) A student who obtains an award at Level 4 or 5 of the FHEQ will be considered to have satisfied the entrance requirements for the related degree and may at the discretion of the University, transfer their registration to the degree and receive appropriate credits.

The Diploma in Economics and the Diploma in Social Sciences are placed at Level 4 of the Framework for Higher Education Qualifications (FHEQ). See also 1.14 and section 7 which provides full details on progression.

2 Credit transfer and accreditation of prior learning

See the Glossary for definition of 'credit' and 'accreditation of prior learning. APL and credit transfers are permitted for the degrees through the Standard Route. Credit transfers are only permitted for the degrees studied through the Graduate Route and the Diploma for Graduates if they have originated from an individual course in the fields of Economics, Management, Finance and the Social Sciences passed prior to registration. APL and credit transfers are not permitted on the Diploma in Economics, the Diploma in Social Sciences or the Access Route.

2.1 (GR) The University reserves the right to review the credit transfer and accreditation of prior learning policy in respect of all awards each year.

2.2 (GR) No credit transfer or accreditation of prior learning will be granted unless an application has been made in accordance with the instructions given on the University of London International Programmes website. Applicants are required to pay the credit transfer or accreditation of prior learning application fee.

See www.londoninternational.ac.uk/applications-admissions/accreditation-prior-learning for procedures and deadlines for applying for accreditation of prior learning.

2.3 (GR) All applications are considered on an individual basis and credits and accreditation of prior learning awarded are at the discretion of the University.

Credit transfer

Credit transfers are only permitted for the degrees through the Standard Route.

2.4 (GR) A student who satisfies the entrance requirements for an award and who is appropriately qualified may be considered for credit transfer in specified subjects. An application cannot, however, be considered after a student has entered for the examination in the subject(s) concerned.

2.5 (GR) Where credit is given, the mark obtained for the subject previously studied may be carried forward to the student's record and will contribute towards their award, in accordance with the scheme for award.

2.6 (GR) The University will produce a final transcript detailing the subjects for which credit transfer was awarded and the year of study.
Accreditation of prior learning (APL)

APL is only permitted for the degrees through the Standard Route.

2.7 (GR)
A student who satisfies the entrance requirements for an award and who is appropriately qualified may apply for accreditation of prior learning (APL) mapped against specified courses. An application will be considered on the basis of successfully completed studies at an appropriate level.

A student who is awarded accreditation of prior learning for a specific course is considered to be exempt from that course. This means that the student is considered to have completed the course for the purposes of progression within the programme.

2.8 (GR)
APL is at the discretion of the University and may not be permitted for all programmes. Where accreditation of prior learning is permitted, it can only be considered for up to one third of the programme award concerned.

Regulations set by Professional and Accrediting Bodies may impose further restrictions on the amount of accreditation of prior learning that is recognised. Students should seek further advice with regarding their specific programme.

2.9 (GR)
APL can only be awarded for whole named courses, not for a part of a course.

2.10 (GR)
APL is normally only awarded for whole courses equivalent to FHEQ Level 4, but may arise from prior learning mapped against FHEQ Levels 5, 6 or 7.

2.11 (GR)
A decision to give APL is valid for a limited time only and as indicated in the University’s confirmation of APL. If a student does not enter an examination within this period, the offer of APL will lapse and it will be necessary to make a fresh application.

2.12 (GR)
An offer of APL is valid only for the particular course and programme of study for which the offer has been awarded. APL will no longer be valid if the programme is withdrawn before the student registers. A student who transfers their registration to another programme may be required to submit another application for accreditation of prior learning.

2.13 (GR)
A student may not study again, and is not permitted or required to be examined in, the courses against which APL has been mapped and granted.

2.14 (GR)
The mark obtained for a course for which APL has been awarded, will not be carried forward to the student's record and will not contribute towards the award.

2.15 (GR)
Applications for APL cannot be considered after a student has entered the examination for the relevant course, part or year.

2.16 (GR)
If a student has failed the examination for a course, they may not at a later stage apply for APL for that failed course.

2.17
Applications for APL will only be considered on the basis of successfully completed studies which have been awarded in the past five years.
2.18 Applications for APL will be considered either on a discretionary or automatic basis, from any of the 100 courses found in Selection groups F(i), F(ii) or F(iii). No APL will be considered for 200 or 300 courses.

Applications for discretionary APL are considered on a strict course-for-course basis, in the light of the syllabus, the level of examination performance and the comparability of the course to the course concerned. For further information on the qualifications which may be considered for discretionary APL, see the University of London International Programmes website.

For information on automatic APL, please see 2.23 – 2.26

2.19 APL for named courses may be used to satisfy prerequisites. APL for unnamed courses may not be used to satisfy prerequisites.

2.20 APL will not be granted on the basis of GCE A-levels or school leaving certificates. With the exception of those qualifications noted in the APL section on the University of London International Programmes website, APL is not normally granted on the basis of examinations from professional institutions.

See the APL section of the website for more detail.

2.21 For students applying for discretionary APL, consideration will also be given if a student has completed part of a degree level qualification that has been examined within the five years preceding the application.

2.22 An application from a student who has not yet received their award will be considered under the rules governing APL at the time that the award is finally made and not at the time that the application for APL was submitted. The application must have been received not later than 1 October in the year that the application for APL is submitted.

Automatic APL

2.23 In order for an application for automatic APL to be considered, a student must:

- have passed the whole of the qualification on the basis of which they are claiming APL, and
- have already received the final award for that qualification, and
- have obtained all the qualification(s) on which the application for APL is based within the five years preceding the application

2.24 Holders of the qualifications listed in the table of Automatic Accreditation of Prior Learning (see html version) may apply for automatic APL for the courses listed under the qualification concerned. A student applying for accreditation of prior learning for the courses listed on the basis of these qualifications will not be asked to pay the APL application fee but must still submit an application.

2.25 Where automatic APL is granted for alternative courses in the table of Automatic Accreditation of Prior Learning (for example APL for ‘MN1107 Introduction to business and management or one unnamed 100 course’), only one of these two credits can be counted towards the student’s degree and the following rule will apply:

- if the named course (MN1107 in the above example) is available at the degree for which the student is registered or will be registering, then APL for this course will be counted towards the student’s degree

or

- if the named course is not available at the degree for which the student is registered or will be registering, then APL for ‘one unnamed 100 course’ may count towards the degree (except in the case of BSc Business, BSc Economics and Management, BSc Management and BSc Mathematics and Economics

More rules about unnamed 100 courses are given in paragraphs 2.28-30.
2.26 The University will grant a student automatic APL from the maximum number of courses possible for the qualification(s) concerned. Consequently, APL may be awarded for courses that are not available at the degree for which the student is registered/shall be registering. A student who is awarded APL for more than four full courses (or the equivalent) may count APL from a maximum of four full courses only (or the equivalent) towards their degree. In these circumstances:

- APL can only be counted towards a student’s degree if the course for which APL has been granted is available at that degree
- APL for courses not available at that degree may be used by the student, provided the APL is still valid, on transferring to another degree.

Unnamed 100 course

2.27 APL is normally considered for named courses. However, in certain circumstances, and where a student satisfies all the relevant criteria, APL may be considered from one unnamed 100 course on a discretionary or automatic basis and only awarded at the discretion of the University.

2.28 Where APL is granted for an unnamed 100 course, the APL will be counted at point 12 of a particular degree or as indicated on the individual degree structures.

The University will grant a student automatic APL from the maximum number of courses possible for the qualification(s) concerned. Consequently, APL may be awarded for courses that are not available at the degree for which the student is registered/shall be registering. A student who is awarded APL for more than four full courses (or the equivalent) may count APL from a maximum of four full courses only (or the equivalent) towards their degree. In these circumstances:

- APL can only be counted towards a student’s degree if the course for which APL has been granted is available at that degree
- APL for courses not available at that degree may be used by the student, provided the APL is still valid, on transferring to another degree.

Unnamed 100 course

2.27 APL is normally considered for named courses. However, in certain circumstances, and where a student satisfies all the relevant criteria, APL may be considered from one unnamed 100 course on a discretionary or automatic basis and only awarded at the discretion of the University.

2.28 Where APL is granted for an unnamed 100 course, the APL will be counted at point 12 of a particular degree or as indicated on the individual degree structures.

Some degree structures may not permit unnamed 100 courses. Please see the degree structures in Appendix A.

2.29 On transfer to a different degree through the Standard Route, an APL previously granted from a named course may be used as one unnamed 100 course provided that:

- the named course is not available at the degree to which a student is transferring and
- this is permitted on the structure of the degree to which the student is transferring.

Students studying the degree (Graduate Route) or the Diploma for Graduates

2.30 Credit transfers are only permitted for the degrees studied through the Graduate Route or the Diploma for Graduates if they have originated from a University of London International Programmes individual course in the fields of Economics, Management, Finance and the Social Sciences, passed within the five years prior to registration on the current programme. This is at the University’s discretion.

See also section 7 of the detailed regulations and also the regulations for EMFSS individual courses: www.londoninternational.ac.uk/regs.

3 Registration

Effective date of registration

See Glossary for the definition of ‘effective date of registration’.

3.1 (GR) There will be an effective date of registration of 30 November for all undergraduate students.

3.2 (GR) A student whose effective date of registration is 30 November in any year will be eligible to enter for examinations at the next opportunity.

Period of registration

3.3 (GR) Each programme will specify the minimum and maximum periods of registration permitted at any award within the following limits:
A student should consult the Programme Specification for their programme’s minimum and maximum periods of registration.

3.4 (GR)
A student who transfers from an Access Route or Access programme will have a new eight year period of registration effective from 30 November in the year that they progress.

3.5 (GR)
A student who transfers from an award at FHEQ level 4 or 5, to the related degree will have a maximum period of eight years to complete the degree, counted from the effective date of registration for the FHEQ level 4 or 5 award unless otherwise specified by programme regulations.

The Diploma in Economics and the Diploma in Social Sciences are placed at Level 4 of the FHEQ.

3.6 (GR)
No reduction in the minimum period of registration will be permitted.

3.7 (GR)
A student who has not completed all the requirements of an award within the maximum period of registration as given in the programme specification, may apply to extend their registration for one further year or may apply to renew their registration for a further full maximum period for the programme for which they are registered. Extension and renewal of registration is at the discretion of the University, which will take into account the progress made by the student during any previous period registration. If the student’s application for extension or renewal is approved, the subsequent registration will be subject to the regulations that apply at the time of renewal. A fee will be payable.

3.8 (GR)
Where renewal or extension of registration is permitted, the credit awarded for courses or modules successfully completed will be at the discretion of the University.

Confirmation of continuing study

3.9 (GR)
To maintain their registration with the University, a student must confirm each year that they wish to continue with their studies and pay the appropriate fees by the given deadlines.

The continuing registration procedure is sent out annually to students. See www.londoninternational.ac.uk/fees for the deadline by which the continuing registration fee is due for the University of London International Programmes.

3.10 (GR)
A student’s registration will lapse if the continuing registration fee is not paid by the given deadline for the respective programme. A student whose registration has lapsed will not receive new study materials, nor be allowed to participate in the VLE (if applicable), nor be allowed to enter for an examination.

3.11 (GR)
A student who wishes to reinstate a lapsed registration may, at the discretion of the University, either:

- pay all outstanding continuing registration fees and complete the continuing registration form in order to retain the remaining period of registration, or
- cancel their registration, pay a new registration fee and receive a new maximum period of registration.
At its discretion, the University may decide on which of these options a student must take if they wish to continue their studies. In either case, the results of all previous examinations will remain valid.

Cancellation of registration

3.12 (GR)
A student may cancel their registration at any time.

Section 10 gives refund information.

3.13 (GR)
A student who has been registered with the University may apply to cancel their registration and register again for a programme in the same subject or field of study, without carrying forward their previous record, including attempts at examinations, if:
- they have never attempted an examination
- or
- they have not attempted an examination in the two years prior to the request.

3.14 (GR)
All applications for cancelling a registration and registering again for a programme will be considered on an individual basis. Permission to re-register in these circumstances will be given at the discretion of the University and will be subject to any further conditions specified either in these Regulations, or by the University.

3.15 (GR)
A student who is permitted to cancel their registration and re-register for a programme in the same subject or field of study under the above paragraph will be required to pay a new registration fee and will receive a new maximum registration period for the new programme. The previous period of registration will be considered to have lapsed. A student will only be able to re-register for a programme without carrying forward their previous record on one occasion.

Section 10 gives refund information.

3.16
Notwithstanding 3.12, a student who has been registered under the Old Regulations for an award in the fields of Economics, Management, Finance and Social Sciences, or the Access Route, may be permitted in certain circumstances to cancel their registration and register under the New Regulations and request APL for courses completed under the Old Regulations at the University’s discretion. There is no minimum period of time prior to this request.

All enquiries relating to 3.15 should be submitted in writing to the University. See the student handbook for contact details.

Students should note that their transcript and student record under the Old Regulations may be reviewed by the University

Students should also read 3.16 - 3.22 for regulations relating to registering as a former student and section 2 on credit transfer and accreditation of prior learning

Registration of former students of the University

3.17 (GR)
In addition to satisfying the entrance requirements given in the Programme Specification, an applicant who was previously either registered as an International Programmes student or enrolled at a College of the University of London must have paid the University or College all due fees and accounts. An applicant who fails to satisfy this condition will not be permitted to register, or to register again, as an International Programmes student.

3.18 (GR)
An applicant who has previously received a University of London award, or whose registration with the University was terminated because they had exhausted the permitted number of attempts at an examination, may apply to register again as an International Programmes student for a programme of study in a different subject or field of study.
3.19 (GR)
An applicant who has previously received a University of London award, or whose registration with the University was terminated due to exhausting the permitted number of attempts at an examination, can only register for a programme of study in the same subject or field of study, at the discretion of the University. This may not be permitted for all programmes. All applications will be considered on an individual basis and any credit for courses previously passed will be at the discretion of the University.

3.20 (GR)
A student who receives credit for subjects previously passed will not be permitted to re-enter the examination for those subjects.

3.21
A student who has completed a degree or Diploma for Graduates in the fields of Economics, Management, Finance and the Social Sciences who subsequently registers for a further programme of study in the same fields will not normally be permitted to choose a course at the new programme that they have already passed at the previous programme. Where a student has already passed a course that is a required course on the structure of the new programme, the student will be required to apply to LSE Office for University of London International Programmes to substitute this course with another from a limited selection group. A student who has failed a course at the previous programme will be permitted the maximum number of attempts at the examination for that course at the new programme.

3.22 (GR)
A student who is permitted to register again will be required to pay a new registration fee. The student will receive a new maximum period of registration relevant to that programme.

4 Assessment for the programme

4.1 (GR)
A student sitting an examination must comply with the rules given in the Notice to Candidates, which accompanies the Admission Notice, in addition to those given in this section.

Assessment methods

See Glossary for the definition of ‘examination’ and ‘written paper examination’.

4.2
As indicated in the Programme Specification, each full course is examined by one three-hour unseen written examination; each half course is examined by one two-hour unseen written examination. The exceptions are:

- AC1025 Principles of accounting, AC3091 Financial reporting and AC3097 Management accounting: these three courses are each examined by one three-hour and 15 minutes unseen written examination, that includes reading time.
- GY3157 Independent geographical study: this course is examined by a final project report of between 8,000 and 10,000 words.
- IS3159 Research project in information systems: this course is examined by a project report and evaluation form.
- IS1060 Introduction to information systems and IS3139 Software engineering: theory and application: the assessment for each of these courses involves the submission of coursework in addition to unseen written examinations.

Further information can be found in the ‘Completing and submitting coursework’ booklet.

4.3
A student entering an examination must be examined in all elements of the assessment prescribed for that course in the same year. A student who fails to submit the required coursework for a course but sits the written paper or who fails to sit the written paper for a course but submits the required coursework/project will normally be judged not to have completed the examination assessment and will receive a result of ‘attempt incomplete’ for the course concerned. Receiving a result of attempt incomplete will count as an attempt at the examination.

A student submitting coursework late may be issued with a penalty.
Further information can be found in the ‘Completing and submitting coursework’ booklet.
4.4
Half courses are paired, averaged and rounded up to a whole number to produce marks for classification/grading purposes. Level 100 half courses cannot be paired with level 200 or 300 half courses.

4.5 (GR)
All examinations will be based on the syllabuses that are current for the year of the examination concerned. A student must ensure that they have studied the correct syllabuses.

4.6 (GR)
An examination is governed by the regulations in force at the time of the examination and not at the time that a student was initially registered or first attempted the examination concerned, except where the conditions for changing regulations with notice apply.

See the Important Information for information on changing regulations.

4.7 (GR)
Where necessary, Examiners may change the format or rubric of a written paper examination from that of the previous year without giving prior notice to students.

4.8 (GR)
Examinations by written paper are held at established examination centres worldwide. In countries where there is an established examination centre, a student must use the facilities provided by that centre. The University will not establish an alternative centre in those countries but, where possible, will endeavour to assist those students requiring special examination arrangements.

See the website for the list of examination centres: www.londoninternational.ac.uk/exams.

4.9 (GR)
All examinations are held at the discretion of the examination centre and are subject to any conditions it may impose.

4.10 (GR)
Oral and aural examinations, if applicable, are normally held only in London. Permission to take oral/aural examinations at an examination centre other than London is dependent on the ability of the examination centre to make arrangements acceptable to the University for the conduct of the examinations. A student for whom arrangements to take the oral/aural examinations outside of London cannot be made may apply for permission to take these examinations in London and the written paper examinations elsewhere in the United Kingdom and Ireland or overseas.

Students taking law courses

4.11
In the examination for law courses (any course in Selection group F(iii) or L), questions may be set on recent legislation and current proposals for law reform within the scope of the syllabus. A student will be expected to be familiar with developments in the law occurring up to 15 February in the year of the examination.

Students registered for the BSc Accounting with Law, BSc Management with Law or BSc Sociology with Law should note that, at the request of the Solicitors Regulation Authority and the Bar Standards Board, the University is providing these bodies with details of proven examination offences, including any action taken by the University.

Date of examinations

4.12
Written paper examinations take place in May/June each year.

4.13
Completed coursework and projects must be submitted direct to the EMFSS Student Assessment Office, to be received by 1 May in the year of the examination.

See the student handbook for the address.
At any examination session, all students will sit the same written paper examination, on the same date, at the same time, except where there are unavoidable delays in the arrangement. However, the University reserves the right to set different papers in the same subject in separate countries and in different time zones.

Where delays are unavoidable in countries other than the United Kingdom, the examination centre will arrange for the relevant examinations to be taken with as little deviation as possible from the original dates and times assigned to them. A student must abide by these revised arrangements. The University reserves the right not to mark an examination taken at a different time from that prescribed.

Sitting examinations

A student who wishes to sit an examination in any given year must:
- have registered with the University as an International Programmes student for the relevant programme of study with an effective date of registration of 30 November of the previous year or earlier, and
- have entered for the examination in accordance with the University's and the appropriate examination centre’s instructions and deadlines and paid all relevant fees

The full examination entry procedure is in the student handbook.

Students registered for the Diploma in Economics and Diploma in Social Sciences must, in addition to the conditions in 4.16, have completed the relevant course of instruction for the course concerned at their chosen institution and met the coursework requirements as prescribed.

Please refer to 1.17-1.19 for further information on attendance requirements for Diploma in Economics and Diploma in Social Sciences students

A student is required to apply to the relevant examination centre for permission to sit the examination. The University cannot accept responsibility for making examination arrangements on behalf of a student. It is entirely at the examination centre’s discretion to accept or refuse an entry to an examination.

An examination centre fee is normally charged by all examination centres. The examination centre fee is payable by a student each time they make an examination entry. The University is only responsible for the examination centre fees charged at University of London centres. For all other examination centres, the University is not responsible for the examination fee and cannot influence the level of examination centre fee charged.

A student will be charged £50 per examination paper when using the University of London as an examination centre.

A student must write the answers to all examinations in English, except where the syllabus or rubric for a written paper examination for a particular subject indicates otherwise.

The University reserves the right to require a student sitting a written paper examination to remain in the examination room or its precincts for the duration of the relevant examination.

All examination scripts are the property of the University and will not be returned to students. All question papers will be retained by the University.
4.23 (GR)
A student who finds handwriting difficult due to medical or learning difficulties must apply to the University for special arrangements to be made. The University cannot transcribe illegible scripts. Any script which cannot be read by the markers will be referred to the Chair of the Board of Examiners and the External/Intercollegiate Examiner. Any script which cannot be read by the Board of Examiners and the External/Intercollegiate Examiner will be assigned a mark of zero and a fail result will be given. This will count as an examination attempt.

In order to apply for special examination arrangements, contact special.arrangements@london.ac.uk. See also section 12, Students with specific access requirements.

Materials and aids permitted within the examination room

4.24 (GR)
Examinations must be completed without aids, unless indicated otherwise in the individual course descriptions.

Students who have entered an examination will be sent their Admission notice/timetable and a definitive list of materials permitted in the examination room. Aids permitted in examinations are noted in the course descriptions in Appendix B.

4.25
For certain courses, students will be given materials with the question paper, such as graph paper, accounting paper or statistical tables, for use in the examination. The provision and permitted use of these materials is subject to change.

Aids provided in examinations are noted in the course syllabuses in Appendix B.

4.26 (GR)
Without exception, electronic devices with communication capability are forbidden in the examinations. This includes personal digital assistants (PDAs) and mobile phones.

4.27 (GR)
The use of calculators in the examination is strictly controlled. Calculators may only be used in examinations where indicated in the course description for the course concerned.

4.28 (GR)
Calculators will not be provided by the University. A student is responsible for providing their own calculator and for ensuring that it is in working order for the examination. A student should ensure that they have an alternative means of calculation in case their calculator fails during the examination (i.e. a second calculator which must also comply with the specification below) or must be prepared to continue the examination without a calculator. Borrowing another student’s calculator during the examination is not permitted. If a student uses an electronic calculator in an examination, they must indicate on their examination script the name and type of machine used.

4.29 (GR)
Where calculators are permitted, the specifications listed below will apply, unless otherwise indicated in the course description and on the Notice for candidates for the course concerned.

Calculators must:
- be hand held, compact and portable
- be quiet in operation
- have no external wires
- be non-programmable
- not be capable of receiving, storing or displaying user supplied non-numerical data

The use of a calculator that communicates or displays textual, graphical or algebraic information (other than error messages) is strictly forbidden.

4.30
Where a calculator is permitted in the examination, it must be a non-scientific calculator.

Where calculators are permitted, only calculators limited to performing just basic arithmetic operations may be used. This is to encourage candidates to show the examiners the steps taken in arriving at the answer.
4.31 (GR)
If a student uses a calculator that does not comply with the above specification, they will be considered to have made an assessment offence and will be subject to the rules governing such offences.
See section 6 for assessment offences and penalties.

4.32 (GR)
It is an examination offence to take into, or use in, the examination room any unauthorised materials or aids. A student must not take into the examination room, or consult during the examination, any books, notes, instruments or other materials or aids that are not permitted. All such materials or aids must be given to the Invigilator before the examination starts.

4.33
For the following courses, students may bring into the examination hall their own hand–held, non-scientific, electronic calculator.
- AC1025 Principles of accounting
- AC3059 Financial management
- AC3091 Financial reporting
- AC3097 Management accounting
- AC3143 Valuation and securities analysis
- EC2020 Elements of econometrics
- EC2066 Microeconomics
- EC3015 Economics of labour
- FN1024 Principles of banking and finance
- FN2029 Financial intermediation
- FN3023 Investment management
- FN3092 Corporate finance
- FN3142 Quantitative finance
- MN3028 Managerial economics
- MN3032 Management science methods
- MN3119 Strategy
- MT2076 Management mathematics
- MT3095 Further mathematics for economists
- SC2145 Social research methods
- ST104A Statistics 1
- ST104B Statistics 2
- ST3133 Advanced statistics: distribution theory
- ST3134 Advanced statistics: statistical inference

Statutes
A definitive list of statutes and other materials permitted in the examination hall is sent out with the admission notice/timetable.
See also the notes with the syllabuses in Appendix B.

4.34
The University will not provide statutes or other documents in the examination room. A student will, however, be permitted to bring into the examination room the statutes and other materials listed in the subject syllabuses. A student is permitted to use any edition of the permitted statutes, although they are strongly advised to use the most recent one.

Where statutes or statutory instruments are listed at the end of individual syllabuses this means a ‘Queen’s Printer’ copy of the statute or statutory instrument or a photocopy of a ‘Queen’s Printer’ copy or a ‘Print’ (PDF) copy (but not a ‘Web’ (HTML) copy) downloaded from the Office of Public Sector Information website and a ‘Queen’s Printer’ copy of any later statute amending or repealing those statutes. ‘Queen’s Printer’ copies must be of the full original statute or statutory instrument and not of the statute or statutory instrument as reprinted in a case book or statute book.
The details of statutes and other documents given in the syllabuses are subject to revision by the Board of Examiners and will be superseded by the consolidated list of statutes and other materials which will be circulated to students with the timetable.

4.35
A student may underline and/or highlight passages with a coloured pen in the materials, but all other forms of personal annotation on statutes and other materials permitted to be taken into the examination room are strictly forbidden. A student may highlight different passages with different coloured pens. Students are forbidden to attach self-adhesive notelets or index tags or any other paper to the pages of statute books or other permitted materials.

**Illness and other extenuating circumstances during examinations**

4.36 (GR)
A student who thinks that illness or other circumstances may have affected their performance in an examination must immediately inform the Student Assessment Office ensuring that notification is received within three weeks of the last examination in the examination session. A supporting medical certificate or other certification obtained at the time of illness must be provided at the same time. Notification received more than three weeks after the date of the last examination will only exceptionally be taken into account.

[Contact details for the Student Assessment Office are in the student handbook.](#)

**Administrative re-check of marks**

Students can request an administrative re-check of marks online. See the resources section in the student portal: [my.londoninternational.ac.uk/](http://my.londoninternational.ac.uk/)

4.37 (GR)
A student may apply to the University for their results to be re-checked if they think a mark received is due to an administrative error.

4.38 (GR)
A student who wishes to apply for an administrative re-check of marks must do so by specific deadlines and by following the procedure set out on the University of London International Programmes website.

[A request for an administrative re-check of marks received after the given deadlines will not be processed.](#)

4.39 (GR)
A student who wishes to apply for a re-check of marks must pay an administrative fee which is refundable in the event that an error is found.

4.40 (GR)
The University will not consider appeals against examination results that are made on academic grounds.

[For information on the procedure for representations concerning the decisions of the Boards of Examiners, refer to the University of London Regulations, www.london.ac.uk/975.html.](#)

5 **Number of attempts permitted at an examination**

5.1 (GR)
A student who fails to satisfy the Examiners in an examination, and who has yet to satisfy the conditions to be considered for the relevant award, may be permitted or required to resit the examination up to a maximum number of attempts.

5.2
A course which has been failed must be retaken at the next occasion that a student takes an examination, unless a student is able to discard the failed course for an alternative course.

[Students should also refer to 7.2-7.4](#)
5.3 The maximum number of attempts permitted at any examination of the for any course of a degree in the fields of Economics, Management, Finance and the Social Sciences, or of the Diploma in Economics or Diploma in Social Sciences, is three. The maximum number of attempts permitted at the examination for any course of a Diploma for Graduates is two.

5.4 A student who is not yet eligible for their award is required to make a further attempt at all failed courses (provided the maximum number of attempts has not been exhausted and, in the case of a Diploma in Economics or Diploma in Social Sciences student, that they are continuing with the Diploma), or to substitute a failed course with an alternative course where the structure permits.

5.5 A degree student who fails a course at the third attempt, or a Diploma for Graduates student who fails a course at the second attempt, will not be permitted to make a further attempt at that course. The student may choose:

- to continue the degree or Diploma for which they are registered, substituting the failed course with an alternative course. This is only possible if the structure permits it, if the student can still meet all other requirements for the award and, in the case of a degree, if the failed course is not a prerequisite for a required course;
- (for degrees through the Standard Route only) to continue the degree, carrying the course as one of the two failed courses permitted by the conditions for awarding the degree, provided that the failed course is not a prerequisite for a required course and the student can still meet all other requirements for the award of the degree;
- to transfer to another degree or Diploma for Graduates governed by these Regulations, provided that the student satisfies the conditions for transfer.

If a student cannot satisfy the requirements for their award or the conditions for transfer, their registration will cease.

5.6 Once the Board of Examiners decides that a degree or Diploma for Graduates student is eligible for the respective award, the degree or Diploma will be awarded and the student will not be permitted to make any further attempts at any failed courses or to substitute any failed courses with alternative courses.

5.7 A student who progresses from the Diploma in Economics or the Diploma in Social Sciences to a degree under these Regulations must carry any fails with them if the courses at which the examination was failed are required on the degree to which they are transferring. Failed courses which are available as options (i.e. they are not compulsory) on the degree to which they are transferring, must either be carried and re-taken (provided the student has not exhausted the maximum number of attempts) or may be changed to an alternative course. A student will be permitted the remaining number of attempts at the course concerned.

Failed courses which are not available on the degree to which the student is transferring must be discarded.

5.8 If a student registered for the Access route transfers to a degree under these Regulations having failed a course common to that degree, the fail will not count towards the total permitted number of attempts at that course.

See also section 7: Progression within the programme and section 11: Transfers

5.9 (GR) A student who enters an examination hall to attempt a written paper examination will be considered to have made an examination attempt. Subject to the programme regulations, absence from an examination will not count as an attempt.

Students should note that although absence from an examination will not count as an attempt, students who have made an examination entry and are then absent will need to pay an examination re-entry fee the next time they enter the examination

5.10 (GR) A student may not make a further attempt at any examination already passed or for which specific accreditation of prior learning or credit has been awarded.
5.11 (GR)
The result awarded for a subsequent attempt at an examination will supersede the mark or grade previously awarded for that examination unless other provision is given in the detailed programme regulations. However, all marks will appear on the diploma supplement.

6 Assessment offences and penalties

6.1 (GR)
It is an assessment offence for a student to take into, or use in, the examination room any unauthorised materials, aids, instruments or equipment which may be used to their advantage. A student must not take into the examination room, or consult during the examination, any books, notes, instruments or other materials or aids that are not permitted. This includes the use of unauthorised programmable calculators or the use of permitted materials that have been personally annotated such as statutes. All such materials or aids must be deposited with the Invigilator before the examination starts. A student who takes any unauthorised materials, aids, instruments or equipment into the examination room must surrender them to the Invigilator on request. Failure to comply with a reasonable request from an Invigilator constitutes an assessment offence.

For further rules on materials and aids permitted in the examination, see section 4. For fuller details on assessment offences and how to avoid them see the student handbook.

6.2 (GR)
A student must not exchange any information with another student during an examination of a written paper. This includes written, verbal and gestural communication. A student may not act in collusion with another student or any other person, nor copy from another student, their books, notes, instruments, computer files, other materials or aids, nor engage in any similar activity. Any of these activities constitutes an assessment offence.

6.3 (GR)
It is an assessment offence to remove from the examination hall stationery or other materials that have been supplied by the University or examination centre for examination purposes.

6.4 (GR)
Plagiarism includes the copying and use of someone else's work, whether intentionally or unintentionally, as if it were the student's own. Another person's work includes any source that is published or unpublished including words, images, diagrams, formulae, audio recordings, computer code, ideas and judgements, discoveries and results. Plagiarism is an assessment offence.

6.5 (GR)
All work which is not clearly attributed to someone else and which is submitted as part of the requirements for any examination must therefore be expressed in the student's own words and incorporate their own ideas and judgements.

6.6 (GR)
Direct quotations from the published or unpublished work of any person must always be clearly identified as such and a full reference to the source must be provided in a proper form. A series of short quotations from several different sources, if not clearly identified as such, constitutes plagiarism in the same way as an unacknowledged quotation from a single source. Equally, if any person's ideas or judgements are summarised, students must refer to that person in the text and give details of the work to which reference is made.

6.7 (GR)
It is an assessment offence to submit work which has been written jointly by two or more persons, unless expressly permitted in section 4 of the programme specification and regulations.

6.8 (GR)
Assignments, essays, projects, reports, dissertations and other similar work must therefore be the student's own work and must be written without the assistance of other people, except where expressly permitted in section 4 of the Detailed Programme Regulations. A student will be required to submit a signed declaration for all such work submitted, stating that they understand what is meant by plagiarism, and confirming that the work submitted is entirely their own and that the use of published or unpublished works of other people has been acknowledged in accordance with the University's requirements.
6.9 (GR)
Assignments, essays, projects, reports, dissertations and other similar work may only be submitted for assessment once unless the Detailed Regulations or Programme Specification state otherwise. Submitting the same piece of work twice (or a significant part thereof, as determined by Examiners) will be regarded as an offence of ‘self-plagiarism’ and will be dealt with under the University’s regulations on assessment offences.

6.10 (GR)
It is the responsibility of the student to safeguard their assignments, essays, projects, reports, dissertations and other similar work and to prevent them from being copied by other students.

6.11 (GR)
The assessment offences listed above will be treated as cheating or irregularities of a similar character under the provisions of the Procedures for the Consideration of Allegations of Assessment Offence. Under these Regulations, students will have the results of all examinations for that year withheld until their case is resolved. Proven cases may be subject to a range of penalties, as defined in the above named Regulations, including a formal reprimand, the award of a zero mark, delay to award or, in exceptional cases, exclusion from all future examinations of the University.

7 Progression within the programme

All students

7.1 (GR)
Within the limits given below, and the minimum and maximum registration periods, a student may decide when they are examined, the number of courses they attempt each year and the order in which courses are examined. A student does not have to be examined every year. See section 4 for method of assessment. A course which has been failed must be retaken at the next occasion that a student takes an examination, unless a student is able to discard the failed course for an alternative course. See section 5 for the number of attempts permitted at the examination. See section 4 for method of assessment.

Degrees

7.2
A student may enter no more than four new courses (i.e. courses which have not previously been taken) in a year, unless it is to complete the degree.

7.3
A student may take a maximum of five new courses in a year, provided there are no re-sits, if this enables them to complete the degree.

7.4
A student may take a minimum of one half course and a maximum of five courses in any examination period in any combination of new courses and resits (i.e. courses failed at a previous examination).

7.5
Students of the degree through the Standard Route must pass or have been granted APL for a total of two 100 courses before they will be permitted to take any 200 or 300 courses.

7.6
In their first year of study, students of the degree through the Standard Route may only take 100 courses unless they have been granted APL for at least two 100 courses.

7.7
All students of the degree must comply with the prerequisites, exclusions and other rules that apply for the courses they study. Apart from where these rules apply, students may enter for courses in any order.

Details of prerequisites, exclusions and other rules are given under the individual syllabuses in Appendix B.
A student may take one course as an ‘individual course’ under the Individual Courses regulations in their final year provided that they do not take more than four other courses in the same examination period.

The Individual Courses regulations for EMFSS are on the website: [www.londoninternational.ac.uk/regs](http://www.londoninternational.ac.uk/regs)

A student wishing to supplement their degree study with a non-credit bearing individual course must submit a completed individual course application form to do so. The application form is on the International Programmes website: [www.londoninternational.ac.uk/distance-flexible-learning/individual-courses-modules](http://www.londoninternational.ac.uk/distance-flexible-learning/individual-courses-modules)

The Board of Examiners will consider a student eligible for award of the degree through the Standard Route when the following three conditions have all been fulfilled:

i. the student has attempted every element of the assessment for 12 full courses or the equivalent, as specified in the structure for the degree (any APL awarded will count towards the 12 courses attempted), and

ii. the student has passed at least 10 full courses or the equivalent (any APL awarded will count towards the total of 10 courses), and

iii. the student has re-taken all failed courses from previous years for which the maximum number of attempts have not been exhausted, or, where the structure of the degree permits, they have substituted an alternative for a failed course.

The Board of Examiners will consider a student eligible for award of the degree through the Graduate Entry Route, when the student has attempted every element of the assessment for nine full courses or the equivalent, and passed all nine full courses or the equivalent.

For information on how the degree is classified see Scheme of award in Appendix D.

When considering a student’s eligibility for award of the degree, the Board of Examiners will give special consideration to students who may have been absent from one or more examinations through illness or other adequate cause.

Once the Board of Examiners decides that a student is eligible for award of the degree, the degree will be awarded and the student will not be permitted to make any further attempts at any failed courses or to substitute any failed courses with alternative courses.

Once the award and classification of the degree have been confirmed by the Board of Examiners, the student cannot refuse or decline the award or its classification. The decision of the Board of Examiners is final.

Diplomas for Graduates

In any year in which a student chooses to take an examination for a Diploma for Graduates, they may enter the examination for between one new half course and four new full courses (or the equivalent), plus any number of resits.

There are no prerequisites for individual courses of the Diplomas for Graduates. Students may enter for courses in any order.

Diploma in Economics and Diploma in Social Sciences

A student who is attending a full-time course of instruction may enter for a minimum of one half course and up to a maximum of four full courses (or the equivalent) at their first entry to the examination. Thereafter, a student may decide the order in which they attempt the examinations for the remaining courses and/or resit any failed courses, and also the number of courses they take on each occasion, subject to the provisions governing the number of attempts permitted.

A student who is attending a part-time course of instruction may enter for a minimum of one half course and up to a maximum of two full courses (or the equivalent) at their first entry to the examination. Thereafter, a student may decide the order in which they attempt the examinations for the remaining courses and/or resit...
any failed courses, and also the number of courses they take on each occasion, subject to the provisions governing the number of attempts permitted.

See section 5 for the rules regarding the number of attempts permitted.

Progression to the degree

7.18 (GR)
A student who has either successfully completed an Access Route or Access programme, or who has attained a relevant FHEQ Level 4 or 5 award, may normally progress to a relevant higher FHEQ Level Undergraduate award.

See ‘Levels of the programme’ in the programme specification for details of FHEQ levels. The Diploma in Economics and the Diploma in Social Sciences are placed at Level 4 of the FHEQ.

7.19 (GR)
At the discretion of the University, a student who is allowed to progress may receive credit for courses already passed.

7.20 (GR)
Previous attempts at the examinations for awards at FHEQ Levels 4 and 5 may count towards the number of attempts permitted at courses of the award to which the student is progressing subject to the detailed programme regulations.

7.21 (GR)
A student who is permitted to transfer to the higher award without completing the requirements for the lower award or Access Route or Access programme will not subsequently receive the lower award or Access Route or Access programme under any circumstances.

Progression from the Diploma in Economics or Diploma in Social Sciences to the degrees

7.22
A student registered for the Diploma in Economics or Diploma in Social Sciences may progress to the degree provided that:

- they have been awarded the Diploma or
- they already satisfy the entrance requirements for the degree

See section 11: Transfer to a degree from the Diploma in Economics or Diploma in Social Sciences

7.23
A student who is allowed to progress from the one of the Diplomas will be credited with courses previously passed at the Diploma which are the same as, or equivalent to, the courses available at the degree to which they transfer. Courses which a student has passed which are not available (or are not equivalent to courses available) at the degree to which the student is transferring, may have to be discarded.

See section 11: Transfer to a degree from the Diploma in Economics or Diploma in Social Sciences

7.24
Previous attempts at the examinations for the Diploma in Economics or Diploma in Social Sciences will count towards the number of attempts permitted at the degree, should the course be carried.

7.25
The attempts at any failed courses which are common to the degree will be carried forward and will count towards the number of attempts permitted at those courses.

7.26
A student registered for the Diploma in Economics or Diploma in Social Sciences may progress to a degree by applying to transfer their registration, provided that they satisfy the relevant conditions. For a student applying to transfer to a degree through the Graduate Entry Route, this will also include satisfying the prescribed entrance requirements.

Full details on transfers, including the conditions, are in section 11.
7.27 A student who has not completed the requirements for the Diploma but is permitted to transfer to the degree will not subsequently receive the award of the Diploma under any circumstances.

Progression from the Access route to the degrees

7.28 A student registered for the Access route may progress to a degree through the Standard Route, by applying to transfer their registration, provided that they satisfy the relevant conditions.

Full details on transfers, including the conditions, are in section 11.

7.29 A student registered for the Access route who wishes to transfer to a degree through the Graduate Entry Route must apply to do so and must satisfy the entrance requirements for the Graduate Entry Route.

7.30 A student will be credited with courses previously passed at the Access route which are the same as, or equivalent to, the courses available at the degree to which they transfer.

7.31 Access route students who transfer to a degree who have previously failed one or more courses will not carry those fails with them. Failed courses which are available at the degree to which the student is transferring will count as new courses when taken for the first time after transfer. A student who fails a course which is required at the degree to which they transfer must take this course again after transfer.

Progression from an individual course

7.32 A student may register for individual courses in the fields of Economics, Management, Finance and the Social Sciences as individual courses. Credit may be given on degrees and Diplomas for Graduates for courses previously passed as Individual Courses.

Full details are in the regulations for EMFSS individual courses.

8 Schemes of award

8.1 The examinations for the Diploma in Economics, Diploma in Social Sciences and the Diplomas for Graduates, and the standard to which they are marked, are the same as those for the degrees in the fields of Economics, Management, Finance and the Social Sciences.

See Appendix D for information on how to achieve a particular mark.

9 Receiving the final Diploma and Diploma Supplement

Final Diploma and Diploma Supplement

9.1 (GR) A student who is granted an award will receive the following Graduation documents under the seal of the University:

- A final Diploma certificate.
- A Diploma Supplement, which is a detailed record of a student's studies.

A student who successfully completes the requirements for an Access Route, Access programme or individual course will receive:

- An award certificate which lists the courses successfully passed.

See Glossary for a further explanation of a diploma supplement.

Students should note that the delivery of Graduation documents may take 3-6 months.
Eligibility for an award

9.2 (GR)
To be eligible for an award of the University, a student must have:

- registered with the University as an International Programmes student for the relevant programme of study
- satisfied the requirements for the relevant award and complied with the regulations for the programme concerned in all respects
- made satisfactory payment to the University of all due fees and accounts.

The University reserves the right not to grant the award to a student who fails to satisfy any of these conditions.

Aegrotat degree provisions

This section applies to students registered for degrees only.

9.3 (GR)
A degree student who is absent from a written paper examination which, if attempted, would have entitled them to be considered for the award of the degree may be considered for an Aegrotat degree (i.e. a degree awarded without classification) or a classified degree if their absence was through illness or another cause judged sufficient by the University, such as the death of a near relative.

See glossary for the definition of an Aegrotat degree and classified degree.

