

World guide to higher education

A comparative survey of
systems, degrees and
qualifications

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*A comparative survey of systems, degrees
and qualifications*

Third edition

UNESCO Publishing

The designations employed and the presentation of material throughout this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of UNESCO concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

Published in 1996 by the United Nations Educational,
Scientific and Cultural Organization,
7, place de Fontenoy,
75352 Paris 07 SP (France)

First edition 1976
Second edition 1982
Third edition 1996

Printed by Presses Universitaires de France, Vendôme

ISBN UNESCO 92-3-102766-2
ISBN HMSO 0-11-984297-1

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Printed in France

Preface

Encouraging the international exchange of persons is a function of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) which is enshrined in its Constitution. Since 1947 the Secretariat has collected information and carried out studies on the mobility of students, graduates and professionals, as well as on various kinds of assistance available to those wishing to study or carry out research abroad.

The first two editions of the *World Guide to Higher Education* were part of a series entitled 'Studies on the Evaluation of Qualifications at the Higher Education Level', which included nine titles published between 1969 and 1981. These books, together with six regional conventions on the recognition of studies and diplomas in higher education and the Recommendation on the Recognition of Studies and Qualifications in Higher Education, are intended to contribute to a comparative overview of higher-education systems worldwide and to help analyse and codify the methods used in evaluating foreign qualifications by government or education authorities. Since 1948 UNESCO has also published *Study Abroad*, now in its twenty-ninth edition, which gives information about higher-education courses which admit foreign students, scholarships, financial assistance and general facts for those seeking to study in one of the 134 countries covered by the book.

The aim of these activities is to facilitate both mobility and understanding through the improved circulation of information. The conventions, although they constitute legal commitments on the part of the 110 states which have ratified one or more of them, are not mainly designed to be coercive instruments: rather, they constitute frameworks, statements of intent, upon which bilateral agreements and other specific arrangements can be worked out. They suggest general criteria for the recognition of qualifications and outline ways in which these general criteria can be translated into decisions related to specific cases.

The first draft of the present volume of the *World Guide*, as was the case for the two previous editions (published in 1976 and 1982), was prepared for UNESCO by the International Association of Universities (IAU). Particular thanks go to the Head of the IAU/UNESCO Information Centre on Higher Education, Claudine Langlois, who was responsible for compiling and editing the manuscript, assisted by Monique Colard-Rouland and Christina Keyes.

In most cases, the individual country chapters are based on material received from the national government and academic authorities. In some cases, chapters have, of necessity, been compiled from documentation existing in the IAU/UNESCO Information Centre on Higher Education. Any book of this nature is partially out of date by the time it actually appears. The background work of collecting material for this volume was carried out twice, during late 1989 and 1990 by the IAU and during late 1992 and 1993 by UNESCO. Some 70 of the 161 entries constituting this edition were updated and revised during the second stage, or are entirely new.

The entries concerning countries from the regions of Africa, Asia and the Pacific, the Arab States and Latin America and the Caribbean were revised and edited by Dimitri Beridze of the Division of Higher Education at UNESCO Headquarters in Paris.

The entries concerning countries from the Europe Region were thoroughly checked and revised by the UNESCO European Centre for Higher Education (CEPES) in Bucharest, with the help, in most cases, of its liaison officers in each country. UNESCO would like to thank Leland Barrows, Marilena Filip and Mariana Patru for their contribution and also Sally McGrath, who provided considerable voluntary assistance to CEPES for this project.

The lengthy preparation period for the third edition of the *Guide* derives from the fact that it coincided with one of the periods of greatest political change in the world and particularly in Europe since the Second World War. Many of these changes have only now begun to have an impact on systems of higher education, and reforms are still being conceived and implemented all over the world. The broad outlines of the higher-education systems as presented herein are accurate, and as a reference work the book should adequately serve the purpose for which it is intended. UNESCO and the IAU are indeed grateful to all those authorities which co-operated by responding to requests for material.

The *World Guide to Higher Education* is intended to provide professionals whose job it is to evaluate higher-education qualifications with an overview of systems all over the world, presented in a comparable manner for each country and in each case with indications as to how to obtain more details on an individual system. It is also intended for policy-makers, researchers, comparative-education specialists, students and teachers.

