

**1 Information identifying the holder of the qualification**

- 1.1 Family name(s)  
 1.2 Given name(s)  
 1.3 Date of birth (day/month/year)  
 1.4 Student identification number or code (if available)

**2 Information identifying the qualification**

- 2.1 Name of qualification and (if applicable) title conferred (in original language)  
 BA  
 2.2 Main field(s) of study for the qualification  
 History  
 2.3 Name and status of awarding institution (in the original language)  
 Háskóli Íslands (University of Iceland), state recognised and state-financed higher education institution.  
 2.4 Name and status of institution (if different from 2.3) administering studies (in the original language)  
 Same as 2.3  
 2.5 Language(s) of instruction/examination  
 Icelandic. Most texts are in English or other foreign languages (mostly Scandinavian languages).

**3 Information on the level of the qualification**

- 3.1 Level of qualification  
 Three years at the first cycle of higher education.  
 3.2 Official length of programme  
 Full time study for three academic years.  
 3.3 Access requirements(s)  
 Icelandic matriculation examination (stúdentspróf: school leaving examination after four years of secondary school) or equivalent qualification.

**4 Information on the contents and results gained**

- 4.1 Mode of study  
 Full time.  
 4.2 Programme requirements  
 180 ECTS have to be completed for the qualification, plus an additional 6 ECTS Philosophical Foundations course. There are 10 core courses: Methods I and II, World History I-IV and Icelandic and Scandinavian History I-IV. All students must complete Methods I-II and at least 7 other core courses. A 20 ECTS BA-Thesis is required.  
 4.3 Programme details: (e.g., modules or units studied), and the individual grades/marks/credits obtained

Number	Course	ECTS	Grade	Finished
05.60.51	BA-Thesis	20,0	7,5	Dec 2006
05.60.57	Science, Technology, and Modernization	10,0	7,0	Dec 2006
05.15.14	American History and Culture	5,0	8,0	May 2006
05.60.10	Methodology II	10,0	6,5	May 2006
05.35.00	Foundation Course in Philosophy	6,0	6,5	Dec 2005
05.50.30	Seminar I: War in Prose and Pictures	5,0	8,0	Dec 2005
05.60.03	World History II	10,0	6,0	Dec 2005
05.60.36	North-Africa in the 20th Century	10,0	7,5	Dec 2005
05.60.56	The History of the Consumer Society: Culture, Politics, and the Market	10,0	7,0	Dec 2005
05.60.09	Icelandic and Scandinavian History IV	10,0	6,5	May 2005
05.60.32	The Cod Wars: Iceland's Fishing Disputes, 1948-76	10,0	7,5	May 2005
05.60.69	Islam and Christianity 1450-1620	10,0	8,0	May 2005
05.60.08	World History IV	10,0	7,0	Dec 2004
05.60.17	Introduction to Historical Presentations	10,0	8,5	Dec 2004
05.60.04	World History III	10,0	6,0	May 2004
05.60.05	Icelandic & Scandinavian History I	10,0	5,5	May 2004

Number	Course	ECTS	Grade	Finished
05.60.01	Methodology I	10,0	7,5	Dec 2003
05.60.02	World History I	10,0	6,5	Dec 2003
05.60.06	Icelandic & Scandinavian History II	10,0	8,0	Dec 2003

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

As a general rule grades are expressed on the 0-10 scale, where the passing grade is 5 and above. Course grades are given in increments of 0,5. Grade averages are computed to two decimal places. 5,00 to 5,99 are Third Class, 6,00 to 7,24 are Second Class, 7,25 to 8,99 are First Class, 9,00 to 10,00 are First Class with distinction.

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

Önnur einkunn (Second class): 7,09

### 5 Information on the function of the qualification

#### 5.1 Access to further study

The BA-degree, with a grade average of at least 7,25 (First class) gives access to second cycle of higher education.

#### 5.2 Professional status (if applicable)

Not applicable.

### 6 Additional information

#### 6.1 Additional information

#### 6.2 Further information sources

The University of Iceland homepage: [www.hi.is](http://www.hi.is)  
University of Iceland, Office for Academic Affairs (NARIC/ENIC), Sudurgata, IS-101 Reykjavik, Iceland.