9.4 (GR)
A degree student who attempts all the written paper examinations for the award but considers that their performance in the examination(s) was adversely affected by illness or another cause judged sufficient by the University, such as the death of a near relative, may be considered for either an Aegrotat degree or a classified degree.

See also ‘Illness during examinations’ in section 4.

9.5 (GR)
An application for an Aegrotat or classified degree in the circumstances of paragraphs 9.3 or 9.4 will be considered by the Board of Examiners on the basis of the standard reached by the student in the written examination papers attempted.

9.6 (GR)
A student who wishes to apply for an Aegrotat or classified degree in the circumstances of paragraphs 9.4 or 9.5 must submit an application for consideration of their case within three weeks of the last date of their examinations. The application must be accompanied by a medical certificate or other supporting evidence.

9.7 (GR)
If the Board of Examiners decides that a student has reached the standard required for the award of a classified degree, they will recommend the award of such a degree and will not consider the student for the award of an Aegrotat degree. The Board of Examiners will not recommend the award of a class of degree higher than the overall level which the student has achieved in the examinations they attempted. A student who is offered a classified degree in this way will be required to accept the award and will not be permitted to re-enter examinations at a later date.

9.8 (GR)
If the Board of Examiners decides that a student has not reached the standard required for the award of a classified degree, they may recommend the award of an Aegrotat degree. Under these circumstances, the student may decide to accept the Aegrotat degree or may choose to re-enter the examination at a later date.

9.9 (GR)
If a student informs the University in writing that they wish to accept the Aegrotat degree, they will not be eligible to re-enter the examination at a later date.

9.10 (GR)
If a student decides to re-enter the examination rather than accept the Aegrotat degree, they will no longer be eligible to apply for the award at a later date.
10 Fees and refunds

Details of the fees payable will be given to students as they fall due. See also www.londoninternational.ac.uk/fees

An examination centre fee is also payable to all examination centres. The University is only responsible for examination centre fees charged at University of London centres. The University is not responsible for the examination centre fees charged by other examination centres and cannot influence the level of examination centre fee charged.

Fees

10.1 (GR)
Where applicable, a student is required to pay the following fees for the programme in full and in accordance with the University’s deadlines:

- an application handling fee, is payable by all applicants in order to be considered for registration
- a credit transfer/accreditation of prior learning application fee is payable by applicants who wish to be considered for credit transfer or accreditation of prior learning
- a registration fee is payable in order to be registered with the University as an International Programmes student
- a continuing registration fee is payable in order to maintain registration in the second and subsequent years of registration
- a course fee is payable for each course to be studied. This fee includes entry to the first examination for that course
- an examination entry fee is payable in order to be entered for an examination.

For full fees applicable for each programme, see www.londoninternational.ac.uk/fees.

10.2 (GR)
The University reserves the right to change its published fees. The University also reserves the right to make additional charges. Fees are subject to annual revision.

10.3 (GR)
Fees must be paid in accordance with the University’s procedures and deadlines, which are given on the University of London International Programmes website.

See www.londoninternational.ac.uk/fees.

10.4 (GR)
A student who is permitted to transfer to the degree from an award at FHEQ levels 4 or 5 will not normally be required to pay a new registration fee for the degree, but will be required to pay the appropriate continuing registration fee or the appropriate remaining course fees, as applicable.

The Diploma in Economics and the Diploma in Social Sciences are placed at Level 4 of the FHEQ.

10.5 (GR)
Where provision is given in the programme specification for individual courses, a student who is permitted to proceed from an individual course to an award at FHEQ levels 4, 5 or 6, will be required to pay the relevant registration fee and the fee for the remaining courses.

10.6 (GR)
A student who is granted permission to transfer their registration to another programme of study, or cancel their registration and register afresh for another programme of study, shall be required to pay the relevant fees for the programme concerned. Any additional fee payable shall be at the discretion of the University. Any refund of fees already paid will be subject to the conditions set out below in the Refunds section.

10.7 (GR)
A student who is permitted to renew their registration when the first period of registration expires will be required to pay a further full registration fee. If the programme of study is being phased out, the registration fee will be a proportion of the full registration fee, depending on the number of years remaining before the last examination for the programme concerned. In addition to the registration fee, all students will be required to pay, as applicable, the appropriate continuing registration fee or the appropriate remaining course fees as applicable, under the regulations in force at that time.
Refunds

10.8 (GR)
There are statutory regulations in the UK relating to the refund of fees paid for services rendered. These regulations state that fees should be refunded where a request to cancel a service is received up to seven days after the original delivery for that service. Students can request a cancellation of any service and a full refund of the corresponding fees paid to the University by sending a request in writing by accessing your student portal using the following link: my.londoninternational.ac.uk/. From here you can select the ‘Ask a question’ task to submit your request. The request must be received by the University within 7 working days of the original request for the service.

10.9 (GR)
After the 7 working day period described in 10.8, application handling fees, accreditation of prior learning application fees and examination entry fees, as applicable, are not refundable. Examination entry fees cannot be transferred from one examination to another.

10.10 (GR)
After the 7 working day period described in 10.9, initial, continuing and course registration fees are not refundable except in the most exceptional circumstances and within 6 months of registration. In these cases, a proportion of the fee paid may be considered for a refund at the discretion of the University. An administration fee of £75 will be deducted by the University for refunds outside of the 7 working days.

10.11 (GR)
In the event that a decision is taken by the University to withdraw a programme, any applicant who has not yet accepted an offer will be given a full refund of all fees within 30 days of their request for a refund. All registered students will be permitted to complete the programme according to the regulations on the notice period that applies for withdrawal of all University of London International Programmes.

See paragraph 5 in Important information regarding the Programme Specification and Regulations.

10.12 (GR)
A student who registers for a programme for the first time may, at the discretion of the University, request a full refund of any fees paid for that programme for a period of up to 3 weeks after the publication of new Programme Specification and Regulations that will apply for the academic year in which the student initially registered to commence study.

10.13 (GR)
In the event that there is a maximum quota of students for admission to a programme, registration fees and course fees (if applicable) will be refunded in full if a student attempts to register and is unable to do so because the quota for that year is full.

11 Transfer of registration

This section applies both to transfer between different programmes and within the same programme, unless indicated otherwise.
Details of how to apply to transfer are in the student handbook.

11.1 (GR)
Where permitted and required, all applications to transfer will be considered on an individual basis. Permission to transfer, any additional fees payable and any period of transferred registration granted will be at the discretion of the University. Any refund of fees shall be subject to the conditions in section 10.

11.2 (GR)
An application to transfer that is submitted after a student has entered for any examination will not be considered until after the result of that examination has been published. The result of that examination will then be taken into account by the University in instances when permission to transfer is dependent on the student’s examination record.

11.3 (GR)
In certain circumstances, a student who transfers their registration may receive credit for courses or, parts of years already passed.

See also section 2.
11.4 (GR)
A student who receives credit for certain courses on the basis of subjects previously passed will not be permitted to re-enter the examination for those courses. The marks obtained at the examinations at which the subjects were passed will contribute towards the student’s award as appropriate.

See section 8 for the scheme of award.

11.5 (GR)
A student who is not permitted to transfer to a particular programme but who wishes to join that programme must cancel their existing registration and apply to register afresh. The student must already satisfy the entrance requirements for the programme. A student who registers afresh in this way will not be permitted to carry credit for any subjects previously passed either to the programme concerned or, in the event of a subsequent transfer, to another programme. They will also not be permitted to carry any failed attempts at subjects from their previous registration.

Details are in section 7.

Transfer from the Old Regulations to the New Regulations

11.6
A student registered under the Old Regulations for an award in the fields of Economics, Management, Finance and the Social Sciences, or the Access route, may be permitted to apply to transfer their registration to the equivalent award or programme under the New Regulations subject to conditions listed in the Programme Specification and Regulations (Old Regulations) and at the University’s discretion.

Transfer from the New Regulations to the Old Regulations

11.7
A student registered under the New Regulations will not be permitted to apply to transfer their registration to the equivalent award or programme under the Old Regulations.

Transfer to other programmes at Levels 4, 5 and 6 of the FHEQ

See Glossary for definition of FHEQ.
The Diploma in Economics and the Diploma in Social Sciences are placed at Level 4 of the FHEQ.

11.8 (GR)
A student may apply to transfer their registration to another programme of study at the same or similar level. The student will be required to satisfy the entrance requirements and any transfer regulations for the programme to which they wish to transfer. A student may be required to cancel their registration and register afresh.

Transfers to programmes at Level 7 of the FHEQ

See Glossary for definition of FHEQ.

11.9 (GR)
A student registered for an Access Route, Access programme or award at FHEQ Levels 4, 5 or 6 is not permitted to transfer their registration to a programme at Level 7 of the FHEQ. A student will instead be required to cancel their existing registration and to submit a fresh application for registration and comply with the regulations for the programme concerned.

Transfer to a degree from the Access route

11.10
A student registered for the Access route in the fields of Economics, Management, Finance and the Social Sciences may progress to a degree, by applying to transfer their registration, provided that:

- for transfer to the Standard Route, they have passed two full courses of the Access route or
for transfer to either the Standard Route or the Graduate Entry Route they already satisfy the entrance requirements for the degree on the basis of other qualifications.

For the transfer regulations relating to a transfer from the Access route to a degree, please refer to the Access route Regulations: www.londoninternational.ac.uk/regs

Transfer to a degree from the Diploma for Graduates

11.11 A student registered for a Diploma for Graduates in the fields of Economics, Management, Finance and the Social Sciences will not be permitted to transfer their registration to a degree.

11.12 To register for a degree, the student will be required to cancel their registration for the Diploma and apply to register afresh for the degree, subject to them satisfying the relevant entrance requirements. A student who is permitted to register afresh in this way will not be permitted to carry credit for any courses previously passed nor to carry any failed attempts at courses from their previous registration.

For entrance requirements, see the Programme Specification.

Transfer to a degree from the Diploma in Economics or Diploma in Social Sciences

11.13 A student may progress from the Diploma in Economics or Diploma in Social Sciences to a degree in the fields of Economics, Management, Finance and the Social Sciences by applying to transfer their registration, provided that:

a) they have passed all four full courses of the Diploma in Economics or the Diploma in Social Sciences or
b) they have made an attempt at four full courses and have passed two full courses of the Diploma in Economics, including at least one full or half course in a quantitative subject (i.e. ST104A Statistics 1, ST104B Statistics 2, MT105A Mathematics 1, MT105B Mathematics 2) or
c) they have made an attempt at four full courses and have passed any two full courses of the Diploma in Social Sciences or
d) they already satisfy the entrance requirements for the degree and
e) they do not have to discard more than three full courses in total which they have previously passed and
f) they have not failed, at the final attempt, a course that is a prerequisite for a required course (i.e. a course that is compulsory) at the degree to which they wish to transfer and
g) for transfer to the Graduate Entry Route, they satisfy the additional entrance requirements for that Route.

For entrance requirements, see the Programme Specification.

11.14 A student who wishes to transfer from the Diploma in Economics or Diploma in Social Sciences to a degree in the fields of Economics, Management, Finance and the Social Sciences must apply to the University to do so.

11.15 The attempts at any failed courses which are common to the degree will be carried forward and will count towards the number of attempts permitted at those courses.

11.16 A student of the Diploma in Economics or Diploma in Social Sciences who transfers to a degree before successful completion of the respective Diploma will not receive the award of the Diploma under any circumstances.
11.17
A student who subsequently wishes to transfer to another degree may do so provided they satisfy the conditions for transfer between the degrees. A student who has discarded the maximum number of courses permitted on transfer from the Diploma in Economics or Diploma in Social Sciences, however, will not be permitted to transfer their registration to another degree unless the transfer can be made without the student discarding any further courses.

The rules for discarding courses are in paragraphs 11.58-11.66

Credits awarded on transfer to a degree from the Diploma in Economics or Diploma in Social Sciences

11.18
A student will be credited with courses previously passed which are the same as or equivalent to those listed in the structure of the relevant degree. Credit will also be given for courses passed at the Diploma in Economics or Diploma in Social Sciences which have the same name but different syllabus number. Courses which a student has passed which are not available (or are not equivalent to courses available) on the degree to which the student is transferring, may have to be discarded.

See Appendix A for programme structures.

Transfer between degrees in the same Route (or Paths of the same degree)

11.19
An International Programmes Student may transfer between the different degrees in the fields of Economics, Management, Finance and the Social Sciences in the Route for which they are registered (i.e. Standard Route or Graduate Entry Route), and may be awarded credit, provided that:

- they do not have to discard more than three full courses in total which they have previously passed, and
- they have not failed, at the final attempt, a course that is a prerequisite for a required course at the degree to which they wish to transfer, and
- this is permitted on the degree structure to which the student wishes to transfer, and
- they are not yet eligible for award of the degree.

A student may only transfer to a degree which is still available to new students.

11.20
A student who satisfies the conditions and wishes to transfer may do so without applying to the University for permission. All students are required to confirm for which degree (or Path where applicable) they are registered on payment of the annual continuing registration fee and on entering examinations. Any change of degree or Path must be indicated at those times.

11.21
A student may, on transfer, discard up to three full courses previously passed in total and any number of failed courses. A student who transfers between degrees on more than one occasion may do so only if the total number of previously passed courses they are required to discard is three or less in total from the time they first transferred. A student who has previously discarded three full passed courses will not be permitted to transfer on a further occasion unless the transfer can be made without the student discarding any further courses.

The rules for discarding courses are in paragraphs 11.58-11.66

Transfer between degrees in different Routes

11.22
A student registered for a degree in the fields of Economics, Management, Finance and the Social Sciences through the Graduate Entry Route may transfer to a degree through the Standard Route provided that:

- they do not have to discard more than three full courses in total which they have previously passed, and
- they do not transfer credit for more than eight full courses in total which they have previously passed, and
- they have not failed, at the final attempt, a course that is a prerequisite for a required course at the degree to which they wish to transfer.
11.23
A student registered for a degree in the fields of Economics, Management, Finance and the Social Sciences through the Standard Route may transfer to a degree through the Graduate Entry Route provided that:

- they already satisfy the entrance requirements for the Graduate Entry Route, and
- they do not have to discard more than **three** full courses in total which they have previously passed, and
- they do not transfer credit for more than **six** full courses in total which they have previously passed, and
- they have not failed, at the final attempt, a course that is a prerequisite for a required course at the degree to which they wish to transfer, and
- they have not entered the examination for a course that is required for the chosen degree through the Graduate Entry Route or for a course that has a prerequisite for which they have received APL whilst registered for the Standard Route.

11.24
A student who wishes to transfer from the Standard Route to the Graduate Entry Route must apply to the University to do so.

**Credits awarded on transfers between degrees**

11.25
A student will be credited with courses previously passed which are the same as or equivalent to those listed in the structure of the relevant degree. Courses which a student has passed which are not available (or are not equivalent to courses available) on the degree to which the student is transferring, may have to be discarded.

See the Glossary of terms for the definition of ‘Credit transfer’ and Appendix A for programme structures.

Further information on credit can be found in 11.30-33

Please refer to 11.58-11.66 for the rules on discarding courses

11.26
A student who is credited with an unnamed 100 course on the basis of IS1060 Introduction to information systems will **not** be permitted to take IS2136 Information systems and organisations if available on the degree to which they transfer.

**APL on transfer between the degrees (Standard route)**

11.27
Courses for which APL has been previously awarded (including APL from unnamed courses) can be transferred automatically between degrees through the Standard Route provided that:

- the course is available on the degree to which the student is transferring (or, in the case of APL from an unnamed course, that this is permitted on that degree structure) and
- the APL is still valid.

11.28
On transfer to a different degree through the Standard Route, an APL previously granted from a named course may be used as **one unnamed 100** course provided that:

- the named course is **not** available at the degree to which a student is transferring

**APL on transfer to the degree (Graduate entry route)**

11.29
A student is **not** permitted to transfer APL that have been previously awarded whilst registered for another programme to a degree through the Graduate Entry Route under any circumstances.

A student who was awarded APL from any course(s) whilst registered for a degree through the Standard Route will be required to attempt the examination for that course(s) if it is required upon transfer to the Graduate Entry Route, subject to satisfying the rules of progression.
Credit awarded

11.30 Credits are awarded for named courses, although a student transferring to a degree through the Standard Route (other than the BSc Business, BSc Economics and Management, BSc Management and BSc Mathematics and Economics) may claim credit for one unnamed 100 course if they have previously passed a 100 course which is not available on the degree to which they are transferring. A student who is credited with one unnamed 100 course must count this as marked by this symbol (♦) on the individual degree structures. Credits for named courses may be used to satisfy prerequisites. The course previously passed, on the basis of which credit is awarded for one unnamed 100 course, may also be taken into account for prerequisite purposes.

11.31 A student who transfers will not be required or permitted to enter or re-enter for a course (or equivalent course) in which they have previously passed and for which they have been credited. The mark obtained at the examination at which the course (or equivalent course) was passed will count towards the final classification of degree.

Treatment of previously failed courses with attempts remaining

11.32 A student who has previously failed one or more courses, and has attempts remaining, must carry the failed courses and the attempts with them if the courses concerned are required (i.e. compulsory) on the degree to which they are transferring. Failed courses, whether named or unnamed, which are available as options on the degree to which they are transferring, must either be carried and re-taken (provided the student has not exhausted the maximum number of attempts) or may be changed to an alternative course. A student will be permitted the remaining number of attempts at the course concerned. Failed courses which are not available on the degree to which the student is transferring must be discarded.

The rules for discarding courses are in paragraphs 11.58-11.66

Treatment of previously failed courses where all attempts have been exhausted

11.33 For a student who has failed a course at the third attempt, permission to transfer to a specific degree will depend on the structure of that degree as follows.

i. A student who has failed a course at the third attempt will not be able to transfer to a specific degree through the Graduate Entry Route if the course is a required course at that degree, and will not be able to transfer to a specific degree through the Standard Route if the course is a prerequisite course for a required course at that degree.

ii. A student who has failed a course at the third attempt which is available as an option at the degree to which they wish to transfer must discard the course and take an alternative course (unless the student transfers and carries the course, see (iii) below).

iii. For degrees through the Standard Route only, a student may transfer and carry a course, whether it is required or an option, as one of the two failed courses permitted by the conditions for awarding the degree, provided that the failed course is not a prerequisite for a required course and the student can still meet all other requirements for award of the degree. The course will count towards the total number of courses that the student is required to take to meet the requirements of the degree, and the last mark obtained may count towards the final classification of degree.

The rules for discarding courses are in paragraphs 11.58-11.66

Transfer to a degree from the LLB degree

11.34 A student registered for the LLB degree who has not yet passed or been referred at the First Year, Second Year or Final examination may apply to transfer to a degree through the Standard Route or the Graduate Entry Route, provided they satisfy the entrance requirements for the degree and Route concerned. A student who is permitted to transfer may be awarded the credits indicated below. A student who has previously failed one or more subjects will not be required to carry those fails with them. Failed subjects that are available on the degree to which the student is transferring will count as new courses when taken for the first time after transfer.
The first year law subjects are those available in Selection Group F(iii). See the website for more information about LLB degree structures: www.londoninternational.ac.uk/llb For entrance requirements, see the Programme Specification.

11.35
A student who wishes to transfer degree in the fields of Economics, Management, Finance and the Social Sciences from the LLB degree must apply to the University to do so.

11.36
A student who has passed or has been referred at the First Year, Second Year or Final examination, and who wishes to register for a degree in the fields of Economics, Management, Finance and the Social Sciences will be required to cancel their registration for the LLB and apply to register afresh for the other degree, subject to them satisfying the relevant entrance requirements.
A student who is permitted to register afresh in this way will not be permitted to carry credit for any subjects previously passed nor to carry any failed attempts at subjects from their previous registration.

Credits awarded

11.37
A International Programmes student registered for the LLB who has reached pass standard in one or more of the laws subjects available in Selection Group F(iii) may transfer to the BSc Accounting with Law, BSc Management with Law or BSc Sociology with Law, but will not be awarded any credit. The first time these subjects are taken (if appropriate) subsequent to transfer will count as the student’s first attempt at the examination concerned and not as resits. Students will be entitled to the usual maximum of three attempts for any course.

11.38
An International Programmes student registered for the LLB who has passed all of the courses available in Selection Group F(iii) may apply to transfer to the BSc Accounting with Law, BSc Management with Law or BSc Sociology with Law with credit for up to three full courses depending on the programme to which the student transfers. The number of credits awarded will be at the discretion of the University and will be considered on a case-by-case basis.

11.39
An International Programmes student registered for the LLB who has who has failed one of the courses available in Selection Group F(iii) may apply to transfer to the BSc Accounting with Law, BSc Management with Law or BSc Sociology with Law with credit for up to two full courses depending on the programme to which the student transfers. The number of credits awarded will be at the discretion of the University and will be considered on a case-by-case basis.
On transfer, the failed subject will become a resit and the next attempt at the examination for the course concerned will be counted as a second attempt.

Transfer to a degree from other programmes

11.40
An International Programmes Student registered for a programme of study other than in the fields of Economics, Management, Finance and the Social Sciences may apply to transfer to a degree through the Standard Route or Graduate Entry Route, provided they satisfy the entrance requirements for the degrees and for the Route concerned.

For entrance requirements, see the Programme Specification.

Transfer between the Diplomas for Graduates

11.41
A student may apply to transfer between the different Diplomas for Graduates provided that:
- they do not have to discard more than one full course in total which they have previously passed, and
- they have not failed, at the final attempt, a course which is compulsory (and for which there are no alternatives) for the diploma to which they wish to transfer, and
- they satisfy the entrance requirements for the diploma to which they wish to transfer.
A student transferring from the Diploma for Graduates (International Relations) must ensure they are able to satisfy the mathematical competence entrance requirement demanded by all Diplomas for Graduates except the Diploma for Graduates (International Relations). For entrance requirements, see the Programme Specification.

Students transferring to the Diploma for Graduates (Mathematics) are advised that although this is not a formal entrance requirement, it is their responsibility to ensure that before starting this programme their understanding of mathematics is already at least at the standard of first year undergraduate degree study in mathematics and includes multivariate calculus.

Students transferring to any of the economics-related Diplomas for Graduates are advised that although this is not a formal entrance requirement, it is their responsibility to ensure that before starting these programmes their understanding of economics is already at least at the standard of first year undergraduate degree study in economics.

11.42
A student who wishes to transfer between Diplomas for Graduates must apply to the University to do so.

Credits awarded
11.43
A student who transfers between the Diplomas for Graduates will be credited with courses previously passed which are the same as or the equivalent of those listed in the structure of the relevant diploma, provided that the transfer takes place within the maximum period of registration.

See Appendix A for programme structures.

11.44
A course which cannot be credited to the student or which cannot be retaken on transfer because it is not available (nor does it have an equivalent course) at the Diploma for Graduates to which the student is transferring, must be discarded by the student.

The rules for discarding courses are in paragraphs 11.58-11.66

Treatment of previously failed courses
11.45
A student who transfers between the Diplomas for Graduates, having previously failed one or more courses must carry those fails with them if the courses concerned are compulsory and have no alternatives at the Diploma for Graduates to which they are transferring. Failed courses which are available with alternatives at the Diploma for Graduates to which they are transferring, must either be carried and re-taken (provided the student has not exhausted the maximum number of attempts) or may be changed to an alternative course. Students will be permitted the remaining number of attempts at the course concerned. Failed courses which are not available at the Diploma for Graduates to which the student is transferring must be discarded.

The rules for discarding courses are in paragraphs 11.58-11.66

Transfer to a Diploma for Graduates
11.46
There is no transfer to the Diplomas for Graduates.

11.47
To register for a Diploma for Graduates, the student will be required to cancel their registration and apply to register afresh for the Diplomas for Graduates, subject to them satisfying the relevant entrance requirements. A student who is permitted to register afresh in this way will not be permitted to carry credit for any courses previously passed nor to carry any failed attempts at courses from their previous registration.

For further rules relating to Cancellation of registration see section 3.
For entrance requirements, see the Programme Specification.
Transfer to the Diploma in Economics or Diploma in Social Sciences from a degree

11.48
A student registered for a degree will not be permitted to transfer their registration to the Diploma in Economics or the Diploma in Social Sciences if they have made an attempt at the examination for one or more courses at that degree. A student who has not made an attempt at an examination and who satisfies the entrance and attendance requirements for the Diploma in Economics or Diploma in Social Sciences may apply to transfer.

11.49
A student registered for a degree in the fields of Economics, Management, Finance and the Social Sciences who has passed the equivalent of four full 100 courses will not be permitted to transfer to the Diploma in Economics or the Diploma in Social Sciences and be awarded that qualification.

11.50
To register for one of the Diplomas when transfer is not permitted, a student will be required to cancel their registration and apply to register afresh for the Diploma, subject to them satisfying the relevant entrance requirements. A student who is permitted to register afresh in this way will not be permitted to carry credit for any courses previously passed nor to carry any failed attempts at courses from their previous registration.

For further rules relating to Cancellation of registration see section 3.
For entrance requirements, see the Programme Specification.

Transfer to the Diploma in Economics or Diploma in Social Sciences from a Diploma for Graduates

11.51
A student registered for a Diploma for Graduates in the fields of Economics, Management, Finance and the Social Sciences will not be permitted to transfer their registration to the Diploma in Economics or the Diploma in Social Sciences.

11.52
To register for one of the Diplomas, a student will be required to cancel their registration for the Diploma for Graduates and apply to register afresh for the Diploma, subject to them satisfying the relevant entrance requirements. A student who is permitted to register afresh in this way will not be permitted to carry credit for any courses previously passed nor to carry any failed attempts at courses from their previous registration.

For further rules relating to Cancellation of registration see section 3.
For entrance requirements, see the Programme Specification.

Transfer to the Diploma in Economics or Diploma in Social Sciences from the Access route

11.53
A student registered for the Access route will not be permitted to transfer their registration to the Diploma in Economics or the Diploma in Social Sciences if they have made an attempt at the examination for one or more courses of the Access route. Students who have not made an attempt at an examination and who satisfy the necessary entrance and attendance requirements may apply to transfer.

For entrance requirements, see the Programme Specification.

11.54
To register for one of the Diplomas when transfer is not permitted, a student will be required to cancel their registration for the Access route and apply to register afresh for the Diploma, subject to them satisfying the relevant entrance requirements. A student who is permitted to register afresh in this way will not be permitted to carry credit for any courses previously passed nor to carry any failed attempts at courses from their previous registration.
Transfer to the Diploma in Economics or Diploma in Social Sciences from other programmes

11.55
A student registered for a programme of study other than in the fields of Economics, Management, Finance and the Social Sciences may apply to transfer to the Diploma in Economics or the Diploma in Social Sciences, provided they satisfy the necessary entrance and attendance requirements.

For entrance requirements, see the Programme Specification.

Transfer to the Access route from the degrees, Diploma in Economics, Diploma in Social Sciences and Diplomas for Graduates

11.56
A student registered for a degree, the Diploma in Economics, the Diploma in Social Sciences or a Diploma for Graduates will not be permitted to transfer their registration to the Access route under any circumstances.

11.57
To register for the Access route, a student will be required to cancel their registration for the degree or Diploma for which they are registered and apply to register afresh for the Access route. A student who is permitted to register afresh in this way will not be permitted to carry credit for any courses previously passed nor to carry any failed attempts at courses from their previous registration.

For further rules relating to Cancellation of registration see section 3.
For entrance requirements, see the Programme Specification.

Discarding and reviving courses on transfer – students transferring between degrees, or to a degree, or between the Diplomas for Graduates

11.58
A student transferring either between the degrees, or from the Diploma in Economics, the Diploma in Social Sciences or Access route to a degree, or between the Diplomas for Graduates may be required to discard certain courses on transfer.

11.59
A course which cannot be credited to the student or which cannot be retaken on transfer, because there is no option to take the course and there is no equivalent course which can be credited on the degree to which the student is transferring, must be discarded by the student.

11.60
For students transferring between or to degrees only:
On transfer, students may discard up to three full courses that have been previously passed. In addition, any number of failed courses may be discarded, provided the courses are not required (i.e. compulsory) on the degree to which the student is transferring. Students who subsequently wish to transfer to another degree may do so provided they still satisfy the relevant conditions for the transfer concerned. Any passed courses discarded on previous transfers, including on transfer from the Diploma in Economics, the Diploma in Social Sciences or Access route, will count towards the total number of discarded courses permitted. Passed courses, failed courses or courses for which APL has been granted may only be discarded on transfer. A student will not be permitted to discard courses unless they are transferring. Permission to discard courses depends on the structure of the degree to which the student intends to transfer as follows.

- A student will not be permitted to discard any course that is required (i.e. compulsory) on the degree to which they are transferring.
- A student will not be permitted to discard or change any passed course that is one of two named course options at a point at the degree.
- A student will not be permitted to discard or change any single passed half course if it can be paired with another half course within the degree to which they are transferring. If a student cannot pair a single passed half course within the structure of the degree to which they are transferring then the student must contact the University for permission to discard their passed half course.
- A student may discard a failed course that is one of two named course options at a point at the degree, and take the other named option.

If the course is not named but is available (for example as a member of a Selection group), a student may choose whether to transfer or discard the course, provided they do not discard more than three passed courses in total.
If an equivalent course is available as an unnamed option, students may choose whether to be credited with the equivalent course.

11.61
For students transferring between the Diplomas for Graduates only:
A student may discard one full course only. A student will not be permitted to discard any course that is available on the Diploma for Graduates to which they are transferring.

11.62
Discarded courses will not count towards the total number of courses that the student is required to take for the degree or Diploma for Graduates and will not contribute towards the classification/grading calculation, unless the course is revived at a subsequent transfer.

11.63
Discarded courses must, or may, be revived at a subsequent transfer as follows.

- A passed course which has been previously discarded must be revived if the student transfers subsequently to a degree or Diploma for Graduates at which that course is available.

- A failed course which has been previously discarded must be revived if it is required (i.e. compulsory), and has no alternatives, on the degree or Diploma for Graduates to which the student is transferring. The student will be permitted the remaining number of attempts only.

- A failed course which has been previously discarded and which is available as an option (i.e. it is not compulsory) on the degree or Diploma for Graduates to which the student is transferring must either be revived or must be changed (where possible) to another option.

- For degrees through the Standard Route only – a course for which APL has been granted which has been previously discarded must be revived if the student transfers subsequently to a degree at which course is available, provided that the number of APL for that degree does not exceed four.

11.64
A course that has been revived will no longer count towards the total permitted number of discarded courses.

11.65
A student will be required to indicate if they are discarding or reviving any courses on payment of the continuing registration fee and when making an examination entry.

11.66
A Diploma in Economics or Diploma in Social Sciences student will be required to indicate if they are discarding or reviving any courses on transferring to the degree or on payment of the continuing registration fee.

Transfer of College based students

11.67 (GR)
A student studying the same or similar award as a College based student of the University of London may apply to complete their studies for the same award as an International Programmes student and may be considered for credit and/or accreditation of prior learning for courses previously passed. All applications for credit and/or accreditation of prior learning will be considered on an individual basis and at the discretion of the University.

See section 2 for details on credits and accreditation of prior learning.

12 Students with specific access requirements

12.1 (GR)
The University has an Inclusive Practice Policy for International Programmes students with specific access requirements.

'Specific access requirements' include students with a disability or learning difficulty, students who are currently in prison, and students who have legally imposed travel restrictions. For a full definition, see the Inclusive Practice Policy, www.londoninternational.ac.uk/sar.

12.2 (GR)
As part of its policy for students with specific access requirements, the University will make every reasonable effort to accommodate the requirements of a student with a disability and/or specific access requirements by, wherever possible, providing any study materials in a different format (e.g. large print) or another medium,
and/or by making special examination arrangements. If the University is unable to provide the study materials in the format that has been requested, the University will endeavour to make an alternative suggestion.

**Special examination arrangements**

**12.3 (GR)**
The University has a panel which considers special examination arrangements for students with a disability and/or specific access requirements. The aim of the panel is to make sure that a student who has special examination requirements is neither disadvantaged nor advantaged when compared to other students. The University cannot guarantee that special examination arrangements will be possible in every case.

Students requiring special examination arrangements are strongly advised to apply for such arrangements well in advance of the examination entry deadline. To apply for special examination arrangements, contact special.arrangements@london.ac.uk

**12.4 (GR)**
Applications for the use of special aids, or for extra time in written paper examinations, from students with a disability and/or specific access requirements may be considered.

**12.5 (GR)**
Special arrangements for written paper examinations at an ad hoc examination centre may be made in very exceptional circumstances, where possible. Arrangements for written paper examinations to take place in a student’s home cannot ordinarily be made. Arrangements cannot be made for oral or practical examinations to be held at an ad hoc centre, although (in exceptional cases) it may be possible to permit the use of special aids. Additional fees may be payable for arrangements at an ad hoc examination centre.

An ad hoc examination centre is an examination centre which is not listed as a formally approved centre. An ad hoc examination centre can be arranged in certain circumstances, subject to the University’s approval of a student’s request.

**13 Complaints, suspension and termination of registration**

**Complaints**

More details on [www.londoninternational.ac.uk/complaints](http://www.londoninternational.ac.uk/complaints).

**13.1 (GR)**
If a student has a complaint against the University they should follow the Procedure for University of London International Programmes Student Complaints.

**Suspension and termination of registration by the University**

**13.2 (GR)**
If a student fails to pay the appropriate fees or breaches any relevant disciplinary or conduct code, the University reserves the right to apply the Code of Student Discipline and Suspension and Termination of Registration of Students in Debt process as described in the University of London Ordinances (Ordinance 17 and 18 respectively).

**13.3 (GR)**
A student’s registration may be terminated where a student is found to have obtained an offer of registration on the basis of a fraudulent, dishonest or incomplete statement.
Appendix A – Structures (Degrees)

Note: Students should note that the course code is given next to the course title in Appendix A and Appendix B of the Programme Specification and Detailed Regulations. Course codes are new from the 2011-12 academic year and replace any previous examination numbers. This change does not impact on the syllabus or content of the course. An overview of how old examination numbers are mapped to new course codes can be found on the University of London International Programmes website: www.londoninternational.ac.uk/new_codes

All courses listed on the structures are full courses unless indicated otherwise. Rules and exclusions concerning course choice are given in the syllabuses in Appendix B.

BSc Accounting and Finance

Standard Route

100 courses
1. EC1002 Introduction to economics
2. ST104A Statistics 1 (half course) and MT105A Mathematics 1 (half course)
3. FN1024 Principles of banking and finance
4. AC1025 Principles of accounting
5. ♦ One course (or two half courses) from Selection groups F(i), F(ii) or F(iii)

200 and 300 courses
6. MN3028 Managerial economics (EC1002) + (MT105A or MT1174) or EC2066 Microeconomics (EC1002) + (MT105A or MT1174)
7. AC3059 Financial management (AC1025) or FN3092 Corporate finance (EC1002) + (MT105A or MT105B or MT1174)
8. AC3091 Financial reporting (AC1025)
9. AC3093 Auditing and assurance (AC1025)
10. AC3097 Management accounting (AC1025)
11. One course from Selection groups B, E, or M
12. One 200 or 300 course (or two half courses) chosen from any of the Selection groups

Graduate Entry Route

100 courses
1. EC1002 Introduction to economics
2. ST104A Statistics 1 (half course) and MT105A Mathematics 1 (half course)
3. AC1025 Principles of accounting

200 and 300 courses
4. MN3028 Managerial economics (EC1002) + (MT105A or MT1174) or EC2066 Microeconomics (EC1002) + (MT105A or MT1174)
5. AC3059 Financial management (AC1025) or FN3092 Corporate finance (EC1002) + (MT105A or MT105B or MT1174)
6. AC3091 Financial reporting (AC1025)
7. AC3093 Auditing and assurance (AC1025)
8. AC3097 Management accounting (AC1025)
9. One course from Selection groups E or M

Notes

Standard Route degree students (as applicable)
♦ APL awarded for one full 100 course (or two half courses) may be included at this point in the degree structure.
OR
♦ A student who transfers to this degree with a pass in a 100 course (or two half courses) which is not available at this degree may place the course at this point in the degree structure and receive credit for it.
**BSc Accounting with Law**

**Standard Route**

100 courses
1. **AC1025** Principles of accounting
2. **LA1040** Elements of the law of contract
3. **LA1031** Common law reasoning and institutions
4. ♦ One course (or two half courses) from Selection groups F(i) or F(ii)

200 and 300 courses
5. **LA3017** Commercial law (LA1040)*
6. **LA3021** Company law
7. **AC3059** Financial management (AC1025) or **FN3092** Corporate finance (EC1002) + (MT105A or MT105B or MT1174)
8. **AC3091** Financial reporting (AC1025)
9. **AC3093** Auditing and assurance (AC1025)
10. **AC3097** Management accounting (AC1025)
11. One 200 or 300 course (or two half courses) from any Selection group
12. ♦ One course (or two half courses) from Selection groups A, B, F(i), F(ii), F(iii), L or M

**Graduate Entry Route**

100 courses
1. **AC1025** Principles of accounting
2. **LA1040** Elements of the law of contract

200 and 300 courses
3. **LA3017** Commercial law (LA1040)*
4. **LA3021** Company law
5. **AC3059** Financial management (AC1025)
6. **AC3091** Financial reporting (AC1025)
7. **AC3093** Auditing and assurance (AC1025)
8. **AC3097** Management accounting (AC1025)
9. One course (or two half courses) from Selection groups A, B, F(i), F(ii), F(iii), L or M

**Notes**

**Standard Route degree students (as applicable)**
♦ APL awarded for one full 100 course (or two half courses) may be included at this point in the degree structure.
OR
♦ A student who transfers to this degree with a pass in a 100 course (or two half courses) which is not available at this degree may place the course at this point in the degree structure and receive credit for it.

A 100 half course may not be paired with a 200 or 300 half course.

* Students with an effective date of registration of 30 November 2013, or later, should note that LA1040 is a prerequisite for LA3017 therefore students will be **required to pass** LA1040 before registering for LA3017. Students with an effective date of registration of 30 November 2012, or earlier, are **strongly advised to pass** LA1040 before attempting LA3017. From **2015-16 onwards** LA1040 will be pre-requisite of LA3017, therefore all students, regardless of effective date of registration, will be required to pass LA1040 before registering for LA3017.

Students who have completed the requirements for the award and have attempted any six law courses (any course in Selection group F(iii) or L) plus six non-law courses (as appropriate) will be awarded the BSc Accounting and Law. All other students will be awarded the BSc Accounting with Law.
BSc Banking and Finance

Standard Route

100 courses
1. EC1002 Introduction to economics
2. ST104A Statistics 1 (half course) and MT105A Mathematics 1 (half course)
3. FN1024 Principles of banking and finance
4. AC1025 Principles of accounting
5. ♦ One course (or two half courses) from Selection groups F(i), F(ii) or F(iii)

200 and 300 courses
6. FN3092 Corporate finance (EC1002) + (MT105A or MT105B or MT1174)
   One of the following courses:
7. EC2020 Elements of econometrics (EC1002) + (ST104A or ST104B) +
   (MT105A or MT105B or MT1174) or
   EC2065 Macroeconomics (EC1002) + (MT105A or MT1174) or
   EC2066 Microeconomics (EC1002) + (MT105A or MT1174)
8. FN2029 Financial intermediation (FN1024)
9. ▲ FN3023 Investment management (FN1024)
10. One course from Selection groups A, B, E or M
11. One 300 course (or two half courses) from any Selection groups
12. One 200 or 300 course (or two half courses) chosen from any of the Selection groups

Graduate Entry Route

100 courses
1. EC1002 Introduction to economics
2. ST104A Statistics 1 (half course) and MT105A Mathematics 1 (half course)
3. FN1024 Principles of banking and finance
4. AC1025 Principles of accounting

200 and 300 courses
5. FN3092 Corporate finance (EC1002) + (MT105A or MT105B or MT1174)
6. One of the following courses:
   EC2020 Elements of econometrics (EC1002) + (ST104A or ST104B) +
   (MT105A or MT105B or MT1174) or
   EC2065 Macroeconomics (EC1002) + (MT105A or MT1174) or
   EC2066 Microeconomics (EC1002) + (MT105A or MT1174)
7. FN2029 Financial intermediation (FN1024)
8. ▲ FN3023 Investment management (FN1024)
9. One 300 course (or two half courses) chosen from any of the Selection groups

Notes

All students (as applicable)
▲ FN3023 Investment management must be taken after or at the same time as FN3092 Corporate finance.

Standard Route degree students (as applicable)
♦ APL awarded for one full 100 course (or two half courses) may be included at this point in the degree structure.
OR
♦ A student who transfers to this degree with a pass in a 100 course (or two half courses) which is not available at this degree may place the course at this point in the degree structure and receive credit for it.
BSc Business

This programme is only available to students who registered before 30 November 2014. The last examinations will be held in 2018 with final resits in 2019.

Standard Route

100 courses
1. **EC1002** Introduction to economics
2. **ST104A** Statistics 1 (half course) and **MT105A** Mathematics 1 (half course)
3. **SC1021** Principles of sociology
4. **AC1025** Principles of accounting
5. **MN1107** Introduction to business and management¹

200 and 300 courses
6. **MN3141** Principles of marketing (EC1002 or SC1021 or MN2079)
7. One 300 course from **Selection group M**
8. One 300 course from **Selection group M**
9. One 300 course from **Selection group M**
10. One course from **Selection group M**
11. One 200 or 300 course (or two half courses) from any of the **Selection groups**
12. One 200 or 300 course (or two half courses) from any of the **Selection groups**

Graduate Entry Route

100 courses
1. **EC1002** Introduction to economics
2. **ST104A** Statistics 1 (half course) and **MT105A** Mathematics 1 (half course)
3. **AC1025** Principles of accounting
4. **MN1107** Introduction to business and management¹

200 and 300 courses
5. **MN3141** Principles of marketing (EC1002 or SC1021 or MN2079)
6. One 300 course from **Selection group M**
7. One 300 course from **Selection group M**
8. One course from **Selection group M**
9. One course from **Selection groups** A, B, E or M

Notes

¹ May only be chosen by a student whose effective date of registration is before 30 November 2014. To be examined for the last time in 2015 except for a re-sit in 2016.
BSc Development and Economics

Standard Route

100 courses
1. EC1002 Introduction to economics
2. ST104A Statistics 1 (half course) and MT105A Mathematics 1 (half course)
3. DV1171 Introduction to international development
4. SC1021 Principles of sociology

200 and 300 courses
5. EC2065 Macroeconomics (EC1002) + (MT105A or MT1174)
6. EC2066 Microeconomics (EC1002) + (MT105A or MT1174)
7. GY2109 Geographies of development
8. EC3044 Economics of development (EC2065 + MN3028) or (EC2065 + EC2066)
9. One 300 course from Selection groups D or E
10. One 300 course from Selection group D
11. One 300 course from Selection group D
12. ♦ One 100, 200 or 300 course (or two half courses) at from any of the Selection groups

Graduate Entry Route

100 courses
1. EC1002 Introduction to economics
2. ST104A Statistics 1 (half course) and MT105A Mathematics 1 (half course)
3. DV1171 Introduction to international development
4. SC1021 Principles of sociology

200 and 300 courses
5. EC2065 Macroeconomics (EC1002) + (MT105A or MT1174)
6. EC2066 Microeconomics (EC1002) + (MT105A or MT1174)
7. GY2109 Geographies of development
8. EC3044 Economics of development (EC2065 + MN3028) or (EC2065 + EC2066)
9. One 300 course from Selection groups D or E

Notes

All students
A 100 half course may not be paired with a 200 or 300 half course.

