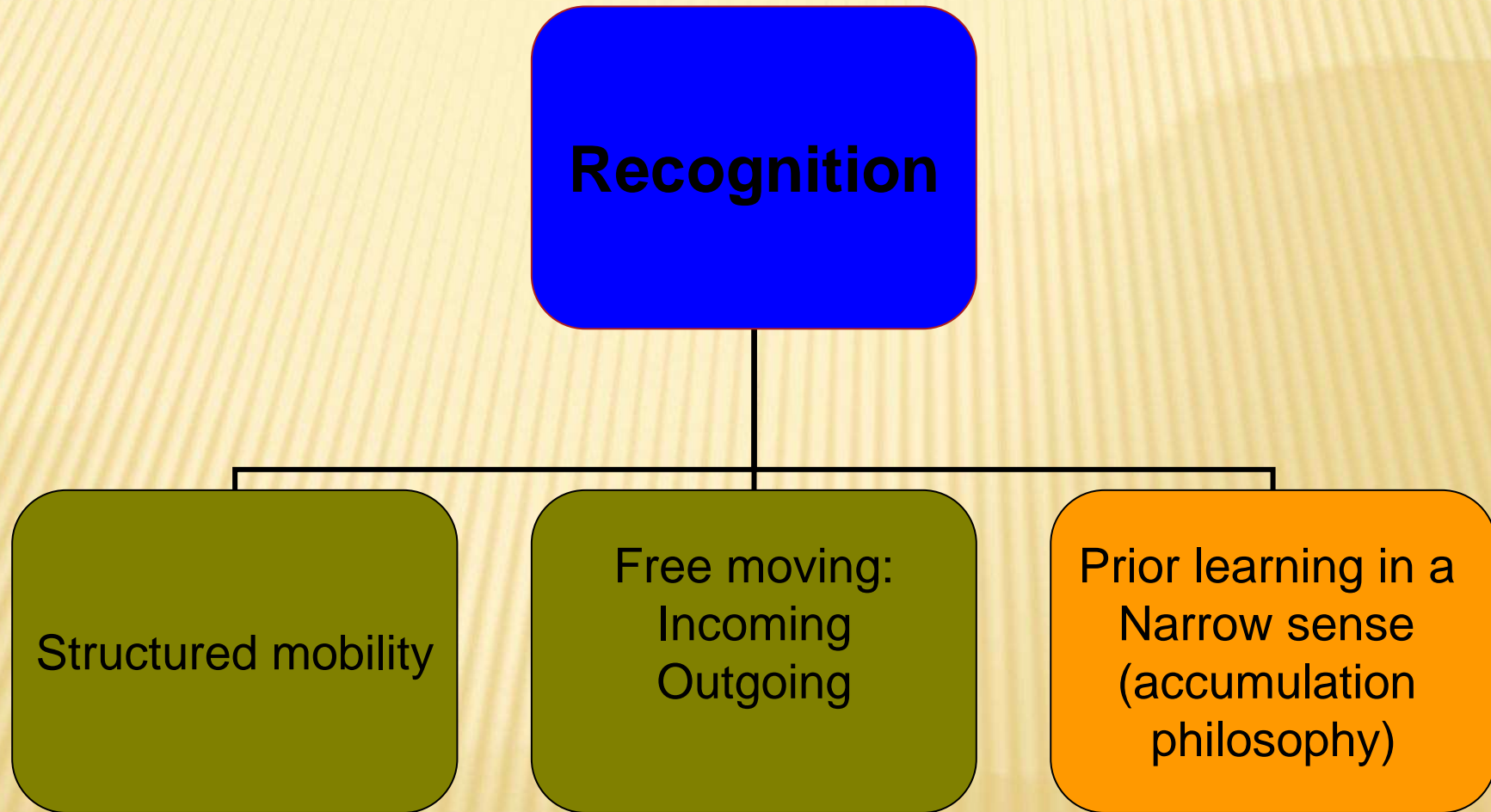


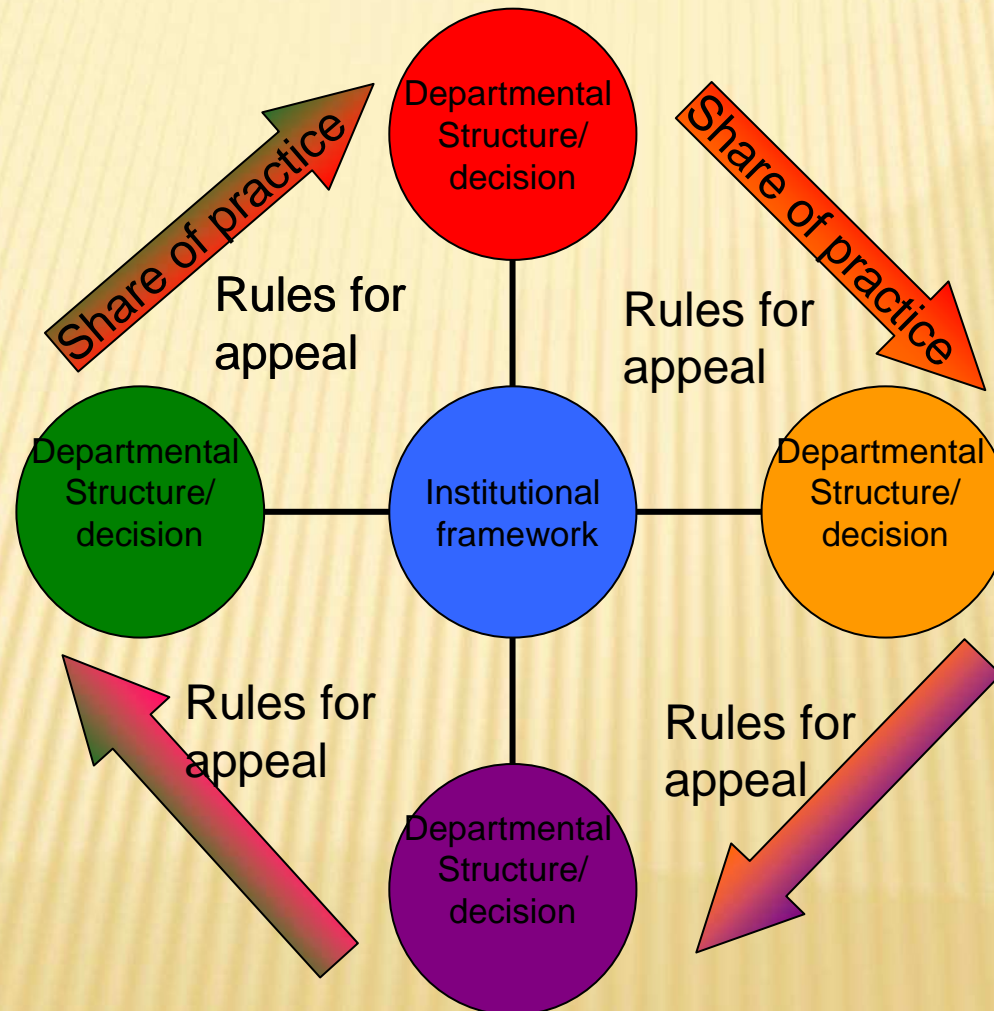
Raimonda Markeviciene

# **RECOGNITION OF STUDY PERIOD ABROAD**

# TYPES OF STUDY PERIOD RECOGNITION



# INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE FOR RECOGNITION



# SUGGESTIONS FOR ENSURING RECOGNITION

## Choice of partners that:

1. provide clear information;
2. Offer programmes of the same levels and keep standards;
3. Offer not only exact but also comparable programmes.

## Mobility period integration:

1. Establish mobility windows in every programme (the most suitable slot for mobility);
2. For the mobility window describe LO that are most easily achieved abroad.

## Allocation of responsibilities:

1. Appoint academic in each subject area;
2. Make him responsible for approval of students' programmes abroad;
3. Entrust him to recognize studies on behalf of academic body

## Work with students:

1. Discuss and approve LA;
2. Provide clear information on recognition rules;
3. After return transfer student's results to his institutional records.

# USE OF MOBILITY DOCUMENTS

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## Transcript of records:

- For transparency – course unit code; course unit title
- For quality and quantity of student's work - credits, local grade and description of grading system
- For validity and legality - signatures and stamps

## Learning agreement:

- For transparency – course unit code; course unit title
- For quality of student's work - credits
- For validity, legality and binding commitment - signatures and stamps

## **ECTS USERS' GUIDE ON RECOGNITION, PART 4, SECTION 4.4.1.**

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“... recognition of the credits by the home institution is automatic if the conditions stipulated in the learning agreement have been fulfilled.”