### 7 Certification of the supplement

#### 7.1 Date

15.2.2007

#### 7.2 Signature

Arna Dungal

#### 7.3 Capacity

Administrative Officer

#### 7.4 Official stamp or seal

### 8 Information on the national higher education system

The modern Icelandic system of higher education dates back to the foundation of the University of Iceland in 1911. The legal framework covering higher education in Iceland is the Higher Education Act, No. 136/1997. This act covers conventional universities, professional colleges and other higher education institutions that do not have research responsibilities. The institutions themselves are responsible for their internal quality control, but under the Regulations on the monitoring the quality of third-level education, No. 666, 2003, the Minister of Education, Science and Culture monitors the quality of the education they offer. There are eight third-level educational institutions in Iceland.

Six educational institutions are administered by the Ministry of Education, Science and Culture and the Higher Education Act, No. 136/1997, including three private institutions that receive state funding under their operational licences. Each operates under special legislation or structural charters. The Ministry of Education, Science and Culture makes performance-related contracts with all the institutions that come under its administration. These are: University of Iceland (Háskóli Íslands, established 1911), Iceland University of Education (Kennaraháskóli Íslands), which was accorded the status of a higher education institution in 1971, University of Akureyri (Háskólinn á Akureyri, established 1987). Private institutions: Bifröst School of Business (Viðskiptaháskólinn á Bifröst), formerly Samvinnuháskólinn (the Icelandic

University College of Business Administration), which received a licence to offer third-level education in 1989, the Iceland Academy of the Arts, which received its licence to offer third-level education in 1998 and the Reykjavik University (Háskólinn í Reykjavík; formerly Viðskiptaháskólinn í Reykjavík (Reykjavik School of Business), which received its licence to offer third-level education in 1998. In 2005, Reykjavik University merged with the Technical University of Iceland (Tækniháskóli Íslands).

Two institutions are administered by the Ministry of Agriculture under the Agricultural Education Act, No. 57/1999, according to law nr. 71/2004. They are the Agricultural University of Iceland (former Hvanneyri Agricultural University, which has offered higher education programmes since 1947), which was accorded the status of a higher education institution in 1999; it was previously known as Bændaskólinn á Hvanneyri, established 1889. In 2004 The Icelandic Horticultural College and the Agricultural Research Institution was merged with the Agricultural University of Iceland with an amendment Act, nr. 717/2004. Hólar College, at Hólar í Hjaltadal (founded in 1882, which received a licence to offer third-level education in 2003). Special regulations have been issued under the Agricultural Education Act covering the operations of the Agricultural University and Hólar College, laying down the structure and role of each; these regulations take account of the Higher Education Act, No. 136/1997.

The admission requirements for entry into third-level education state that students are required to have passed the Icelandic matriculation examination (upper secondary-school leaving examination) or to have completed other equivalent studies. The present legislation on compulsory education in Iceland stipulates compulsory education between the ages of six and sixteen. Upper secondary education (in grammar schools, comprehensive schools or technical schools) leading to matriculation takes four years.

The academic year at Icelandic third-level institutions lasts from August/September to May, and it is divided into two semesters, an autumn semester and a spring semester. Student assessment is generally based on written, oral or practical examinations, held at the end of each semester, and semester papers and assignments carried out throughout the whole course of study. Students can normally enter to re-sit an examination once, after which, in certain cases, dispensation may be given for one further re-sit.

In higher education institutions in Iceland studies are divided into study credits (námsseiningar), 30 credits corresponding to one academic year of full-time studies, 15 credits corresponding to one semester of full-time studies. As a general rule, in other words: 30 (Icelandic) credits equal 60 ECTS credits.

The following qualifications are offered at Icelandic third-level institutions:

An independent final examination (Diploma/Certificate), awarded after one or two years of studies.

Bachelor degrees are awarded to students who have satisfactorily completed three to four years of first-degree studies (90-120 credits, 180-240 ECTS credits). The bachelor degree constitutes a formal qualification for postgraduate (second degree) studies.

Candidatus degree, which qualifies the holder for a special office or profession. Candidatus programmes last from four to six years.

Vocational studies (Postgraduate Diploma/Certificate). These certificates are conferred after one or two years' post-graduate study after the bachelor degree.

Master's degree, which is awarded after two years of successful completion of post-graduate study. A major thesis or research project is a substantial part of the programme.

Doctorate degree, which is awarded to those who have successfully completed a doctorate programme (a five-year second and third-degree programme, or three years after a master's degree) and defended a doctoral thesis.