Standard Route degree students (as applicable)
♦ APL awarded for one full 100 course (or two half courses) may be included at this point in the degree structure.
OR
♦ A student who transfers to this degree with a pass in a 100 course (or two half courses) which is not available at this degree may place the course at this point in the degree structure and receive credit for it.

Graduate Entry Route degree students
The minimum period of registration for this degree through the Graduate Entry Route is three years from a student’s effective date of initial registration.
BSc Economics

Standard Route

100 courses
1. EC1002 Introduction to economics
2. ST104A Statistics 1 (half course) and ▲ ST104B Statistics 2 (half course)
3. MT105A Mathematics 1 (half course) and ▲ MT105B Mathematics 2 (half course)
4. ♦ One course (or two half courses) from Selection groups F(i), F(ii) or F(iii).

200 and 300 courses
5. EC2020 Elements of econometrics (EC1002) + (ST104A or ST104B) + (MT105A or MT105B or MT1174)
6. EC2065 Macroeconomics (EC1002) + (MT105A or MT1174)
7. EC2066 Microeconomics (EC1002) + (MT105A or MT1174)
8. One 300 course from Selection group E
9. One 300 course from Selection group E
10. One 300 course from Selection group E
11. One 200 or 300 course from Selection group E
12. ♦ One 100, 200 or 300 course (or two half courses) from any of the Selection groups

Graduate Entry Route

100 courses
1. EC1002 Introduction to economics
2. ST104A Statistics 1 (half course) and ▲ ST104B Statistics 2 (half course)
3. MT105A Mathematics 1 (half course) and ▲ MT105B Mathematics 2 (half course)

200 and 300 courses
4. EC2020 Elements of econometrics (EC1002) + (ST104A or ST104B) + (MT105A or MT105B or MT1174)
5. EC2065 Macroeconomics (EC1002) + (MT105A or MT1174)
6. EC2066 Microeconomics (EC1002) + (MT105A or MT1174)
7. One 300 course from Selection group E
8. One 300 course from Selection group E
9. One 200 or 300 course from Selection group E

Notes

All students
▲ ST104B Statistics 2 must be taken after or at the same time as ST104A Statistics 1
▲ MT105B Mathematics 2 must be taken after or at the same time as MT105A Mathematics 1

A 100 half course may not be paired with a 200 or 300 half course.

Standard Route degree students (as applicable)
♦ APL awarded for one full 100 course (or two half courses) may be included at this point in the degree structure.
OR
♦ A student who transfers to this degree with a pass in a 100 course (or two half courses) which is not available at this degree may place the course at this point in the degree structure and receive credit for it.
BSc Economics and Finance

Standard Route

100 courses
1. EC1002 Introduction to economics
2. ST104A Statistics 1 (half course) and
   ▲ ST104B Statistics 2 (half course)
3. MT105A Mathematics 1 (half course) and
   ▲ MT105B Mathematics 2 (half course)
4. FN1024 Principles of banking and finance

200 and 300 courses
5. EC2065 Macroeconomics (EC1002) + (MT105A or MT1174)
6. EC2066 Microeconomics (EC1002) + (MT105A or MT1174)
7. EC2020 Elements of econometrics (EC1002) + (ST104A or ST104B) +
   (MT105A or MT105B or MT1174)
8. FN3092 Corporate finance (EC1002) + (MT105A or MT105B or MT1174)
9. EC3115 Monetary economics (EC2065) or
    EC3099 Industrial economics (EC2066)
10. ▲ FN3142 Quantitative finance (EC2020 + EC2066)
11. One 300 course (or two half courses) from any of the Selection groups
12. ♦ One 100, 200 or 300 course (or two half courses) from any of the Selection groups

Graduate Entry Route

100 courses
1. EC1002 Introduction to economics
2. ST104A Statistics 1 (half course) and
   ▲ ST104B Statistics 2 (half course)
3. MT105A Mathematics 1 (half course) and
   ▲ MT105B Mathematics 2 (half course)
4. FN1024 Principles of banking and finance

200 and 300 courses
5. EC2065 Macroeconomics (EC1002) + (MT105A or MT1174)
6. EC2066 Microeconomics (EC1002) + (MT105A or MT1174)
7. EC2020 Elements of econometrics (EC1002) + (ST104A or ST104B) +
   (MT105A or MT105B or MT1174)
8. FN3092 Corporate finance (EC1002) + (MT105A or MT105B or MT1174)
9. ▲ FN3142 Quantitative finance (EC2020 + EC2066)

Notes

All students (as applicable)
▲ ST104B Statistics 2 must be taken after or at the same time as ST104A Statistics 1
▲ MT105B Mathematics 2 must be taken after or at the same time as MT105A Mathematics 1
▲ FN3142 Quantitative finance must be taken after or at the same time as FN3092 Corporate finance.

A 100 half course may not be paired with a 200 or 300 half course.

Standard Route degree students (as applicable)
♦ APL awarded for one full 100 course (or two half courses) may be included at this point in the degree structure.
OR
♦ A student who transfers to this degree with a pass in a 100 course (or two half courses) which is not available at this degree may place the course at this point in the degree structure and receive credit for it.

Graduate Entry Route degree students
The minimum period of registration for this degree through the Graduate Entry Route is three years from a student’s effective date of initial registration.
BSc Economics and Management

Standard Route

100 courses
1. **EC1002** Introduction to economics
2. **ST104A** Statistics 1 (half course) and **MT105A** Mathematics 1 (half course)
3. **SC1021** Principles of sociology
4. **AC1025** Principles of accounting
5. **MN1107** Introduction to business and management¹

200 and 300 courses
6. **MN3028** Managerial economics (EC1002) + (MT105A or MT1174) or **EC2066** Microeconomics (EC1002) + (MT105A or MT1174)
7. **EC2065** Macroeconomics (EC1002) + (MT105A or MT1174)
8. **MN3127** Organisation theory: an interdisciplinary approach (EC1002 or SC1021 or MN2079)
9. One 300 course from Selection group E
10. One 300 course from Selection group M
11. One 300 course from Selection groups E or M
12. One course (or two half courses) from Selection groups E, M or S

Graduate Entry Route

100 courses
1. **EC1002** Introduction to economics
2. **ST104A** Statistics 1 (half course) and **MT105A** Mathematics 1 (half course)
3. **AC1025** Principles of accounting
4. **MN1107** Introduction to business and management ¹

200 and 300 courses
5. **MN3028** Managerial economics (EC1002) + (MT105A or MT1174) or **EC2066** Microeconomics (EC1002) + (MT105A or MT1174)
6. **EC2065** Macroeconomics (EC1002) + (MT105A or MT1174)
7. **MN3127** Organisation theory: an interdisciplinary approach (EC1002 or SC1021 or MN2079)
8. One 300 course from Selection groups E or M
9. One 200 or 300 course from Selection groups E or M

Notes
¹ May only be chosen by a student whose effective date of registration is before 30 November 2014. To be examined for the last time in 2015 except for a re-sit in 2016.
BSc Geography and Environment

This programme is only available to students who registered before 30 November 2011. The last examinations will be held in 2016 with final resits in 2017.

Standard Route

100 courses
1. GY1009 Human geography
2. GY1147 Physical geography: fundamentals of the physical environment
3. ST104A Statistics 1 (half course) and ▲ GY1148 Methods of geographical analysis (half course)
4. ♦ One course (or two half courses) from Selection groups F(i) or F(ii)

200 and 300 courses
5, 6, 7. Three courses chosen from:
   - GY2149 Biogeography (GY1147)
   - GY2150 Geomorphological processes (GY1147)
   - GY2151 Environmental change (GY1147)
   - GY2152 Hydrology (GY1147)
   - GY2164 Economic geography
   - GY3068 Society and the environment
   - GY3153 Space and culture (GY1009)
8, 9, 10. Three courses chosen from:
   - GY2109 Geographies of development
   - GY3154 Geomorphological applications (GY2150)
   - GY3155 Biodiversity (GY2149)
   - GY3156 Tropical land management (GY2149 or GY2150 or GY2152)
   - GY3157 Independent geographical study (GY1148)
   - One 300 course (or two half courses) from Selection groups E, D, G or S
11. One 300 course (or two half courses) from Selection groups E, D, G or S
12. ♦ One 100, 200 or 300 course (or two half courses) chosen from any of the Selection groups

Notes

All students (as applicable)
From 30 November 2011, students may no longer register for, or transfer to, the BSc Geography and Environment (Standard Route). Examinations will take place for the last time in 2016 except for re-sits in 2017.

▲ GY1148 Methods of geographical analysis must be taken after or at the same time as ST104A Statistics 1.
♦ APL awarded for one full 100 course (or two half courses) may be included at this point in the degree structure.
OR
♦ A student who transfers to this degree with a pass in a 100 course (or two half courses) which is not available at this degree may place the course at this point in the degree structure and receive credit for it.

A 100 half course may not be paired with a 200 or 300 half course.
BSc Information Systems and Management

Standard Route

100 courses
1. IS1060 Introduction to information systems
2. MN1107 Introduction to business and management¹
3. IS1168 Introduction to computer systems architecture and programming
4. One of the following courses:
   - EC1002 Introduction to economics or
   - GY1009 Human geography or
   - IR1011 Introduction to international relations or
   - SC1021 Principles of sociology

200 and 300 courses
5. One of the following courses:
   - MN2079 Elements of social and applied psychology or
   - MN3075 Human resource management or
   - MN3127 Organisation theory: an interdisciplinary approach (EC1002 or SC1021 or MN2079)
6. IS2062 Information systems development and management (IS1060)
7. IS2138 Information and communication technologies: principles and perspectives (IS1060 + IS1168)
8. IS3139 Software engineering: theory and application (IS2062 + IS2138)
9. IS3159 Research project in information systems (IS2062 + IS2138)
10. IS3167 Management and innovation of e-business
11. One 300 course from Selection group M
12. ♠ One 100, 200 or 300 full course (or two half courses) chosen from any of the Selection groups

Graduate Entry Route

100 courses
1. IS1060 Introduction to information systems
2. MN1107 Introduction to business and management¹
3. IS1168 Introduction to computer systems architecture and programming
4. One of the following courses:
   - EC1002 Introduction to economics or
   - GY1009 Human geography or
   - IR1011 Introduction to international relations or
   - SC1021 Principles of sociology

200 and 300 courses
5. One of the following courses:
   - MN2079 Elements of social and applied psychology or
   - MN3075 Human resource management or
   - MN3127 Organisation theory: an interdisciplinary approach (EC1002 or SC1021 or MN2079)
6. IS2062 Information systems development and management (IS1060)
7. IS2138 Information and communication technologies: principles and perspectives (IS1060 + IS1168)
8. IS3139 Software engineering: theory and application (IS2062 + IS2138) or
   - IS3159 Research project in information systems (IS2062 + IS2138)
9. IS3167 Management and innovation of e-business

Notes

All students
A 100 half course may not be paired with a 200 or 300 half course.

¹ May only be chosen by a student whose effective date of registration is before 30 November 2014. To be examined for the last time in 2015 except for a re-sit in 2016.
Standard Route students (as applicable)
♦ APL awarded for one full 100 course (or two half courses) may be included at this point in the degree structure.
OR
♦ A student who transfers to this degree with a pass in a 100 course (or two half courses) which is not available at this degree may place the course at this point in the degree structure and receive credit for it.

Graduate Entry Route degree students
The minimum period of registration for this degree through the Graduate Entry Route is three years from a student's effective date of initial registration.
BSc International Development

Standard Route

100 courses
1. **DV1171** Introduction to international development
2, 3, and 4 **Three courses chosen from:**
   - **EC1002** Introduction to economics
   - **GY1009** Human geography
   - **IR1011** Introduction to International Relations
   - **SC1021** Principles of sociology
   - **ST104A** Statistics 1 (half course) and **MT105A Mathematics 1** (half course)

200 and 300 courses
5. **DV3165** Development management
6. **GY2109** Geographies of development
7 and 8 **Two courses chosen from:**
   - **DV2169** Economic policy analysis in international development (DV1171)
   - **EC2065** Macroeconomics (EC1002) + (MT105A or MT1174)
   - **EC2066** Microeconomics (EC1002) + (MT105A or MT1174)
   - **GY2164** Economic geography
   - **IR3026** International political economy (EC1002 or IR1011)
   - **SC3160** Population and society
9 and 10 **Two courses chosen from:**
   - **EC3044** Economics of development (EC2065 + MN3028) or (EC2065 + EC2066)
   - **DV3162** Complex emergencies and humanitarian responses
   - **DV3166** Global environmental problems and politics (GY1009 or IR1011 or SC1021 or PS1172 or PS1114)
11. One 300 course from Selection groups **D, E, G, IR or S**
12. ♦ One 100, 200 or 300 course (or two half courses) from any of the **Selection groups**

Graduate Entry Route

100 courses
1. **DV1171** Introduction to international development
2, 3, and 4 **Three courses chosen from:**
   - **EC1002** Introduction to economics
   - **GY1009** Human geography
   - **IR1011** Introduction to International Relations
   - **SC1021** Principles of sociology
   - **ST104A** Statistics 1 (half course) and **MT105A Mathematics 1** (half course)

200 and 300 courses
5. **DV3165** Development management
6. **GY2109** Geographies of development
7 and 8 **Two courses chosen from:**
   - **DV2169** Economic policy analysis in international development (DV1171)
   - **EC2065** Macroeconomics (EC1002) + (MT105A or MT1174)
   - **EC2066** Microeconomics (EC1002) + (MT105A or MT1174)
   - **GY2164** Economic geography
   - **IR3026** International political economy (EC1002 or IR1011)
   - **SC3160** Population and society
9. **One course chosen from:**
   - **EC3044** Economics of development (EC2065 + MN3028) or (EC2065 + EC2066)
   - **DV3162** Complex emergencies and humanitarian responses
   - **DV3166** Global environmental problems and politics (GY1009 or IR1011 or SC1021 or PS1172 or PS1114)

Notes
All students
A 100 half course may not be paired with a 200 or 300 half course.
Standard Route degree students (as applicable)

♦ APL awarded for one full 100 course (or two half courses) may be included at this point in the degree structure.

OR

♦ A student who transfers to this degree with a pass in a 100 course (or two half courses) which is not available at this degree may place the course at this point in the degree structure and receive credit for it.
BSc International Relations

Standard Route

100 courses
1. IR1011 Introduction to international relations
2. PS1172 Introduction to political science or
   PS1130 Introduction to modern political thought or
   PS1114 Democratic politics and the State (1)
3. One 100 course (or two half courses) from Selection group F(i)
4. ♦ One 100 course (or two half courses) from Selection groups Selection group F(i), F(ii) or F(iii)

200 and 300 courses
5. IR3026 International political economy (EC1002 or IR1011)
6. IR3083 International political theory (IR1011)
7. IR2085 International organisations (IR1011)
8. IR2137 Foreign policy analysis (IR1011)
9. IR3140 Security in international relations (IR1011)
10. One 300 course from Selection groups IR or P
11. One course (or two half courses) from Selection groups E, IR, P or S
12. ♦ One 100, 200 or 300 course (or two half courses) chosen from any of the Selection groups

Graduate Entry Route

100 courses
1. IR1011 Introduction to international relations
2. PS1172 Introduction to political science or
   PS1130 Introduction to modern political thought or
   PS1114 Democratic politics and the State (1)
3. One 100 course (or two half courses) from Selection group F(i)
4. One 100 course (or two half courses) from Selection groups Selection group F(i), F(ii) or F(iii)

200 and 300 courses
5. IR3026 International political economy (EC1002 or IR1011)
6. IR3083 International political theory (IR1011)
7. IR2085 International organisations (IR1011)
8. IR2137 Foreign policy analysis (IR1011)
9. IR3140 Security in international relations (IR1011)

Notes
(1) May only be chosen by a student whose effective date of registration is before 30 November 2012. To be examined for the last time in 2014 except for a re-sit in 2015.

All students
A 100 half course may not be paired with a 200 or 300 half course.

Standard Route degree students (as applicable)
♦ APL awarded for one full 100 course (or two half courses) may be included at this point in the degree structure.
OR
♦ A student who transfers to this degree with a pass in a 100 course (or two half courses) which is not available at this degree may place the course at this point in the degree structure and receive credit for it.
### BSc Management

This programme is only available to students who registered before 30 November 2014. The last examinations will be held in 2018 with final resits in 2019.

#### Standard Route

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Code</th>
<th>Course Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EC1002</td>
<td>Introduction to economics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ST104A</td>
<td>Statistics 1 (half course)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MT105A</td>
<td>Mathematics 1 (half course)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SC1021</td>
<td>Principles of sociology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AC1025</td>
<td>Principles of accounting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MN1107</td>
<td>Introduction to business and management¹</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 200 and 300 courses

1. **MN3028** Managerial economics (EC1002) + (MT105A or MT1174)
2. **MN3127** Organisation theory: an interdisciplinary approach (EC1002 or SC1021 or MN2079)
3. **MN3119** Strategy (EC1002) + (MT105A or MT1174)
4. One course from the following:
   - **MN2079** Elements of social and applied psychology or
   - **MN3032** Management science methods (ST104A) + (MT105A or MT1174) or
   - **MN3075** Human resource management or
   - **MT2076** Management mathematics (ST104A) + (MT105A or MT1174)
5. One 300 course from **Selection group M**
6. One course (or two half courses) from Selection groups **E, M or S**
7. One 200 or 300 course (or two half courses) from any **Selection group**

#### Graduate Entry Route

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Code</th>
<th>Course Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EC1002</td>
<td>Introduction to economics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ST104A</td>
<td>Statistics 1 (half course)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MT105A</td>
<td>Mathematics 1 (half course)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AC1025</td>
<td>Principles of accounting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MN1107</td>
<td>Introduction to business and management¹</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 200 and 300 courses

1. **MN3028** Managerial economics (EC1002) + (MT105A or MT1174)
2. **MN3127** Organisation theory: an interdisciplinary approach (EC1002 or SC1021 or MN2079)
3. **MN3119** Strategy (EC1002) + (MT105A or MT1174)
4. One course from the following:
   - **MN2079** Elements of social and applied psychology or
   - **MN3032** Management science methods (ST104A) + (MT105A or MT1174) or
   - **MN3075** Human resource management or
   - **MT2076** Management mathematics (ST104A) + (MT105A or MT1174)
5. One course from Selection groups **A, B, E or M**

#### Notes

¹ May only be chosen by a student whose effective date of registration is before 30 November 2014. To be examined for the last time in 2015 except for a re-sit in 2016.
BSc Management with Law

Standard Route

100 courses
1. AC1025 Principles of accounting
2. LA1040 Elements of the law of contract
3. LA1031 Common law reasoning and institutions
4. MN1107 Introduction to business and management¹

200 and 300 courses
5. LA3017 Commercial law (LA1040)*
6. LA3021 Company law
7. One 300 course from Selection group M
8. One 300 course from Selection group M
9. One 300 course from Selection group M
10. One course from Selection group M
11. One 200 or 300 course (or two half courses) chosen from any of the Selection groups
12. ♦ One 100, 200 or 300 course (or two half courses) chosen from any of the Selection groups

Graduate Entry Route

100 courses
1. AC1025 Principles of accounting
2. LA1040 Elements of the law of contract
3. MN1107 Introduction to business and management¹

200 and 300 courses
4. LA3017 Commercial law (LA1040)*
5. LA3021 Company law
6. One 300 course from Selection group M
7. One 300 course from Selection group M
8. One 300 course from Selection group M
9. One course from Selection group M

Notes
¹ May only be chosen by a student whose effective date of registration is before 30 November 2014. To be examined for the last time in 2015 except for a re-sit in 2016.

All students (as applicable)
♦ APL awarded for one full 100 course (or two half courses) may be included at this point in the degree structure.
OR
♦ A student who transfers to this degree with a pass in a 100 course (or two half courses) which is not available at this degree may place the course at this point in the degree structure and receive credit for it.

A 100 half course may not be paired with a 200 or 300 half course.

* Students with an effective date of registration of 30 November 2013, or later, should note that LA1040 is a prerequisite for LA3017 therefore students will be required to pass LA1040 before registering for LA3017.

Students with an effective date of registration of 30 November 2012, or earlier, are strongly advised to pass LA1040 before attempting LA3017. From 2015-16 onwards LA1040 will be pre-requisite of LA3017, therefore all students, regardless of effective date of registration, will be required to pass LA1040 before registering for LA3017.

Students who have completed the requirements for the award and have attempted any six law courses (any course in Selection group F(iii) or L) plus six non-law courses (as appropriate) will be awarded the BSc Management and Law. All other students will be awarded the BSc Management with Law.
BSc Mathematics and Economics

Standard Route

100 courses
1. EC1002 Introduction to economics
2. ST104A Statistics 1 (half course) and ST104B Statistics 2 (half course)
3. MT1173 Algebra
4. MT1174 Calculus

200 and 300 courses
5. EC2065 Macroeconomics (EC1002) + (MT105A or MT1174)
6. EC2066 Microeconomics (EC1002) + (MT105A or MT1174)
7. MT2116 Abstract mathematics (MT1174) or (MT105A + MT105B)
8. MT2176 Further calculus (half course) (MT1174) and MT2175 Further linear algebra (half course) (MT1173)
9. One course from the following:
   EC2020 Elements of econometrics (EC1002) + (ST104A or ST104B) + (MT105A or MT105B or MT1174)
   EC3015 Economics of labour (EC2066 or MN3028)
   EC3016 International economics (EC2065 + EC2066) or (EC2065 + MN3028)
   EC3022 Public economics (EC2066 or MN3028)
   EC3044 Economics of development (EC2065 + MN3028) or (EC2065 + EC2066)
   EC3099 Industrial economics (EC2066 or MN3028)
   EC3115 Monetary economics (EC2065)
   EC3120 Mathematical economics (EC2066 + MT105A + MT105B) or (EC2066 + MT1174)
   IR3026 International political economy (EC1002 or IR1011)
10. One 300 course (or two half courses) from Selection group N
11. One 300 course from Selection group E
12. One 300 course (or two half courses) from Selection groups E or N

Notes

There are no notes for this award.
BSc Politics and International Relations

Standard Route

100 courses
1. IR1011 Introduction to international relations
2. PS1172 Introduction to political science or
   PS1130 Introduction to modern political thought or
   PS1114 Democratic politics and the State (1)
3. One course (or two half courses) from Selection group F(i)
4. ♦ One course (or two half courses) from Selection group F(i)

200 and 300 courses
5. PS2082 Comparative politics (PS1172 or PS1130 or PS1114)
6. IR3083 International political theory (IR1011)
7. IR2084 Nationalism and international relations (IR1011)
8. PS3086 Democracy and democratisation (PS1172 or PS1130 or PS1114)
9. One 300 course from Selection groups IR or P
10. One course (or two half courses) from Selection groups E, IR, P or S
11. One course (or two half courses) from Selection groups E, IR, P or S
12. ♦ One 100, 200 or 300 course (or two half courses) from any Selection group

Graduate Entry Route

100 courses
1. IR1011 Introduction to international relations
2. PS1172 Introduction to political science or
   PS1130 Introduction to modern political thought or
   PS1114 Democratic politics and the State (1)
3. One course (or two half courses) from Selection group F(i)

200 and 300 courses
4. PS2082 Comparative politics (PS1172 or PS1130 or PS1114)
5. IR3083 International political theory (IR1011)
6. IR2084 Nationalism and international relations (IR1011)
7. PS3086 Democracy and democratisation (PS1172 or PS1130 or PS1114)
8. One 300 course from Selection groups IR or P
9. One 100, 200 or 300 course (or two half courses) from Selection groups E, F(i), IR, P or S

Notes
(1) May only be chosen by a student whose effective date of registration is before 30 November 2012. To be examined for the last time in 2014 except for a re-sit in 2015.

All students (as applicable)
A 100 half course may not be paired with a 200 or 300 half course.

Standard route students
♦ APL awarded for one full 100 course (or two half courses) may be included at this point in the degree structure.
OR
♦ A student who transfers to this degree with a pass in a 100 course (or two half courses) which is not available at this degree may place the course at this point in the degree structure and receive credit for it.
BSc Sociology

This programme is only available to students who registered before 30 November 2014. The last examinations will be held in 2018 with final resits in 2019.

Standard Route

100 courses
1. SC1021 Principles of sociology
2. SC1158 Reading social science (half course) and ST104A Statistics 1 (half course)
3. One course (or two half courses) from Selection group F(i)
4. ♦ One course (or two half courses) from Selection groups F(j), F(ii) or F(iii)

200 and 300 courses
5. SC3144 Historical sociology (SC1021)
6. SC2145 Social research methods (SC1021)
7. SC2163 Sociological theory and analysis (SC1021)
8. One 300 course (or two half courses) from Selection group S
9. One 300 course (or two half courses) from Selection group S
10. One 300 course (or two half courses) from Selection group S
11. One 200 or 300 course (or two half courses) from any Selection group
12. ♦ One 100, 200 or 300 course (or two half courses) from any Selection group

Graduate Entry Route

Students who register for the BSc Sociology with effect from 1 September 2007 will be automatically registered for Path B.

100 courses
1. SC1021 Principles of sociology
2. SC1158 Reading social science (half course) and ST104A Statistics 1 (half course)
3. One course (or two half courses) from Selection group F(i)

200 and 300 courses
4. SC3144 Historical sociology (SC1021)
5. SC2145 Social research methods (SC1021)
6. SC2163 Sociological theory and analysis (SC1021)
7. One 300 course (or two half courses) from Selection group S
8. One 300 course (or two half courses) from Selection group S
9. One 100, 200 or 300 course (or two half courses) from any Selection groups

Notes

All students (as applicable)
A 100 half course may not be paired with a 200 or 300 half course.

Standard route students
♦ APL awarded for one full 100 course (or two half courses) may be included at this point in the degree structure.
OR
♦ A student who transfers to this degree with a pass in a 100 course (or two half courses) which is not available at this degree may place the course at this point in the degree structure and receive credit for it.
BSc Sociology with Law

This programme is only available to students who registered before 30 November 2014. The last examinations will be held in 2018 with final resits in 2019.

Standard Route

100 courses
1. LA1031 Common law reasoning and institutions
2. SC1021 Principles of sociology
3. SC1158 Reading social science (half course) and ST104A Statistics 1 (half course)
4. ♦ One course (or two half courses) from Selection groups F(i), F(ii) or F(iii)

200 and 300 courses
5. LA3005 Jurisprudence and legal theory
6. LA3025 Criminology
7. SC2145 Social research methods (SC1021)
8. SC2163 Sociological theory and analysis (SC1021)
9. SC3144 Historical sociology (SC1021)
10. One 300 course from Selection group L
11. One 200 or 300 (or two half courses) course from Selection group S
12. ♦ One 100, 200 or 300 course from any Selection groups

Graduate Entry Route

100 courses
1. LA1031 Common law reasoning and institutions
2. SC1021 Principles of sociology

200 and 300 courses
3. LA3005 Jurisprudence and legal theory
4. LA3025 Criminology
5. SC2145 Social research methods (SC1021)
6. SC2163 Sociological theory and analysis (SC1021)
7. SC3144 Historical sociology (SC1021)
8. One 300 course from Selection group L
9. One 200 or 300 course from Selection group S

Notes

All students
A 100 half course may not be paired with a 200 or 300 half course.

Standard Route degree students
♦ APL awarded for one full 100 course (or two half courses) may be included at this point in the degree structure.
OR
♦ A student who transfers to this degree with a pass in a 100 course (or two half courses) which is not available at this degree may place the course at this point in the degree structure and receive credit for it.

Students who have completed the requirements for the award and have attempted any six law courses (any course in Selection group F(iii) or L) plus six non-law courses (as appropriate) will be awarded the BSc Sociology and Law. All other students will be awarded the BSc Sociology with Law.
### Appendix A – Structures (Diplomas for Graduates)

The structures of each Diploma for Graduates are presented in this Schedule in alphabetical order. When looking at these structures, particular attention should be paid to sections 1 and 7 of the Detailed Regulations. All courses listed are full courses except where indicated otherwise. Details of any exclusions (i.e. any courses which cannot be taken together) are given under the individual syllabuses in Appendix B. Students who have completed a degree through the Standard Route or Graduate Entry Route, or a Diploma for Graduates who subsequently register for a further Diploma for Graduates will not normally be permitted to choose a course at the new programme that has already been passed at the previous programme. Where a student has already passed a course that is a required course on the structure of the new programme the student will be required to apply to the LSE Office for University of London International Programmes to substitute this course with another from a limited selection group.

#### Diploma for Graduates – Accounting

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>One compulsory course:</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AC1025 Principles of accounting</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

+ Two courses chosen from:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AC3059 Financial management or FN3092 Corporate finance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AC3091 Financial reporting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AC3093 Auditing and assurance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AC3097 Management accounting</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

+ One 200 or 300 course (or two half courses) chosen from any of the [Selection groups](#), including any of those courses not already selected above.

#### Diploma for Graduates – Banking

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>One compulsory course:</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FN1024 Principles of banking and finance</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

+ Two courses chosen from:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>either AC3059 Financial management or FN3092 Corporate finance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AC3143 Valuation and securities analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FN2029 Financial intermediation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FN3023 Investment management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FN3142 Quantitative finance</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

+ One 200 or 300 course (or two half courses) chosen from any of the [Selection groups](#), including any of those options not already selected above.

#### Diploma for Graduates – Economics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Three compulsory courses:</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EC2020 Elements of econometrics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC2065 Macroeconomics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC2066 Microeconomics</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

+ One 300 course with the prefix EC chosen from [Selection group E](#).
Diploma for Graduates – Finance

One compulsory course:
FN3092 Corporate finance

+ Two courses chosen from:
AC3091 Financial reporting
AC3093 Auditing and assurance
AC3143 Valuation and securities analysis
FN2029 Financial intermediation
FN3023 Investment management
FN3142 Quantitative finance

+ One course (or two half courses) chosen from any of the Selection groups, including any of those options not already selected above.

Notes
A 100 half course may not be paired with a 200 or 300 half course.

Diploma for Graduates – Geography and Environment

One compulsory course:
either GY1009 Human geography or GY1147 Physical geography: fundamentals of the physical environment

+ Two courses, at least one of which must be a 300 course, chosen from:
GY2109 Geographies of development
GY2149 Biogeography
GY2150 Geomorphological processes
GY2151 Environmental change
GY2152 Hydrology
GY2164 Economic geography
GY3068 Society and the environment
GY3153 Space and culture
GY3154 Geomorphological applications
GY3155 Biodiversity
GY3156 Tropical land management

+ One 300 course (or two half courses) chosen from any of the Selection groups, including any of those options not already selected above.

Diploma for Graduates – Information Systems

Three compulsory courses
IS2062 Information systems development and management
IS2138 Information and communication technologies: principles and perspectives
IS3159 Research project in information systems

+ One course chosen from:
either IS1060 Introduction to information systems or IS2136 Information systems and organisations
IS3139 Software engineering: theory and application
IS1168 Introduction to computer systems architecture and programming
### Diploma for Graduates – International Development

One compulsory course:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Code</th>
<th>Course Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DV1171</td>
<td>Introduction to international development</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

+ 

Two courses, at least one of which must be a 300 course with the prefix DV or EC, chosen from:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Code</th>
<th>Course Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DV3162</td>
<td>Complex emergencies and humanitarian responses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DV3165</td>
<td>Development management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DV3166</td>
<td>Global environmental problems and politics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC3044</td>
<td>Economics of development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GY2109</td>
<td>Geographies of development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GY2164</td>
<td>Economic geography</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GY3068</td>
<td>Society and the environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SC3057</td>
<td>Social policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SC3160</td>
<td>Population and society</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

+ 

One 300 course (or two half courses) chosen from any of the [Selection groups](#) including any of those options not already selected above.

### Diploma for Graduates – International Relations

Three courses, at least one of which must be a 300 course, chosen from:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Code</th>
<th>Course Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IR1011</td>
<td>Introduction to international relations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IR2084</td>
<td>Nationalism and international relations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IR2085</td>
<td>International organisations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IR2137</td>
<td>Foreign policy analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IR3026</td>
<td>International political economy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IR3140</td>
<td>Security in international relations</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

+ 

One 300 course (or two half courses) from any of the [Selection groups](#) including any of those options not already selected above.

### Diploma for Graduates – Management

One compulsory course:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Course Code</th>
<th>Course Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MN1107</td>
<td>Introduction to business and management</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

+ 

Two courses, at least one of which must be a 300 course with the prefix MN, chosen from:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Code</th>
<th>Course Title</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AC3097</td>
<td>Management accounting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IS2136</td>
<td>Information systems and organisations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MN2079</td>
<td>Elements of social and applied psychology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MN3027</td>
<td>The law of business organisations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MN3028</td>
<td>Managerial economics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MN3032</td>
<td>Management science methods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MN3075</td>
<td>Human resource management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MN3077</td>
<td>Management: international and comparative perspectives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MN3119</td>
<td>Strategy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MN3127</td>
<td>Organisation theory: an interdisciplinary approach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MN3141</td>
<td>Principles of marketing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MT2076</td>
<td>Management mathematics</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

+ 

One 300 course (or two half courses) chosen from any of the [Selection groups](#) including any of those options not already selected above.

¹ May only be chosen by a student whose effective date of registration is before 30 November 2014. To be examined for the last time in 2015 except for a re-sit in 2016.
Diploma for Graduates – Mathematics

This Diploma structure governed by the New Regulations is available for the first time from 2012-13.

One compulsory full course and two compulsory half courses:

- **MT2116** Abstract mathematics
- **MT2176** Further calculus (half course)
- **MT2175** Further linear algebra (half course)

+ One full course and two half courses OR four half courses chosen from:
  - **MT3040** Game theory (half course)
  - **MT3041** Advanced mathematical analysis (half course)
  - **MT3042** Optimisation theory (half course)
  - **MT3043** Mathematics of finance and valuation (half course)
  - **MT3170** Discrete Mathematics and algebra
  - **ST3133** Advanced statistics: distribution theory (half course)
  - **ST3134** Advanced statistics: statistical inference (half course)

Diploma for Graduates – Politics

Three courses chosen from:

- either **PS1172** Introduction to political science, or **PS1130** Introduction to modern political thought or **PS1114** Democratic politics and the State
- **PS2082** Comparative politics
- **PS3086** Democracy and democratisation
- **PS3088** Politics and policies of the European Union
- **PS3108** Political analysis and public choice

+ One **200 or 300 course** (or two half courses) chosen from any of the Selection groups, including any of those options not already selected above.

Notes

(1) May only be chosen by a student whose effective date of registration is before 30 November 2012. To be examined for the last time in 2014 except for a re-sit in 2015.

Diploma for Graduates – Social Sciences

Four courses (or the equivalent) chosen from any of the Selection groups according to the following rules:

1. A student must choose at least one 300 course
2. A student may not choose more than one 100 course (or two half courses) listed in Selection groups F(i), F(ii) or F(iii)
3. A student may not choose more than two courses from Selection group L.

Diploma for Graduates – Sociology

Two compulsory courses:

- **SC2145** Social research methods
- **SC2163** Sociological theory and analysis

+ One **300 course with the prefix SC** chosen from Selection Group S

+ One course (or two half courses) chosen from any of the Selection groups.

Students should note that a 100 half course may not be paired with a 200 or 300 half course.
Appendix A – Structures (Diploma in Economics and Diploma in Social Sciences)

Students should refer to the Student Handbook for further information on registering with a supporting institution to study these diplomas.

**Diploma in Economics**

Four courses in total:

**Two compulsory courses:**
- **EC1002** Introduction to economics
- **MT105A** Mathematics 1 (half course)
- **ST104A** Statistics 1 (half course)

**Two additional courses (or the equivalent) chosen from:**
- **AC1025** Principles of accounting
- **DV1171** Introduction to international development
- **FN1024** Principles of banking and finance
- **GY1009** Human geography
- **GY1147** Physical geography: fundamentals of the physical environment
- **GY1148** Methods of geographical analysis (half course)
- **IR1011** Introduction to international relations
- **IR1034** World history since 1945
- **IS1168** Introduction to computer systems architecture and programming
- **LA1031** Common law reasoning and institutions
- **LA1040** Elements of the law of contract
- **MN1107** Introduction to business and management ¹
- **MT105A** Mathematics 1 (half course) and **MT105B** Mathematics 2 (half course) *(3)*
- **MT1173** Algebra
- **MT1174** Calculus
- **PS1172** Introduction to political science or **PS1114** Democratic politics and the State *(4)*
- **PS1130** Introduction to modern political thought
- **SC1021** Principles of sociology
- **SC1158** Reading social science (half course)
- **ST104B** Statistics 2 (half course) *(2)*

**Notes**

¹ May only be chosen by a student whose effective date of registration is before 30 November 2014. To be examined for the last time in 2015 except for a re-sit in 2016.

*(2)* **ST104B** Statistics 2 must be taken after or at the same time as **ST104A** Statistics 1.

*(3)* **MT105B** Mathematics 2 must be taken after or at the same time as **MT105A** Mathematics 1.

*(4)* May only be chosen by a student whose effective date of registration is before 30 November 2012. To be examined for the last time in 2014 except for a re-sit in 2015.

A student registered for the Diploma in Economics will **not** be permitted to transfer their registration to the Diploma in Social Sciences after 31 October in the first year of their registration.
## Diploma in Social Sciences

### Four courses in total chosen from:

- **AC1025**  Principles of accounting
- **DV1171**  Introduction to international development ▲
- **EC1002**  Introduction to economics
- **FN1024**  Principles of banking and finance ▲
- **GY1009**  Human geography
- **GY1147**  Physical geography: fundamentals of the physical environment
- **GY1148**  Methods of geographical analysis (half course)
- **IR1011**  Introduction to international relations ▲
- **IR1034**  World history since 1945
- **IS1060**  Introduction to information systems ▲
- **IS1168**  Introduction to computer systems architecture and programming
- **LA1031**  Common law reasoning and institutions
- **LA1040**  Elements of the law of contract
- **MN1107**  Introduction to business and management ▲
- **MT105A**  Mathematics 1 (half course)
- **MT105B**  Mathematics 2 (half course) (1)
- **MT1173**  Algebra (2)
- **MT1174**  Calculus (3)
- **PS1130**  Introduction to modern political thought ▲
- **PS1172**  Introduction to political science ▲
- **PS1114**  Democratic politics and the State (5)
- **SC1021**  Principles of sociology ▲
- **SC1158**  Reading social science (half course)
- **ST104A**  Statistics 1 (half course)
- **ST104B**  Statistics 2 (half course) (4)

### Notes

▲ Students must take a **minimum of two** of these courses marked with a triangle.

* Students may take a **maximum of two** of these courses marked with an asterisk.

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1 May only be chosen by a student whose effective date of registration is before 30 November 2014. To be examined for the last time in 2015 except for a re-sit in 2016.

1 MT105B Mathematics 2 must be taken after or at the same time as MT105A Mathematics 1.
2 MT1173 Algebra may not be taken with MT105A Mathematics 1 or MT105B Mathematics 2.
3 MT1174 Calculus may not be taken with MT105A Mathematics 1 or MT105B Mathematics 2.
4 ST104B Statistics 2 must be taken after or at the same time as ST104A Statistics 1.
5 May only be chosen by a student whose effective date of registration is **before** 30 November 2012. To be examined for the last time in 2014 except for a re-sit in 2015.

Students registered for the Diploma in Social Sciences will **not** be permitted to transfer their registration to the Diploma in Economics after 31 October in the first year of their registration.
Appendix A – Structures (Selection Groups)

Prerequisites for courses apply only to degree students. Prerequisites are given in the text within brackets after the course name. The prerequisites must be passed before the course may be attempted. Although prerequisites and some exclusions are outlined below, fuller details are given under the individual syllabuses in Appendix B.

Level 100 courses

Selection group F(i)

DV1171 Introduction to international development
EC1002 Introduction to economics
GY1009 Human geography
GY1147 Physical geography: fundamentals of the physical environment
GY1148 Methods of geographical analysis (half course)
IR1011 Introduction to international relations
IR1034 World history since 1945
MT105A Mathematics 1 (half course)
MT105B Mathematics 2 (half course) ▲
MT1173 Algebra
MT1174 Calculus
PS1130 Introduction to modern political thought
PS1172 Introduction to political science or PS1114 Democratic politics and the State (1)
SC1021 Principles of sociology
SC1158 Reading social science (half course)
ST104A Statistics 1 (half course)
ST104B Statistics 2 (half course) ▲

Selection group F(ii)

AC1025 Principles of accounting
FN1024 Principles of banking and finance
IS1060 Introduction to information systems
IS1168 Introduction to computer systems architecture and programming
MN1107 Introduction to business and management¹

Selection group F(iii)

LA1010 Criminal law
LA1020 Public law
LA1031 Common law reasoning and institutions
LA1040 Elements of the law of contract

Notes

¹ May only be chosen by a student whose effective date of registration is before 30 November 2014. To be examined for the last time in 2015 except for a re-sit in 2016.
▲ ST104B Statistics 2 must be taken after or at the same time as ST104A Statistics 1
▲ MT105B Mathematics 2 must be taken after or at the same time as MT105A Mathematics 1

(1) May only be chosen by a student whose effective date of registration is before 30 November 2012. To be examined for the last time in 2014 except for a re-sit in 2015.

