



COVENTRY UNIVERSITY

Nam Trung Nguyen

has been awarded the degree of

Doctor of Philosophy

Is Vietnam a safe seat for international arbitration in comparison to England and South Korea?

The place of study and other key information relating to this award is
provided on the associated record of achievement

March 2026

Vice-Chancellor



Director of Registry Services
and Academic Registrar

Diploma Supplement

This Diploma Supplement follows the model developed by the European Commission, Council of Europe and UNESCO/CEPES. The purpose of the supplement is to provide sufficient recognition of qualifications (diplomas, degrees, certificates etc). It is designed to provide a description of the nature, level, context and status of the studies that were pursued and successfully completed by the individual named on the original qualifications to which this supplement is appended. It should be free from any value judgements, equivalence statements or suggestions about recognition.

1 INFORMATION IDENTIFYING THE HOLDER OF THE QUALIFICATION

1.1 Surname

Nguyen

1.2 First name(s)

Nam Trung

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

13-4-1980

1.4 Student identification number or code (if available):

University ID: 10741915 ; HESA ID:
24100017261490720

2 INFORMATION IDENTIFYING THE QUALIFICATION

2.1 Name of qualification and (if applicable) title conferred:

Doctor of Philosophy in Is Vietnam a safe seat for international arbitration in comparison to England and South Korea?

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

Economics; Finance; Accounting

2.3 Name and status of awarding institution:

Coventry University

2.4 Name and status of institution administering studies (in original language):

Coventry University

2.5 Language(s) of instruction/examination:

English

3 INFORMATION ON THE LEVEL OF THE QUALIFICATION

3.1 Level of qualification (see diagram on back of document):

National Qualifications Framework Level 8

3.2 Official length of programme:

04 Years in Full-time mode. Maximum 4 years. 06 Years in Part-time mode. Maximum 6 years. 05 Years in Distance learning mode. Maximum 6 years. 04 Years in Writing up mode. Maximum 4 years.

3.3 Access requirements(s)

The access requirements for the University's programmes of study are set out within the Academic Regulations, section A, "Regulations for the Admission of Students", which are available on the University website.

Official stamp or seal:

4 INFORMATION ON THE CONTENTS AND RESULTS GAINED

4.1 Mode of study:

Full time

4.2 Programme requirements:

The student must satisfy the programme requirements as presented in the approved programme specification and the awards and classifications regulations of the University; subject pass mark is 40%. For further details please go to www.coventry.ac.uk

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

4.4 Grading scheme and, if available, grade distribution guidance: Please see notes overleaf ...

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

Pass

4.6 Date of Award:

March 2026

5 INFORMATION ON THE FUNCTION OF THE QUALIFICATION

5.1 Access to further study:

5.2 Professional status (if applicable):

Any Professional Status conferred with this qualification is made explicit in the title of the award. Full details, if applicable, are available in the Programme Specification.

6 ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

6.1 Additional information:

Regulation: Mode D

6.2 Further information sources:

www.coventry.ac.uk;
www.dfes.gov.uk/dfce/heqe/degree_criteria.htm ;
www.naric.org.uk

7 CERTIFICATION OF THE SUPPLEMENT

7.1 Date:

5-Feb-2026

7.2 Signature:

(Handwritten signature)

7.3 Capacity:

Notes

4.3 Programme details: Module Grading Scheme - Marks

P	- Pass
M	- Merit
D	- Distinction
F	- Fail
DF	- Deferred
AB	- Absent
CR	- Credit
FB	- Bona Fide Fail
FC	- Condoned Fail
NC	- Not Complete
WD	- Withdrawn
#	- Modules taken in addition to those required for the course

*** Designated Module Levels at Coventry University**

4	- Year 1 of a three year full-time honours degree
5	- Year 2 of a three year full-time honours degree
6	- Final year of a three year full-time honours degree
7	- Postgraduate level
D	- Doctorate level
H(1)	- Year 1 of a HNC or HND
H(2)	- Year 2 of a HNC or HND
F1	- Year 1 of a Foundation Degree
F2	- Year 2 of a Foundation Degree
Z	- Pre-first year degree level

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

The Mode C Honours Degree Classification grading is based on performance at levels 5 and 6 with Mode B figures shown in square brackets [].