# COMMON INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR RECOGNITION – CC/IP – EXAMPLE 1

“These regulations govern overseas studies undertaken by students formally enrolled at the Università degli Studi di Parma as part of any of the following:

- student mobility programmes established through European Union actions concerning university education;
- student mobility programmes forming part of university co-operation agreements;
- other international co-operation projects which do not fall into the abovementioned two categories but which entail the recognition of study periods overseas.

and guarantee the full recognition on the part of the Università degli Studi di Parma ...”

## COMMON INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR RECOGNITION –CC/IP – EXAMPLE 2

“ Study results of a person who has studied at the higher education institution in Lithuania or abroad, either under an external part-time learning agreement, an agreement between ISM or other Lithuanian institution of higher education and foreign higher education institution or under any other legal grounds shall be recognized without any limitations, unless there is evidence of breach of any requirements under the study agreement or any other document specifying the study content.”



## ECTS USERS' GUIDE, 2009, ON STUDY PERIOD RECOGNITION (ANNEX 2)

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“...The responsible administrator will:

\*transfer all credits gained abroad in the approved programme of study (Transcript of Records” into the student’s official learning programme at home, indicating learning activities they refer to, with their original titles; The credits will subsequently be included in the Diploma supplement, with a note specifying the institution where they have been gained.”

## ECTS USERS' GUIDE, 2009, ON STUDY PERIOD RECOGNITION (ANNEX 2)

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“\*use the credits gained abroad for accumulation purposes to satisfy specific curricula requirements, as previously agreed in the Learning Agreement; recognizing credits gained abroad as additional credits would not fulfill the commitment to full academic recognition, and should only be done if the student brings back more than 30/60 credits.”

# SUGGESTIONS

## GOOD PRACTICE

Institutional framework

Replacing the whole period (e.g. Study period abroad -30 ECTS credits) – Note: ToR of partner institution should become a part of the DS

Translating /transferring course titles of partner institutions and using partner credits

Transparency in students' learning path;  
Respect to partners;  
Credit thinking

## NOT RECOMMENDED

Replacing partner course titles and credits with those of the sending institution;

Students documents report incorrect data; courses abroad cannot be not traced; transparency principle violated

# RECOGNITION AND LO

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Necessary preconditions:

- Restructured curricula (workload + LO);
- LO understood and used across all HEIs (QF-curricula-QA);
- Better implementation of the notion of levels;
- Changed perception and approaches to recognition (identical vs comparable and acceptable) (attention to essence not the wording).

LO will not guarantee recognition but will foster it for those that aim at it!

# RECOGNITION AND GRADING BEFORE 2009

ECTS	% of successful students normally awarding the grade	Comment
A	10%	The use of quality descriptors such as “excellent” or “good” is not appropriate as they express a value judgment whereas the ECTS grades are meant solely to interpret the local grade.
B	25%	
C	30%	
D	25%	
E	10%	
FX	-	Fail – some work required to pass
F	-	FAIL – considerable further work required

# INFORMATION TO BE SENT TO AND RECEIVED FROM THE PARTNERS

<b>National/institutional grade</b>	<b>Total number awarded in the reference group</b>	<b>Percentage of the total number</b>
10	50	5%
9	100	10%
8	350	35%
7	300	30%
6	200	20%
	1,000	100%

<b>Institutional grade/country A</b>	<b>Grading percentage</b>	<b>Institutional grade, country B</b>	<b>Grading percentage</b>
30 lode	5.6%	1	20%
30	15.7%	2	35%
29	0.5%	3	25%
28	12.3%	4	20%
27	11.8%		
26	9.0%		
25	8.2%		
24	11.3%		
23	2.7%		
22	6.0%		
21	2.3%		
20	5.7%		
19	1.9%		
18	6.9%		
<b>Total</b>			<b>100%</b>



“The only useful answers are those that pose new questions.”

Vittorio Foa

Thank you for your attention!





# Questions for discussions

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1. Is there a recognition system/structure established at your university?
2. How does it work?
3. What is the practice of recognition at the institution:
  - a. Use of mobility documents
  - b. Final decision on recognition
4. Are the requirements for programme and free-moving students the same?

## Questions for discussions – Recognition practice

1. How credits are recognized at your institution?
2. How grades are recognized at your institution?
3. Were there any attempts to use LO for recognition at your university?
4. Does modularization of the study programmes help recognition? If yes, in what way?
5. Do students' final records show a period abroad?
6. What are the main obstacles to recognition at your institution?
7. How to overcome them?