Level 200 and 300 courses

Selection group A

AC3059 Financial management (AC1025) or FN3092 Corporate finance (EC1002) + (MT105A or MT105B or MT1174)
AC3091 Financial reporting (AC1025)
AC3093          Auditing and assurance  (AC1025)
AC3097          Management accounting  (AC1025)
AC3143          Valuation and securities analysis  (FN1024 + AC1025)
FN3142          Quantitative finance  (EC2020 + EC2066) ▲

Notes
▲ FN3142 Quantitative finance must be taken after or at the same time as FN3092 Corporate finance.

Selection group B
AC3091          Financial reporting  (AC1025)
AC3093          Auditing and assurance  (AC1025)
AC3143          Valuation and securities analysis  (FN1024 + AC1025)
FN2029          Financial intermediation (FN1024)
FN3092          Corporate finance  (EC1002) + (MT105A or MT105B or MT1174)
FN3023          Investment management  (FN1024) ▲
FN3142          Quantitative finance  (EC2020 + EC2066) ▲

Notes
▲ FN3023 Investment management must be taken after or at the same time as FN3092 Corporate finance.
▲ FN3142 Quantitative finance must be taken after or at the same time as FN3092 Corporate finance.

Selection group D
DV2169          Economic policy analysis and international development  (DV1171)
DV3162          Complex emergencies and humanitarian responses
DV3165          Development management
DV3166          Global environmental problems and politics  (PS1009 or IR1011 or SC1021 or PS1172 or PS1114)
EC3044          Economics of development  (EC2065 + MN3028) or (EC2065 + EC2066)
GY2109          Geographies of development
GY3068          Society and the environment
SC3057          Social policy
SC3160          Population and society

Selection group E
EC2020          Elements of econometrics  (EC1002) + (ST104A or ST104B) + (MT105A or MT105B or MT1174)
EC2065          Macroeconomics  (EC1002) + (MT105A or MT1174)
EC2066          Microeconomics  (EC1002) + (MT105A or MT1174)
EC2096          Economic history in the 20th century
EC3015          Economics of labour (MN3028 or EC2066)
EC3016          International economics  (EC2065) + (EC2066 or MN3028)
EC3022          Public economics  (MN3028 or EC2066)
EC3044          Economics of development  (MN3028 + EC2065) or (EC2065 + EC2066)
EC3099          Industrial economics  (MN3028 or EC2066)
EC3115          Monetary economics  (EC2065)
EC3120          Mathematical economics  (EC2066 + MT105A + MT105B) or (EC2066 + MT1174)
FN3092          Corporate finance  (EC1002) + (MT105A or MT105B or MT1174)
GY2164          Economic geography
IR3026          International political economy  (EC1002 or IR1011)
MN3028          Managerial economics  (EC1002) + (MT105A or MT1174)
MT3095          Further mathematics for economists  (MT105A + MT105B) or (MT1174)

Selection group G
DV3162          Complex emergencies and humanitarian responses
DV3165          Development management
GY2109          Geographies of development
GY2149          Biogeography  (GY1147)
GY2150          Geomorphological processes  (GY1147)
GY2151 Environmental change (GY1147)
GY2152 Hydrology (GY1147)
GY2164 Economic geography
GY3068 Society and the environment
GY3153 Space and culture (GY1009)
GY3154 Geomorphological applications (GY2150)
GY3155 Biodiversity (GY2149)
GY3156 Tropical land management (GY2149 or GY2150 or GY2152)
GY3157 Independent geographical study (GY1148)
SC3160 Population and society

Selection group IR

DV3162 Complex emergencies and humanitarian responses
DV3165 Development management
DV3166 Global environmental problems and politics (GY1009 or IR1011 or SC1021 or PS1172 or PS1114)
IR2084 Nationalism and international relations (IR1011)
IR2085 International organisations (IR1011)
IR2137 Foreign policy analysis (IR1011)
IR3026 International political economy (EC1002 or IR1011)
IR3083 International political theory (IR1011)
IR3140 Security in international relations (IR1011)

Selection group IS

IS2062 Information systems development and management (IS1060 or IS2136)
IS2136 Information systems and organisations
IS2138 Information and communication technologies: principles and perspectives (IS1060 + IS1168)
IS3139 Software engineering: theory and application (IS2062 + IS2138)
IS3159 Research project in information systems (IS2062 + IS2138)
IS3167 Management and Innovation of e-business

Selection group L

LA3001 Law of tort
LA3002 Law of trusts
LA3003 Land law
LA3004 Civil and criminal procedure
LA3005 Jurisprudence and legal theory
LA3007 Evidence
LA3008 Administrative law
LA3012 History of English law
LA3013 Public international law
LA3014 Conflict of laws
LA3016 Succession (LA3002)
LA3017 Commercial law (LA1040)*
LA3018 Labour law (LA1031)
LA3019 Family law
LA3021 Company law
LA3024 EU law
LA3025 Criminology
LA3026 Intellectual property (LA1031)
LA3028 Introduction to Islamic law
LA3029 International protection of Human Rights

* Students with an effective date of registration of 30 November 2013, or later, should note that LA1040 is a prerequisite for LA3017 therefore students will be required to pass LA1040 before registering for LA3017.

Students with an effective date of registration of 30 November 2012, or earlier, are strongly advised to pass LA1040 before attempting LA3017. From 2015-16 onwards LA1040 will be pre-requisite of LA3017, therefore all students, regardless of effective date of registration, will be required to pass LA1040 before registering for LA3017.
Selection group M

AC3059    Financial management (AC1025) or
FN3092    Corporate finance (EC1002) + (MT105A or MT105B or MT1174)
AC3097    Management accounting (AC1025)
DV3165    Development management
IS2136    Information systems and organisations
IS3167    Management and Innovation of e-business
MN2079    Elements of social and applied psychology
MN3027    The law of business organisation
MN3028    Managerial economics (EC1002) + (MT105A or MT1174)
MN3032    Management science methods (ST104A) + (MT105A or MT1174)
MN3075    Human resource management
MN3077    Management: international and comparative perspectives¹ (EC1002 or IR1011 or MN1107)
MN3119    Strategy (EC1002) + (MT105A or MT1174)
MN3127    Organisation theory: an interdisciplinary approach (EC1002 or SC1021 or MN2079)
MN3141    Principles of marketing (EC1002 or SC1021 or MN2079)
MT2076    Management mathematics (ST104A) + (MT105A or MT1174)

¹ May only be chosen by a student whose effective date of registration is before 30 November 2014. To be examined for the last time in 2015 except for a re-sit in 2016.

Selection group N

EC3120    Mathematical economics (EC2066 + MT105A + MT105B) or (EC2066 + MT1174)
MT2116    Abstract mathematics (MT1174) or (MT105A + MT105B)
MT2175    Further linear algebra (half course) (MT1173)
MT2176    Further calculus (half course) (MT1174)
MT3040    Game theory (half course) (MT1174) or (MT105A + MT105B)
MT3041    Advanced mathematical analysis (half course) (MT2116)
MT3042    Optimisation theory (half course) (MT2116)
MT3043    Mathematics of finance and valuation (half course) (MT2116)
MT3170    Discrete mathematics and algebra (MT2116)
ST3133    Advanced statistics: distribution theory (half course) (ST104A + ST104B)
ST3134    Advanced statistics: statistical inference (half course) (ST104A + ST104B)

Selection group P

DV3162    Complex emergencies and humanitarian responses
DV3165    Development management
DV3166    Global environmental problems and politics (GY1009 or IR1011 or SC1021 or PS1172 or PS1114)
PS2082    Comparative politics (PS1172 or PS1130 or PS1114)
PS3086    Democracy and democratisation (PS1172 or PS1130 or PS1114)
PS3088    Politics and policies of the European Union (PS1172 or PS1114)
PS3108    Political analysis and public choice (EC1002 or PS1172 or PS1114)

Selection group S

GY3068    Society and the environment
LA3005    Jurisprudence and legal theory
LA3025    Criminology
MN2079    Elements of social and applied psychology
MN3127    Organisation theory: an interdisciplinary approach (EC1002 or SC1021 or MN2079)
SC2145    Social research methods (SC1021)
SC2163    Sociological theory and analysis (SC1021)
SC3057    Social policy
SC3144    Historical sociology (SC1021)
SC3160    Population and society
Appendix B – Syllabuses for Economics, Management, Finance and the Social Sciences

Note: Students should note that the course code is given next to the course title in Appendix A and Appendix B of the Programme Specification and Detailed Regulations. Course codes are new from the 2011-12 academic year and replace any previous year’s examination numbers. This change does not impact on the syllabus or content of the course. An overview of how old examination numbers are mapped to new course codes can be found on the University of London International Programmes website: www.londoninternational.ac.uk/new_codes

Introduction

- The syllabuses for all courses available under these Regulations are listed in this Appendix. For the availability of these courses within the different degrees and diplomas, reference must be made to the structures given in Appendix A.
- The syllabuses for all courses in the fields of Economics, Management, Finance and the Social Sciences are given in Appendix B. Syllabuses for law courses follow separately the same Appendix.
- The syllabuses for courses which are now only available to students as re-sits have been omitted from this Schedule. Students permitted to take these courses should refer to previous editions of the Regulations for details of these syllabuses.
- For the degrees only, most 200 and 300 courses have prerequisites. Details of prerequisites (which, unless indicated otherwise, must always be passed before the course concerned may be attempted on the degrees) and of courses which must be taken together are given under the relevant syllabuses. Where there is a choice of prerequisite careful reference should also be made to the relevant degree structures in Appendix A.
- Certain courses may only be taken with or after other courses, or may not be taken with other courses (exclusions). Details of these excluded combinations are given under the relevant syllabus heading.
- Where minor changes have been made to a law course syllabus this is indicated by the sub-heading ‘Amended syllabus’.
- Students who have queries regarding their permitted choice of courses should consult the Student Assessment Office at the address given in the Student handbook before finalising their choice.
- The syllabuses for the Diploma in Economics and Diploma in Social Sciences are the same as for the 100 courses with the same name and number on the degrees in the fields of Economics, Management, Finance and the Social Sciences. Students who progress to a degree after passing the Diploma in Economics or Diploma in Social Sciences will not be permitted to attempt any syllabus previously passed or failed at the third attempt at the Diploma in Economics or Diploma in Social Sciences.

AC1025 Principles of accounting

Note

This course will be examined by one unseen written paper of three hours and 15 minutes. Students may bring into the examination hall their own hand held non-scientific electronic calculator. If calculators are used they must satisfy the requirements listed in Section 4 Assessment for the programme of the Detailed Regulations.

Accounting paper will be provided.

Syllabus

This course is designed to introduce you to financial and management accounting. Traditionally concerned with measuring, recording and reporting financial transactions and events, modern accounting provides a broad range of information for a wide variety of users. Financial accounting and reporting is primarily concerned with the needs of users outside the business, such as shareholders, regulators and creditors. In contrast, management accounting is concerned with the needs of users who are internal to the business, such as directors, managers, and employees.

The course is arranged in two sections. The first section introduces and explains financial accounting concepts and conventions, and provides a grounding in double-entry bookkeeping and the preparation of basic financial statements. The second section introduces a range of management accounting applications and techniques for planning, decision-making and control. Reference is made throughout to underlying theories and principles. Emphasis is placed on the ability to explain and interpret accounting information.
Section 1
Balance sheets, cash flow statements, and income statements: their construction, use and interpretation. Accounting concepts and conventions: their nature, purposes and limitations. The nature and capital structure of different forms of businesses including limited companies. The essential differences between accounting and economic concepts of income.

Section 2
Cost behaviour, marginal and total absorption costing for stock. Introduction to budgetary planning and control, including standard costs, targets, and simple variance analysis. Techniques for short and long-term decision-making, including: C-V-P analysis, relevant costs, introduction to capital investment appraisal.

AC3059  Financial management

Note
Students may bring into the examination hall their own hand held non-scientific electronic calculator. If calculators are used they must satisfy the requirements listed in Section 4, Assessment for the programme, of the Detailed Regulations.

Accounting paper will be provided.

Exclusions
May not be taken with FN3092 Corporate finance.

Prerequisites (applies to degree students only)
AC1025 Principles of accounting

Syllabus
A critical perspective of the topic of finance, the role of financial managers and the place of financial markets within the business environment in developed and developing economies. Topics will be set in both national and international contexts. Sources and methods of raising finance including venture capital, public offerings, private placements and project finance. A critical review of the different forms of finance such as equity, debt and their derivatives and incorporating critical consideration of their costs individually and in combination. Valuation methods for costing the different elements of capital such as the Capital Asset Pricing Model and the Arbitrage Pricing Model. theories of capital gearing, dividend policy and corporate restructuring and refinancing. Mergers and acquisitions. Evaluation of risk measurement theories and methods and their application to both sources of finance and to investment appraisal. Investment appraisal techniques in the certain and uncertain world, with and without constraints. Analytical tools, techniques and methods for analysing financial reports incorporating an assessment of their relevance for evaluation and planning purposes. Strategic considerations of financial planning and control, models and methods, for management of corporate liabilities and assets. Consideration of theories and techniques for management of short term funds including treasury and currency management. An introduction to risk management including hedging, futures, options and derivatives and their uses in both long and short term situations.

AC3091  Financial reporting

Note
This course will be examined by one unseen written paper of three hours and 15 minutes. Students may bring into the examination hall their own hand held non-scientific electronic calculator. If calculators are used they must satisfy the requirements listed in Section 4, Assessment for the programme, of the Detailed Regulations. Accounting paper will be provided.

Prerequisites (applies to degree students only)
AC1025 Principles of accounting.
Syllabus

The rationale for financial reporting. Arguments for and against regulation of financial reporting. Methods or regulation, including standardisation of accounting practices. The nature and purposes of a conceptual framework for financial reporting; the objectives of financial reporting; the qualitative characteristics of accounting information; the definitions of an asset and a liability; recognition and measurement in financial statements; international framework. Economic and accounting concepts of income, capital and value with particular reference to Hicks’ income concepts.


Accounting for investments and groups of companies. The merger and acquisition methods. Associated companies and joint ventures. Accounting for foreign currency transactions, foreign subsidiaries and branches: the temporal and closing rate/net investment methods of foreign currency translation.

Accounting for tangible and intangible assets: fixed assets and depreciation; stocks and long term contracts; research and development; goodwill. Accounting for leases. Accounting for liabilities. Accounting for taxation, including deferred taxation.

Analysis and interpretation of corporate financial reports; introduction to international differences in financial reporting.

AC3093 Auditing and assurance

Prerequisites (applies to degree students only)

AC1025 Principles of accounting.

Syllabus

Reasons for auditing. The concept of accountability. Economic demand for auditing. Auditing as a monitoring device.

Principles and postulates of auditing. Conditions for auditing to be possible. The concept of independence.

The legal and professional environment. Approaches to the regulation of auditing practice, in particular legal rules and professional guidelines. International regulation of auditing. (Note: candidates will be expected to be aware of the range of different approaches to auditor regulation and the general content of such regulations but will not be expected to know the detailed requirements of any specific country’s audit regulations.)

The duties of auditors. The changing responsibilities of auditors for fraud detection and financial statement attestation. The extent of auditors’ duties to primary clients and third parties. The ‘expectations gap’ between what users of financial statements believe the audit provides and what the audit is capable of offering. Auditor liability and the case for and against limiting liability. Different levels of assurance that may be expressed.


Conduct of audits and assurance services. The concept of evidence. Compliance and substantive testing. The concept of internal control. Identifying key controls and testing them. Statistical and other sampling approaches to testing. Specific audit techniques, such as observation, directional testing, cut-off tests, third-party confirmations. The application of techniques in the context of the main revenue and cost activities of the enterprise. Auditing the balance sheet. The significance of management representations. Assessment of errors and weaknesses. Documenting the audit or assurance service, preparation and review of working papers.

Computer-based systems. Auditing ‘round’ and ‘through’ the computer. Internal control in a computer environment. Computer-assisted audit techniques. The use of computers in conducting the audit or assurance service, in particular spreadsheets, word-processing and automated working papers.

The report of the auditors or assurance service providers. The form and content of the auditors’ report. The qualified auditors’ report.

AC3097 Management accounting

Notes
This course will be examined by one unseen written paper of three hours and 15 minutes. Students may bring into the examination hall their own hand held non-scientific electronic calculator. If calculators are used they must satisfy the requirements listed in Section 4, Assessment for the programme, of the Detailed Regulations. Accounting paper will be provided.

Prerequisites (applies to degree students only)
AC1025 Principles of accounting.

Syllabus
This course is designed to provide students with knowledge and skills that enable them to strategically use management accounting in a business context. Also, the course will prepare the students to continuously update themselves keeping up with the innovations in Management Accounting. Traditionally concerned with the recording and measurement of costs, Management Accounting has increasingly become an essential tool for managers in their strategic decision making processes. This entailed the inclusion of non-financial information in Management Accounting reports that are now integral part of managerial evaluations of any organisation both for routine and for strategic decisions. Underlying this work of information provision is a core of economics principles and human behaviour, to which reference is made throughout the course.

The syllabus is arranged in four blocks of chapters. In chapters 1 and 2 Management Accounting is introduced as a set of theories, techniques and approaches that constitute an essential toolbox for managers who make strategic analysis of their organisations to support their decision making framework. In this context, the dynamic nature of Managerial Accounting is addressed, together with some indications of how students should consider keeping themselves updated about the innovations in this subject. All topics will then branch out from the above introduction. Hence, chapters 3 to 7 will cover theories and techniques of cost analyses and how they support decision making. Chapters 8 and 9 will cover strategic budgeting, planning and controlling. Chapter 10 will close the loop, evaluating the role of Management Accounting in organisation management, in light of the contents covered and the subject developments.

Chapters 1 and 2
Management accounting in its strategic context and decision making frameworks: Overview; Definitions; Developments in Management Accounting; Decision making frameworks and their economics and behavioural foundations; the concept of Uncertainty; The value of information relevant to decision contexts.

Chapters 3 to 7
Cost behaviour: Cost terminology; Cost behaviour; Fixed & variable costs; CVP (cost-volume-profit analysis); Cost estimation.

Costing and pricing: Direct vs. indirect costs; Short-term decisions with one scarce resource; Linear programming; Shadow prices and opportunity costs. How to choose, according to the decisions to be supported.

Traditional cost systems: Systems in accounting; Job, batch & process costing; Overhead allocation; Overhead absorption; Accounting for inventory; FIFO; Weighted average method. Role in decision making.

Activity Based Costing (ABC): “Overhead creep”: Product diversity and accounting uniformity; Cost attribution; Cost drivers; Activity analysis; Implications for pricing; Activity Based Management (ABM); Problems with ABC. Implications for decisions.

Inventory costing: Standards; Actual, normal & standard costing; Standard costing systems; Output levels and profits; Production volume variance; Absorption (or full) costing; Marginal (or direct) costing; Over and under-applied overheads; Income and broader decisions effects.

Chapters 8 and 9
Strategic budgeting and control: Budgets; Control; Direct and indirect cost variances; Variance analysis; Beyond Budgeting.
Performance measurement systems: Divisional performance evaluation; Performance measurement systems; Responsibility centres; Financial measures; Transfer prices; Shareholder value concepts; Balanced performance evaluation.

Chapter 10
Closing the loop of Management Accounting: Linking it back to strategy; Target costing; Life cycle costing; Cost of quality; The Balanced Scorecard; The future of Management Accounting.

The Course Information Sheet can be found on the VLE and also on the University of London International Programmes website:

http://www.londoninternational.ac.uk/community-support-resources/current-students/emfss-programme-resources/course-information-sheets

AC3143 Valuation and securities analysis

Note
Students may bring into the examination hall their own hand held non-scientific electronic calculator. If calculators are used they must satisfy the requirements listed in Section 4, Assessment for the programme, of the Detailed Regulations.

Prerequisites (applies to degree students only)

Syllabus
This course covers three broad topics: financial analysis, securities valuation, and returns to fundamental and technical analysis.

Introduction

Introduction to stylised financial statements: Stylised profit and loss, balance sheet, and cash flow statements. Accounting relations governing the stylised financial statements.


**Securities valuation**


**Applications**


*Credit analysis and distress predictions:* The market for credit. The credit analysis process. Financial analysis for credit evaluation. Prospective analysis for credit analysis. Financial analysis and public debt. Predictions of financial distress and turnaround.

**Empirical evidence on returns to fundamental and technical analysis**

*Measuring returns to active investment strategies:* Introduction to common performance measures. Concepts of abnormal return. Measures of market timing ability


**DV1171 Introduction to international development**

**Syllabus**

**Part 1: A framework for the course**

Ideas of development: Enlightenment origins; academic specialisation and colonialism; ideas of development after 1945.

**Part 2: Theories of development**

Theories of the State and market: Founding theories of the state; theorizations since 1945; founding theories of the market; theorizations since 1945.

Theories of institutions and civil society: Founding theories of institutions; recent theorizations; founding theories of civil society; theorizations since 1945.

The origins of Capitalism and the rise of the West: Why Europe?; the non-European world and early European imperialism; the age of empire.

The rise and fall of the era of national development: The Cold War and the Long Boom; political independence and ‘Third Worldism’; the crisis of the 1970s and its consequences.

**Part 3: Key themes in development policy and practice**

Late development and industrial policy: Industrialisation – meaning and early approaches; implications for other aspects of development; late industrial policies; managing trade and investment.

Agrarian change and rural development: Land reform and agrarian reform; the ‘Green Revolution’; newer approaches to rural development.

Governance and public policy: Governance; Governance and corruption; understanding democracy; democracy and economic growth; democracy and poverty.
The international order: Understanding globalisation; how old is globalisation?; how does globalisation affect development?; has globalisation affected poverty and inequality?; understanding the international system – the United Nations, World Bank and International Monetary Fund.

DV2169 Economic policy analysis in international development

Exclusions
May not be taken with EC3044 Economics of development

Prerequisites (applies to degree students only)
DV1171 Introduction to international development.

Syllabus
Introduction and course overview
Introduction to quantitative analysis of development policies
Overview designed to give students a non-technical but operational ability to read and comprehend empirical analysis commonly used in the quantitative evaluation of development policies. Each chapter will assign at least one empirical paper.

Economic Growth: Basic concepts, ideas and theories.
Neoclassical (Solow) growth and Endogenous growth models; aggregate economic growth and global inequality, poverty traps. Evidence for alternative mechanisms driving growth.

New directions in growth theory.
The implications of firm heterogeneity and ‘weak links’ in intermediate goods sectors. Economic Geography.

Institutions and (very) long run growth.
Institutions, human capital and long run growth, the importance of history and initial conditions in explaining current dispersion in standards of living.

Globalization and trade theory
Ricardian comparative advantage and gains from trade, Heckscher Ohlin model, new trade theory, heterogeneous firms and new new trade theory. Empirical evidence on the effect of trade on productivity.

Inflation and financial crises

Aid Effectiveness
Current debate on aid effectiveness; review the empirical evidence on aid.

Intrahousehold allocation
Alternative models of intrahousehold allocation and their gender and policy implications; Empirical example of pension reform in South Africa.

Microfinance
credit market imperfections and credit in poor communities; microfinance programmes; empirical evaluation of microfinance programmes.

DV3162 Complex emergencies and humanitarian responses

Syllabus
Defining emergencies: common perceptions of emergency and development; rethinking war, famine, natural disaster and displacement.
Politics of information: influencing an emergency through information; flows of information within the ‘humanitarian system’; war reporting; information stereotypes.
Behind the violence: the rationality of violence; the psychology of perpetrators and victims; women and violence; analysing ‘ethnic violence’.
**Keeping the war going:** war economies; the international arms trade; the aid business; impact of aid and humanitarian assistance; the dilemma of humanitarian intervention; peace keeping; who are the international actors and what is their role?

**Making peace:** management of peace processes; implementation challenges; displacement and repatriation of refugees and internally displaced persons; principles of refugee protection; disarmament; demobilization and reintegration of combatants; healing.

**From emergency to development:** the challenges of reconstruction and re-programming of aid flows from an emergency to a development approach; best practice guidelines.

The themes in this course are illustrated by the use of case studies. These demonstrate the specifics of complex emergencies and humanitarian responses in particular places, and make connections between debates and new institutional arrangements and how these work in practice.

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**DV3165 Development management**

**Syllabus**

**Part 1: Theoretical background**

*Institutional theories:* Institutions, organisations and development management; the importance of managing the transformation from less to more effective institutions.

**Part 2: Governance**

*Public order and theories of the State:* The origins and role of the state; Leviathan vs. social contract approaches; political accountability, order, and public policy-making in conditions characteristic of less-developed countries.

*Democracy and decentralisation:* Fiscal architecture, hierarchical relations within government, and government responsiveness; residual power; interest groups vs. civic groups, organisation and voice, and political representation.

*International aid and international governance:* Aid, conditionality and national sovereignty; the concept and limitations of ‘global governance’; its effects on trade and aid flows; their ultimate effects on countries’ development prospects.

**Part 3: Private provision: The market and beyond**

Hierarchy, co-operation & incentives in private firms: Pure market exchange; the theoretical origins of firms; the role of hierarchy in efficiency and coordination.

*Real firms, small firms: microentrepreneurs and the informal sector:* Theory of the firm applied to real, third-world market conditions; the origins of the informal sector; prospects for its development.

*Common resources and private solutions for collective action:* The economic characteristics of common property resources; the pervasiveness of Tragedies of the Commons and environmental degradation in LDCs; implications for efficiency; possibilities for private solutions and collective action; empirical examples from LDCs.

**Part 4: Empirical studies of transformation and decomposition**

*Institutions vs. geography vs. values:* Why are some countries rich and others poor? Competing theories of the determinants of development; empirical evidence for each.

*Analytical narratives on development failure:* Why do some countries ‘de-develop’? The cases of Venezuela, Zimbabwe and Pakistan; cross-country evidence of development failure.

*Analytical narratives on development success:* Why do some countries succeed? Can their success be replicated? The cases of China and Botswana; cross-country evidence of development success.

*Towards a theory of development management:* A synthesis of the theory of parts 1 and 2 with the empirics of part 3; the determinants of development success; successful management of the transition to a rapid development process.

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**DV3166 Global environmental problems and politics**

**Prerequisites (applies to degree students only)**

GY1009 Human Geography or IR1011 Introduction to international relations or SC1021 Principles of sociology or PS1172 Introduction to political science or PS1114 Democratic politics and the State (1).

(1) May only be chosen by a student whose effective date of registration is before 30 November 2012. To be examined for the last time in 2014 except for a re-sit in 2015.
Syllabus

What is political about global environmental problems? Introduction to the role of states and non-state actors. The politics of calling something ‘global’; Global and systemic versus cumulative global problems; a brief history of global environmental meetings and the debates relating to sustainable development.

Environmental regimes: the example of Ozone: Discussion of regimes as a key political approach to agreement between countries; different approaches to regimes (including knowledge regimes); ozone as an example of how an early regimes emerged.

Climate change: Introduction to the problem with a focus on state actors; the early agreements; IPCC and UNFCCC; Kyoto.

Climate change policies: Analysis of flexible mechanisms, links to forests and climate, vulnerability and adaptation.

Business and international environmental governance: Discussion of the role of business in the development of climate change policy and other govenances, private-environmental governance, neo-gramscian analysis.

Technology transfer and environment: The importance of the technology. How can technical solutions be extended in developing countries, what needs to be done?

World Bank and Global Environment Facility: Analysis of two key global institutions of global environment; an analysis of what they have done and the major criticisms.

Trade and environment: the example of Genetically Modified Organisms: Summary of debates for and against trade; the ways in which environment was addressed under GATT and WTO; some famous disputes; the Cartegena Protocol on Biosafety.

Non-governmental organisations: Summary of debates about NGOs and some examples of big NGOS in relation to Climate Change.

Biodiversity: Biodiversity; summary of key issues and the difficulty of measurement and control; the emergence of CITES and CBD as examples of biodiversity policy.

Forests: Why forests are different from biodiversity; timber and logging; the problem of logging and illegal logging; the role of people’s groups in forest politics; connections with climate change policies

Conclusion: rethinking global environmental politics: The role of states, non-states, and expertise in environmental policy; the dilemmas of following models of global governance; where next.

EC1002 Introduction to economics

Syllabus

Introduction
The Economic Problem; production possibility frontiers, specialisation and trade, comparative advantage.

Microeconomics
The Theory of Consumer Behaviour: rationality, revealed preferences and utility, indifference curves, utility maximisation, demand functions, substitution and income effects, substitutes and complements, demand elasticity.

The Theory of the Firm: technology and production functions, returns to scale, returns to factor of production, the law of diminishing marginal return, iso-qants and iso-cost, profit maximisation, cost functions, the distinction between the long and the short run, fixed and variable costs, behaviour of the firm in the long and in the short run, the firm’s supply function.

Markets: demand and supply, equilibrium, competitive industry (the competitive firm, entry and exit, short-run and long-run equilibrium, some comparative statistics), monopoly (the firm, monopoly and competitive equilibrium compared, natural monopoly), monopolistic competition (the different nature of the market, the firm’s behaviour, the role of entry).

Factors Market: demand and supply of labour (utility maximisation and the supply of labour, profit maximisation and the demand for labour), factors affecting labour market equilibrium (unions).

Coordination and Welfare: General equilibrium of a competitive economy, Pareto optimality, market failures, government interventions in a partial equilibrium context (indirect taxation, its inefficiency and the burden of taxation), the problems of social choice, consumer surplus and the welfare implications of the various market structures.

Macroeconomics
Aggregation: the problem of aggregation, value added and the NNP=Y identity, depreciation, capital formation in a closed economy without a government.

The Closed Economy: national accounts of a closed economy, capital formation in a closed economy.

The Goods Market: consumption, investment, aggregate demand, income determination, equilibrium, the multiplier, consumption and taxation, the government budget, automatic stabilisers (the financing of
government), aggregate demand and equilibrium (IS), the multiplier and taxation, the role of fiscal policy, alternative view of equilibrium-savings and investment, the paradox of thrift. 

Money and Banking: the role of money, real balances, the quantity theory of money, the liquidity preference approach and the demand for money (liquid assets), commercial banks and the supply of money (banks and the various multipliers), central banks and monetary control, bonds and wealth, credit and wealth, equilibrium in the money market (LM).

General Equilibrium: the IS-LM model, monetary and fiscal policies in a closed economy.

The Open Economy: national accounts of the open economy, capital formation in an open economy, demand for exports and imports and their effect on aggregate demand, the net-export function, the multiplier of an open economy.

Exchange Rate Determination and the Money Sector: the balance of payments, foreign currency market, the determinants of demand and supply of foreign currency, capital mobility, the rate of interest and the price of foreign currency, the difference in the impact on the system under different exchange rate regimes. Income determination in an open economy under various exchange rate regimes and levels of capital mobility, the effects of fiscal and monetary policies under various exchange rate regimes and levels of capital mobility.

Prices, Inflation and Unemployment: deriving Aggregate Demand (AD) in the price output plane, the problems with deriving Aggregate Supply (AS), the Keynesian and the Classical AS, the problems with explaining stagflation.

The Phillips Curve and the theory of Inflation: the augmented Phillips Curve and the role of expectations in explaining stagflation, price levels and unemployment, the determinants of the short-run aggregate supply, the effects of an exogenous raw material price shock.

EC2020  
Elements of econometrics

Note

Students may bring into the examination hall their own hand held non-scientific electronic calculator. If calculators are used they must satisfy the requirements listed in Section 4, Assessment for the programme, of the Detailed Regulations. Graph paper and statistical tables will be provided.

Prerequisites (applies to degree students only)

EC102 Introduction to economics and either ST1004A Statistics 1 (half course) or ST104B Statistics 2 (half course) and either MT1005A Mathematics 1 (half course) or MT1005B Mathematics 2 (half course) or MT1174 Calculus.

Syllabus

Simple and multiple regression and the properties of ordinary least squares; test statistics; multicollinearity; transformation of variables; dummy variables; problems of variable misspecification; proxy variables; tests of linear restrictions; heteroscedasticity; stochastic regressors and measurement error bias; simultaneous equations estimation; maximum likelihood estimation, binary choice models, tobit analysis, and sample selection bias; simple dynamic models; autocorrelation; introduction to regression analysis using nonstationary processes, including unit root tests, cointegration, and error correction models. Regressions using panel data; fixed effects and random effects.

EC2065  
Macroeconomics

Prerequisites (applies to degree students only)

EC102 Introduction to economics and either MT105A Mathematics 1 or MT1174 Calculus.

Syllabus

This syllabus covers the main principles involved in the determination of real income, employment and unemployment, the price level and inflation in an open mixed economy, and the conduct of macroeconomic policy.

The main topics are:

Aggregate demand in a closed economy: the determinants of consumption, investment, demand for and supply of money; wealth effects; the IS-LM model and policy prescriptions.

Aggregate demand in an open economy: exchange rate regimes, international trade and capital flows, and external balance; the IS-LM-BP model and policy prescriptions.
Aggregate demand, aggregate supply and the price level: the aggregate demand curve; short and long run aggregate supply curves; the aggregate demand-aggregate supply model and its applications to the determination of the price level and real income, and demand management policy; the neo-classical (Solow) growth model.

Inflation and unemployment; models of inflation; costs of inflation; counter-inflationary policy; full employment and the natural rate of unemployment; types and causes of unemployment, and policies to reduce them.

EC2066  Microeconomics

Notes
Students may bring into the examination hall their hand held non-scientific electronic calculator. If calculators are used they must satisfy the requirements listed in Section 4, Assessment for the programme, of the Detailed Regulations.

Exclusions
May not be taken with MN3028 Managerial Economics.

Prerequisites (applies to degree students only)
EC1002 Introduction to economics and either MT105A Mathematics 1 or MT1174 Calculus.

Syllabus
The course examines how economic decisions are made by households and firms, and how they interact to determine the quantities and prices of goods and factors of production and the allocation of resources. It also investigates the principles of microeconomic policy and the role of government in allocating resources. The topics covered are:

- Consumer choice and demand, including utility functions and indifference curves, income and substitution effects, and inter-temporal choice.
- Uncertainty and the economics of information: choice under uncertainty, insurance markets, and asymmetric information.
- Producer theory: production and cost functions, firm and industry supply.
- Market structure: competition, monopoly, oligopoly and the new industrial economics.
- Factor markets: pricing labour and capital services and capital assets.
- General equilibrium and welfare: economic efficiency and equity; competitive equilibrium; welfare criteria.
- Welfare economics: market failures arising from monopoly, externalities and public goods.
- Government and the theory of public choice.

A knowledge of constrained maximisation and Lagrangian functions as covered in MT105A Mathematics 1 would be helpful for students taking this subject.

EC2096  Economic history in the 20th century

Syllabus
This course examines the inter-relationships between the development of the international economy and the growth of national economies. The growth of the industrial world economy in the twentieth century. International trade and economic growth in the early twentieth century. The centre and the periphery. Labour and capital mobility, free trade and tariffs. Technology, industrial growth and industrial organisation in Britain, the United States and Germany. Britain’s position in the international economy before 1914. The British Empire and the less developed countries. Why the international economy worked less well after the First World War. (Why fixed exchange rates could be maintained before 1914, but rarely afterwards.) The problems of the primary producing countries. The world economic and financial crisis, 1929-33. Depression, recovery and government policy in Britain, Germany and the United States. The war economies, 1939-45. The dollar in the international economy since the First World War. Comparative growth rates in the major industrial countries. The effect of the EC. The successes and failures of economic management. The rise of the Japanese economy. (A comparison of motor vehicle production in the major economies as a case study.) De-industrialisation in Britain and the USA. The collapse of the Bretton Woods system and the international economy since 1973. The Oil Crises. Why some less developed countries (eg the NICs) have become major players in the international economy and not others.
EC3015  Economics of labour

Note
Students may bring into the examination hall their own hand held non-scientific electronic calculator. If calculators are used they must satisfy the requirements listed in Section 4, Assessment for the programme, of the Detailed Regulations.

Prerequisites (applies to degree students only)
MN3028 Managerial economics or EC2066 Microeconomics.

Syllabus
Labour supply
- participation and hours of work.
- human capital formation.
- empirical evidence.

Labour demand
- labour demand as derived demand for goods and services, determinants of the sensitivity of the demand for labour with respect to the wage (assuming firms take wages as given) wage structure and its determination – market mechanisms, market clearing and efficiency.
- evidence on changes in wage structures over time, skilled versus unskilled, men versus women etc.

Policy issues and labour market dynamics
- why wage differentials exist amongst similar workers: information aspects and labour market frictions; dynamic monopsony, efficiency wages, discrimination, search and matching models, evidence.
- Institutional aspects of labour markets, trade unions and professional associations, minimum wages, equal pay acts etc.
- Determinants of unemployment and potential policies: job subsidies/in work benefits, active labour market policies, work sharing.

EC3016  International economics

Prerequisites (applies to degree students only)
EC2065 Macroeconomics and either MN3028 Managerial economics or EC2066 Microeconomics.

Syllabus
The course is conventionally divided in two parts: international trade and international monetary economics. This virtually coincides with the distinction between the microeconomics and the macroeconomics of the open economy.

International trade: Reasons for trade and explanation of trade patterns; the gains accruing from trade or from restricting trade. These are core areas and call for extensive coverage. Adjacent to this core are a number of specific issues which must also be studied: increasing returns and trade; international factor movements; growth and trade; income distribution and trade; economic integration; multinational enterprises; ‘North-South’ issues. Empirical evidence supplements the theoretical treatment.

The EU, WTO and UNCTAD are institutionally involved in trade policy issues and their major concerns are included in the subjects to be studied.

International monetary economics: The balance of payments; exchange rates. (Subheadings under the former include: balance of payments accounts; alternative concepts of surplus or deficit; identities which link a surplus/deficit with national income/expenditure aggregates and with money stock; financing of deficit. Subheadings under exchange rates include: spot and forward markets; pegged, floating and discretionary intervention regimes; trade weighted and ‘real’ exchange rates; exchange rate stability: the Marshall-Lerner condition; exchange rate stability: the role of speculators; purchasing power parity hypothesis). Simple open economy models and their principal features; policy targets and instruments; issues of macroeconomic management; independence and interdependence of open economies; effects of exogenous events such as unilateral transfers. North Sea oil etc. Empirical evidence, though often inadequate and conflicting, is relevant in many areas.

Issues associated with the EMS, the IMF and, in general, with international monetary relations are also included in the syllabus.
EC3022  Public economics

Prerequisites (applies to degree students only)
MN3028 Managerial economics or EC2066 Microeconomics.

Syllabus
The first section investigates issues of efficiency and equity. The efficiency of the competitive equilibrium is demonstrated. The sources of market failure are introduced and alternative policy schemes designed to improve efficiency are analysed. The policy implications of equity considerations are then reviewed, with an emphasis on the restrictions placed upon government actions by limited information.

The second section introduces the public sector and analyses public-sector decision making. The historical growth of public sector expenditure over the previous century is charted and statistics on the present size of the public sector are reviewed. The reasons (both historical and theoretical) for the existence of the public sector are considered, as are theories that attempt to explain its growth. A positive analysis of how the government may have its objectives and actions determined is undertaken. Voting is analysed as a decision-making mechanism.

The third section involves a detailed review of the sources of market failure: public goods, club goods, imperfect competition, externalities and information. The motives for government provision of public goods are explored and mechanisms for efficient provision are analysed. The debate over the extent of welfare loss caused by imperfect competition is studied. The concept of a natural monopoly is introduced and policies for their regulation discussed. The market failure caused by externalities is used to motivate the Coase Theorem and the legal and economic basis of the assignment of properties rights. The double-dividend hypothesis and green taxes are also analysed.

The fourth section is concerned with taxation. It analyses the basic tax instruments (commodity and income taxes) and the economics of tax evasion. The effects of taxation are analysed and rules for optimal taxes derived. The degree to which taxation can achieve redistribution is studied and taxation is contrasted with other economic allocation mechanisms. These principles are applied to evaluate policy initiatives.

The final section studies public economics when there is more than one decision-making body. Fiscal federalism addresses why there should be multiple levels of government and discusses the optimal division of responsibilities between different levels. The study of tax competition shows how tax competition can limit the success of delegating tax-setting powers to independent jurisdictions.

EC3044  Economics of development

Exclusions
May not be taken with DV2169 Economic policy analysis in international development.

Prerequisites (applies to degree students only)
EC2065 Macroeconomics and either MN3028 Managerial economics or EC2066 Microeconomics.

Syllabus
Concepts and measurements of economic development and the characteristics of developing countries; models of growth and development (Harrod–Domar, Neoclassical model and growth accounting, Lewis dual sector, endogenous growth and their variants); gender and development.

Mobilizing domestic resources; domestic savings, private capital markets and financial intermediation; rural informal capital markets; insurance; tax policy; monetary policy; inflation.

Mobilizing foreign resources; foreign capital requirements; multi-national corporations; foreign aid and private foreign investment; external debt.

Planning: planning models, project appraisal and social cost-benefit analysis.

Human dimensions of development: population growth, determinants of fertility; son preference; employment and unemployment; rural-urban migration and the informal sector; child labour; nutrition and efficiency wages; education and human capital; poverty; inequality and famines.

Agriculture: role in development; resource allocation and producer rationality; price responsiveness; land reform and tenural relationships; technical change and Green Revolution.

International Trade: role in development; infant industry protection; the terms of trade; export earnings instability. Balance of payment and development: balance of payment and exchange rates; international financial crises industrialization by import substitution and export promotion.

The environment and development: sustainable development; market failure; common properties.
EC3099  Industrial economics

Prerequisites (applies to degree students only)
MN3028 Managerial economics or EC2066 Microeconomics.

Syllabus

Theory of the firm.
Size and structure of firms: the technological view of the firm; the transaction costs-property rights approach; investment specificity, incomplete contracts and vertical integration; empirical evidence.
Separation of ownership and control: separation of ownership and control; managerial incentives; the limits to managerial discretion; foundations of the profit-maximisation hypothesis.
Firm conduct and market structure.
Short-run price competition: the Bertrand model; Bertrand competition with capacity constraints; the Cournot model.
Dynamic price competition: repeated interaction; collusion and cartel stability; theories of price wars; empirical analysis of market power and collusive behaviour.
Entry deterrence and entry accommodation: first-mover advantages and the value of irreversible decisions; strategies to deter entry; strategic substitutability vs. complementarity; a taxonomy of business strategies.
Product differentiation and non-price competition: horizontal product differentiation; brand proliferation and entry deterrence; vertical product differentiation.
Price discrimination: first-degree, second-degree and third-degree price discrimination; non-linear pricing; tie-in sales.
Vertical restraints: efficiency explanations for vertical restraints; vertical and horizontal externalities; vertical restraints as instruments that restrict competition; empirical evidence.
The determinants of market structure: theory of market structure in exogenous and endogenous sunk cost industries; technology and market structure; empirical evidence.

