

CPQ June 2026 Grade Boundaries F1-F6

For Foundation Stage F1-F6 examinations, the notional pass grade boundary is 60%. This benchmark provides tutors and candidates with an indication of the approximate level of achievement needed to attain a pass.

CILEX takes every precaution to ensure that CPQ examinations are fair, accurate and set at the appropriate level. Prior to releasing results, CILEX scrutinises the performance of each examination question to identify and address any issues. Where necessary, remedial action is taken to ensure that results are fair and accurate. Such action may include, but is not limited to, adjustments to grade boundaries.

The final grade boundaries for this examination session are set out in the tables below.

June 2026 Foundation Stage Grade Boundaries		
Module	Module Name	Pass grade boundary
F1	Legal Systems	60%
F2	Law of Tort	60%
F3	Contract Law	60%
F4	Introduction to Property and Private Client	58%
F5	Professional and Legal Skills: Succeeding in the Legal Environment	60%
F6	Professional and Legal Skills: Legal Research	60%

The following module had an adjustment to the notional boundary:

- **F4 Introduction to Property and Private Client**

The Results Determination Panel made an adjustment to the Pass boundary of this module to address a perceived increase in the level of difficulty presented by the examination paper.

Frequently asked questions about adjustments to pass grade boundaries made at results determination

Why has CILEX taken the decision to change the pass boundary?

This decision ensures that candidates are not advantaged or disadvantaged by differences in the level of challenge presented by this question paper compared with previous, comparable question papers, and that the standard required to achieve a Pass remains consistent over time, helping to ensure fair outcomes for all candidates.

Why can't difficult/ambiguous/easier questions be spotted before candidates sit the examination?

CILEX goes to great lengths to quality assure every question paper it produces. Whilst each question paper is developed and reviewed by teams of academics and practitioners, this is not the same as being sat by hundreds of candidates under exam conditions. At that stage, some questions may be interpreted differently from what was intended, while others may prove more challenging than anticipated. The purpose of results determination is to identify where this has occurred and, where appropriate, make adjustments to ensure fair outcomes for candidates.

How does CILEX reach its decisions?

Before making any decision to adjust a pass boundary, the CILEX Results Determination Panel considers a wide range of evidence relating to the overall performance of the exam. This includes Module Leads' reports, candidate queries, examiner marking performance, and historical question performance. The Panel also reviews statistical evidence, including current and historical data on the performance of individual sections and questions.

How can it be fair that someone can pass in this session with a lower percentage than I achieved at the last session where I failed? OR How can it be fair that I achieved 60% and then failed?

Whilst CILEX understands these concerns, it is important to recognise that the Pass standard (expressed as a numerical percentage) is set at the level that best reflects the required standard at a particular point in time. For the reasons explained above, this means it cannot always be represented by a single, fixed percentage across all exam sessions. While the Pass boundary is usually set at 60%, there are rare occasions where it may be adjusted to reflect the relative challenge of a particular question paper and maintain the standard required to achieve a Pass. It is therefore important to consider your percentage result only in relation to the examination you sat and not in comparison with results from other sessions.

Why can't 60% always be a Pass?

Question papers differ slightly from one session to the next, depending on how the syllabus is assessed and the selection of questions used. As a result, a fixed Pass boundary of 60% would not always reflect the same standard of performance across all examinations.

For example, a candidate performing at the Pass standard who sits a more challenging question paper might achieve 58% and fail if the Pass boundary remained fixed at 60%. Conversely, where a question paper is less challenging than expected, the Pass boundary may need to be increased.

Adjusting Pass boundaries enables CILEX to maintain a consistent Pass standard over time, despite differences in the level of challenge presented by individual question papers, and helps ensure fair outcomes for candidates.