The classification is based on the higher of either the average mark of the 100 [90] credits worth of modules with the highest mark at level 6 and above, or on the average mark of 220 [225] credits worth of modules with the highest mark at level 5 and above.

<i>Overall Average</i>	<i>Classification</i>
at least 70%	1st class honours
at least 60%	Upper 2nd class honours
at least 50%	Lower 2nd class honours
at least 40%	3rd class honours

Mode C – Subject to any course specific requirements, to gain an overall Distinction a student must achieve an average of at least 70% at the first attempt in 80 credits of University modules with the highest mark (after rounding) at level 6 or above (Unclassified Degree), level 5 or above (Diploma in Higher Education) and at level 4 or above (Certificate in Higher Education). To gain a Merit a student must achieve an average of at least 60% in the same calculation. Undergraduate Masters must obtain an average of 70% at the first attempt in the University modules with the highest marks (after rounding) for All modules taken at levels 6 and 7 for an overall Distinction and 60% in the same calculation for Merit.

Mode B - To gain a Distinction, where permitted, a student must obtain an average of at least 70% at the first attempt in the five University modules with the highest marks at or above level 6 (Unclassified degree), level 5 (Diploma) or level 4 (Certificate). To gain a Merit the student must obtain an average of at least 60% in the same calculation. Undergraduate Masters must obtain an average of 70% in the University modules taken in years 3 or 4 for Distinction, or 60% for Merit.

Foundation Degree, Higher National Certificate (HNC) and Higher National Diploma (HND) modules are graded as follows for both Mode B and C:

Pass - relates to a mark in the range 40-59.5%
 Merit - relates to a mark in the range 60-69.5%
 Distinction - relates to a mark in the range 70% or above.

Taught postgraduate awards for Mode P may be made with Distinction or Merit as follows:

Mode B figures are shown in square brackets [].

To gain a Distinction, a student must obtain an average of at least 70% at the first attempt in the 150 [156] credits worth of modules with the highest marks at level M (Masters), 90 [96] credits worth (Postgraduate Diploma), or 50 [48] credits worth (Postgraduate Certificate). Students who achieve more than 60% but less than 70% on these calculations will be awarded a Merit.

On courses which are composed entirely of modules below level M (graduate diplomas and certificates) a student who achieves at the first attempt an average of at least 70% in three quarters of the modules will be eligible for an award with Distinction; an average of at least 60% but below 70% for an award with Merit.

Nguyen, Nam Trung: University ID: 10741915 ; HESA ID: 24100017261490720

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

[illegible]

* See Notes Page

Description of Higher Education in England, Wales and Northern Ireland

In England, Wales and Northern Ireland¹, Higher Education institutions are independent, self-governing bodies active in teaching, research and scholarship and established by Royal Charter or legislation. Most are part-funded by government.

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

Degree awarding powers and the title 'university':

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

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

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

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

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

Qualifications

The types of qualifications awarded by higher education institutions at sub-degree and undergraduate (first cycle) and postgraduate level (second and third cycles) are described in the Framework for Higher Education Qualifications for in England, Wales and Northern Ireland (FHEQ), including qualifications descriptors, developed with the sector by the Quality Assurance Agency (QAA - established in 1997 as an independent UK-wide body to monitor the standard of higher education provision - www.qaa.ac.uk). The Qualifications and Curriculum Authority (QCA), the Qualifications Curriculum and

Assessment Authority for Wales (ACCAC) and the Council for Curriculum Examination and Assessment, (Northern Ireland) (CCEA) have established the National Qualifications Framework, which is aligned with the FHEQ as shown overleaf with typical credit values. These authorities regulate a number of professional, statutory and other awarding bodies which control qualifications at HE and other levels.

Foundation degrees, designed to create intermediate awards strongly oriented towards specific employment opportunities, were introduced in 2001 and are available in England, Wales and Northern Ireland. In terms of the European HE Area they are "short cycle" qualifications within the first cycle.

Quality Assurance

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

Credit Systems

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

Admission

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

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

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

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