EC3115  Monetary economics

Prerequisites (applies to degree students only)
EC2065 Macroeconomics.

Syllabus

This course is split into three sections. Each one builds on the ideas and theories of the previous section, working up from microeconomic explanations of why people hold money, to models of international monetary economies.

Section 1: Introduction to money and monetary economics
The nature of money
• What constitutes money. Why people hold money; introduction to cash in advance (CIA) and money in the utility (MIU) functions.

Money demand and supply
• Microeconomic determinants of the demand for money and macroeconomic money demand functions. Financial intermediaries, banks and money creation.
The Classical school, neutrality of money and the quantity theory
• The Classical dichotomy, Walras’ and Say’s laws, introduction to money in a general equilibrium setting.

Section 2: Monetary policy
The Classical model, flexible price economies and monetary policy
• Rational expectations, representative agents and real business cycle theory. MIU, CIA, Lucas supply functions and the effects of monetary policy.
The Keynesian approach to monetary policy – nominal rigidities
• Multi-period pricing and the persistence of monetary policy shocks.
Policy ineffectiveness and Central Bank independence
The welfare effects of inflation and monetary policy
  - Neutrality and superneutrality of money, welfare costs and the Friedman rule, seigniorage and the inflation tax.
Term structure of interest rates
  - Explanation of the yield curve: expectations hypothesis and the segmentation hypothesis.

Section 3: International monetary arrangements
Money, interest rates and exchange rates
  - Introduction to income accounting in an open economy, uncovered and covered interest rate parity.
Prices and the exchange rate
  - Law of one price, absolute and relative purchasing power parity.
Monetary policy in an open economy setting
  - Monetary theory of the exchange rate, monetary policy and exchange rate overshooting.
Exchange rate regimes
  - Gold standard, Bretton Woods, floating exchange rates, optimal currency area theory and issues in the euro.

EC3120 Mathematical economics

Prerequisites (applies to degree students only)
EC2066 Microeconomics and MT105A Mathematics 1 and MT105B Mathematics 2 or EC2066 Microeconomics and MT1174 Calculus

Syllabus

Techniques of constrained optimisation: This is a rigorous treatment of the mathematical techniques used for solving constrained optimisation problems, which are basic tools of economic modelling. Topics include: Definitions of a feasible set and of a solution, sufficient conditions for the existence of a solution, maximum value function, shadow prices, Lagrangian and Kuhn Tucker necessity and sufficiency theorems with applications in economics, for example General Equilibrium theory, Arrow-Debreu securities and arbitrage. Intertemporal optimisation: Bellman approach. Euler equations. Stationary infinite horizon problems. Continuous time dynamic optimisation (optimal control). Applications, such as habit formation, Ramsey-Kass-Coopmans model, Tobin’s q, capital taxation in an open economy, are considered. Tools for optimal control: ordinary differential equations: These are studied in detail and include linear 2nd order equations, phase portraits, solving linear systems, steady states and their stability.

FN1024 Principles of banking and finance

Note
Students may bring into the examination hall their own hand held non-scientific electronic calculator. If calculators are used they must satisfy the requirements listed in Section 4, Assessment for the programme, of the Detailed Regulations.

Syllabus
The syllabus comprises the following topics:

Part 1 Financial Systems
1: Introduction to Financial Systems; Role of financial systems (role of households, government, and firms in terms of savings and investments). Financial intermediaries, securities and markets. Taxonomy of financial institutions. Nature of financial claims (debt versus equity, bonds and notes, fixed and floating interest rates, common and preferred stocks). Structure of financial markets (direct and indirect finance, dealers and brokers, banks, mutual funds, pension funds, and insurance companies).
2: Comparative Financial Systems; Bank-based systems against market-based systems. Legal aspects.
Part 2 Financial intermediaries


4: Regulation of Banks; Regulation of banks (free banking, arguments for or against regulation, traditional regulation mechanisms, alternatives to traditional regulation).

5: Risk Management in Banking; Market risks: Liquidity risk, interest rate risk, foreign exchange risk. Credit risk: Screening and monitoring, credit rationing, collateral.

Part 3: Principles of finance


7: Capital Budgeting; Pricing of bonds and stocks. Net present value. Project appraisal.


FN2029 Financial intermediation

Note

Students may bring into the examination hall their own hand held non-scientific electronic calculator. If calculators are used they must satisfy the requirements listed in Section 4, Assessment for the programme, of the Detailed Regulations.

Prerequisites (applies to degree students only)

FN1024 Principles of banking and finance.

Syllabus

The course addresses both theoretical and practical aspects of financial intermediation and financial risk management. The syllabus brings together the upstream issues of risk measurement and management with the downstream issues of the process of risk management and the implementation of hedging programmes. Whereas traditional risk management focused on a bank’s banking book (i.e. on-balance sheet assets and liabilities), modern risk management is concerned with both the banking book and the trading book, which mainly consists of off-balance sheet financial instruments.

Section 1: Theories of financial intermediation: Types and characteristics of financial intermediaries; Financial intermediation as delegated monitoring; Liquidity transformation, bank runs and maturity transformation; Financing sources and borrower characteristics; Introduction to market microstructure.

Section 2: Risks in banking: Investigation of the principal risks in banking, including credit risk, liquidity risk, interest rate risk, market risk, sovereign risk, solvency risk, and operational risk; The risk management process; Risk measurement; Value at Risk techniques.

Section 3: Credit risk: Default risk, exposure risk and recovery risk; Internal and external credit ratings and the uses of rating systems; Principles of credit risk management; Credit risk models.

Section 4: Balance sheet management, liquidity risk and interest rate risk: Asset and liability management; Techniques for managing assets and liabilities; The liquidity gap; Interest rate gaps.

Section 5: Capital requirements and securitisation: Capital adequacy and regulation of financial intermediaries; Economic capital; Securitisation for capital management; The mechanics of securitisation.


Section 7: Risk Management: Derivatives pricing and hedging: linkages between the state preference model and arbitrage pricing, between option pricing models and delta hedging, and between forward pricing and hedging. Hedge ratios; Managing credit risk with derivatives, including forwards, options, swaps, credit linked notes, and collateralized debt obligations; Managing interest rate risk with swaps; Managing foreign exchange risk with the forward hedge, money market hedge, and currency swaps.
FN3023 Investment management

Note
Students may bring into the examination hall their own hand held non-scientific electronic calculator. If calculators are used they must satisfy the requirements listed in Section 4, Assessment for the programme, of the Detailed Regulations.

Prerequisites (applies to degree students only)
FN1024 Principles of banking and finance.

Rules
This course must be taken at the same time as, or after FN3092 Corporate finance.

Syllabus
The syllabus comprises the following topics:
Financial markets and instruments: money and bond markets; equity markets; derivative markets; managed funds; margin trading; regulation of markets.
History of financial markets: historical and recent financial innovation; historical equity and bond market returns; equity premium puzzle.
Fund management and investment: historical mutual fund performance; market efficiency and behavioural finance; return based trading strategies; hedge funds.
Market microstructure: types of markets; bid-ask bounce – the Roll model; Glosten-Milgrom model; Kyle model; discrete version of the Kyle model; limit order markets; statistical arbitrage (algorithmic trading, program trading); why market microstructure matters.
Diversification: expected portfolio return and variance; definition of risk premium; asset allocation – two assets: mean-variance preferences; optimal asset allocation with a risk free asset; CARA utility and normal returns; portfolio frontier; expected return relationships; estimation issues; diversification – the single index model; Treynor-Black model; factor models; statistics of asset allocation.
Portfolio immunisation: bond math; term structure; duration; numerical examples; immunisation of bond portfolios; convexity and immunisation; immunisation of equity portfolios.
Risk and performance management: types of risk; risk decomposition; hedge ratios; Value-at-Risk; Sharpe ratio; Treynor's ratio; more portfolio performance measures; Sharpe vs Treynor; portfolios with changing risk; market timing; non-linear payoffs; extreme risk.
Risk management: risk management for investors; risk management for corporations; risk management for banks; delta hedging; put option protection; put protection vs VaR; portfolio insurance with calls; hedging credit risk; hedging volatility; risk capital allocation.

FN3092 Corporate finance

Note
Students may bring into the examination hall their own hand held non-scientific electronic calculator. If calculators are used they must satisfy the requirements listed in Section 4, Assessment for the programme, of the Detailed Regulations.

Exclusions
May not be taken with AC3059 Financial management.

Prerequisites (applies to degree students only)
EC1002 Introduction to economics and either MT105A Mathematics 1 or MT105B Mathematics 2 or MT1174 Calculus.

Syllabus
Project evaluation: Hirschleifer analysis and Fisher separation; the NPV rule and IRR rules of investment appraisal; comparison of NPV and IRR; 'wrong' investment appraisal rules: payback and accounting rate of return.
Risk and return - the CAPM and APT: the mathematics of portfolios; mean-variance analysis; two-fund separation and the CAPM; Roll's critique of the CAPM; factor models; the arbitrage pricing theory.

Derivative assets - characteristics and pricing: definitions: forwards and futures; replication, arbitrage and pricing; a general approach to derivative pricing using binomial methods; options: characteristics and types; bounding and linking option prices; the Black-Scholes analysis.

Efficient markets - theory and empirical evidence: underpinning and definitions of market efficiency; weak-form tests: return predictability; the joint hypothesis problem; semi-strong form tests: the event study methodology and examples; strong form tests: tests for private information.

Capital structure: the Modigliani-Miller theorem: capital structure irrelevancy; taxation, bankruptcy costs and capital structure; the Miller equilibrium; asymmetric information - 1) the under-investment problem, asymmetric information; 2) the risk-shifting problem, asymmetric information; 3) free cash-flow arguments; 4) the pecking order theory; 5) debt overhang.

Dividend theory: the Modigliani-Miller and dividend irrelevancy; Lintner's fact about dividend policy; dividends, taxes and clienteles; asymmetric information and signalling through dividend policy.

Corporate governance: separation of ownership and control; management incentives; management shareholdings and firm value; corporate governance.

Mergers and acquisitions: motivations for merger activity; calculating the gains and losses from merger/takeover; the free-rider problem and takeover activity.

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**FN3142 Quantitative finance**

**Note**

Students may bring into the examination hall their own hand held non-scientific electronic calculator. If calculators are used they must satisfy the requirements listed in Section 4, Assessment for the programme, of the Detailed Regulations.

**Prerequisites (applies to degree students only)**

EC2066 Microeconomics and EC2020 Elements of econometrics.

**Rules**

This course must be taken at the same time as, or after FN3092 Corporate finance.

**Syllabus**

Building on concepts introduced in course FN3092 Corporate finance and course EC2020 Elements of econometrics, this course introduces econometric tools related to time-series analysis and applies them to study issues in asset pricing, investment theory, risk analysis and management, market microstructure, and return forecasting.

Topics addressed by this course are:

- Concepts and measures of risk;
- Time-series analysis;
- Empirical tests of the Capital Asset Pricing Model (CAPM) and Arbitrage Pricing Theory (APT);
- Market risk models;
- Models of financial market correlations and dependence;
- Data mining and technical trading;
- Risk management;
- Asset allocation decisions;
- Market microstructure.

This course is quantitative by nature. It aims however to investigate practical issues in the forecasting of key financial market variables and makes use of a number of real-world data sets and examples.
SYLLABUS

Human Geography is designed to develop student understanding of important theories and debates within contemporary geography. It begins with a consideration of the major paradigm shifts that have occurred since the subject became a serious university discipline. Focus will be on the main ideas or movements that have been deployed. The evolving geographical view of the world will form a specific theme. It continues with an attempt to review the basic social, cultural, economic and political postulates that underpin contemporary geographical inquiry and to understand these from a global to a local perspective.

The first theme is a treatment of Geographical Views of World Economies where the economics of global production and trade, including an understanding of the forces influencing the location of economic activities, are considered alongside different structures of world polity. The second theme examines fundamental debates around Resources, Population and Sustainability; important issues here are those of population growth and migration, resource depletion, environmental despoliation and the meaning of sustainability. The third focus is an urban one of the Geography of Cities. Here models of urban growth and decline are considered together with issues of cultural difference and social justice in both developed and developing world urban contexts. The last component is specifically about theorising processes of development and globalisation in North-South Interactions. Additionally global commodity chains, global consumerism, cultural imperialism, as well as travel and tourism, form important topics.

SECTION 1: HUMAN GEOGRAPHY AS A DISCIPLINE

The History of Geographical Ideas: Travel writing and exploration, discussion of the development of key sub-disciplines in geography from regional geography, behavioural and humanist approaches, radical geography, locality and ‘place’, new economic geography, postmodernism and new cultural geography.

The History of Geographical Methods: Quantitative methods, qualitative methods, synthetic approaches, data sources.

Different Views of the World: How ‘maps’ are used in the presentation of geographical knowledge; examples from, Mackinder’s Pivot of History, Apollo space photographs, the London Underground.

SECTION 2: GEOGRAPHICAL VIEWS OF WORLD ECONOMIES


SECTION 3: RESOURCES, POPULATION AND SUSTAINABILITY

Resources and Sustainability: Nature of resources. Resource depletion debates. Pollution and economic development.


Population Movements: Theories of rural-urban and international migration.

Examples of population mobility and Diaspora. Introduction to issues of assimilation and integration.

SECTION 4: THE GEOGRAPHY OF CITIES


SECTION 5: NORTH-SOUTH INTERACTIONS

Development: Cold War and Bretton Woods, modernisation and achievements, democracy, non-aligned movement post-development.

Commodity Chain: How commodities move from production in the South to consumption in the North (use examples of coffee, bananas, ‘exotics’).

Global Consumerism and Cultural Imperialism: Relationship between consumerism and development, dangers of cultural imperialism, hybridity, critique of the cultural dupe.

Travel and Tourism: Explain how tourists see the South differently as enclaves, colonial heritage, sex tourism, opportunities for tourism development.
GY1147  Physical geography: fundamentals of the physical environment

Syllabus

- Composition of the Earth: plate tectonics, earthquakes, volcanoes, rock types, geohazards.
- Tectonics and climate: setting the scene for our unique modern climate system.
- Hydrosphere and landscape evolution: precipitation, rivers, lakes, erosion, weathering patterns, hillslope dynamics.
- Oceans: surface and deep circulation, upwelling, productivity and climate.
- Biosphere: evolution, ecosystem concepts, ecological processes, soil dynamics, vegetation-geology-climate interactions.

GY1148  Methods of geographical analysis (half course)

Note

GY1148 Methods of geographical analysis must be taken after or at the same time as ST104A Statistics 1.

Syllabus

- Evolution of the principal methodological and philosophical approaches to the study of human and physical geography.
- Quantitative and qualitative data collection in human and physical geography from primary and secondary sources.
- Data presentation and mapping geographical distributions and relationships.
- Descriptive statistics in geographical applications.
- Modelling systems and relationships in real geographical contexts.
- Interpreting qualitative data, case studies and ethical considerations in human geography.

GY2109  Geographies of development

Syllabus

The syllabus comprises five sections that introduce the key concepts and themes drawing widely on empirical examples and policy contexts. The course focuses on case study material from Latin America, Asia and Africa.

Section 1: Introduction and theoretical approaches

Defining and conceptualising development: Categorisations and definitions of the ‘Third World’ and development in the context of globalisation; the Millennium Development Goals.

Changing theoretical perspectives and new issues: Modernisation theory; dependency theory and uneven development; Neoliberalism, Structural Adjustment Policies and Poverty Reduction Strategies; Globalisation; violence and conflict.

Section 2: Population change and urbanisation

Transforming populations: Population growth and control; rural development; rural-urban migration and rural-urban linkages.

Urbanising for the future: History, characteristics, and processes of urbanisation; access to shelter – housing, infrastructure and services.

Section 3: Economies and development

Industrialisation for development: Patterns, trends and models of industrialisation; globalisation and industrialisation; gender and export-led industrialisation; fair trade.

Making a living in cities: Urban labour markets - an overview; the informal sector- an engine of growth?

Household survival strategies and women’s work.

Section 4: Poverty, gender inequalities and households

Poverty, vulnerability and exclusion: Defining, measuring and conceptualising poverty; paradigms and theories of urban poverty; contemporary approaches to poverty – vulnerability, assets and exclusion; the ‘feminisation of poverty’.

Gender inequalities: Changing nature of gender roles and relations.
Families and households in transition: urbanisation and changing household structures; women-headed households.

Section 5: Development policies: from macro-level to grassroots
Urban social planning; agencies of development; civil society and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), distribution of foreign aid.

GY2149 Biogeography

Prerequisites (applies to degree students only)

GY1147 Physical geography: fundamentals of the physical environment.

Syllabus
Causal factors behind the global, regional and local patterns of distribution of flora and fauna, the processes which influence these patterns on local scales, and human impacts on floral and faunal patterns and processes.

These topics are grouped into five sections:
- Basic properties of ecological systems, the fundamental patterns of those systems in space and over time, and their linkage to global and local climatic patterns; the concept of functional groups.
- The role of the critical limiting factors of light, temperature, and water, their linkage to patterns of soil; biogeochemical cycling through ecosystems; the role of biological limiting factors on community structure, pattern and development over time.
- Distribution, structure and functioning of the major terrestrial forest ecosystems, grassland ecosystems and shrub-dominated ecosystems.
- Impacts of agroecosystems on the distribution and functioning of natural ecosystems; the ecological impacts of acid deposition and eutrophication and how these can be managed to reduce their ecological impacts.
- Ecosystems’ responses to human-induced climate change, and the development of models of climate change and dynamic global vegetation models of these impacts.

GY2150 Geomorphological processes

Prerequisites (applies to degree students only)

GY1147 Physical geography: fundamentals of the physical environment.

Syllabus

Denudation and erosion of the earth: operation denudational processes, variability in denudation rates, factors causing variation in denudation, pattern of global denudation, measuring denudation, the relationship complex between denudation and climate.

Tectonic processes: the lithosphere and its long-term, dynamic nature, processes of isostatic readjustment, the relationship between uplift and denudation, long-term landscape development, the geomorphological models proposed by Davis, Penck, King and Schumm.

Weathering and soil development: soil profiles and their fundamental role in the operation of hydrological and erosional processes, soil profiles development over time (vertical and lateral water movement), the study of chronosequences.

Links between soils and slopes: hydrology and erosion at the ground surface and within the soil profile, links between slope process and form.

Fluvial hillslope processes including mass movement: runoff production and hillslope erosion, processes of rainsplash and surface wash, shallow and deep-seated mass movement.

Drainage basins and sediment routing systems: the role of river action in shaping landscapes, different approaches to the study of drainage systems.

The impact of Quaternary environmental change on landscapes and geomorphological processes: Quaternary events involving frequent ice ages linked to changing orbit of the earth around the sun, climate change due to lowering of sea level (ocean circulation), vegetation change (altered albedo), variations in solar output and changes in atmospheric gases, vegetation change in the Holocene.
GY2151  Environmental change

Prerequisites (applies to degree students only)
GY1147 Physical geography: fundamentals of the physical environment.

Syllabus
Past change at the global scale: historical climate change, evidence of change, Milankovitch cycles.
Past change at the regional scale: sea level and vegetation shifts, modelling slope evolution and fluvial change.
Past human impacts: prehistoric desertification, Holocene environments, industrial revolution.

GY2152  Hydrology

Prerequisites (applies to degree students only)
GY1147 Physical geography: fundamentals of the physical environment.

Syllabus
This course covers the physical process and water resource management aspects of hydrology linking processes to water resource management with particular emphasis on the relationship between water resources, climatic and land use change. In particular the course covers:
- The hydrological cycle: global to local scales.
- Precipitation: types and mechanisms, measurement techniques, spatial and temporal patterns, analysis, Mediterranean case study.
- Water on the terrestrial surface: rainfall and fog interception, evapotranspiration processes models and measurement, water balances.
- Groundwater: Types of aquifer, groundwater storage and transport processes.
- Runoff, the drainage basin and beyond: Detention storage and runoff generation, sources and components of runoff, runoff measurement in gauged and ungauged rivers.
- Water resource provision - quantity: river, reservoirs and groundwater.
- Water resource provision - quality: pollution risk, effects and remediation.

GY2164  Economic geography

Syllabus
Section 1: Introduction
What is economic geography?
Why is economic geography important?

Section 2: Key approaches in economic geography
What is economy? How does the economy work (neo-classical, Marxist and evolutionary/institutionalist views)?
Key approaches in economic geography (neo-classical-inspired, location theory, Marxist-inspired approaches, evolutionary and institutionalist-inspired approaches, new economic geography, alternative views).

Section 3: Key concepts and theories in economic geography
Key concepts and theories: wealth, value and circuits of capital; factors of production; agriculture, manufacturing and services; neo-classical equilibrium; central place theory, urban hierarchy, market potential; connectivity-accessibility; increasing returns and cumulative causation; uneven development; core-periphery theories of economic change; agglomeration economies; divisions of labour (social, technical, spatial); cycle theories, waves of development; technical change, innovation; regional innovation systems and clusters; knowledge and learning economies; networks, trust and social capital; cultural economies, ethnicity and gender.

Section 4: Economic geographies of the contemporary world
Geographies of economic globalisation (investment, production, trade, consumption) in agriculture, manufacturing and services. Governing globalisation. Trans-national and multi-national corporations (commodity chains and value networks). Global finance. Global cities and city-regions (global cities, world city
network, mega-city regions). Geographies of ICT and knowledge economies. Geographies of emerging markets. Geographies of labour and migration.

**Section 5: Economic geography and policy challenges**

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**GY3068  Society and the environment**

**Syllabus**


*Environmental pollution:* The nature, causes and consequences of environmental pollution. The main types of pollution by medium - biosphere, hydrosphere and atmosphere, including a consideration of pesticides, sewerage, nitrates and phosphates, urban smog, marine pollution, nitrogen and sulphur emissions and acidification; transboundary pollution.

*Environmental hazards:* The nature, significance and trends of natural hazard impacts, such as earthquakes, hurricanes and floods. Risk and vulnerability. The variety of strategies that can be adopted to minimise hazards; poverty and disasters; risk transference.

*Global environmental change:* Global environmental change, including the enhanced ‘greenhouse effect’, stratospheric ozone depletion, desertification, soil resource depletion, fuelwood shortages and the depletion of tropical and other natural forests.

*Causes of and solutions to environmental concerns:* The underlying causes of environmental problems, and the proposed solutions. The assessment methods used to evaluate environmental damage caused by development, and the benefits of control and conservation (environmental impact assessment and benefit-cost analysis). Economic instruments in environmental regulation (emissions trading, green taxation). International agreements.

Conclusions.

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**GY3153  Space and culture**

**Prerequisites (applies to degree students only)**

GY1009 Human geography.

**Syllabus**

This course reflects on contemporary socio-cultural geography. It investigates the social and cultural construction of spaces and places both theoretically and through empirical case studies. The concepts of space and representation are used as hinges for discussions on, amongst others, gender, sexuality, travel and homelessness.

Part 1 focuses on the coming together of social and cultural geography through the ‘cultural turn’ in the discipline. Ever present in the background are the changing conceptualisations of space and place in geography, and theoretical and methodological developments associated with the crisis of representation. More recent work that seeks to move beyond representational theory is also discussed.

Part 2 investigates the social and cultural construction of space through thematic discussions of colonial and postcolonial geographies, spatial inequalities, race and place, gender and sexuality.

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**GY3154  Geomorphological applications**

**Prerequisites (applies to degree students only)**

GY2150 Geomorphological processes.

**Syllabus**

First, the specific techniques required for field-, map- or computer-based assessments of geomorphic problems will be assessed.
Secondly, the role of geomorphology in understanding natural hazards will provide a focus for approaches that could be considered as reactive. Thirdly, more proactive approaches within conservation and management will be addressed. Fourthly, the use of geomorphic studies in planning will continue the proactive theme. Fifthly, illustrations of how these different approaches may be integrated will be given by evaluating the role of applied geomorphology in the context of understanding the effects of potential future climate change.

GY3155  Biodiversity

Prerequisites (applies to degree students only)
GY2149 Biogeography.

Syllabus
The questions ‘why are there so many species?’, or, conversely, ‘why aren’t there just a very few, very widely-distributed, dominant species?’ remain at the forefront of contemporary ecology; satisfactorily resolving this issue is of conceptual and practical importance. This course considers these questions from a range of different perspectives. It considers the various concepts of biodiversity, the processes generating and maintaining biodiversity, and the issues surrounding the conservation of biodiversity for the future. At regional and global levels, patterns of biodiversity are usually the result of evolutionary and geological factors while at smaller (local) scales they are the result of ecological processes and interactions. Therefore, consideration will be given to the processes generating and maintaining biodiversity at a wide range of spatio-temporal scales (from single years to millions of years and from individual organisms to the entire globe). This course provides the necessary background to understand some of the most important problems in contemporary ecology and to understand other important principles and theories in ecology. Specifically, the course covers:

- The Ecosystem Concept and Scale
- Species and Speciation
- Historical Biogeography: Patterns of Global Diversity
- Island Ecosystems, Island Biogeography and Reserve Design
- Population Regulation: Limits to Growth and Life History Trade-offs
- Interspecific Interactions: Competition and Predation
- Succession and Climax: Temporal Dynamics in Ecological Communities
- Equilibrium and Non-equilibrium Models of Biodiversity
- Conclusions: Where Are We Going?

GY3156  Tropical land management

Prerequisites (applies to degree students only)
GY2149 Biogeography or GY2150 Geomorphological processes or GY2152 Hydrology.

Syllabus
The course focuses on the use and management of the land resource in the semi-arid, the seasonal wet-dry and the humid tropics. In particular the course covers:

- Tropical weathering: types and products of tropical weathering.

- Tropical soils: common soil types of the humid, wet-dry and semi-arid tropics, importance of soil properties (texture, structure, permeability) under agriculture.
  Effects of deforestation on humid tropical soil: hydrological change, nutrient depletion, erosion.

- Semi-arid soils and land use problems: water management, irrigation and salinisation, erosion.

- Desertification: causes, effects on agriculture, management options.
Geomorphology and tropical land management: slope failure, soil erosion, management of geomorphological hazard (soil and water conservation).

Land degradation: causes (physical and human), consequences for livelihoods, assessment and monitoring, management.

Land classification and land capability: planning for effective tropical land management, importance of growing period, agro-ecological zones.

Tropical land management and environmental change: effects of temperature increases on crop viability, changes in rainfall amounts and annual pattern, effect of changing CO2 on plant viability, Caribbean case studies.

Response to changing climates: potential for adaptation of tropical farming systems, importance of indigenous knowledge, intervention and policy issues.

GY3157 Independent geographical study

Prerequisites (applies to degree students only)

GY1148 Methods of geographical analysis.

Syllabus

Students must produce a final project report of between 8,000 and 10,000 words. The focus and scope of the project is a matter of individual student choice, but it must have a strong geographical dimension that can be related to wider issues and debates in the field. Allowing for a range of different topics and questions, the course will guide students through the research process. Students will be expected to undertake important tasks and activities associated with each stage of the research process (such as identifying topics, critically reviewing research literatures, developing methodologies and theoretical frameworks) as described in the learning outcomes. To demonstrate their critical engagement with this research process, students will also submit a project management portfolio for assessment alongside the final project report.

IR1011 Introduction to international relations

Syllabus

This course examines the evolution of IR and the international systems it describes, focusing especially on ways in which social structures bring order to our otherwise anarchic international society. In doing so it considers: the evolution of IR in practice and theory during the twentieth century; the impact of international history on the development of the discipline prior to 1919; the end of the Cold War and the failure of IR to predict this epochal shift; the nature of globalisation and its influence on the discipline’s main theories and concepts; the similarities and differences between mainstream approaches to IR; the alternatives presented by some of the discipline’s newer theoretical schools; the difficulties implicit in defining and limiting war between and within states; the contentious place of peace in international society; the role and responsibilities of the state as one actor among many in the international system; our changing understanding of international power; the impact of globalisation and the end of the Cold War on actors’ definitions of security; the difficulties of global governance in an anarchic international society; and the likely impact of Asia’s (especially China’s) rise on the units, processes and structures of the international system.

The Course Information Sheet can be found on the VLE and also on the University of London International Programmes website:

http://www.londoninternational.ac.uk/community-support-resources/current-students/emfss-programme-resources/course-information-sheets
IR1034  World history since 1945

Syllabus
The syllabus focuses on four main themes:
1. The breakdown of the Grand Alliance and the origins of the Cold War
2. The nature of the Cold War conflict and its covert operations and propaganda
3. The impact of the Cold War in different regions of the world
4. The end of the Cold War world and the emergence of new forces in the post-Cold War world.

Students should concentrate on the nature, origins or end of the Cold War and at least one region to understand the nature of the Cold War system.

Origins
The breakdown of the Grand Alliance
The German Question and the Marshall Plan
Rollback and ‘containment’.

Nature
Covert operations and propaganda
Nuclear weapons
Sino-Soviet split
Détente.

Regions
Europe
Latin America
Asia
Africa
The Middle East.

End
The end of Communism and the collapse of the Soviet Union
The post-Cold War world.

IR2084  Nationalism and international relations

Prerequisites (applies to degree students only)
IR1011 Introduction to international relations.

Syllabus
The rise of nationalism: concepts and definitions: The doctrine of nationalism; Rival definitions of the nation; Modernism and primordialism; ‘Nations’ and modernity; ‘Nations’ before modernity; Contested origins, contested futures
Nationalism and the Structure of International Society: A real estate model; The problem of legitimacy; The use of force; The extension of the system; The terms of nationalism discourse; National self-determination; National minority; Plebiscite; Irridentism; Secession
Nationalism and other ideologies: Ideology and international relations; An ideology for nationalists?; Liberalism and nationalism; Essentials of liberal thought; Tensions between liberal and nationalist principles; The liberal nationalist accommodation; Communism; Nationalism as false consciousness; The impact of the Russian Revolution; Fascism and National Socialism; A different kind of ideology; Pathological nationalism?
The spread of nationalism in Europe: Europe before nationalism; A changing political landscape; Language and nation; National self-determination; A new territorial status quo; Statebuilding and minorities; Overcoming the territorial status quo: case study Kosovo;
The spread of nationalism beyond Europe: Africa and Asia before nationalism; Race and nation; A changing political landscape; Self-determination and equality of peoples; A new territorial status quo; State-building and minorities; Overcoming the territorial status quo: case study Eritrea

The future of nationalism: Identity and community; The challenge of minorities; The challenge of religion; The challenge of economic nationalism; The challenge of internationalism; the challenge of globalization; The challenge of post-nationalism.

IR2085 International organisations

Prerequisites (applies to degree students only)
IR1011 Introduction to international relations.

Syllabus
The course seeks to give students an understanding of the major theoretical and empirical aspects of the role of international organisations in international politics, including, inter alia, their impact on the practice of international cooperation and conflict, the maintenance of international peace and security, the management of international economic relations, the promotion of international environmental standards, the prosecution of international crimes, and related matters of concern to international society. International organisations to be discussed range from the League of Nations to the United Nations, from the World Bank to the World Trade Organization, from the European Union to the African Union, from NAFTA to ASEAN, and from NATO to the International Criminal Court. Origins of international organisations: why do IOs such as the Organization of American States emerge? Development of international organisations: what goes on within IOs such as the United Nations? Effects of international organisations: what difference do IOs such as the International Monetary Fund make? Pathologies of international organisations: when do IOs such as the European Union go wrong?

The Course Information Sheet can be found on the VLE and also on the University of London International Programmes website:
http://www.londoninternational.ac.uk/community-support-resources/current-students/emfss-programme-resources/course-information-sheets

IR2137 Foreign policy analysis

Prerequisites (applies to degree students only)
IR1011 Introduction to international relations.

Syllabus
This course examines the key concepts and schools of thought in foreign policy analysis, concentrating particularly on the process of decision making, the internal and external factors which influence foreign policy decisions, the instruments available to foreign policy decision makers and the effect of changes in the international system on foreign policy. The course combines a discussion of these theories with their application to selected countries in the North, the South, international organisations and transnational actors.
- The principle themes to be addressed by the course are:
  - The role and relevance of foreign policy in the era of globalisation
  - Whether national foreign policies can be ethical
  - The role of leadership, the bureaucracy and interest groups in setting the state's foreign policy agenda
  - How democratising states meet the challenge of constructing a new foreign policy
  - The scope for affecting change in the international system by non-state actors (ranging from 'global civil society' to multinational corporations)?

IR3026 International political economy

Prerequisites (applies to degree students only)
EC1002 Introduction to economics or IR1011 Introduction to international relations.
Syllabus

Globalisation in international political economy: the economic factor in international relations; The concept of globalisation; How new is globalisation?; Globalisation and its discontents

Part 1: Theories of international political economy
Mercantilism and economic nationalism: Early forms of mercantilism; Nineteenth-century mercantilism: Hamilton and List
Classical liberalism and neo-liberalism: Classical liberalism; Free trade liberalism; Twentieth-century liberal theory; The concept of interdependence; The rise of international institutions and regimes.
Imperialism, dependency and neo-Marxism: Karl Marx and Marxism; Lenin and the theory of imperialism; Dependency theory and underdevelopment; Contemporary neo-Marxist theory

Part 2: Structures, issues and actors
The international trade system: Theories of trade; The creation of the GATT; Trade liberalisation under the GATT and the rise of the ‘new protectionism’; From the creation of the WTO to the Doha Round
The global financial and monetary order: The rise and decline of the Bretton Woods system; Global monetary order after Bretton Woods; The IMF and international debt crises; Managing financial crises: the 1997 Asian crisis and the 2008 global crisis
Economic development: Poverty and inequality: key indicators; Evolution of development thinking; The Washington Consensus and beyond; The developmental debate today; The World Bank and international aid
Multinational corporations: Multinational production and foreign investment in a global economy; The rise of the global firm; Power shift? State–firms relations in flux; Governing global firms: national and international rules
Environmental protection: Differing perspectives on environmentalism; Early history of international environmental politics; From the 1992 Rio ‘Earth Summit’ to the 2002 Johannesburg Summit and beyond; The concept of sustainable development; The challenge of climate change
Regionalism in a global economy: Explaining regionalism; The European Union; Regionalism in the Americas and Asia; Regional trade agreements and the WTO: conflict or compatibility?; The political economy of international relations

IR3083 International political theory

Prerequisites (applies to degree students only)
IR1011 Introduction to international relations.

Syllabus
Contributions to theorizing international politics in the tradition of Western political theory. This will include examining the ideas of Thucydides, Augustine, Machiavelli, Hobbes, Grotius, Rousseau, Kant, Marx and Weber.
Dominant theories of international politics from the foundation of international relations as a discipline in 1919 to the end of the Cold War: a) Liberalism (liberal internationalism, pluralism, interdependence, neo-liberalism); b) realism (classical political realism and neo-realism); c) international society; d) Marxism/structuralism (dependency, world-systems theory).
Critical theories of international politics: a) critical theory; b) post-structuralism; c) feminist theory.
Methodological debates: a) can IR be a science? b) structure and agency in explaining international politics; c) constructivism.
Theorizing international politics in the 21st century: a) normative discourse in international politics; b) unipolarity and the question of empire; c) cultural bias in IR theory.

IR3140 Security in international relations

Prerequisites (applies to degree students only)
IR1011 Introduction to international relations.

Syllabus
The idea of security: The value of security; Key assumptions of security; Security of the state and security of the person; Normative vs instrumental approaches to security; Three paradigms of security
The state as a security arrangement: Security of the prince; security of the people; nation states and national security
National security: current issues and contemporary application: National security as a reciprocal arrangement; National security policies; National security and deterrence; National security and the war on terror; National security in authoritarian states; Security in weak, failed or quasi-states
International society as a security arrangement: International security and the problem of disorder; International security; The balance of power and the concert of great powers
International security: current issues and contemporary application: The international security paradigm in operation; Military Intervention; Nuclear Non-proliferation; Climate Change; Why International Security is Difficult to Achieve
Human security as an alternative to national and international security: State-centred approached to security; A person centred approach to security; Instruments of human security
Human security: current issues and contemporary applications: Achievements of human security; Problems with human security; Overcoming the problems of human security; Towards a Responsibility to Protect (R2P). Security paradigms in conflict: the problems of intervention: Different paradigms, different priorities; Origins of the problem of military intervention; current justifications for military intervention; Military intervention for international peace and security: Iraq; Military intervention for national security: Bosnia-Herzegovina and Afghanistan; Military intervention for human security: Kosovo; Military Intervention after R2P: Darfur.

### IS1060 Introduction to information systems

**Note**
Candidates taking this paper are required to submit coursework.

**Exclusions**
May not be taken with IS2136 Information systems and organisations.

**Syllabus**

**Information systems concepts:** Information, and data. Capture of data, storage, processing and display
Information systems in organizations, the digital economy. Introduction to systems ideas and their application to information handling activities. The sociotechnical character of information systems.

**Information Systems within organisations:** The roles and functions of information systems within organisations including providing management information, e-commerce, supporting knowledge work and transaction processing. Use of information by various types of people and as applied to various types of task, new models of organizing. Information systems management roles and structures. Students are expected to undertake small investigative case studies of information systems within local organisations as part of their study.

**Information and communications technologies:** Introduction to computer hardware and software. Communications technologies and networks, the Internet. Data storage systems, files and databases. Cloud computing. Operating software, applications packages and user written programmes. Open source software. Social networking.


**Practical coursework:** The course work has two elements. A design and implementation of a small database, and design and implementation of a spreadsheet model. No specific brands of software are required to be used, but typical examples would be Excel for spreadsheets, and Access for databases. In their coursework students are expected to demonstrate and document their ability to analyse and design these two small applications, as well as their mastery of the relevant software. Coursework must be submitted in a word processed form. The two elements of course work count for 25 per cent of the overall mark.

*Note: Candidates taking this paper are required to submit coursework.*
IS1168 Introduction to computer systems architecture and programming

**Syllabus**

Computer Architecture and Organization: The origins of computer science; Elements of a computer; Von Neumann architecture; Data representation; The binary system.

Operating Systems: Operating system architecture; Memory management; Process scheduling; Semaphores and deadlocks.


Problem Solving and Programming Concepts: Programming language generations; Algorithms & pseudocode; The object-oriented programming paradigm.

Introducing Programming with Java: Structure and components of a Java program; input and output; Objects, attributes, methods; Arithmetic and Boolean expressions; Variables and constants, data types; pre-defined Java classes; Control structures; Arrays.

IS2062 Information systems development and management

**Prerequisites (applies to degree students only)**

IS2136 Information systems and organisations or IS1060 Introduction to information systems.

**Syllabus**

Technology, organisational, and social aspects of information systems innovation: The context of information systems innovation; the value of information systems in business firms and public sector organisations; concepts and theories for the study of information systems innovation.

Information systems development: Tasks and methods; information systems development routes (in-house systems development, sub-contracting, packaged software product); the life cycle; critique of the life-cycle; models, approaches and methodologies.

Information systems management: Information systems project management; information systems planning; management of outsourcing; information systems as a service; organisational structures for the management of IS resources; Enterprise governance of IT; management of information systems security; privacy protection.

Information systems and organisational change: Alignment of IT and business strategy; enterprise governance of IT; information systems planning; critique of the IS planning; incremental IS innovation and organisational change through practice; e-government and public sector reform; Soft Systems Methodology for the identification of organisational problems and areas for information systems innovation.

IS2136 Information systems and organisations

**Exclusions**

May not be taken with IS1060 Introduction to information systems.

**Syllabus**

Section 1: background and models of information system design

1. Introduction
   - Overview of the basic functionalities of a computer; Hardware functions; Operating Systems; Application software; Networks; Internet and Internet Protocols.

2. Information systems design
   - Logics underpinning information systems design; Prototyping; Organisational analysis and requirement analysis; Information systems design as outcome of organisational analysis; Limits of the models

3. Theory for information systems design and analysis
   - Why and how people in organisations use, produce and communicate information;
What is the role that information technology can play with respect to the human information processing identified above;
How to design information technology applications that support the current or desired ways to process information;
How to go about the implementation of the designed systems and applications.
Three main theories are presented and discussed in the unit: data model; decision-making model and transaction costs model.

Section 2: Information systems and business strategies
The following topics are approached from both the "hard" technological view and from the "softer" socio-cultural view.

- Strategic management and use of information systems and technologies to help firms accrue a competitive advantage;
- Strategic information systems planning;
- Strategic use of data and knowledge management, change management and more.

IS2138 Information and communication technologies: principles and perspectives

Prerequisites (applies to degree students only)
IS1060 Introduction to information systems and IS1168 Introduction to computer systems architecture and programming.

Syllabus
There are three topics in this unit. However, rather than approaching these as separate, individual themes, this unit presents them as a single, integrated topic that will assist you in the creation of ICT supported applications. This unit therefore considers these topics to be key elements of ICTs. These are:
Human Computer Interaction (HCI): This will introduce you to HCI and interactive systems design from an ICT perspective and show how psychological issues in HCI are fundamental to good ICT design. It will also examine how issues for interactive systems design arise from the ICT context (social and organisational interactivity), along with a review of the tools and techniques for interaction design, as well as user-centred design, prototyping and evaluation. Finally, current research issues in HCI will also be considered where they impact on the use and future development of ICTs.
Databases: From an ICT perspective, database systems, DBMS and architectural issues will be introduced. Creation of databases, specifically the relational model, database design, data protection and current trends will also be investigated.
Networking: In ICTs, communication is fundamental. This element will consider this from the perspective of Intranets and the Internet by introducing networking application requirements, the client-server model and networking and internetworking technologies such as LANs, WANs and MANs. The organisation of communication will also be considered including protocols and middleware support.

IS3139 Software engineering: theory and application

Notes
Students taking this course are required to submit coursework.

Prerequisites (applies to degree students only)
IS2062 Information systems development and management and IS3103 Elements of information and communication technologies or IS2138 Information and communication technologies: principles and perspectives.

