Qualifications Subject to Automatic Recognition

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- <u>Criteria</u> for automatic recognition
- <u>Features</u> of a qualification, which can potentially be subject to automatic recognition
- Outcomes of the <u>study</u>
- <u>List</u> with reservations
- <u>Conclusions and questions</u> for discussion

Steps in Recognition

STEP 1
Information: identification of the level and value in the system of origin

STEP 2
Assessment: identification of the level and value in the receiving system

STEP 3
Decision regarding admission to study or access to employment

- Common transparency and information tools:
  - Diploma Supplement
  - National qualifications frameworks
  - ECTS
  - Learning outcomes

STEP 1: Information | STEP 2: Assessment | STEP 3: Decision

- Common tools and initiatives for assessment:
  - common EHEA degree structure (B+M+D)
  - European Qualifications Framework
  - common standards for quality assurance (ESG)
- Similar interpretation of assessment criteria and procedures
  - LRC and subsidiary texts
  - EAR Manual
- Consistent practice of recognition

STEP 1: Information   STEP 2: Assessment   STEP 3: Decision

- General requirements
  - Common to all qualifications of a certain type
  - No deviation in recognition practice of individual qualifications

- Specific requirements
  - Vary depending on the profile and/or field of a qualification, even for the same type of qualifications
  - Decisions will differ depending on the specific purposes and requirements

| STEP 1: Information | STEP 2: Assessment | STEP 3: Decision |

Features of a qualification, which can be subject to automatic recognition

- Quality assured
- Supported by the Bologna tools
- Consistently recognised
- Recognised on the same level in the other two Baltic States

National systems and implementation of the Bologna tools

- – Bologna tools implemented
- – Several types of qualifications coexist:
    - Falling under the EHEA degree structure
    - Historical qualifications (long cycle)
    - Single country specific (non-degree studies)

Assessment criteria and decisions

– Variation in assessment criteria:

- Focus on function of qualification

- Focus on learning outcomes

- Duration/workload considered an important criterion due to national legislation

– A set of qualifications for which recognition decisions are consistent per individual centre

SKVC

EQF	EE	LV	LT
4	*Gümnaasiumi lõputunnistus* *Kutsekeskhariduse lõputunnistus*	*Atestāts par vispārējo vidējo izglītību* *Diploms par profesionālo vidējo izglītību*	*Brandos atestatas*
6	*Bakalaureus* *Rakenduskõrghariduse diplom*	*Bakalaura diploms* *Profesionālā bakalaura diploms*	*Bakalauras* *Profesinis bakalauras*
7	*Magister* *Arstikraad* *Loomaarstikraad*	*Maģistra diploms* *Profesionālā maģistra diploms*	*Magistras*
8	*Doktor*	*Doktora diploms*	*Mokslo daktaras* *Meno daktaras*

Notes: Qualification should provide direct access to the next level

In Latvia:

- automatic recognition applies to Profesinis bakalauras (LT) awarded after July 2015
- total duration of higher education should be at least 5 years for Master's degree

- Common historical background provides potential to include a wider array of qualifications

- Difficulty with qualifications that fall outside the EHEA degree structure

- Further harmonisation of criteria and procedures may be necessary for successful agreement

Thank you!

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- Is it still automatic if there are restrictions?

- Is it still automatic if it requires certain knowledge and judgment for implementation?

- What should be the scope of automatic recognition in terms of the time of the award of a qualification?

- How to make it comprehensible to the employers and HEI?