Syllabus
This syllabus covers the methods, attitudes and values which underlie professional contemporary software systems development. The emphasis is on how to undertake formal software development through requirements specification, design and implementation, but within a broader understanding of software engineering practices.
**Section 1: Software Engineering Process**
The changing pressures on software engineering practices: History of the field, definition of software, the software crisis.
The Process for Developing Software and its importance
The Capability Maturity Model
The traditional software engineering process: The lifecycle model, evolutionary software development, incremental software development, spiral model. Prototyping
Rapid software development
Internet speed web based application development
End-user development.
Agile methods
Extreme programming
Refactoring

**Section 2: The Practices of software engineering:**
Introduction to structured vs. object oriented paradigms

- **Acquiring requirements**
- **Specifying requirements and design (both structured and object oriented)**
  - Structured approaches: ER design, data flow, diagrams, data dictionary
  - OO approach (using UML): use-case diagrams, Class diagrams, Object sequence diagrams, State-chart diagrams
- **Features of good design**
- **Coding and configuration management**
- **Implementation and testing (both structured and object oriented)**
  - Choice of programming languages and techniques
  - Test planning
  - White-box and black-box testing
  - Testing automation
  - Implementation
- **Maintenance and software evolution**
  - Systems re-engineering for Legacy systems
  - Reuse
  - Reasons for reuse
  - Concept reuse - patterns, configurable systems products and program generators
  - Component-based software engineering
- **Computer Aided Software Engineering (CASE) Tools**
- **Documentation and Help Systems**
- **Project Management in software engineering**
- **Documentation and help systems.**
- **Managing Software Engineering Projects**

**Coursework and examination**
The examination will be three hours and consist of seven questions of which students must answer four. This will contribute 60% to the overall mark.
Students will undertake a project for the remaining 40% of marks. This will require them to review a software engineering approach or technique, apply this to a real problem and finally reflect on the experience. The project will require them to write a short essay describing the approach they are intending to apply and its relevance to the problem chosen. They will then present an account of how the approach was applied in practice. This should include the relevant documentary material required for the chosen approach (e.g. if the Rational Unified Process is chosen UML diagrams and various documents should be included). Finally they will need to complete a two page pro forma in which they will reflect on the practice of developing the system from the approach chosen. This should include lessons learnt and critical reflections on the process. A bibliography must also be provided demonstrating reading beyond the core textbooks.
Students are not required to produce programming code, but rather are assessed on their attempt to apply software engineering techniques and principles in practice. The focus is not on the produced system but on the quality of the process undertaken, the coherence of the documents presented and how successful the documents would be in developing a software system. Clearly however, for some students programming will be an integral part of this exercise.
IS3159  Research project in information systems

Note
Students taking this paper are required to submit a project report and evaluation form.

Prerequisites (applies to degree students only)
IS2062 Information systems development and management and IS2138 Information and communications technologies: principles and perspectives.

Syllabus
This course consists of an individual project undertaken by the student. The course is intended to consolidate material that is learnt within the programme, and to allow students to develop and apply knowledge in a particular area of information systems.

The scope of the project can range from a theoretical investigation of some aspect of information systems, to more practical systems analysis work or study of information systems in use. However, it must remain focused on the core topics of information systems and the application and use of information and communication technology within social and organisational contexts. In all cases a student will be expected to:

- explore relevant and up to date research literature in information systems following guidance and recommendations in the subject guide
- explore literature relevant to the required skills for project management, research writing and research methods
- complete and submit an evaluation form. This provides an account of the development of the main elements of students’ work, as well as a critical reflection on what students have achieved and what lessons have been learned
- submit a final project report on which their assessment will be based.

The project report and the evaluation form must be submitted both as hard-copy and online in an electronic format and may be screened by plagiarism detection software.

IS3167  Management and Innovation of e-business

Syllabus
This course covers a broad spectrum of today’s management opportunities and risks in virtual markets, including:

- History and foundations of online business.
- The use of transaction cost theory to explain the economics of e-business.
- B2B systems, intermediation, e-procurement and IT in supply chain management.
- B2C strategies – online consumer behaviour, regional and cultural differences and e-marketing.
- New organisational forms – virtual organisations, electronic markets and hierarchies.
- Social networks and web 2.0 developments.
- Innovations involving e-business technologies; the role of open innovation in product and process development.

MN1107  Introduction to business and management

¹ May only be chosen by a student whose effective date of registration is before 30 November 2014. To be examined for the last time in 2015 except for a re-sit in 2016.

Syllabus
The syllabus consists of four sections, designed to introduce students to the main theories, debates, and issues relating to the study of business and management. Each section deals with several topics and an indication is given below of the elements that each will be included. However this syllabus approaches management and organisations as dynamic topic, so it is important to recognise the interrelationships
between each theme. Students should identify links, make comparisons, and consider the implications of the different issues throughout their studies.

Section 1: Development of business and management

Concepts, definitions and origin: Introduction to key concepts; development of organisational theory and management thought, including scientific management and the human relations school of thought.

Approaches to understanding the business organisation: Perspectives of sociology; psychology and economics.

Section 2: Decision making

The management role; Decision making as central to main activities of planning, leading, motivating, controlling.

Theoretical approaches to decision making and organisational change: Game theory; rational choice; strategic management; change management; resistance.

Managing the main functional areas: Human resource management; production; marketing; finance; communication systems.

Section 3: Business and its environment

Key internal elements of the firm; Size; type; structure; ownership; technology; strategy; culture.

Key external elements of the business environment; Political, economic, social, technological and cultural spheres.

The diverse and dynamic nature of the business context; International business; cultural diversity; globalisation; MNCs; small business management.

Section 4: Contemporary issues in business and management

Current trends in business development; Knowledge management; e-business; the learning organisation.

The social responsibilities of business organisations; Business ethics; managerial integrity; social responsibility; corporate citizenship.

MN2079 Elements of social and applied psychology

Syllabus

What is social psychology?: The nature and scope of social psychology; factors which influence social behaviour; theoretical perspectives and the role of theory in research. Research methods in social psychology; research techniques in organisational, management and economic psychology; reliability, validity and realism; ethical issues in research. Approaches to applying social psychology to real world issues; the challenges and benefits of applying the knowledge and principles of social psychology to practical problems, especially in organisations, workplace and economic settings.

Understanding the social world: Concepts of the self; self-perception; self presentation; performance style and self-presentation strategies; the dramaturgical model. Perception of others and impression formation. Individual decision making and moral judgments; social cognitive strategies: heuristics, biases and fallacies; the impact of schemata and stereotypes. Attributions and attributional style; attribution theory; sources of error and bias. Attitudes: their nature, formation and functions; cognitive consistency and dissonance; the relation between attitudes and behaviour; recent models of the attitude-behaviour link; the nature and impact of social representations.

Social influence: Groups: roles, norms and cohesiveness; altruism and pro-social behaviour. Group influence: task performance; problem solving; decision making. Differences between individual and group decision making in social, economic and organisational settings. Intergroup conflict and conflict resolution, strategic interaction and negotiation. Conformity; normative influence, majority and minority pressure and its impact; compliance and acceptance. Obedience to authority; experimental studies; factors affecting obedience and their implications. Social influence and contagious processes in settings involving uncertainty, such as crowds and economic environments. Attitude change and persuasive communication; analyses of the factors involved in the persuasion process, with special reference to the media, advertising and brand identity.

MN3027  The law of business organisations

Notes
This course is not a ‘law course’ as the term is used in these Regulations, including section 10 Fees and Appendix D Scheme of Award.
Students are permitted to bring into the examination hall copies of the following: one copy of Blackstone’s Statutes on Company Law; or one copy of British Companies Legislation (Sweet & Maxwell) or any statutes contained therein.
Students should refer to regulatory paragraphs relating to Statutes.

Exclusions
May not be taken with LA3021 Company law.

Syllabus
The role of law: The nature and sources of law; the distinction between private and public law; the role of law in the creation and maintenance of business organisations; the nature of contract, agency and trusts and their relevance to the operation of business organisations.

Forms of business organisation: The distinction between:
   a) individual and collective trading
   b) registered and unregistered organisations
   c) incorporated and unincorporated organisations
   d) public and private companies
   e) limited and unlimited companies
   f) companies limited by shares and companies limited by guarantee.

The formation and operation of each of the above types of organisation; the nature of the constitution; how funds are raised for the purpose of carrying the proposed business.

Limited liability: The meaning and significance of limited liability; who is entitled to limited liability; the concept of the veil of incorporation and the lifting of the veil; fraudulent and wrongful trading.

Dealings between the organisation and the outside world: The relevance of the constitution to the dealings of the organisation; registered as opposed to unregistered organisations and the doctrine of constructive notice; when the organisation will be bound to contracts and other dealings with third parties - the relevance of principles of agency and the alter ego doctrine; the distinction between void and voidable acts.

Surveillance of actions within the organisation. The nature of the relationship between the organisation and its members; the duties of directors of companies and other executive committee members of different organisations; the ratification of breach of such duties; the enforcement of remedies for such breach and the protection of minorities.

Terminating the organisation. Circumstances leading to the termination of the organisation; different methods of termination; the importance of the distinction between solvent and insolvent organisations.

MN3028  Managerial economics

Note
Students may bring into the examination hall their own hand held non-scientific electronic calculator. If calculators are used they must satisfy the requirements listed in Section 4, Assessment for the programme, of the Detailed Regulations.

Exclusions
May not be taken with EC2066 Microeconomics.

Prerequisites (applies to degree students only)
EC1002 Introduction to economics and either MT105A Mathematics 1 or MT1174 Calculus.

Syllabus
Basic microeconomics i.e. supply, demand, consumer theory, labour supply, neo-classical theory of the firm, production, costs, factor demands, perfect competition, monopoly, monopolistic competition, regulation, public
goods, welfare etc. Alternative theories of the firm, internal organisation of the firm, market structure, efficiency wages, incentive structures, human resource management etc. as well as some industrial organisation theories of commonly used pricing practices.

Individual (one person) decision making under uncertainty, attitudes to risk and the value of information.

Theory of games i.e. strategic decision making, with applications to oligopoly, collusion, product differentiation, entry deterrence etc. The effects of asymmetric information in areas such as bargaining, bidding and auctions. Situations of moral hazard and adverse selection.

A knowledge of constrained maximisation and lagrangian functions would be helpful for students taking this subject.

**MN3032 Management science methods**

**Note**

Students may bring into the examination hall their own hand held non-scientific electronic calculator. If calculators are used they must satisfy the requirements listed in Section 4, Assessment for the programme, of the Detailed Regulations.

Graph paper will be provided.

**Prerequisites (applies to degree students only)**

ST104A Statistics 1 and either MT105A Mathematics 1 or MT1174 Calculus.

**Syllabus**

The topics dealt with in this course are:

- **Problem structuring and problem structuring methods**: problem structuring methods such as JOURNEY (Jointly Understanding, Reflecting, and NEgotiating strategY) making, Soft Systems Methodology and Strategic Choice.

- **Network analysis**: planning and control of projects via the critical path; float (slack) times, cost/time tradeoff, uncertain activity completion times and resource considerations.

- **Inventory control**: problems that arise in the management of inventory (stock); Economic Order Quantity, Economic Batch Quantity, quantity discounts, probabilistic demand, Materials Requirements Planning, Just-in-Time, Optimised Production Technology and supply chain issues.

- **Mathematical programming: formulation**: the representation of decision problems using linear models with a single objective which is to be optimised; the formulation of both linear programs and integer programs.

- **Linear programming: solution**: the solution of linear programs; the numeric solution of two variable linear programs, sensitivity analysis and robustness.

- **Data envelopment analysis**: assessing the relative efficiency of decision making units in organisations; input/output definitions, basic efficiency calculations, reference sets, target setting and value judgements.

- **Multicriteria decision making**: approaches to decision problems that involve multiple objectives; analytic hierarchy process which considers the problem of making a choice, in the presence of complete information, from a finite set of discrete alternatives; goal programming which considers, via linear programming, multicriteria decision problems where the constraints are ‘soft’.

- **Decision making under uncertainty**: approaches to decision problems where chance (probability) plays a key role; payoff tables; decision trees; utilities and expected value of perfect information.

- **Markov processes**: approaches used in modelling situations that evolve in a stochastic (probabilistic) fashion though time; systems involving both non-absorbing and absorbing states.

- **Queueing theory and simulation**: the representation and analysis of complex stochastic systems where queueing is a common occurrence; M/M/1 queue; discrete event simulation.

**MN3075 Human resource management**

**Syllabus**

The syllabus uses as its organising framework a model of HRM built around four areas of activity: capabilities, motivation, employment relations and work organisation

‘Capabilities’ include recruitment and selection, as well as learning and development. ‘Motivation’ covers individual performance and the psychological contract, reward systems, performance management and job design. ‘Employment relations’ include employee involvement and participation, organisational justice and diversity. Finally, ‘work organisation’ covers labour markets, high performance work systems and the state of HRM in contemporary organisations.
The syllabus examines current theoretical perspectives on the relationship between human resource practices and organisational performance. These include strategic HRM, organisational behaviour and employment relations frameworks, which offer different explanations of how HRM practices impact on organisational performance. The relationship between motivation, organisational commitment (defined as an individual’s emotional attachment to an organisation) and both individual and corporate performance is central to understanding the effects of HRM practices on employees.

The skills demonstrated by students are expected to go beyond knowledge and comprehension. As well as demonstrating that they know and understand the major HRM policies and practices, theoretical frameworks and supporting empirical evidence, students are expected to be able to explain the relationship between different human resource policies and practices and the underlying theoretical frameworks (for example, by describing the relationship between performance management and goal setting theory, or pay strategy and different theories of motivation). These theoretical frameworks will then provide the basis for analysing and evaluating whether HRM practices are more or less likely to achieve their hypothesized outcomes. The potential limitations of each theory and the subsequent implications for organisational practice will also be considered.

**MN3077 Management: international and comparative perspectives**

May only be chosen by a student whose effective date of registration is before 30 November 2014. To be examined for the last time in 2015 except for a re-sit in 2016.

**Prerequisites (applies to degree students only)**

EC1002 Introduction to economics or IR1011 Introduction to international relations or MN1107 Introduction to business and management.

**Syllabus**


**MN3119 Strategy**

**Notes**

Students may bring into the examination hall their own hand held non-scientific electronic calculator. If calculators are used they must satisfy the requirements listed in Section 4, Assessment for the programme, of the Detailed Regulations.

**Prerequisites (applies to degree students only)**

EC1002 Introduction to economics and either MT105A Mathematics 1 (half course) or MT1174 Calculus.

**Syllabus**

*Basic game theory*: Two-player games. Static and dynamic games and some examples. Equilibrium concepts and solution mechanisms - Nash equilibrium, dominant/dominated strategies, backward induction.

**Analysis of market structure**: Describing market structure: C4-ratio, Herfindahl index, Lerner index and market power. Market definition – techniques and interpretation.


**Realising intra-firm synergies**: Incentive-setting: Free riding versus cooperation. Interfaces: Modularity, task separation and task similarity.

**Distinctive capabilities and competitive advantage**: Identifying competitive advantage. Sustainability of competitive advantage. Innovation, architecture, strategic assets, reputation. Leveraging distinctive capabilities.


**Value chain analysis and vertical relations**: Double marginalisation and its remedies. Vertical foreclosure. Retailer competition and investment externalities.


**Entry and entry deterrence**: Structural determinants of entry. Entry barriers and exit barriers. Entry deterrence. Identifying entrants.


All topics are supplemented in the subject guide with specially written case studies.

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**MN3127 Organisation theory: an interdisciplinary approach**

**Prerequisites (applies to degree students only)**

EC1002 Introduction to economics or SC1021 Principles of sociology or MN2079 Elements of social and applied psychology.

**Syllabus**

**Introduction**

Attempts to define organisations of differing types and differing objectives. Normative and positive theories. Division of labour, specialisation, productivity, economies of scale and the problem of co-ordination (motivations/incentives and information). Markets and organisations as alternative coordinating mechanisms. Contrasting market and employment contracts (incentives, risk sharing and information assets). The market organisational contractual continuum. Competitive markets, ‘real’ markets, long term contracts (fixed cost to cost plus), joint ventures, alliances, informal networks, franchising etc. Coordination and role of: motivation/incentives, communication/ information/knowledge, bargaining power and authority, culture/ norms/trust/commitment, democratic process

Introduction to the nature Hierarchical organisations.

Vertical boundaries (make-buy).

Horizontal boundaries (Divisional, conglomerates etc).

Hierarchical structures (size, span, depth).

Ownership/governance.

**Theories of boundaries**

Transaction costs; assumptions, bounded rationality, opportunism, incomplete contracts; transactional characteristics, asset specificity, uncertainty, complexity, frequency. Team production and externalities. Property rights theory.
Monopoly power, information knowledge and rents, competitive advantage.
Role of managerial objectives/motivation.
Role of legislation (national variations).
Ideology

The evolution of organisations
Evolution of contracts

Studying Organisations
Organisation, group and individual levels of study and their inter-relationship.
Contribution of statistical models and case studies,
Contribution of elementary game theory (one-shot and repeated).
Contribution of network (graph theoretic) models.
Critical theories of organisation.

Organisations as contractually coordinated mechanisms
Taylor, standardisation, rationalisation and scientific management; “Fordism”
Theories and critiques of bureaucracy
Centralisation, decentralisation and discretion/incomplete contracts.
Organisation as an algorithm
Control loss, coordination loss.

Organisations as Incentive/Motivationally coordinated mechanisms.
Introduction to principal agent theory
Team production and externalities
Psychological models of motivation: Human relations; Human resource management; Group and team context (production); Motivational reactions to organisational design.

Organisations as authority/power/coordinated mechanisms
Nature of power. Authority and influence.
Bargaining power
Sources of power
Power and participation/decentralisation

Organisations as Information/Knowledge distributively coordinated mechanisms
Coordination and information (games)
Theory of teams
Hidden information/action
Demand for information and participation

Organisations as ‘Culturally’ coordinated mechanisms
Nature of culture
Trust, leadership, sacrifice and commitment
Social capital
Corporate culture/ambient cultures
National business systems.

Determinants of hierarchal structures (shape)
Contingency theory
Population ecology/institutional theory
Hierarchy (or hybrid organisation) as an optimal mechanism – given operating environment - for combining: rules/contracts, incentives, authority, information, culture.

Corporate Governance
Ownership and control; participation and organisational democracy.

MN3141 Principles of marketing

Prerequisites (applies to degree students only)
EC1002 Introduction to economics or SC1021 Principles of sociology or MN2079 Elements of social and applied psychology.
Syllabus

The subject guide is divided into two parts. Part A focuses first on the evolution of marketing and the various management (and other) disciplines that have contributed to this growth. Undoubtedly, economics has been a major influence on the subject but other disciplines such as psychology and sociology have helped explain various marketing/consumer phenomena and have contributed immensely to the growth of the subject. This discussion in Part A then sets the tone for the other chapters. In Part A, we largely focus on the strategic aspects of marketing which requires students to understand the nature of the overall market, analyse the various stakeholders involved (customers, competitors etc). Special emphasis is laid here on a multi-dimensional understanding of the customer who is the most important reason for a firm’s existence. Here, the focus is on normative and non-normative frameworks that help explain consumer behaviour; organisational behaviour; market segmentation and the business imperative of managing customers from a long term perspective. Part B builds on the strategic understanding in Part A to highlight frameworks that are useful to understand and implement operational marketing approaches that would lead to consumer/brand preference and higher firm profits. Here, we address issues related to marketing mix techniques (product, price, placement and promotion), brand building and critically analyse the ethical and social issues surrounding the subject as a whole.

Part A. Understanding consumer and buyer behaviour
1. Introduction to Marketing: Theoretical evolution of the subject.
2. The marketing environment and strategic situation analysis
3. An introduction to consumer behaviour.
4. Introduction to market segmentation.
5. Organisational buyer behaviour.

Part B. Understanding organisational marketing behaviour
7. Introduction to promotion and advertising.
8. Brand Management
10. Introduction to pricing strategy.
11. Introduction to placement and distribution analysis.
12. Ethical and social implications on marketing.

Essential reading
For full details, please refer to the reading list

MT105A Mathematics 1 (half course)

Note
Graph paper will be provided.

Exclusions
May not be taken with MT1173 Algebra.
May not be taken with MT1174 Calculus.

Syllabus
This course develops basic mathematical methods and will emphasise their applications to problems in economics, management and related areas.

**Basics:**
Basic algebra; Sets, functions and graphs; Factorisation (including cubics); Inverse and composite functions; Exponential and logarithm functions; Trigonometrical functions

**Differentiation:**
The meaning of the derivative; Standard derivatives; Product rule, quotient rule and chain rule; Optimisation; Curve sketching; Economic applications of the derivative: marginals and profit maximisation

**Integration:**
Indefinite integrals; Definite integrals; Standard integrals; Substitution method; Integration by parts; Partial fractions; Economic applications of integration: determination of total cost from marginal cost, and cumulative changes

**Functions of several variables:**
Partial differentiation; Implicit partial differentiation; Critical points and their natures; Optimisation; Economic applications of optimisation; Constrained optimisation and the Lagrange multiplier method; The meaning of the Lagrange multiplier; Economic applications of constrained optimisation

**Matrices and linear equations:**
Vectors and matrices, and their algebra; Systems of linear equations and their expression in matrix form; Solving systems of linear equations using row operations (in the case where there is a unique solution); Some economic/managerial applications of linear equations

**Sequences and series:**
Arithmetic and Geometric Progressions; Some Financial application of sequences and series.

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**MT105B  Mathematics 2 (half course)**

**Note**
Graph paper will be provided.

**Exclusions**
May not be taken with MT1173 Algebra.
May not be taken with MT1174 Calculus.
May not be taken with MT2076 Management Mathematics.

**Rules**
MT105B Mathematics 2 must be taken after, or at the same time as, MT105A Mathematics 1

**Syllabus**
This course develops further the basic mathematical methods introduced in Mathematics 1, and also demonstrates further applications in economics, finance and management. New techniques are also developed, particularly for linear algebra, differential equations and difference equations, and applications of these techniques are investigated.

**Further differentiation and integration:**
Mathematics 1 material on differentiation and integration; Using derivatives for approximations; Elasticities; Taylor’s theorem; the effects of taxation. Definite integrals and the calculation of areas; Further economic applications of integration: includes consumer and producer surplus

**Functions of several variables:**
Mathematics 1 material on functions of several variables; Homogeneous functions and Euler’s theorem; Review of constrained optimisation; Constrained optimisation for more than 2 variables; Further applications of constrained optimisation

**Linear Algebra:**
Mathematics 1 material on matrices and linear equations; Supply and demand, and the imposition of excise and percentage tax; Consistency of linear systems; Solving systems of linear equations using row operations, in the case where there are infinitely many solutions; Determinants and Cramer’s rule; Calculation of inverse matrices by row operations; Economic applications of systems of linear equations, including input-output analysis; Eigenvalues and eigenvectors; Diagonalisation of matrices
Differential equations:
Exponential growth; Separable equations; Linear differential equations and integrating factors; Second-order differential equations; Coupled equations, including the use of matrix diagonalisation; Economic applications of differential equations

Difference Equations:
Solving first-order difference equations; Application of first-order difference equations to financial problems; The cobweb model; Second-order difference equations; Coupled first-order difference equations, including the use of matrix diagonalisation; Economic applications of second-order difference equations.

MT1173  Algebra

Exclusions
May not be taken with MT105A Mathematics 1.
May not be taken with MT105B Mathematics 2.

Syllabus
This unit develops basic mathematical methods and concepts of algebra and will include their applications to problems in economics, management and related areas.

Matrices, vectors and their geometry:
Vectors and matrices, the algebra of vectors and matrices; Cartesian and vector equations of a straight line; normal vectors and planes; the Cartesian and vector equations of a plane; extension to higher dimension.

Systems of linear equations:
Systems of linear equations and their expression in matrix form; Solving systems of linear equations using row operations; consistent and inconsistent systems; systems with free variables; range and rank of a matrix; general solution of linear systems.

Matrix inversion and determinants:
Finding inverses using row operations; determinants; matrix inversion using cofactors; Cramer’s rule; input-output analysis.

Sequences, series and difference equations:
Arithmetic and Geometric Progressions; sums of numbers, squares and cubes; solving first-order difference equations; application of first-order difference equations to financial problems; The cobweb model; Second-order difference equations.

Vector spaces and related concepts:
Vector spaces; subspaces, including those associated with matrices; linear span; linear independence and dependence; bases and dimension; coordinates; linear transformations.

Diagonalisation of matrices:
Eigenvalues and eigenvectors; diagonalisation of a matrix and its connection with eigenvectors; finding powers of matrices using diagonalisation.

Applications of diagonalisation:
Markov chains; using diagonalisation to solve systems of differential equations; using diagonalisation to solve systems of difference equations.

MT1174  Calculus

Exclusions
May not be taken with MT105A Mathematics 1.
May not be taken with MT105B Mathematics 2.

Syllabus
This unit develops basic mathematical methods and concepts of calculus and will include their applications to problems in economics, management and related areas.

Basics:
Revision of basic algebra; powers; sets; functions (including trigonometric functions); graphs; factorisation; inverse and composite functions; exponential and logarithm functions; conic sections; trigonometric identities.

**Differentiation:**
The meaning of the derivative; standard derivatives; Product rule, quotient rule and chain rule; Tangent lines; Taylor series; using derivatives for approximations; marginals; elasticities.

**One-variable optimisation:**
First-order conditions; first and second-order tests for nature of a critical point; convexity and concavity; profit maximisation; the effects of taxation; curve sketching.

**Integration:**
Indefinite integrals; Definite integrals; Standard integrals; Substitution method (including trigonometric substitutions); Integration by parts; Partial fractions; consumer and producer surplus.

**Functions of several variables:**
Contours, principal sections and partial derivatives; chain rule, homogeneous functions, gradient vectors, directional derivatives, tangent planes, Taylor series.

**Multivariate optimisation:**
Unconstrained optimisation; convex and concave functions; constrained optimisation; applications of unconstrained and constrained optimisation; the meaning of Lagrange multipliers.

**Differential equations:**
Separable equations; first-order linear equations; homogeneous equations; exact equations; second-order equations with constant coefficients; systems of first-order equations; some applications.

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**MT2076 Management mathematics**

**Note**
Students may bring into the examination hall their own hand held non-scientific electronic calculator. If calculators are used they must satisfy the requirements listed in Section 4, Assessment for the programme, of the Detailed Regulations.
Graph paper and statistical tables will be provided.

**Exclusions**
May not be taken with MT105B Mathematics 2.

**Prerequisites (applies to degree students only)**
ST104A Statistics 1 and either MT105A Mathematics 1 or MT1174 Calculus.

**Syllabus**
Logical use of set theory and Venn diagrams.
Index numbers.
Trigonometric functions. Imaginary numbers. (The prime requirement for both these topics is for modelling of cyclical dynamics via difference and differential equations).
Difference (first and second order) and differential equations (linear, first and second order). Simultaneous second order equations.
Time series analysis. Forecasting techniques (including exponential smoothing, moving averages, trend and seasonality, simple Box-Jenkins (ARIMA)).
Introduction to econometrics. Multiple regression (including using F tests). Simple analysis of variance.
Principles of mathematical modelling.
Clustering techniques and appreciation of other models. Data reduction models. Interpreting various types of scatter plots.
MT2116 Abstract mathematics

Exclusions
May not be taken with MT3095 Further mathematics for economists.

Prerequisites (applies to degree students only)
Either MT1174 Calculus or both MT105A Mathematics 1 and MT105B Mathematics 2.

Syllabus
This course is an introduction to mathematical reasoning. Students are introduced to the fundamental concepts and constructions of mathematics. They are taught how to formulate mathematical statements in precise terms, and how such statements can be proved or disproved. The course is designed to enable students to:
- develop their ability to think in a critical manner
- formulate and develop mathematical arguments in a logical manner
- improve their skill in acquiring new understanding and expertise
- acquire an understanding of basic pure mathematics, and the role of logical argument in mathematics.

Topics covered are: Logic, integers, sets and functions, prime numbers, relations, real and complex numbers, greatest common divisor and modular arithmetic, infimum and supremum, sequences, limits of sequences, functions and limits of functions, continuity, groups.

MT2175 Further linear algebra (half course)

Exclusions
May not be taken with MT3095 Further mathematics for economists.

Prerequisites (applies to degree students only)
MT1173 Algebra

Syllabus
Aims and objectives
This half course is designed to:
- enable students to acquire further skills in the techniques of linear algebra, as well as understanding of the principles underlying the subject
- prepare students for further courses in mathematics and/or related disciplines (e.g. economics, actuarial science).

MT2176 Further calculus (half course)

Exclusions
May not be taken with MT3095 Further mathematics for economists.

Prerequisites (applies to degree students only)
MT1174 Calculus

Syllabus
Aims and objectives
The half course is designed to:
- enable students to acquire further skills in the techniques of calculus,
- enable understanding of the principles underlying the subject of calculus,
- prepare students for further courses in mathematics and/or related disciplines (e.g. economics, actuarial science).
### MT3040  Game theory (half course)

**Prerequisites (applies to degree students only)**

Either MT1174 Calculus or both MT105A Mathematics 1 and MT105B Mathematics 2.

**Syllabus**

This half course is an introduction to game theory. At the end of this half course, students should be familiar with the main concepts of non-cooperative game theory, and know how they are used in modelling and analysing an interactive situation. The key concepts are:

- Players are assumed to act out of self-interest (hence the term ‘non-cooperative’ game theory). This is not identical to monetary interest, but can be anything subjectively desirable. Mathematically, this is modelled by a utility function.
- Players should act strategically. This means that playing well does not mean being smarter than the rest, but assuming that everybody else is also ‘rational’ (acting out of self-interest). The game theorist’s recommendation how to play must therefore be such that everybody would follow it. This is captured by the central concept of Nash equilibrium.
- It can be useful to randomise. In antagonistic situations, a player may play best by rolling a die that decides what to do next. In poker, for example, it may be useful to bet occasionally high even on a weak hand (‘to bluff’) so that one’s opponent will take the bet even if you have a strong hand.

**Topics covered are:**

- Combinatorial games and Nim.
- Game trees with perfect information, backward induction.
- Extensive and strategic (normal) form of a game.
- Nash equilibrium.
- Commitment.
- Mixed strategies and Nash equilibria in mixed strategies.
- Finding mixed-strategy equilibria for two-person games.
- Zero sum games, maxmin strategies.
- Extensive games with information sets, behaviour strategies, perfect recall.
- The Nash bargaining solution.
- Multistage bargaining.

### MT3041  Advanced mathematical analysis (half course)

**Prerequisites (applies to degree students only)**

MT2116 Abstract mathematics.

**Syllabus**

This is a course in real analysis, designed for those who already know some real analysis (such as that encountered in course 116 Abstract Mathematics). The emphasis is on functions, sequences and series in n-dimensional real space. The general concept of a metric space will also be studied. After studying this course, students should be equipped with a knowledge of concepts (such as continuity and compactness) which are central not only to further mathematical courses, but to applications of mathematics in theoretical economics and other areas. More generally, a course of this nature, with the emphasis on abstract reasoning and proof, will help students to think in an analytical way, and be able to formulate mathematical arguments in a precise, logical manner.

**Specific topics covered are:**

- series of real numbers;
- series and sequences in n-dimensional real space R^n;
- limits, continuity and derivatives of functions mapping between R^n and R^m;
- closed and open sets, compactness and other ‘topological’ ideas in R^n;
- metric spaces
- uniform convergence of sequences of functions.
MT3042  Optimisation theory (half course)

Prerequisites (applies to degree students only)

MT2116 Abstract mathematics.

Syllabus

This course aims to bring together several parts of the wide area of mathematical optimisation, as encountered in many applied fields. The course concentrates on continuous optimisation, and in this sense extends the theory studied in standard calculus courses. In contrast to the Mathematics 1 and Mathematics 2 half-courses, the emphasis in this Optimisation Theory course will be on the mathematical ideas and theory used in continuous optimisation.

This course covers the following topics: Introduction and review of relevant parts from real analysis, with emphasis on higher dimensions. Weierstrass’ Theorem on continuous functions on compact set. Review with added rigour of unconstrained optimisation of differentiable functions. Lagrange’s Theorem on equality constrained optimisation. The Kuhn-Tucker Theorem on inequality constrained optimisation. Finite and infinite horizon dynamic programming.

MT3043  Mathematics of finance and valuation (half course)

Prerequisites (applies to degree students only)

MT2116 Abstract mathematics.

Syllabus

This is an introduction to an exciting and relatively new area of mathematical application. It is concerned with the valuation (pricing) of ‘financial derivatives’. These are contracts which are bought or sold in exchange for the promise of some kind of payment in the future, usually contingent upon the share-price then prevailing (of a specified share, or share index).

The course reviews the financial environment and some of the financial derivatives traded on the market. It then introduces the mathematical tools which enable the modelling of the fluctuations in share prices. Inevitably these are modelled by equations containing a random term. It is this term which introduces risk; it is shown how to counterbalance the risks by putting together portfolios of shares and derivatives so that risks temporarily cancel each other out and this strategy is repeated over time. As this procedure resembles hedging a bet – that is, betting both ways - one talks of dynamic hedging. The yield of a temporarily riskless portfolio is equated to the rate of return offered by a safe deposit bank account (that is a riskless bank rate) which is assumed to exist; this equation assumes that the market which values shares and derivatives actually is in equilibrium and hence eliminates the opportunities of ‘arbitrage’ (such as making sure profit from, say, buying cheap and selling dear).

The no-arbitrage approach implies in the continuous time model that the price of a derivative is the solution of a differential equation. One may either attempt to solve the differential equation by standard means such as numerical techniques or via Laplace transforms, though this is not always easy or feasible. However, there is an alternative route which may provide the answer: a calculation of the expected payment to be obtained from the contract by using what is known as the synthetic probability (or the risk-neutral probability. One proves that, regardless of what an investor believes the expected growth rate of the share price to be, the dynamic hedging acts so as to replace the believed growth rate by the riskless growth rate. Though this may seem obvious in retrospect it does require some careful reasoning to justify.

The course considers two approaches to risk-neutral calculation, using discrete time and using continuous time. Continuous time requires the establishment of a second-order volatility correction term when using standard first-order approximation from calculus. This leads to what is known as Itō’s Rule. Finite time arguments need some apparatus from Linear Algebra like the Separating Hyperplane Theorem. We enter the subject from the discrete time model for an easier discussion of the main issues.
MT3095  Further mathematics for economists

Note
Students may bring into the examination hall their own hand held non-scientific electronic calculator. If calculators are used they must satisfy the requirements listed in Section 4, Assessment for the programme, of the Detailed Regulations.
Graph paper will be provided.

Exclusions
May not be taken with MT2116 Abstract mathematics or MT2176 Further calculus (half course) or MT2175 Further linear algebra (half course).

Prerequisites (applies to degree students only)
Either both MT105A Mathematics 1 and MT105B Mathematics 2 or MT1174 Calculus.

Syllabus
Linear algebra: Vector spaces, linear independence and dependence, bases and dimension, rank and nullity of a matrix. Linear mappings, their rank and nullity, their matrix representation, and change of basis. Eigenvalues and eigenvectors. Diagonalisation of matrices, with applications to systems of difference and differential equations (including stability). Quadratic forms and orthogonal diagonalisation. Inner product spaces, norms, orthogonality and orthonormalisation.
Functions and mathematical analysis: Sets and functions. Supremum and infimum of bounded sets. Limits of sequences in \( \mathbb{R} \) and \( \mathbb{R}^n \). Limits and continuity of functions. Open subsets and closed subsets of \( \mathbb{R}^n \). Compact subsets of \( \mathbb{R}^n \). Convex sets, convex and concave functions. Gradients and directional derivatives. The Jacobian derivative. The Edgeworth Box and contract curves.
Note: Students will be expected to work with formal definitions and be able to prove results as well as apply techniques and methods.

MT3170  Discrete mathematics and algebra

Prerequisites (applies to degree students only)
MT2116 Abstract mathematics.

Syllabus
This full unit develops the mathematical methods of discrete mathematics and algebra and will emphasise their applications.

Counting: selections, inclusion-exclusion, partitions and permutations, Stirling numbers, generating functions, recurrence relations.
Graph Theory: basic concepts (graph, adjacency matrix, etc.), walks and cycles, trees and forests, colourings.
Set Systems: matching, finite geometries, block designs.
Abstract groups: revision of key concepts such as cyclic groups, subgroups, homomorphisms and Lagrange’s theorem. Conjugation and normal subgroups. Group actions.
Applications of algebra to discrete mathematics I: permutations, orbits and stabilisers, the orbit-stabiliser theorem; applications to counting problems.
Rings and polynomials: the Euclidean algorithm for polynomials, integral domains, ideals, factor rings, fields, field extensions.
Finite fields: construction, the primitive element theorem, and finite linear algebra.
Applications of algebra to discrete mathematics II: finite Geometry: designs, affine and projective planes.
Error-correcting codes: linear codes, cyclic codes, perfect codes.
PS114  Democratic politics and the State

Note
May only be chosen by a student whose effective date of registration is before 30 November 2012. To be examined for the last time in 2014 except for a re-sit in 2015.

Exclusions
May not be taken with PS1172 Introduction to political science.

Syllabus
What is politics and the political process?
Alternative definitions of ‘politics’ (for example, the competitive struggle for control of the state applicants, the expression of group identities, and the relations between states) and the mechanisms by which they operate. The state under liberal democracy
Introduction to:
- ‘the state’ as a modern political form of exercising authority; and
- liberal democracy as a combination of majority rule
- and the protection of civil liberties.
The recent emergence of liberal democracy as the dominant form of government in modern countries.

Classical views: Pluralism, Conservatism, Elitism and Marxism
Introduction to the ‘classical’ (nineteenth and early twentieth century) theories of the state, government and politics. Difference approaches are illustrated using the core political ideas of John Stuart Mill, Karl Marx, Max Weber, Friedrich Hayek, Roberto Michels and Vilfredo Pareto.

The contemporary liberal democratic state and modern pluralism.
Shifts in the pluralist theory of the state from the 1960s to the twenty-first century. Differences in the development of pluralist thought in Europe and the USA. The application of this model to other countries will be examined. Particular emphasis on the ideas of Robert Dahl and Michael Walzer.

Limits to democracy I: the new Right and neo-conservatism
New right theories see some key factors as inhibiting the effective operation of liberal democracy – state regulation coarsening market processes and state growth undermining free enterprise. Modern neo-Conservative thought points to a lack of moral codes and social norms as eroding the stability of democracy.
The works of William Niskanen, Robert Putname and Samuel Huntington will be examined.

Limits to democracy II: feminism, environmentalism and globalization
Exploration of the limits of liberal democracy in three alternative theories of the state. Feminist theorists’ focus on the differential political development, power and influence of males versus females, Green theorists’ arguments that the liberal democratic state has failed to halt the degradation of the world environment. Globalization theorists’ contention that power has shifted away from democratically-controlled nation-states to a range of global networks. Particular emphasis on the ideas of Carole Pateman, John Dryzek and David Held.

Limits to democracy III: modern elite theory and neo-Marxism.
Comparison of the modern elite view that liberal democracy is faced, behind which the State is controlled by a monied and educated elite, with the neo-Marxist position that capitalist economic development promotes a partial and fundamentally flawed form of democracy. The political ideas of Noam Chomsky and Klaus Offe are examined.

PS1130  Introduction to modern political thought

Syllabus
This course offers an introduction to some of the great texts of European political theory written since the seventeenth century. The period covers the rise and development of the modern state. This form of political association has come to dominate the modern world and continues to shape the structure of modern politics. These texts provide an insight into how this emerging political form is understood, defended and criticised.
The course also covers the nature and purpose of political theory in a world of states.
The course begins with an overview of the political context from which modern political theory emerged. This covers the political context and the intellectual context of the European Enlightenment. This is followed by a discussion of the justification of state sovereignty and the legitimacy of absolutist rule. Students will consider the nature and rights of the individual, whether these are compatible with political rule; the use of social contract arguments to explain and justify political obligation; the nature and scope of natural law and the role of property in limiting sovereign power. The legacy of these ideas is explored through a discussion of utilitarianism and contemporary contractarianism.
The second part of the course covers the challenge to the voluntarist account of the state and its account of individuals as free and equal subjects. Rousseau and Hegel offer an alternative model of the state and its connection with freedom. Both of these thinkers develop some of the ideas at the heart of communitarian conceptions of politics and the state. Finally the course considers Marx’s critique of the centrality of the state to modern politics.

**PS1172 Introduction to political science**

**Exclusions**
May not be taken with PS1114 Democratic politics and the State.

**Syllabus**
The course is taught as an introduction to politics in a globalised world, with a focus on how political science tries to understand and explain cross-country and cross-time differences between countries. The course introduces students to some of the basic theoretical ideas and research methods in modern political science, and then looks at how these ideas help explain patterns of political behaviour, political institutions, and policy outcomes.

**Basics: Why Are Some Countries Democratic?:** Procedural and substantive conceptions of democracy. Measuring democracy, and the number of democracies across time. Explanations of democratization: political culture, economic and social modernisation, and institutional ‘contracts’ between social groups.

**Basics: Political Science Explanations and Methods:** Historiography of modern political science. Difference between rational choice and institutional explanations. Difference between qualitative and quantitative methods. Basic understanding of regression.

**Behaviour: Political Preferences and Voting Behaviour:** The two main ‘dimensions’ of preferences: economics, and social. Why the ‘Left-Right’ is a universal phenomenon. Difference between ‘expressive’ and ‘strategic’ voting. Class dealignment and post-materialism.

**Behaviour: Political Parties and Electoral Systems:** The Downsian model of electoral competition versus the ‘cleavage model’ of party systems. The number and location of parties in democracies. Two main types of electoral systems: majoritarian, and proportional. Trade-offs in the design of electoral systems. How electoral systems shape party competition and voting behaviour.

**Institutions: Presidents and Parliaments, Coalitions and Single-Party Governments:** Difference between presidential, parliamentary, and semi-presidential systems and their performance, e.g. regime survival, policy-making, and accountability. Patterns of single-party and coalition government across the world. Theories of coalition formation. Policy implications of single-party, coalition, and minority government.

**Institutions: Federalism and Independent Institutions:** Difference between unitary, decentralised, and federal systems. Causes and consequences of centralisation and decentralisation. Principal-agent theory and why politicians delegate to independent institutions. Design of courts and central banks, and policy consequences of granting power to independent institutions.

**Outcomes: Economic Performance and Public Spending:** Patterns of economic performance and public spending. How political institutions and party preferences shape economic policy outcomes. Models of welfare states. Whether citizens choose redistributive policies, or whether redistributive policies shape citizens’ attitudes towards these policies.

**Outcomes: Environmental Protection and Migration:** Patterns of environmental policy and migration policy in democracies. Theories of why some governments are better at protecting the environment than others. The ‘tragedy of the commons’ problem. ‘Push’ and ‘pull’ factors that influence migration flows. How institutions and political preferences influence migration policy outcomes.

**PS2082 Comparative politics**

**Prerequisites (applies to degree students only)**
PS1172 Introduction to political science or PS1130 Introduction to modern political thought or PS1114 Democratic politics and the State

**Syllabus**
This course is concerned mainly with the question of how different kinds of political systems work. It focuses both on the political process and on the role of government. The syllabus considers mainly democratic government and considers the main variations between different kinds of democracy.
The following topics will be examined:
- presidential and parliamentary systems
- legitimacy and political culture
- the nature and role of the state; bureaucracy; the judicial power, the role of the military
- forms of political organisation; parties and interest groups
- electoral systems and party competition
- federal and unitary states.

**PS3086  Democracy and democratisation**

**Prerequisites (applies to degree students only)**
PS1172 Introduction to political science or PS1130 Introduction to modern political thought or PS1114 Democratic politics and the State.

**Syllabus**
This course considers various aspects of the conditions of democracy, the processes of democratisation, and the breakdown of democratic regimes.

- **Conceptualising democracy.** General criteria for democracy, and particular forms of semi-democracy.
- **Delegative democracy, illiberal democracy and biased states.** Democratic consolidation.
- **Process of democratisation.** Paths to democracy. Comparative historical studies.
- **Conditions of Democracy and its maintenance.** The concept of democratic legitimacy and the functioning of liberal democracy in advanced capitalist societies.
- **Transitions to Democracy.** Forms of non-democracy and transitional paths towards democratisation.


A range of countries will be examined in relation to these themes from Europe, Asia and Latin America.

**PS3088  Politics and policies of the European Union**

**Prerequisites (applies to degree students only)**
PS1172 Introduction to political science or PS1114 Democratic politics and the State.

**Syllabus**

- **Part one: Introduction**
  1. Historical parameters of EU integration
  2. Competing theories

- **Part two: The Political System of the EU**
  3. The institutions of the EU (the councils, the commission, the parliament, the courts)
  4. Policy-making and implementation

- **Part three: Internal Policies and their impact on EU and the outside world**
  5. Single Market and Competition
  6. Regional Policy and Cohesion
  7. Common Agricultural Policy
  8. Economic and Monetary Union
  9. Justice and Home Affairs

- **Part four: the External Dimension of the EU**
  10. Enlargement
  11. Common Foreign and Security Policy
  12. Trade and the Common Commercial Policy

- **Part five:**
  13. Conclusion: The Future of EU integration. Deepening, Widening or Consolidating?
Prerequisites (applies to degree students only)
EC1002 Introduction to economics or PS1172 Introduction to political science or PS1114 Democratic politics and the State

Syllabus

Part A - Toolkit and Fundamentals
1. Models and Modelling
Introduces some of the basic ideas of the toolkit of public choice and how models are used to help understand political processes and institutions.
2. Individual Rationality
Defines rationality in rational choice models.
3. A Simple Model - Black’s Median Voter Theorem
Explains the median voter theorem which will be used several times on this course.
4. Collective Rationality
Demonstrates the Condorcet cycle, and describes the results of Arrow’s theorem, showing that individually rational actors may not describe a collectively rational entity.
5. Collective Choice
Illustrates some of the problems of collective choice from the results of topic 4.
6. Collective Action
Explains the collective action problem and some strategies for overcoming it.
7. Simple Game Theory I
Explains some simple game theoretic principles, describes some toy games, and how they illustrate different collective action problems.
8. Simple Game Theory II
Continues explaining some simple game theory.

Part B - Parties and Legislatures
9. Two-Party Competition - Deterministic Model
Explains the Hotelling/Downs model of two-party competition and compares to the median voter theorem. It shows why two parties may converge on the median voter.
10. Two-Party Competition - Probabilistic Model
Explains why parties may not converge if voters and parties do not have complete information about their preferences.
11. Multi-party Competition
Examines what might happen under multi-party competition in Downsian models.
12. Forming Coalition Governments I
Explain the principles underlying coalition theory. Explains minimum winning coalitions, minimum connected winning in a single ideological dimension. Explains the cycling problems that emerge when there is more than one dimension.
13. Strong Legislatures
Introduces structure-induced equilibrium and the role of committees in strong legislatures. Introduces first, second and third generation models and the role of the party.
14. Forming Coalition Governments II
Explains how strong parties can reduce the cycling problem. Explains how structure-induced equilibrium can be used to explain coalitions in the portfolio allocation model.

Part C - Government and the State
15. Controlling the Bureaucracy – Shirking and Shifting
Introduces the principal-agent model. Explains shirking and how government and legislatures may try to control it. Explains policy drift. Shows how bureaucrats with policy preferences may shift policy implementation away from that desired by elected politicians.
16. Controlling the Bureaucracy – Shaping
Discusses organisational change within bureaucracies and the processes by which line-bureaucracy has been replaced by agencies.
17. Pressure Politics – Rent Seeking
Examines the pressure group system and how agencies may become captured by clients.
18. Pressure Politics – Information
Examines more recent models which suggest that pressures provide information for bureaucrats.
19. Growth of the State?
Examines claims that the state has grown. Looks at the 'leviathan' model

20. Decentralization
Examines how decentralization may control the growth of the state, and the welfare problems decentralization might bring.

**SC1021 Principles of sociology**

**Syllabus**

**Section A: Theory and Method**
What is sociology? the difference between lay and sociological knowledge of societies; the differences between sociology and related social sciences; the nature of sociological problems: social order, social change, social institutions and relationships between the individual and society; The concepts of role, identity and socialisation.

Sociological method: the scope of sociological research; the importance of conceptual thinking and measurement in social research; different theoretical models and analogies; the centrality of the debates concerning social research; the research process.

Theory and method: the concept of social theory; methodology: ontological, epistemological and technical questions; theories of knowledge: positivism/empiricism, interpretivism/phenomenology and social realism.

Theories of society: modernity and the genesis of sociology; classical social theory: Marx, Weber, Durkheim; modern social theory: structural-functionalism, interactionism, phenomenology and rational choice; the idea of postmodern societies and the implications for sociology.

**Section B: Globalisation and social change**
Understanding and defining the concept of globalisation, the major theories that aim to explain globalisation, the economic, political and cultural levels of globalisation.

**Section C:** Students must specialise in one of the following and should relate theories and examples to sociological data from their own society.

*Religion*: religious belief, practice, and power; religion and social change; religion, modernity, and globalization.

*Gender*: The relationship between sex, gender and sexualities; equality and difference, oppression and discrimination; work/home life balance

*Race and Ethnicity*: definitions of ‘race’ and ethnicity; ‘race’ and ethnicity as social division; changing approaches to racial and ethnic studies

*Power*: Power, Modernity and Sociology; Marxism and the analysis of power; Weber: power, stratification and domination; The power of elites; The pluralist model of power; Power to and power over; Postmodernist perspectives on power

*Organisations*: a sociological approach to organisations, theories for understanding organisations, methods of organisational analysis, structure, control and communications within organisations.

*Social Inequality and Social Injustice*: Social Inequality and Social Injustice; Global Perspectives on Inequality and Injustice; Classical Perspectives on Social Inequality; Structural Dimensions of Inequality; Analysing social injustice; States, Social Injustice and the Pursuit of Human Rights; Agendas of Inequality and Injustice.

**SC1158 Reading social science (half course)**

**Syllabus**
The course is structured round a series of short extracts from texts that are important within, or have shaped, the social scientific tradition. Key themes that the course addresses through these texts are: subjectivity, selfhood and society, the ‘problem’ of order and social cohesion, social stratification and division, social change.

Students will be expected to familiarise themselves in depth with the extracts indicated and discussed in the subject guide. They will be encouraged to read, analyse, compare and make links between the readings indicated. They will be required to identify the arguments, problems and formulate their own ideas and arguments about what they read. Students will also be expected to familiarise themselves with some related secondary literature (indicated in the guide) in order to locate the arguments and ideas that they encounter in their historical and intellectual context.

Students will have a selection of at least five short texts which will be chosen for their importance in the development of social scientific thought.
SC2145  Social research methods

Note
Students may bring into the examination hall their own hand held non-scientific electronic calculator. If calculators are used they must satisfy the requirements listed in Section 4, Assessment for the programme, of the Detailed Regulations.

Prerequisites (applies to degree students only)
SC1021 Principles of sociology.

Syllabus
The contexts of social research: Social research as a professional activity. The market for social research outputs. The contexts of data collection. Social research and academic sociology. Philosophy and the practice of social research.
The cultural context and ethnocentrism. Developing research proposals in context.
Models and Modelling in Social Research: Ontological and epistemological status of models. Models and researchable questions. Exploratory and Confirmatory approaches to model building. Flexibility in Research Design. The use of models in quantitative and qualitative social research
Qualitative Social Research: Sources of qualitative data: the interview, focus groups, participant observation and field work methods, documents. Sampling in qualitative social research: grounded theory and theoretical sampling. Analytic induction and qualitative classification analysis. Small N research and case studies: ‘thick’ description.
Deciphering and Evaluating Social Research Outputs: The components of a social research publication. Identifying components. Reconstructing the research project. Validity in quantitative and qualitative research.

SC2163  Sociological theory and analysis

Prerequisites (applies to degree students only)
SC1021 Principles of sociology.

Syllabus
The ‘Classical’ tradition: The emergence of social theory in the philosophy of the Enlightenment and its development through the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries in the writings of Marx, Durkheim and Weber and in the emerging discipline of sociology.
Twentieth century developments: The development and expansion of sociological theory in functionalism and structural functionalism social action theory, symbolic interactionism, critical theory and the Frankfurt School particularly in the works of Parsons, Mead, Garfinkel, Goffman, Adorno and Horkheimer, Habermas, Bourdieu, Giddens.
New directions: The impact of post-structuralist and postmodernist ideas and the consequences of the ‘cultural turn’ in sociological thought along with new directions in sociological theory prompted by the intensification of processes of globalisation and capitalisation. Attention will be given to contemporary social thought particularly in the work of Foucault, Lash and Urry, Castells, and Hardt and Negri.

SC3057  Social policy

Syllabus
The syllabus comprises the following topics:
The nature of social policy as an academic discipline within the social sciences. Key contemporary issues in social policy, including the nature of policy-making, the ‘mixed economy of welfare’ and the nature of ‘globalisation’.
Key concepts and principles in social policy: need, poverty and risk; social citizenship and ‘belonging’; equality and social inclusion/exclusion.
Key ideological positions and debates: neo-liberalism, Marxism, democratic socialism and the ‘third way’; feminism and anti-racism; disability.

Key issues in social policy: the impact (if any) of ‘globalisation’ and the nature of global economic pressures; shifts in welfare provision – aspects of welfare state retrenchment including conditionality, personal responsibility and ‘workfare’; policy delivery – the respective merits of the mixed economy of welfare: state, private and voluntary sectors; financing welfare – general taxation, user charging and means testing.


Comparative social policy (2): the nature of policy provision in some key welfare regimes, taking examples from pensions, health policies and social care. Countries include: Australia, USA, UK; Sweden, Denmark; the Netherlands, Germany, France; Japan, S. Korea, Taiwan, Singapore and Hong Kong.

Supranational challenges to national welfare systems: the role of the European Union; possibilities for the ‘global governance’ of welfare.

SC3144 Historical sociology

Prerequisites (applies to degree students only)

SC1021 Principles of sociology.

Syllabus

Sociology and history. A critical introduction to theories and ideas about the nature and meaning of historical change and development in Enlightenment, Hegelian, Marxist, neo-Marxist, liberal and post-structuralist and postcolonial thought; an introduction to historical sociology as a sub-discipline and the relationship between history and sociology as disciplines; a consideration of the centrality of the state and its development to historical sociological traditions; the emergence and development of the state form in different historical/sociological perspectives.

The emergence of the early modern state. A survey of historical state forms through ancient empires, the feudal state to the early modern state; a comparison of ancient ‘imperial’, feudal and early modern state forms; consideration of theoretical models that describe the transition from feudal to early modern states.

The development of the modern state. Key concerns in the formation of liberal democratic, welfare and ‘totalitarian’ states; examination of continuities and discontinuities between absolutist, liberal democratic/welfare, constitutional and ‘totalitarian’ state forms; consideration of questions of revolution and social change, governmentality, ‘population’ and the emergence of ‘bio-political’ concerns.

Nationalism and imperialism. An examination of the centrality of nationalism in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries; a consideration of European colonial and imperial expansionism in the same period.

Globalisation, the postcolonial situation and neo-imperialism. A consideration of the emergence of ‘globalisation’; theoretical models of ‘globalisation’ and their historical context; an examination of contemporary geo-political formations in a historical context.

SC3160 Population and society

Syllabus

This course makes use of diverse historical and theoretical perspectives to illustrate and analyse the relationships between population and society. Individual topics are addressed through a combination of theoretical understanding, knowledge of substantive processes and evidence, and policy implications. Topics covered are:

- the relationship between population size and available resources, including an assessment of Malthusian and neo-Malthusian perspectives and their opponents;
- social, biological and economic influences on population growth rates;
- the demographic and health transitions;
- HIV/AIDS;
- fertility decline and the role of family planning programmes;
- the changing characteristics of the family;
- population ageing and its social and economic consequences;
- theories of, and trends in, migration and urbanisation.
ST104A  Statistics 1 (half course)

Note
Students may bring into the examination hall their own hand held non-scientific electronic calculator. If calculators are used they must satisfy the requirements listed in Section 4, Assessment for the programme, of the Detailed Regulations.
Graph paper and statistical tables will be provided.

Syllabus
This course introduces some of the basic ideas of theoretical statistics, emphasising the applications of these methods and the interpretation of tables and results.

Basic background
Elementary summation signs, elementary probability, Venn and tree diagrams.

Data collection
Elements of survey design, the stages of a survey, ideas of randomness, observation and experiment.

Data presentation and analysis
Descriptive statistics, measures of location and dispersion, pictorial and graphical representation.

The Normal Distribution
Estimation of mean, proportion, standard deviation, confidence intervals and hypothesis testing. Ideas of testing for differences between means and proportions. The use of Student's t.

Goodness of fit
The Chi-squared distribution and contingency tables.

Regression and correlation
An introduction to the ideas of regression and correlation, least squares, estimation of a, b, and r², scatter diagrams.

ST104B  Statistics 2 (half course)

Note
Students may bring into the examination hall their own hand held non-scientific electronic calculator. If calculators are used they must satisfy the requirements listed in Section 4, Assessment for the programme, of the Detailed Regulations.
Statistical tables will be provided.

Rules
ST1004B Statistics 2 must be taken after, or at the same time as, ST104A Statistics 1.

Syllabus

Probability
Random experiment, sample space, event; Complement, union, intersection; Probability and its axioms; conditional probability; independence; Law of total probability, Bayes' theorem; Permutations and combinations; Sampling without replacement

Random variables and distributions
Random variables; Discrete and continuous distributions; cumulative distribution function; Probability mass function; Common discrete distributions; Probability density function; Properties of continuous random variables; Common continuous distributions

Expectation and variance
Expectation; Expectation of a function; Properties of expectation; Variance; Expectation and variance of common distributions

Bivariate distribution
Two random variables; Independence; Expected values; Covariance

Sampling
Mean and variance of a sample mean; sampling for a normal population; The Central Limit Theorem

Point estimation
Parameters and estimators; Different estimators; Properties of estimators; Bias; Variance; Mean squared error; Consistency; Finding estimators
Interval estimation
Intervals for the mean of a normal population; Intervals for mean differences; Confidence intervals for proportions; confidence intervals for variance

Hypothesis testing
Hypotheses; Test statistics and critical regions; Type I and type II errors; Level and power; Testing hypotheses about population means; Link to Confidence Intervals; Two-sample tests; p-values; Tests for binomial probabilities of success; Testing hypotheses about population variances; One-sample test; Two-sample test

Analysis of variance
One-way analysis of variance; Confidence intervals and tests for population group means; Two-way analysis of variance; Tests for row effects and column effects; Confidence intervals; Fitted values and residuals; Sum of squares identity

Least squares
Response variable and explanatory variable; Estimation of α and β: Sums of squares identity; Sample covariance and sample correlation

Simple linear regression
The model for linear regression; Means and variances of “α and “ β; Interval estimates for fitted values; Spotting difficulties

Correlation
Correlation between two random variables; Regression and the coefficient of determination R2; Testing p = 0 for a bivariate normal distribution

Multiple Regression
The model for linear regression; Least squares fitting; Sum of squares identity; Coefficient of Determination; Computation; Extrapolation; Collinearity; Diagnostic Plots

Tests for goodness-of-fit
Basic counting model; A goodness-of-fit statistic; Testing when there are unknown parameters; Testing for association in two-way tables.

ST3133 Advanced statistics: distribution theory (half course)

Note
Students may bring into the examination hall their own hand held non-scientific electronic calculator. If calculators are used they must satisfy the requirements listed in Section 4, Assessment for the programme, of the Detailed Regulations.

Prerequisites (applies to degree students only)
ST104A Statistics 1 and ST104B Statistics 2.

Syllabus
Multivariate Distributions: Joint distributions. Conditional distributions, conditional moments. Functions of random variables.

ST3134 Advanced statistics: statistical inference (half course)

Notes
Students may bring into the examination hall their own hand held non-scientific electronic calculator. If calculators are used they must satisfy the requirements listed in Section 4, Assessment for the programme, of the Detailed Regulations.

Prerequisites (applies to degree students only)
ST104A Statistics 1 and ST104B Statistics 2.
Rules

This course must be taken at the same time as, or after course ST3133 Advanced statistics: distribution theory.

Syllabus

*Data reduction:* Sufficiency, minimal sufficiency. Likelihood.


*Interval estimation:* Pivotal quantities. Size and coverage probability.
Appendix B – Laws syllabuses

Details of individual syllabuses may change from year to year. Examinations in any given year are governed by the Regulations and syllabuses for that year. Students are therefore strongly advised to consult the current version of the subject syllabus.

Where minor changes have been made to a syllabus this is indicated by the sub-heading ‘Amended syllabus’. Where changes have been made only to the materials permitted in the examination room, this is indicated by the sub-heading ‘Amended materials’.

Students should refer to the regulatory paragraphs referring to Statutes.

Students are advised to refer to the learning outcomes provided in the subject guides.

The syllabuses for subjects which are now only available to re-entry students have been omitted. Students permitted to take these subjects should refer to previous editions of the Regulations for details of these syllabuses.

LA1010 Criminal law

Aims: To develop a sound understanding of the general principles of criminal liability and an ability to critically analyse the rules of substantive criminal law.

Objectives: On completion of this course, students should have an awareness of the principles of criminal law, a sound working knowledge of the main criminal offences and defences and the factors affecting criminal liability. Students will be expected to demonstrate knowledge, understanding and an ability to apply the rules which make up the criminal law to problem situations of some legal complexity. In addition, they will be expected to show that they are able to express their considered views on whether the aims and objectives of the criminal law are appropriate in a modern legal system.

1. General Principles of Criminal law
2. Actus reus, including act requirements, liability for omissions and situational ability
3. Causation
4. Mens Rea, including intention recklessness and negligence
5. Coincidence of actus reus and mens rea
6. General defences 1: insanity, automatism, intoxication
7. Murder and voluntary manslaughter
8. Involuntary manslaughter
10. Non fatal Offences 2, sections 18, 29, 47 OAPA 1861
11. Rape
12. Theft, fraud, burglary
13. Criminal damage
14. Secondary participation;
15. Inchoate offences: including assisting and encouraging crime and criminal attempts.

Students are permitted to bring into the examination room the following specified document: one copy of one of the following: Blackstone’s Statutes on Criminal Law (OUP) or Sweet and Maxwell’s Statute Series: Criminal Law or Butterworth’s Student Statutes: Criminal Law or Core Statutes on Criminal Law (Palgrave Macmillan)

LA1020 Public law

I The Conceptual Framework of Public Law
Introducing Public Law
The UK Constitution & Its Core Institutions
Parliamentary Supremacy
The Rule Of Law

II Executive and Legislative Functions
Limited Government and the Separation Of Powers
Ministerial Accountability
Crown and Prerogative Powers
UK Primary Legislation
UK Delegated Legislation
Constitutional Conventions: Case study

**III Multi-layered Governance**
EU Legal and Governmental Order
EU Law and UK Constitutional Law
Devolution

**IV Courts and the Constitution**
Judicial Independence and Accountability
Principles of Judicial Review I: Illegality
Principles of JR II: Procedural Fairness
Principles of JR III: Irrationality and Proportionality

**V Human Rights**
Human Rights Protection
HRA Jurisprudence

HRA and Terrorism Students are permitted to bring into the examination room the following specified document: either one copy of *Blackstone’s Statutes on Public Law & Human Rights* (OUP) or one copy of *Core Statutes on Public Law & Civil Liberties* (Palgrave Macmillan)

LA1031 Common law reasoning and institutions

a) The nature of the common law tradition with particular reference to human rights.

b) Sources of law and principles of legal research with an emphasis on case noting, reading cases/statutes and essay writing.

c) Conduct of legal research and retrieval of legal information, with particular reference to the use of the London online library and web based resources in finding cases, statutes and journal articles.

d) The doctrine of precedent and the principles of statutory interpretation

e) Judicial reasoning in relation to (i) cases, and (ii) statutes

f) The judiciary – with particular reference to the role of the judges and the Human Rights Act

g) The criminal justice process (in outline) and the role of rights in the process with particular attention to the jury and the impact of the Human Rights Act.

The civil justice process (in outline) with particular attention to reform and the role of rights. A student is required to use the online library, and complete the online legal research exercises.

The assessment of this course by an unseen written paper will consist of two parts, with the first part (Part A) being a compulsory question on legal research. A student must pay close attention to the relevant chapters in the subject guide, study pack and the learning objectives therein. The compulsory question may contain short questions based on the exercises on legal research, citation of legal information, and library use as well as more substantial questions on the research essay that a student is required to complete.
LA1040 Elements of the law of contract

(a) The formation of contracts. Offer and acceptance. Consideration. Certainty of agreement. Intention to create legal relations.
(b) The content of the contract. Conditions, warranties and intermediate terms. Exemption clauses. Implied terms at common law. Collateral contracts. Statutory implied terms with regard to the quality of goods sold and goods or services supplied.
(c) Vitiating factors. Mistake. Misrepresentation. Duress and undue influence.
(e) Capacity to contract, with particular reference to the capacity of minors
(f) Privity of contract (excluding agency and assignment)

Note: The subject will also take account of relevant European Union legislation and how this is applied in the UK.

A student is permitted to bring into the examination room the following specified document: either one copy of Blackstone’s Statutes on Contract, Tort & Restitution (OUP) or one copy of Core Statutes on Contract, Tort & Restitution (Palgrave Macmillan).

LA3001 Law of tort

Part One: Introductory Concepts
- The nature and function of tort law: the scope of tort, historical development and relation to other branches of the common law, human rights principles and European Law.
- The concept of damage: overview of the interests protected by the law of tort

Part Two: The Tort of Negligence
- The duty of care: general principles, key cases
- Established duty categories occupiers liability and employers' liability
- Elements of the duty test examined: Foresight, proximity (focus on nervous shock and pure economic loss), just, fair and reasonableness (focus on liability of public bodies)
- Breach of duty
- Causation and remoteness of damage
- Defences

Part Three: Intentional Torts
- Trespass to persons (assault, battery, false imprisonment)
- Nuisance and the rule in Rylands v Fletcher

Part Four: Reputation and Confidentiality
- Defamation
- Confidential information

LA3002 Law of trusts

a) Definition and distinction from other legal concepts. Classification of trusts. Equitable rights and remedies.
e) Constructive trusts. General nature. Comparison with proprietary estoppel. The contractual vendor as a constructive trustee. The express trustee as a constructive trustee. Trustee profiting from trust. Remuneration of trustees.
LA3003 Land law


d) Landlord and tenant. The term of years absolute. Its nature, creation, assignment and forfeiture. Enforceability of leasehold covenants. The lease/licence distinction. The similarities and distinctions between a leasehold estate in land and a bailment of goods.

e) Licences. Bare licences. Contractual licences, their revocability and enforceability against third parties. Estoppel licences and their enforceability against third parties.

f) Easements. Characteristics, extinguishment and extent. Creation of express and implied easements but excluding easements arising by prescription.

g) Non-Leasehold Covenants of land. The common law and equitable rules relating to the running of the burden and benefit of covenants between neighbouring estate holders.


i) Adverse possession.


An additional question may be asked on the application of the rules against perpetuities and accumulations at common law and under the Perpetuities & Accumulations Act 1964 & 2009. Students are permitted to bring into the examination room the following specified document: either one copy of Blackstone’s Statutes on Property Law (OUP) or one copy of Core Statutes on Property Law (Palgrave Macmillan).

LA3004 Civil and criminal procedure

This course will require a student to demonstrate an ability to analyse the substantive issues that underpin civil and criminal procedure. Civil and criminal procedure operates within broadly stated legal rules but this course will also consider the legal issues raised by particular areas of concern. The course will be divided equally between civil and criminal procedure. A student will be expected to compare and contrast civil and criminal procedure and will need to have a good working knowledge of the court system and the way in which civil and criminal justice is organised and dispensed.

(a) Introduction
  • Aims and values of the civil process
  • Civil court structure
  • Aims and values of the criminal process
  • Criminal court structure
  • Civil procedure

(b) Civil process before trial
  • Limitations
• Funding
• Court jurisdiction
• Parties and joinders – interpleaders

(c) Commencement of proceedings
• Issuing and serving proceedings
• Renewal of process
• Service outside the jurisdiction

(d) Responding to a claim
• Default judgments
• Statement of cases
• Track allocation
• Small claims track
• Fast track
• Multi-track

(e) Case Management
• Requests for further information
• Additional claims
• Part 8 claims and petitions
• Interim applications

(f) Summary disposal
• Summary judgment
• Striking out, discontinuance and stays
• Interim payments
• Security for costs

(g) Aspects of civil trial I
• Sanctions
• Disclosure
• Experts
• Witness statements and affidavits
• Hearsay evidence
• Admissions and documentary evidence
• Injunctions

(h) Aspects of civil trial II
• References to ECJ
• Judgment and orders
• Part 36 orders and payments
• Costs
• Enforcement
• Appeals
• Criminal Procedure

(i) Police powers and bail
• Arrest
• Detention
• Search and Seizure
• Questioning
• Police Practices
• Remedies for abuse of police powers

(j) Charging and bail
• Formulation and amendment of charges
• Bail

(k) Commencement of Proceedings
• Transfers
• Indictments
• Preparation for trial
• Discovery and disclosure
• ID evidence
Aspects of criminal trial I
- Pleas and plea bargaining
- Juries
- Costs

Aspects of criminal trial II
- Sentencing
- Criminal Appeals

A student is permitted to bring into the examination room the following specified documents: one copy of the Codes of Practice issued under Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 and one copy of Blackstone’s Statutes on Criminal Justice and Sentencing (OUP).

LA3005 Jurisprudence and legal theory

The nature of jurisprudence: subject matter, philosophical method and analytical philosophy, Marxist and feminist legal theory

Natural law theory and its critics: the history of natural law, the natural law theories of Fuller and Finnis; the moral theory of law of Dworkin

Legal positivism and its critics: imperative and sanction theories of law including the theories of Austin and Kelsen, Hart’s theory of law, the ‘Hart-Fuller’ debate, the ‘Hart-Dworkin’ debate, Raz’s theory of law, practical reason, and authority

Moral interpretivist theories of law and their critics: Dworkin’s theory of law as integrity; critiques of interpretivist theory by Raz, Green, Leiter

Legal reasoning: Raz’s theory of practical reason and norms, Hohfeld’s theory of legal norms; theories of adjudication in particular those of the American Legal Realists and of Dworkin

Liberalism and law

Marxist theories of law and state

Feminist jurisprudence

A study in depth of a text prescribed by the examiners on which there will be one compulsory question in the examination. From 2014 the prescribed text will be Hart, HLA, The Concept of Law, (third edition).

LA3007 Evidence

b) Competence and compellability of witnesses. Effect of failure to testify.
c) Examination-in-chief. Cross-examination, including common law restrictions and restrictions under the Youth Justice and Criminal Evidence Act 1999, ss.41-43. Re-examination. Previous consistent statements.
d) Burden and standard of proof. Evidential burdens.
f) Judicial warnings to the jury: discretionary warnings after Makanjuola; compulsory warnings, including warnings about a defendant’s lies and Turnbull warnings.
g) Identifications inside and outside court, including Code D of the Codes of Practice issued under the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984.
h) Confessions and improperly obtained evidence. Provisions of the Codes of Practice relating to detention and questioning of suspects, and recording of interviews. Failure to mention facts under the Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994, ss.34, 36 and 37.


j) Opinion evidence.

k) Privilege against self-incrimination; legal professional privilege; ‘without prejudice’ statements. Public interest immunity.

Students are permitted to bring into the examination room the following specified documents: one copy of the Codes of Practice issued under Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 and either one copy of Blackstone’s Statutes on Evidence (OUP) or one copy of Core Statutes on Evidence (Palgrave Macmillan).

LA3008 Administrative law

a) The nature and scope of administrative law.

b) The legal status and powers of administrative authorities; the Crown; ministers; civil service including executive agencies; local authorities; regulatory agencies; other public authorities, e.g. the National Health Service.

c) Processes in public administration: legislation and delegated legislation; discretion; rule-making; policies; adjudication; consultation. Allocation of functions.

d) Procedures and remedies of judicial review of administrative action under section 31 Supreme Court Act 1981 and RSC Order 53.

e) The grounds upon which judicial review may be obtained including illegality, procedural impropriety, irrationality and legitimate expectation. Exclusion of judicial review.

f) ‘Ombudsmen’: the Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration; the Health Service Commissioner; the Local Commissioners for Administration.

g) Tribunals. The function, constitution and procedure of tribunals. The Council on Tribunals.

h) Inquiries: the origin and function of inquiries; public local inquiries in relation to land-use control; other types of inquiries.


k) The impact of EC general principles of law on English administrative law, especially procedural fairness, legitimate expectations, proportionality and fundamental human rights.

LA3012 History of English law

Outline of the Anglo-Saxon legal system: Anglo-Saxon laws and charters, the role of the royal Witan, local courts and local justice.

Courts of the Common Law: the King’s council, the King’s bench, the common bench or common pleas, the court of exchequer, the court of chancery, prerogative or conciliar courts (Admiralty, Marshal, Requests, ‘Star Chamber’, Privy Council). The various appellate tribunals.

Mercantile, seigniorial and ecclesiastical courts and their jurisdictions (excluding details of remedies and substantive rules).

Procedure: writs and bills, the forms of action, the modes of proof (ordeal, battle, jury, compurgation), witnesses and evidence, methods of execution of judgements, review of verdicts and judgements.

Land law: Feudalism and tenures, estates for life (dower, courtesy), conditional fees, the entail (creation and barring), the term of years (including ejectment), uses, trusts and future executory interests, perpetualities and settlements (in outline only and excluding the history of the law of wills).

Contract and Tort: actions of debt, detinue and covenant; trespass and case; assumpsit, conversion, deceit and defamation; equitable remedies for breach of contract; doctrine of consideration; rise of negligence.

Criminal law: appeals and indictments, the nature of felony, trespass and misdemeanour, benefit of clergy, sanctuary.

Note: Questions will not be set on the history of constitutional and administrative law nor upon substantive topics in the common law not indicated above. Questions will not require a knowledge of the period after 1907.
### LA3013 Public international law

- a) The nature and significance of public international law.
- b) The sources of public international law.
- c) International law and municipal law.
- d) International personality: states, international organisations and others.
- e) Legal criteria of statehood.
- f) Principles of state jurisdiction.
- g) Immunities.
- h) Human rights.
- i) International criminal law.
- j) Peaceful settlement of disputes.
- k) Use of force.
- l) Treaties.
- m) State responsibility.
- n) State succession.
- o) Law of the sea.
- p) International environmental law.

Students are permitted to bring into the examination room: one copy of *Blackstone’s International Law Documents* (OUP).

### LA3014 Conflict of laws

The nature of private international law

Fundamental conceptions: classification; renvoi; public policy; evasion of the law; the incidental question; time factor.

Connecting factors, in particular domicile and habitual residence; comparison with nationality.

The rules relating to the jurisdiction of English courts in cases involving a foreign element. Staying foreign actions: the *forum non conveniens* doctrine.

The principles of English private international law relating to the following matters:

- Persons: status and capacity; corporations.
- Contracts: form; interpretation; illegality; discharge.
- Torts.
- Property: movables and immovables; transfer of tangible and intangible property. Intestacy; wills; administration of estates; Trusts.
- Procedure and evidence: proof of foreign law: recognition and enforcement of foreign judgments and decrees.

*Note:* The syllabus does not include bankruptcy, negotiable instruments, the equitable doctrines of election, satisfaction and performance.


### LA3016 Succession

- b) *Intestate Succession.* Historical introduction. Twentieth century legislation. The rules relating to total and partial intestacy.


A student is permitted to bring into the examination room the following specified document: either one copy of *Blackstone’s Statutes on Property Law* (OUP) or one copy of *Core Statutes on Property Law* (Palgrave Macmillan) and one copy of *Inheritance (Provision for Family and Dependents) Act 1975*.

**LA3017 Commercial law**

(a) **Agency**
- define the term ‘agent’
- explain how an agency is created
- discuss the scope of the agent's authority
- explain the rights and obligations owed by the principal and by the agent to the third party
- explain the rights and obligations owed by the third party to the principal and to the agent

(b) **Sale of goods**
- discuss the approach taken to interpretation of the Sale of Goods Act 1979
- analyse the components of the definition of a contract of sale
- explain the circumstances in which property in goods is passed
- identify how risk is passed
- understand the *nemo dat* rule
- discuss and illustrate the exceptions to *nemo dat* rule
- explain the duties of the seller to deliver and the buyer to accept goods
- discuss the implied terms in ss.12–15 of the Sale of Goods Act 1979
- discuss the relationship between the different implied terms
- outline the limits imposed on attempts by the seller to exclude or restrict liability for breach of the implied terms
- understand and discuss the rules on acceptance
- explain the remedies available to the buyer and the seller where there is a breach of the sale contract
- explain the use of retention of title clauses and the limits of such clauses.

(c) **International sale contracts**
- identify the key characteristics of cif and fob contracts
- analyse the distinctions between cif and fob contracts
- discuss the duties of the seller and buyer under cif and fob contracts
- explain the remedies available to the seller and buyer under cif and fob contracts
- understand the general issues involved in the use of electronic documentation and the effect of international agreements on the terms of international sale contracts

(d) **Payment**
- define and identify the characteristic features of a documentary credit
- explain the significance of the Uniform Customs and Practice for Documentary Credits (UCP)
- identify the different types of documentary credit
- explain the steps involved in the opening of a credit
- analyse the various contractual relationships
- discuss the strict compliance and autonomy of the credit rules
- explain the rights and obligations of the parties.

**LA3018  Labour law**

Definition of employment. Terms of the contract of employment, with particular reference to the effect of collective agreements and common law implied terms. Variation of the contract of employment.

Dismissal, with particular reference to wrongful dismissal, unfair dismissal and redundancy.


Impact of EU law with particular reference to discrimination.

The right of trade unions to recognition. The nature and legal effect of collective agreements. Legal support for the practice of collective bargaining.

The law relating to strikes and other forms of industrial action: common law torts and statutory defences; liability of trade unions to be sued; picketing; employers', trade union members' and others' rights to challenge industrial action.

The rights of trade union members, with particular reference to the right to be a member of a trade union and rights in respect of wrongful or unreasonable discipline and expulsion and exclusion from membership.

Students are permitted to bring into the examination room the following specified documents, which must be a 2012 or later edition: one copy of *Blackstone's Statutes on Employment Law* (OUP) or one copy of *Core Statutes on Employment Law* (Palgrave Macmillan).

Students are permitted to bring into the examination room one copy of the following:


**LA3019  Family law**


b) b) *Domestic violence.* Remedies for violence and molestation and orders relating to occupation of the matrimonial home.

c) c) *Financial provision.* The powers of the superior courts concerning financial provision for spouses and children, during marriage and on divorce. Types of order available and their duration and variation. Matrimonial proceedings in the magistrates' courts.


Students are permitted to bring into the examination room the following specified document: either one copy of *Blackstone's Family Law Statutes* (OUP) or one copy of *Core Statutes on Family Law* (Palgrave Macmillan).

**LA3021  Company law**

(a) *The nature of legal personality and lifting the veil of incorporation.* Incidents of corporate personality; differences between incorporated and unincorporated associations. The rule in Salomon v Salomon & Co Ltd and its development.

(b) *The formation of the company.* The memorandum and articles of association. Pre-incorporation contracts. The duties and liabilities of promoters. The requirements for prospectuses and listing particulars and liabilities for defective prospectuses and listing particulars. Different types of companies.

(c) *The relations between the company and outsiders.* The growth and decline of the doctrines of ultra vires and constructive notice; the Turquand rule and the application of principles of agency. The commission of crimes and torts by the company. Vicarious liability and the *Al ter Ego* doctrine.

(d) *The relations between the company and its members and among the members inter se.* The nature of and principles governing the contract between the company and its members. Different capacities of members and the relations between one member and another. Alteration of the contract and remedies for breach.
(e) **Management of the company.** Directors and other officers. Appointment, retirement, dismissal, disqualification. Meetings, voting, resolutions. Division of functions among officers and organs of the company.

(f) **Directors’ duties and the protection of Minority Shareholders.** Statutory duties of directors - including criminalisation of insider trading - and their enforcement. Common law duties of directors (fiduciary duties and duty of care and skill) and their enforcement. The rule in *Foss v Harbottle*. Statutory remedies for the protection of minority shareholders. Company disclosure and investigations by the Department of Trade and Industry.

(g) **Corporate Governance.** Corporate accountability (stakeholder v shareholder issues), The corporate governance committees (Cadbury, Greenbury, Hampel, Turnbull). The Government responses (Higgs and the Company Law Review Steering Group).

(h) **Shares and Debentures.** Differences between shares and debentures. Registration. Different classes of shares. Rights of different classes and the variation of share rights.

(i) **Capital.** Raising, maintaining and reducing the capital of the company. Discounts, premiums, payment of dividends and purchase by the company of its shares. Financial assistance for the purchase of its shares.

(j) **Winding-up.** Types of winding-up; the powers and duties of the liquidator.

A student is permitted to bring into the examination room two of the following (this could include two editions of the same publication): either Blackstone’s Statutes on Company Law (OUP) or British Companies Legislation (Sweet & Maxwell, previously published by CCH editions) or Core Statutes on Company Law (Palgrave Macmillan) and one copy of each of the following: Companies Act 1985; Business Names Act 1985; Companies Consolidation (Consequential Provisions) Act 1985; Companies (Tables A to F) Regulations 1985 (S.I. 1985 No. 805); Insolvency Act 1986; Company Directors Disqualification Act 1986; Financial Services Act 1986; Companies Act 1989; Companies (Single Member Private Limited Companies) Regulations 1992 (S.I. 1992 No. 1699); Financial Services and Markets Act 2000; Criminal Justice Act 1993; Insolvency Act 1994; Insolvency (No 2) Act 1994.; Public Offers Of Securities Regulations 1995 (S.I. 1995 No. 1537); Companies Act 2006.

**LA3024 EU law**

In England and Wales, the Solicitors Regulation Authority and Bar Standards Board require students to pass EU law in order to obtain a Qualifying Law Degree.

1. Introduction
2. The Treaties and their significance
3. The institutions of the European Union
4. EU law making and sources of laws
5. The Constitutional principles of EU law
6. Free movement of goods
7. Services and Establishment
8. Free Movement of Capital
9. Trade Harmonisation
10. Competition policy
11. Free movement of persons and citizenship
12. EU Human Rights

Students are permitted to bring into the examination room the following specified document: either Blackstone’s EC Legislation (OUP) or Rudden & Wyatt’s (OUP) EU Treaties and Legislation (formerly Basic Community Law) or one copy of Core EU Legislation (Palgrave Macmillan).

**LA3025 Criminology**

1. **Objectives and methods of criminology:**
   a) The idea of a science of criminology; basic dichotomies/controversies on nature and scope of criminology;
   b) defining crime (legal and sociological conceptions);
   c) Historical development of criminology (in outline only), classical and positivist schools, criminology beyond the nation state.
   d) Sources of data: Official statistics and alternatives (e.g. self-report studies and victimisation surveys); uses, defects and limitations of official data for purposes of research; Measures of success in law enforcement.
2. Criminological Theory
   a) Crime as an individual phenomenon: legacies of classicism and positivism, rational choice, biological, psychological and psychiatric explanations (including idea of psychopathy).
   b) Crime as a social phenomenon: Anomie theory, Durkheim and Merton; social disorganisation and social ecology; concept of spatial justice; Matza, techniques of neutralization and ‘drift’; interactionist perspectives; labelling theory; control theories; Marxism; Feminism, Foucault and technologies of the self.
   c) Crime as a cultural phenomenon: cultural criminology, moral panics and the media, Katz and seductions of crime, existentialism.

3. Institutional Framework of Law Enforcement
   a) Philosophy and aims of punishment (including deterrence, treatment, ‘justice’, communicative and restorative models). Whether actual systems of punishment can be explained by philosophical justifications or sociological approaches (in outline); community and official attitudes to punishment and treatment of offenders. Role of imprisonment and its consequences, conditions in prison, alternatives to prison, sanctions in the community.
   b) Police organisation and attitudes (in outline).

LA3026 Intellectual property
   a) Categories of intellectual property rights: the subject matter of intellectual property; the justification for each type of right; absolute and relative monopolies; absence of common law protection against unfair competition.
   b) Sources of intellectual property law: international conventions, EU Directives, statute, EU and UK case law, decisions of the EPO and UK Patent Offices, decisions of OHIM and the UK Trade Marks Registry.
   c) Remedies: for the enforcement of intellectual property rights.
   d) Confidential information: the theoretical basis of the action for breach of confidence; the requirements for liability; the position of employees, ex-employees and involuntary recipients; defences and remedies.
   e) Copyright: Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988: the definition of copyright and the idea/expression dichotomy; nature and types of protected works; originality; creation and ownership of works; qualification for protection under the Act; duration of rights; infringement; defences to infringement; the author’s moral rights.
   f) Industrial designs: historical context; the exclusion of certain artistic works from copyright protection; creation and content of the unregistered design right; relationship with Registered Designs Act 1949.
   g) Common law protection for trade marks: the tort of passing off; requirements for liability; forms of passing off; character, personality and image merchandising; the position of the foreign claimant.
   h) Registered trade marks: the Trade Marks Act 1994 and the First Trade Marks Directive 1989; definition, nature and functions of a trade mark; obtaining registration; absolute and relative grounds for refusal of registration; revocation and invalidity; licensing of trade marks; infringement and defences, including comparative advertising and exhaustion of rights.
   i) Patents: impact of the European Patent Convention on the interpretation of the Patents Act 1977; applying for a patent; the role of the specification and claims; the skilled addressee; types of patent (process and product patents); requirements of patentability, including novelty, inventive step, industrial application; exceptions to and exclusions from patentability; ownership of patents and employee inventions; revocation; infringement, including categories of infringing act, defences and claim interpretation.

Students are permitted to bring into the examination room: the following specified document: either one copy of Blackstone’s Statutes on Intellectual Property (OUP) or one copy of Core Statutes on Intellectual Property (Palgrave Macmillan)

LA3028 Introduction to Islamic law

Part I
   a) Introductory: Islamic law in the modern age, influence and extent, importance as a source of law in Malaysia and Pakistan, meaning of Shari’a.
   b) Historical basis: Pre-Islamic Arabia, tribal law. The life of Muhammad and his family and tribe (the Quraysh). The Arrashidun caliphs. The Ummayyads and the Abbasids. The ahl-ra’y and the ahl-al-hadith
   c) The sources of Islamic law: The Quran as a law text. The Sunna
d) of the Prophet. Hadith material. The controversy of authentication (Schacht’s and Coulson’s approach). Subsidiary sources of law: ijma, qiyas, istislan, istislah, istishab, ra’y.

e) The development of the schools of law: Sunni versus Shi‘i. The Shi‘i schools: Ithna Ashari’s, Ismaili’s, Zaydi’s. The Sunni Schools: Hanafi, Malik, Hanbali, Shafi‘i.

f) The courts and procedure: The Qadi’s court and Islamic rules of procedure and evidence. The oaths and witnesses.


h) International law: Rules on laws of war, treatment of prisoners, treaty making powers. Dealings with non-Muslims (Dimmi’s).

i) Civil law: Contracts and tort.

Part II

a) Family law: Marriage, guardianship, legitimacy, custody, maintenance, dissolution of marriage in traditional and modern law.

b) Succession.

**LA3029 International protection of human rights**

- **Human Rights and International law**
  - The nature of international law/ the relationship between international law, human rights and domestic law/ the status of the Universal Declaration/ the sovereign state and international law/ the individual international law.

- **Philosophies of Human Rights**
  - The nature of human rights/universalism, cultural relativism and other theories/ rights in Islam/ the Bangkok Declaration/ rights and social transformation/ rights and identity.

- **Human Rights and the International Legal and Economic Order**

- **The UN system for the Protection and Enforcement of Human Rights**
  - The UN Charter and the Institutions of the UN/ The Universal Declaration/ Enforcement mechanisms in the UN system/ The Treaty bodies/ The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights/ The two Optional Protocols/ The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights/ The Reporting system relating to the Covenants.

- **The Human Rights of Women**

- **The Human Rights of Children**
  - Race and Rights
  - Colonialism/ Apartheid and Racial Segregation/ The International Covenant on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination/ South Africa: from Apartheid to Democracy.

- **The Rights of the Refugee**

- **Torture, Terrorism and the Rule of Law**
  - The Convention against Torture/ Domestic law and torture/ Torture and the ‘War against Terror’/ The English courts and torture.
  - Human rights and its relationship to humanitarian law, crimes against humanity and genocide.

- **Military Intervention and Human Rights**
  - International law and military intervention/ The United Nations and the use of force/ Failed states and the war against terrorism: from Kosovo to Iraq.
  - The European System for the Protection of Human Rights
  - The European Convention/ The European Union and Human Rights/ Freedom of Speech and Religion in Europe.
The Inter-American System
The African System

Students are permitted to bring into the examination room: one copy of Blackstone’s *International Human Rights Documents* (OUP).
Accreditation of prior learning (APL) has previously been called 'exemption' by the University of London International Programmes.

APL is the recognition of previously acquired learning which can be mapped against particular learning outcomes of courses within a programme. A student who is awarded APL for a specific course is considered to be exempt from this course. This means that the student is considered to have completed the course for the purposes of progression within the programme. The mark obtained for a qualification for which APL has been awarded will not be carried forward to the student’s record and will not contribute towards the award.

The University reserves the right not to award APL if the qualification of the respective professional body or institution changes after the publication of this list.

The Table of Automatic Accreditation of Prior Learning 2013-14 can be found on the University of London International Programmes website:

The table includes information on the following bodies and institutions:

1. **Professional accountancy bodies**
2. **Hong Kong**
   (a) Chinese University of Hong Kong
   (b) City University of Hong Kong
   (c) Hong Kong Baptist University
   (d) Hong Kong College of Technology
   (e) Hong Kong Institute of Vocational Education
   (f) Hong Kong Management Association/ Lingnan University
   (g) Hong Kong Polytechnic University (Community College)
   (h) University of Hong Kong, SPACE, Hong Kong
   (i) University of Hong Kong, SPACE, Community College
   (j) University of Hong Kong, SPACE, Global College (Suzhou)
3. **Malaysia**
   (a) HELP University College, Malaysia
   (b) KDU, Malaysia
   (c) Kolej Tunku Abdul Rahman, Malaysia
4. **Singapore**
   (a) Nanyang Polytechnic, Singapore
   (b) Ngee Ann Polytechnic, Singapore
   (c) PSB, Singapore
   (d) Republic Polytechnic, Singapore
   (e) Singapore Institute of Management
   (f) Singapore Polytechnic
   (g) Temasek Polytechnic, Singapore
Appendix D – Scheme of award

Introduction

The guidelines presented below show the main characteristics of the schemes used for the assessment of students within the Economics, Management, Finance and the Social Sciences programmes, and the criteria used when classifying degree students and grading diploma students at the end of their studies. This information is necessarily abbreviated and it does not cover all special cases that the Board of Examiners may have to consider.

The Board of Examiners retains the right to deviate from, or suspend, any part of these guidelines for good reason and in the interest of academic standards and/or fairness to students.

The guidelines are divided into two sections – those that apply to all programmes (concerning the award of marks for individual courses, failed courses and re-sits and the pairing of half courses), and those that are programme-specific (concerning eligibility for the award, and the classification and grading schemes).

Guidelines applying to all programmes

1. Award of marks for individual courses

1.1 The marking standards for all courses are the same as for College-based students of the University of London sitting equivalent degree examinations.

1.2 100, 200 and 300 courses are marked to the same standard. For degree classification and diploma grading purposes, however, 200 and 300 courses normally carry more weight than 100 courses.

1.3 The Examiners will determine a numerical percentage mark for each course attempted by a student based on the following scales:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Degree Class equivalent</th>
<th>Diploma for Graduates</th>
<th>Diploma in Economics and Diploma in Social Sciences</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First Class Honours</td>
<td>Distinction</td>
<td>Distinction</td>
<td>70 – 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Second Class Honours</td>
<td>Merit</td>
<td>Merit</td>
<td>60 – 69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Second Class Honours</td>
<td>Pass</td>
<td>Credit</td>
<td>50 – 59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third Class Honours</td>
<td>Pass</td>
<td>Pass</td>
<td>40 – 49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fail</td>
<td>Fail</td>
<td>Fail</td>
<td>0 – 39</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Failed courses and resits

2.1 Students who are not eligible for award of the degree or diploma are required to make a further attempt at all failed courses (provided the maximum number of attempts has not been exhausted) on the next occasion that they take examinations, or to substitute a failed course with an alternative course where permitted in the relevant degree or diploma structure.

2.2 Although the maximum number of attempts permitted at an examination for any course or half course is three for the degrees, the Diploma in Economics and the Diploma in Social Sciences, and two for the Diplomas for Graduates, a student who is eligible for award of the degree or diploma will not be permitted to make any further attempts at any failed courses or to substitute any failed courses with alternative courses.

2.3 In all cases, marks are based on those obtained at the latest attempt at the relevant course.

3. Pairing of half courses

3.1 Half courses are paired and averaged (rounded up to a whole number) to produce marks for classification/grading purposes.

3.2
A fail in one half course of a pair counts as a half course fail in assessing the number of courses passed.

3.3
Each half course of a pair must either be passed or if one half course is failed, the overall result of the full course, once paired and averaged, must result in a pass, for a full course pass to be generated.

3.4
100 half courses cannot be paired with 200 or 300 half courses.

3.5
100 courses
Courses are paired according to the following criteria in the order given.

i) Any two 100 half courses named together at one point in the programme structure (see Appendix A) are paired.

ii) If both have been taken, ST104A Statistics 1 + ST104B Statistics 2 are paired.

iii) If both have been taken, MT105A Mathematics 1 + MT105B Mathematics 2 are paired.

iv) After the above criteria have been applied, any remaining 100 half courses are paired according to the marks awarded, as follows: the two half courses with the highest marks are paired, then the two with the next highest marks.

3.6
200 and 300 courses
Courses are paired according to the following criteria in the order given.

i) Any two 200 or 300 half courses named together at one point in the programme structure (see Appendix A) are paired.

ii) If there are precisely two half courses from any particular Selection group, these are paired. If there are more than two half courses from a Selection group, this rule does not apply to that Selection group and the criteria below are applied.

iii) If both have been taken, ST3133 Advanced Statistics: distribution theory + ST3134 Advanced Statistics: statistical inference are paired.

iv) After the above criteria have been applied, any remaining 200 or 300 half courses are paired according to the marks awarded, as follows: the two half courses with the highest marks are paired, then those with the next highest marks, repeating until all half courses are paired.

3.7
Degrees through the Standard Route only
If a student who has failed one half course of a pair is eligible for award of the degree, then the mark for that pair of half courses will be the average of the marks obtained. This may result in either a pass or a fail mark for the course as a whole. A half course fail will count on its own, along with any other fail marks, for determining the class band of the degree as a whole.

See 5.8 to 5.10 for how course and half course failures can affect the class band

3.8
Where APL has been granted for a half course of a pair, the mark for the pair will be the mark obtained in the half course taken.

4. Special circumstances

4.1
Consideration is given to students who experience difficulties immediately before or during the examination period, through illness or other adequate cause, provided these are supported by a medical certificate or other official documentation received within the time period specified.

Special circumstances for students NOT intending to complete their programme of study the same year

4.2
If, despite difficulties as described in 4.1, a student has attempted and passed his/her examination(s), the pass received will stand.

4.3
If a student has attempted but failed because of difficulties as described in 5.1, and has provided documentation which is accepted by the Board of Examiners, the student may be given a result of Attempt not to count for that examination. The attempt will not count and the student will be allowed to take the paper again without academic penalty. The attempt will not count towards the maximum number of attempts permitted.
4.4 If a student has not attended an examination because of difficulties as described in 4.1, and has provided documentation which is accepted by the Board of Examiners, the student may be given a result of **Absence certified** for that examination. The attempt will not count and the student will be allowed to take the paper again without academic penalty. The attempt will not count towards the maximum number of attempts permitted.

4.5 **Absence certified** and **Attempt not to count** reflect decisions by the Board of Examiners that absence from or failure in an examination through certified illness or other adequate cause will not be counted as one of the permitted attempts. Future entries for these examinations will be treated as if they are resits. Students who receive a result of **Attempt not to count** or of **Absence certified** for a course which is a prerequisite for a 200 or 300 course may take the 200 or 300 course at the same time as retaking the prerequisite course provided all other prerequisites are satisfied.

4.6 **Special circumstances for students entering to complete their programme of study the same year.** When a student enters an examination or examination(s) to complete their programme of study and experiences difficulties immediately before or during the examination period, and subsequently does not attend one or two examination(s) or attempts but fails one or two examination(s), the student should immediately inform the Examinations Office, and provide a supporting medical certificate or other official documentation received within the time period specified (see Section 4 of the Detailed Regulations). Provided the student has followed this procedure, the Board of Examiners will take the circumstances into consideration and may classify the student on the marks available. When reporting the special circumstances, students may also apply to receive an Aegrotat degree, subject to the Detailed Regulations, or to re-enter the examination at a later date.

### Programme-specific guidelines – Degrees through the Standard Route

5. **Eligibility for the award of a degree through the Standard Route**

5.1 The Board of Examiners will consider a student eligible for award of the degree **through the Standard Route** when the following three conditions have all been fulfilled.

   i) The student must have attempted every element of the assessment for 12 full courses or the equivalent, as specified in the structure for the degree (any APL awarded will count towards the 12 courses attempted).

   ii) The student must have passed at least 10 full courses or the equivalent (any APL awarded will count towards the total of 10 courses).

   iii) The student must have re-sat all failed courses from previous years for which the maximum number of attempts has not been exhausted, or, where the structure of the degree permits, substituted an alternative for a failed course.

5.2 In the year in which a student intends to be awarded a degree, the student must, in order to satisfy condition (iii) in 5.1, re-sit the examination for any failed course from previous years which they are counting towards the degree and for which the maximum number of attempts has not been exhausted, or, if the structure of the degree permits, substitute it with an alternative course.

5.3 When considering a student’s eligibility for award of the degree, the Board of Examiners will give special consideration to students who may have been absent from one or more examination through illness or other adequate cause.

5.4 Once the Board of Examiners decides that a student is eligible for award of the degree, the degree will be awarded and the student will **not** be permitted to make any further attempts at any failed courses or to substitute any failed courses with alternative courses.

5.5 Once the award and classification of the degree have been confirmed by the Board of Examiners, the student cannot refuse or decline the award or its classification. The decision of the Board of Examiners is final.

5.6 Failure in up to one full course or the equivalent will normally not affect a student’s classification.
5.7 Failure in **two** full courses will normally lead to an award one class lower than that indicated by a student’s marks according to the classification scheme (given in paragraph 6.4 below).

5.8 Failure in **one and a half** courses where the half course is not paired to produce a pass will normally lead to an award one class lower than that indicated by a student’s marks according to the classification scheme (given in paragraph 6.4 below).

5.9 Failure in **one and a half** courses where the half course is paired to produce a pass will **not** normally lead to an award one class lower than that indicated by a student’s marks according to the classification scheme (given in paragraph 6.4 below).

5.10 If a student’s marks indicate a Third Class Classification, and the above rule concerning 1½ or 2 fails under 5.7 and 5.8 are applied, then a Pass Classification will be awarded, provided the Board of Examiners is satisfied that all other regulations have been fulfilled.

5.11 Students who have progressed from the Diploma in Economics, the Diploma in Social Sciences or Access route, or who have transferred from another degree programme for International Programmes Students in the fields of Economics, Management, Finance and the Social Sciences, will carry the marks already awarded in line with the Detailed Regulations.

6. **Degree classification**

6.1 200 and 300 courses normally carry more weight than 100 courses. Marks for 200 and 300 courses are counted individually and in some cases as an average, depending on the number of 100 courses taken and the number of APLs granted. 100 courses count for up to two marks only.

6.2 A student who is eligible for the award of a degree through the Standard Route having attempted **12** full courses and passed in at least **10** full courses or the equivalent will be classified according to the classification scheme (given in 6.4 below) on the basis of **nine** marks, and, where appropriate, the aggregate of those nine marks.

6.3 The nine marks on which the classification is based are drawn from the following.

i) The marks for all 200 and 300 courses considered individually.

ii) If **eight** 200 and 300 courses and **four** 100 courses have been attempted, the **ninth** mark is the average of the best three 100 courses (see also v).

iii) If **seven** 200 and 300 courses and **five** 100 courses have been attempted, the **eighth** mark is the average of the best two 100 courses, and the **ninth** mark is the average of the next best two 100 courses (see also vi.).

iv) Where a student is granted APL from one or more 100 courses and has taken 100 courses to bring their total of granted APL and 100 courses to **four** then:

   a) for a student who has been granted APL for **one** course, the **ninth** mark is calculated in the usual way (see ii.)

   b) for a student who has been granted APL for **two** courses, the **ninth** mark is the average of the two 100 courses taken

   c) for a student who has been granted APL for **three** courses, the **ninth** mark is the 100 course taken

   d) for a student who has been granted APL for **four** courses, the **ninth** mark is the average of all the 200 and 300 courses taken.

v) Where a student is granted APL from one or more 100 courses and has taken 100 courses to bring their total of granted APL and 100 courses to **five** then:

   a) for a student who has been granted APL for **one** course, the **eighth** mark is the average of the best two 100 courses and the **ninth** mark is the average of the remaining two 100 courses

   b) for a student who has been granted APL for **two** courses, the **eighth** mark is the average of the best two 100 courses taken, and the **ninth** mark is the remaining 100 course taken

   c) for a student who has been granted APL for **three** courses, both the **eighth and ninth** marks are the marks of the two 100 courses taken

   d) for a student who has been granted APL for **four** courses, the **eighth** mark is the mark of the single 100 course taken and the **ninth** mark is the average of all the 200 and 300 courses taken.
The minimum requirements for the classification scheme, based on the nine marks used for classification, are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Requirements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>First Class Honours</strong></td>
<td>Awarded to students who, of the nine marks being used for classification, have either five first class marks OR four first class marks and an aggregate of <strong>590</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Upper Second Class Honours</strong></td>
<td>Awarded to students who, of the nine marks being used for classification, have either five upper second class marks OR four upper second class marks and an aggregate of <strong>515</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lower Second Class Honours</strong></td>
<td>Awarded to students who, of the nine marks being used for classification, have either five lower second class marks OR four lower second class marks and an aggregate of <strong>440</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Third Class Honours</strong></td>
<td>Awarded to students who, of the nine marks being used for classification, have five third class marks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pass Classification</strong></td>
<td>Only awarded to students having passed 10 or 10½ courses and therefore have been classified one class lower as set out in 5.7, 5.8 and 5.10 above.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 6.5 Accounting with Law

Students who have completed the requirements for the award and have attempted any **six** law courses (any course in Selection group F(iii) or L) **plus six** non-law courses (as appropriate) will be awarded the **BSc Accounting and Law**. All other students will be awarded the **BSc Accounting with Law**.

### 6.6 Management with Law

Students who have completed the requirements for the award and have attempted any **six** law courses (any course in Selection group F(iii) or L) **plus six** non-law courses (as appropriate) will be awarded the **BSc Management and Law**. All other students will be awarded the **BSc Management with Law**.

### Degrees through the Graduate Entry Route

#### 7. Eligibility for the award of a degree through the Graduate Entry Route

7.1 The Board of Examiners will consider a student eligible for award of the degree through the Graduate Entry Route, when the student has attempted every element of the assessment for nine full courses or the equivalent, and passed all nine full courses or the equivalent.

7.2 Students who have progressed from the Diploma in Economics, the Diploma in Social Sciences or Access route, or who have transferred from another degree programme for International Programmes Students in the fields of Economics, Management, Finance and the Social Sciences, will carry the marks already awarded in line with the Detailed Regulations.

#### 8. Degree classification

8.1 200 and 300 courses normally carry more weight than 100 courses. Marks for 200 and 300 courses are counted individually. 100 courses will count for two marks. If more than two 100 courses are taken, the marks for the 100 courses will be subject to an averaging process described below to create two marks to be used for classification.

8.2 A student who is eligible for the award of a degree through the Graduate Entry Route having attempted, and passed in, **nine** full courses or the equivalent will be classified on the marks treated as indicated in 9.3 below, according to the classification scheme (given in 8.4 below) and, where appropriate, the aggregate of all nine individual marks.

8.3 The marks on which the classification is based are determined as follows.

   i) If two 100 courses have been attempted, the marks for those courses will count individually. The marks for the seven 200 and 300 courses attempted will also count individually.
ii) If three 100 courses have been attempted, the worst two marks will be averaged and the third mark will count individually. The marks for the six 200 and 300 courses will count individually.

iii) If four 100 courses have been attempted, the best two marks will be averaged and the remaining two marks averaged. The marks for the five 200 and 300 courses will count individually.

8.4
The minimum requirements for the classification scheme are as follows.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Requirement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First Class Honours</td>
<td>Awarded to students who, of the marks being used for classification, have either five first class marks OR four first class marks and an aggregate of 590.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Second Class Honours</td>
<td>Awarded to students who, of the marks being used for classification, have either five upper second class marks OR four upper second class marks and an aggregate of 515.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Second Class Honours</td>
<td>Awarded to students who, of the marks being used for classification, have either five lower second class marks OR four lower second class marks and an aggregate of 440.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third Class Honours</td>
<td>Awarded to students who, of the marks being used for classification, have five third class marks.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Diplomas for Graduates**

9. Eligibility for the award of a Diploma for Graduates

9.1 A student who has attempted every element of the assessment for four full courses or the equivalent, and passed all four full courses or the equivalent, will be eligible for the award of a Diploma for Graduates.

10. Diploma for Graduates grading scheme

10.1 For a student to be awarded a graded Diploma (a Diploma awarded with Distinction or Merit), all four marks must be 40 or higher.

10.2 Students may be awarded a graded Diploma only if they have taken no more than one resit (of a full or half course).

10.3 The minimum requirements for the grading scheme are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Requirement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Distinction</td>
<td>Awarded to students who have achieved one of the following sets of marks:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• three marks of 70 or above and one mark of 40 or above</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• two marks of 70 or above, two marks of 60 or above and an aggregate of 280.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merit</td>
<td>Awarded to students who have achieved one of the following sets of marks:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• three marks of 60 or above and one mark of 40 or above</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• one mark of 70 or above, one mark of 60 or above and one mark of 50 or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>above and one mark of 40 or above</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• two marks of 60 or above, two marks of 50 or above and an aggregate of 240.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pass</td>
<td>Awarded to all students who are eligible for award of a Diploma for Graduates as described in 9.1 above but not eligible for the award with Distinction or Merit.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Diploma in Economics and Diploma in Social Sciences**

11. Eligibility for the award of the Diploma in Economics or the Diploma in Social Sciences

11.1 A student who has attempted every element of the assessment for four full courses or the equivalent, and has passed all four full courses or the equivalent, will be eligible for the award of the Diploma in Economics or the Diploma in Social Sciences.
12. Diploma in Economics and Diploma in Social Sciences grading scheme

12.1 Students may be awarded the Diploma in Economics or the Diploma in Social Sciences with Distinction, Merit or Credit, only if they have taken no more than one resit (of a full or half course). Students who have re-sat more than one course (full or half) or who have re-sat one course (full or half) on more than one occasion will not be awarded Distinction, Merit or Credit, but will still be awarded Pass if they have passed all four full courses or the equivalent.

12.2 To be awarded the Diploma in Economics or the Diploma in Social Sciences with Distinction, Merit or Credit, all four marks must be 40 or higher.

12.3 The minimum requirements for the grading scheme are as follows.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Requirements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Distinction</td>
<td>Awarded to students who have achieved one of the following sets of marks:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• three marks of 70 or above and one mark of 40 or above</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• two marks of 70 or above, two marks of 60 or above and an aggregate of 280.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merit</td>
<td>Awarded to students who have achieved one of the following sets of marks:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• three marks of 60 or above and one mark of 40 or above</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• one mark of 70 or above, one mark of 60 or above, one mark of 50 or above</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• two marks of 60 or above, two marks of 50 or above and an aggregate of 240.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Credit</td>
<td>Awarded to students who have achieved one of the following sets of marks:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• three marks of 50 or above and one mark of 40 or above</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• one mark of 60 or above, one mark of 50 or above and two marks of 40 or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>above.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pass</td>
<td>Awarded to all students who are eligible for award of a Diploma in Economics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>or the Diploma in Social Sciences as described in 12.1 above but not eligible for the award with Distinction, Merit or Credit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mark (%)</td>
<td>Grade descriptor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-9</td>
<td>Fail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-19</td>
<td>Fail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-29</td>
<td>Fail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-33</td>
<td>Fail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34-39</td>
<td>Fail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-49</td>
<td>Third class</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-59</td>
<td>Lower second class</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60-69</td>
<td>Upper second class</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Range</td>
<td>Grade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70-79</td>
<td>First class</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80-89</td>
<td>First class</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90-100</td>
<td>First class</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
100 course
A course that gives a broad overview of a particular field of study and is often a prerequisite for a 200 or 300 course on the degrees. 100 courses were previously known as Foundation units.

200 or 300 course
A course that assumes certain basic knowledge of a field of study and which often builds on work at 100 level. 200 and 300 courses were previously known as Further units.

Absence certified
Decision by the Board of Examiners that absence from an examination through certified illness or other adequate cause will not be counted as one of the permitted attempts.

Accreditation of prior learning (APL)
Accreditation of prior learning (APL) is defined as the recognition of previously acquired learning which can be mapped against particular learning outcomes of courses or modules within a programme. A student who is awarded APL for a specific course or module is considered to be exempt from study and assessment of the course/module. This means that the student is considered to have completed the course/module for the purposes of progression within the programme. The mark obtained for a course/module for which APL has been awarded will not be carried forward to the student’s record and will not contribute towards the award. Students should note that their transcript will identify any course/module for which APL has been granted, however, the mark obtained for a course/module for which APL has been granted will not be carried forward to the student’s record and will not contribute towards the classification of the award.

Accreditation of prior learning has previously been called ‘exemption’.

Admission Notice
An Admission Notice is provided to each student who has entered an examination. The Admission Notice contains the student’s candidate number and confirmation of the dates and times of the examination(s) for which they have entered.

Aegrotat degree
This is an honours degree awarded without classification (i.e. an unclassified degree). A student registered for a degree at Level 6 of the FHEQ who is unable to sit one or more examinations to complete the award, or feels that their performance has been adversely affected, because of illness or another cause (eg the death or a near relative) can sometimes be awarded an Aegrotat degree. The award is made on the understanding that the student would otherwise have passed the degree.

Appendices
The Appendices are part of the regulations and supplement the Detailed Regulations.

APL
See Accreditation of prior learning.

Assessment
Assessment is the means by which a student’s ability, progress and achievement are measured against criteria. The purpose of assessment is for students to demonstrate that they have fulfilled the intended aims and learning outcomes of the programme of study and achieved the standard required for the award they seek.
Assessment criteria
The assessment criteria describe how to achieve a particular mark or result. Assessment criteria are based on the intended learning outcomes for the work being assessed, the knowledge, understanding and skills markers expect a student to display in the assessment task. Assessment criteria are given in an Appendix to the Detailed Regulations.

Attempt incomplete
Decision by the Board of Examiners that failure to complete the assessment through failure either to sit the written paper for a course or to submit the required coursework/project. Receiving a result of ‘attempt incomplete’ will count as an attempt at the examination.

Attempt not to count
Decision by the Board of Examiners that failure of an examination through certified illness or other adequate cause will not be counted as one of the permitted attempts.

Award
An award is a qualification. It may be a degree, diploma of higher education or certificate of higher education with a specific title. The level of each award is defined within the Framework for Higher Education Qualifications.

Awarding body
The awarding body refers to the institution that awards the student their degree. An International Programmes Student receives a University of London award, and therefore the University is the awarding body.

Board of Examiners
A Board of Examiners is appointed for each programme or for each group of related programmes. The Lead College nominates Board members and these are then contracted to the University for their services. The Board of Examiners follows guidelines and regulations laid down by the University, part of which is to ensure that assessment is, and can be demonstrated to be, fair and impartial. A Board’s responsibilities include the setting of papers, marking of scripts and determining student results.

Class
The level at which a degree is awarded, e.g. First Class Honours, Upper Second Class Honours, Lower Second Class Honours, Third Class Honours, Pass.

Classification
The award of a particular class of degree to a student on a degree programme when he or she is eligible for the award of the degree.

Compulsory course/module
A compulsory course/module is an individual element which must be taken (i.e. the examination must be attempted) as part of the requirements for the programme concerned.

Course/module
Individual elements of a programme are called modules at postgraduate level and courses at undergraduate level for the University of London International Programmes. Each element is a self-contained, formally structured learning experience with a coherent and explicit set of learning outcomes and assessment criteria.
Credit

The credit value of a course/module indicates ‘how much’ learning is expected. All postgraduate modules are designated FHEQ Level 7. A student is awarded credit after they have successfully completed a course/module to which credit has been assigned.

Each course/module to which credit has been assigned has only one level for its credit; qualifications/awards may include courses/modules with credit at more than one level.

One credit represents 10 notional study hours.

A bachelor’s degree with honours normally includes the equivalent of a minimum of three years full-time study which would be expressed as 360 credits, or 3,600 notional study hours.

If mapped to the European Credit Transfer and Accumulation System (ECTS), the 360 credits would be equivalent to 180 ECTS credits.

For more information on academic credit in higher education in England, see [www.qaa.ac.uk](http://www.qaa.ac.uk).

Credit bearing individual courses/modules

These are individual courses or modules that may be taken into account for admission, and for credit, to a related or unrelated degree or diploma provided the formal assessment of the course/module has been successfully completed.

(See also individual course/module)

Credit transfer

A student may be considered for credit for a subject that was passed during a previous registration with the University of London or, in the case of the LLB degree, for studies towards an appropriate degree at another university acceptable to the University of London. Where credit is given, the mark obtained for the subject previously studied will be carried forward to the student's record and may contribute towards the award, in accordance with the scheme of award for the programme concerned.

Degrees

Where there is no need to differentiate between the Standard Route and the Graduate Entry Route, the degrees in Economics, Management, Finance and the Social Sciences are jointly referred to as the ‘degrees’.

Diploma in Economics and Diploma in Social Sciences

These Diplomas provide an opportunity to study first-year undergraduate level. They are intended for (1) students who already satisfy the University’s normal entrance requirements for a degree in the fields of Economics, Management, Finance and the Social Sciences through the Standard Route but who would prefer to register for the Diploma in Economics or Diploma in Social Sciences, and (2) students who may not have had the chance to meet the University’s normal entrance requirements for a degree in the fields of Economics, Management, Finance and the Social Sciences through the Standard Route but can demonstrate that they have the ability, motivation and maturity to study at this level.

Diplomas

Where there is no need to differentiate between the Diploma in Economics, Diploma in Social Sciences and the Diplomas for Graduates, the diplomas in Economics, Management, Finance and the Social Sciences are jointly referred to as the ‘diplomas’.

Diplomas for Graduates

These Diplomas are principally intended for graduates of any discipline who, for professional or personal reasons, wish to secure a stand-alone qualification in a named discipline in the fields of Economics, Management, Finance and the Social Sciences. It is also for those who may wish to use the qualification as a basis for progression into postgraduate study in a related area.
Diploma Supplement (see also ‘Final diploma’)

A Diploma Supplement is a document that accompanies every final diploma awarded to successful students. The model used 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 awards. It provides a description of the nature, level, context, content and status of the studies that were pursued and successfully completed by the student. Included also is a detailed record of a student's examination results in the form of a transcript.

Effective date of registration

All students are given an effective date of registration. The effective date of registration may differ from the date on which the student actually registered. Some programmes have one or more effective dates of registration. The effective date of registration indicates the point from which the length of a student’s registration is calculated. It determines the year in which a student may first enter an examination and when their registration expires.

Equivalent

Where the content of two courses is sufficiently similar that if one course is passed a student could be credited with the other course or if one course is failed a student could make a further attempt at the other course with no disadvantage. When a student changes from one course to an equivalent course they will carry any pass or fail marks to the new course.

Examination

The term ‘examination’ refers to all the methods used to examine the student in a particular course/module. Methods include a written paper examination, coursework, project, dissertation, or online participation requirements. (See also ‘assessment’.)

Examination attempt

A student who enters an examination room to attempt a written paper examination will be considered to have made an examination attempt.

Examination centre

An examination centre is a place where a student goes to attempt their written paper examinations. The University has approved examination centres worldwide. Students are required to sit any written paper examinations at one of these centres.

Exclusion

Where courses/modules may not be taken together under any circumstances, normally because there is an overlap in content.

Exit Award

An exit award can be made by the Board of Examiners to students who exit a programme of study before completion, but who have met the credit requirements of the exit awards. Students cannot register for exit awards. The awards may only be made at the discretion of the Board of Examiners.

Extension of registration

Where a student’s registration is extended by a specified period.

Final diploma

The final diploma is the certificate (or parchment) that a student receives from the University when they have successfully completed an award of the University.

Formal assessment

This is the means by which credit bearing individual courses/modules are examined. The forms of assessment associated with the appropriate level of study are used.
Framework for Higher Education Qualifications (FHEQ)

The FHEQ forms part of the UK Quality Code for Higher Education of the Quality Assurance Agency for Higher Education (QAA). University of London awards are identified as being at one of the levels contained within the FHEQ.

General regulations

General regulations establish threshold requirements upon which programme-specific regulations are based.

Grade

The level at which a diploma is awarded, e.g. Distinction, Merit, Credit (on the Diploma in Economics and the Diploma in Social Sciences), Pass.

Grading

The award of a particular grade of diploma to a student on a diploma programme when they are eligible to be considered for the award of the diploma.

Graduate Entry Route

The nine-course route through the degrees in the fields of Economics, Management, Finance and the Social Sciences for students holding an undergraduate degree that is acceptable to the University.

Guidelines for Examinations

The Guidelines for Examinations contain the details of the responsibilities and conduct of examinations for University of London International Programmes.

Individual courses/modules

For some programmes, a student may register for individual courses/modules (also referred to as ‘short courses’ or ‘career and personal development study’ in some instances). Individual courses/modules do not lead to an award but may be considered for entry and/or credit towards, a programme leading to an award. There are separate regulations governing provision of individual courses/modules.

Institutions with Diploma teaching status

Students who are registered for some named Diploma awards are required to attend an institution that has been recognised by the University of London International Academy to teach the diploma. Institutions with Diploma teaching status may only teach diplomas once they have been approved by the Lead College and the University of London, subject to an agreed set of criteria.

Intermediate award

A student who withdraws before completing the target award may be offered an intermediate award. Any criteria for obtaining an intermediate award are set out in Section 8, Scheme of award, in the detailed programme regulations.

International Programmes Student

A student who is registered with the University of London International Academy, studying for one of the University of London International Programmes. (Previously referred to as an ‘External student’.)

Laws Consortium

The group of University of London Colleges that has responsibility for the academic management and development of the undergraduate Laws programme.

Law course

Some regulations apply specifically to law courses. Law courses have separate fees. Law course syllabuses are listed in a separate section in Appendix B. All law courses are in Selection group F(iii) or L, which contain only law courses. Note that MN3027 The law of business organisations is not a law course.
Lead College
A single College or Institute (the Lead College) has responsibility for the academic management and development of individual programmes of study and related student matters.

Learning outcomes
Statement of what a learner/student is expected to know, understand and/or be able to demonstrate after completion of a process of learning.

Module/course
Individual elements of a programme are called modules at postgraduate level and courses at undergraduate level for the University of London International Programmes. Each element is a self-contained, formally structured learning experience with a coherent and explicit set of learning outcomes and assessment criteria.

Named course
A course that is specified on the structure.

Non-credit bearing individual courses/modules
These are individual courses/modules that may not be taken into account for admission to a related or unrelated degree or diploma. No credit or accreditation of prior learning for the related or unrelated degree or diploma will be given.

Notice to Candidates
The Notice to Candidates contains the prescribed rules for the examination. The notice to candidates is provided to students together with the Admission Notice.

Notional study hours
Notional study hours give an indication of the number of hours it will take an average student to meet a specific set of learning outcomes of a particular course/module or a full diploma/degree.

Occasional student
For some undergraduate programmes, a student who is not registered for a full degree, diploma or certificate as an International Programmes Student may register as an Occasional student to take one or more subjects. An Occasional student does not receive an award but receives a certificate of completion for subjects for which an examination is passed.
With effect from 1 September 2010, a student will no longer be able to register under Occasional student and Supplementary subjects arrangements.

Pair
Two half courses which are grouped according to specified criteria and averaged to produced a mark for the purpose of grading and classification.

Paths
The different structures through which a student may progress through the same degree, determined by effective date of initial registration.

Plagiarism
Plagiarism is the presentation of another person’s thoughts or words as if they were the student’s own: for example, copying from text books and other sources (including the Internet) without due acknowledgement that the passages quoted are copied and without giving the source of those passages.

Prerequisite
A prerequisite is a specified course/module/ that must be passed before the student is permitted to attempt the examination for another particular course/module.
Programme or programme of study
A programme or programme of study is a structured pathway (or pathways) of learning designed to equip a person with knowledge, understanding, subject specific skills and key skills relevant to the requirements for an award. It usually leads to an award.

Programme Specification
A Programme Specification is a concise description of the intended learning outcomes of a programme, and the means by which the outcomes are achieved and demonstrated. It gives a concise description of the key parameters of the programme concerned. The Programme Specification is regulatory in nature and is supplemented by the Detailed Regulations.

Progression
Progression is the term given to the process by which a student proceeds within a particular programme of study. In order to progress a student must satisfy certain conditions, usually involving attempting and passing a certain number of courses/modules.

Quota
A quota is a set number of students who may be registered in any given year. When a specific programme has a quota, applicants who meet the entrance requirements will be given a conditional offer of registration. Registration will then be confirmed on payment of the appropriate fee and if the quota for that year has not yet been met. A student whose registration is not confirmed will be made a conditional offer of registration for the following study year.

Related/unrelated programme
Where an individual course/module is associated with a particular degree, diploma and/or certificate, these are referred to as ‘related’ programmes. Unrelated programmes are those which have no association with the individual courses/modules.

Required course
A named course which must be attempted for a student to be able to complete a particular degree.

Scheme of award
The scheme of award shows how marks are awarded and how a student’s results are calculated both for individual courses/modules/ and for the award as a whole.

Short courses
See individual courses/modules

Syllabus
The syllabus (also referred to as course/module outline) gives a detailed description of the content of a course/module and its intended learning outcomes. All Programme Specifications and Detailed Regulations have an appendix with a detailed syllabus for the respective programme.

Student Handbook
There is a student handbook or manual for most programmes offered to International Programmes Students. The handbook contains advice and guidance for students on academic and practical matters including important procedures.

Structure
The structure of a degree or diploma shows which courses must or may be taken for that degree or diploma and identifies prerequisites and 200 or 300 courses, thus showing the progression of courses within the degree.
Subject benchmark
Subject benchmarks set out expectations about standards of degrees in a range of subject areas, as defined by the QAA. They describe what gives a discipline its coherence and identity, and define what can be expected of a graduate in terms of the abilities and skills needed to develop understanding or competence in the subject.

Supplementary subjects
For some programmes, a student who has already been awarded a degree or other award as an International Programmes Student may apply to register for additional subjects from that same programme. These are called ‘Supplementary subjects’. With effect from 1 September 2010, a student will no longer be able to register under Occasional student and Supplementary subjects arrangements.

Transcript
The University will issue an official transcript which shows the courses/modules a student has studied and the marks a student has obtained for each course/module. The transcript will be issued as part of the diploma supplement document (see diploma supplement). If further transcripts are required, these can be obtained from the transcripts office and these will be certified using the signature of the Chief Operating Officer of the University of London International Programmes and his official Seal.

Transfer
Transfer is the process by which students may move between programmes in accordance with specific rules. Where the transfer is from diploma (or access route) to degree this is sometimes referred to as ‘progression’ as the student is considered to be moving from level of award to another level.

University
The University of London. The University of London is a federation of independent Colleges and Central Academic Bodies

University of London International Academy
A Central Academic Body of the University of London collaborating with twelve Lead Colleges. The product of this collaboration is the University of London International Programmes.

University of London International Programmes
The Colleges of the University of London and the University of London International Academy collaborate to deliver the University of London International Programmes.

Unnamed 100 course
A course which is not named on the degree, and for which credit or exemption can be given.

Written paper examination
A written paper examination is an examination which the student writes in a controlled environment. These are the examinations that are taken at examination centres worldwide. A time limit is given and students are not permitted to use any aids, except where these are indicated in the Detailed Regulations or Notice to Candidates.
Related documents and other sources of information

Student Handbook/manual

For most programmes there is a Student Handbook or manual. Typically they contain information on procedures that students will need to follow, with important dates, and academic advice and guidance on how to study and prepare for examinations.

Where available for a programme, the handbook/manual is sent to students when they register and usually annually when any relevant fees are paid.

See: www.londoninternational.ac.uk/community-support-resources/current-students/handbooks

Admission Notice and Notice to Candidates

An Admission Notice is provided to each student who has entered an examination. The Admission Notice contains the student's candidate number and confirmation of the dates and times of the examination(s) for which they have entered.

The Notice to Candidates contains the prescribed rules for the examination. The notice to candidates is provided to students together with the Admission Notice.

These are sent to each student who enters an examination.

Further information is in the Student Handbook/manual.

Student complaints procedure

The University has a procedure for considering complaints made by International Programmes Students. The objective is to solve problems quickly, simply and fairly.

See: www.londoninternational.ac.uk/contact-us

Framework for Higher Education Qualifications (FHEQ)

The FHEQ forms part of the UK Quality Code for Higher Education of the Quality Assurance Agency for Higher Education (QAA) in England and Wales. University of London awards are identified as being at one of the levels contained within the FHEQ.

See: www.qaa.ac.uk/assuringstandardsandquality/pages/default.aspx

List of examination centres

An examination centre is a place where a student goes to attempt their written paper examinations. The University has approved examination centres worldwide. Students are required to sit any written paper examinations at one of these centres.

See: www.londoninternational.ac.uk/exams

List of institutions with Diploma Teaching status

For some undergraduate diplomas, registered students are required to attend a teaching institution that has Diploma Teaching status. Diploma Teaching status is granted to a teaching institution through application by the institution and inspection by the Lead College (or Undergraduate Laws Programme) against its established criteria.

Details are in the Regulations.

See also ‘How you study’ for the relevant programmes on the University of London International Programmes website: www.londoninternational.ac.uk

Guidelines for Examinations

These guidelines contain the details of the responsibilities and conduct of University of London International Academy Boards of Examiners

See: www.londoninternational.ac.uk/sites/default/files/magazine/guidelines_for_examinations_11_12.pdf
Quality Framework
The Quality Framework outlines the key principles in which the quality assurance partnership between the central University and the Lead Colleges/Consortia is based.

Inclusive Practice Policy
The University has a policy by which the needs of students with disabilities and/or specific access requirements are considered in terms of both their studies and their examinations.
More information can be found on: www.londoninternational.ac.uk/sar

Student Charter
The University has a Student Charter which is intended to state key mutual obligations between the University of London International Programmes and its International Programmes Students
See: www.londoninternational.ac.uk/distance-flexible-learning/student-charter