The presentation of national systems is intended to be neutral and restricted to facts, and must not be interpreted as expressing the views of UNESCO or of the IAU. Similarly, the designations employed and the presentation of material throughout the volume do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of UNESCO concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

Contents

A note on terminology, *ix*
Acronyms and abbreviations, *xi*
Introduction, *xv*

Afghanistan, *1*
Albania, *3*
Algeria, *5*
Angola, *8*
Argentina, *10*
Armenia, *14*
Aruba, *16*
Australia, *18*
Austria, *25*
Bahamas, *29*
Bahrain, *30*
Bangladesh, *32*
Barbados, *36*
Belarus, *37*
Belgium, *39*
Belize, *50*
Benin, *51*
Bermuda, *54*
Bhutan, *56*
Bolivia, *57*
Botswana, *59*
Brazil, *62*
Brunei Darussalam, *67*
Bulgaria, *68*
Burkina Faso, *72*
Burundi, *76*
Cambodia, *79*
Cameroon, *80*
Canada, *83*
Central African Republic, *90*
Chad, *92*
Chile, *95*
China, *99*
Colombia, *103*
Congo, *107*
Costa Rica, *111*
Côte d'Ivoire, *114*
Croatia, *119*
Cuba, *121*
Cyprus, *124*
Czech Republic, *127*
Democratic People's Republic
of Korea, *131*
Denmark, *132*
Dominican Republic, *137*
Ecuador, *142*
Egypt, *146*
El Salvador, *151*
Estonia, *153*
Ethiopia, *156*
Fiji, *159*
Finland, *162*
France, *170*
Gabon, *178*
Gambia, *183*
Georgia, *184*
Germany, *187*
Ghana, *195*
Greece, *198*
Guatemala, *202*
Guinea, *205*
Guyana, *207*
Haiti, *209*
Holy See, *212*
Honduras, *215*
Hong Kong, *219*
Hungary, *222*
Iceland, *227*

India, 230
 Indonesia, 234
 Iran, Islamic Republic of, 239
 Iraq, 242
 Ireland, 244
 Israel, 248
 Italy, 251
 Jamaica, 257
 Japan, 260
 Jordan, 265
 Kenya, 269
 Kuwait, 274
 Lao People's Democratic Republic, 275
 Latvia, 276
 Lebanon, 279
 Lesotho, 284
 Liberia, 286
 Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, 288
 Liechtenstein, 290
 Lithuania, 292
 Luxembourg, 296
 Macau, 299
 Madagascar, 302
 Malawi, 306
 Malaysia, 308
 Mali, 312
 Malta, 314
 Mauritania, 317
 Mauritius, 318
 Mexico, 321
 Mongolia, 325
 Morocco, 328
 Mozambique, 333
 Myanmar, 334
 Nepal, 337
 Netherlands, 339
 Netherlands Antilles, 344
 New Zealand, 345
 Nicaragua, 351
 Niger, 355
 Nigeria, 358
 Norway, 363
 Oman, 369
 Pakistan, 370
 Panama, 375
 Papua New Guinea, 379
 Paraguay, 382
 Peru, 385
 Philippines, 389
 Poland, 393
 Portugal, 399
 Puerto Rico, 403
 Qatar, 405
 Republic of Korea, 408
 Republic of Moldova, 412
 Romania, 416
 Russian Federation, 420
 Rwanda, 426
 Saint Lucia, 430
 San Marino, 430
 Saudi Arabia, 432
 Senegal, 435
 Sierra Leone, 441
 Singapore, 444
 Slovakia, 447
 Slovenia, 451
 Somalia, 455
 Spain, 457
 Sri Lanka, 462
 Sudan, 466
 Suriname, 469
 Swaziland, 471
 Sweden, 472
 Switzerland, 477
 Syrian Arab Republic, 484
 Thailand, 488
 Togo, 492
 Trinidad and Tobago, 496
 Tunisia, 498
 Turkey, 502
 Uganda, 507
 Ukraine, 510
 United Arab Emirates, 513
 United Kingdom, 515
 United Republic of Tanzania, 524
 United States of America, 527
 Uruguay, 537
 Venezuela, 540
 Viet Nam, 543
 Yemen, 547
 Yugoslavia, 549
 Zaire, 552
 Zambia, 558
 Zimbabwe, 561

Appendix: Recommendation on the Recognition of Studies and Qualifications in Higher Education, 565

A note on terminology

Much of the discussion regarding equivalences is bedevilled by semantics. For this reason, special care has been taken regarding the language employed in this book. So far as possible, a 'neutral' form of English, in which the key criterion is comprehensibility, has been used to designate institutions, qualifications and courses. For example, whereas the British speak of a 'college of education' but Americans refer to a 'teachers' college' or a 'normal school', in this book the term 'teacher-training institution', which is self-explanatory, has in most cases been employed.

Wherever possible, terms that might lend themselves to ambiguity have been avoided. Thus the term 'school' (as in 'school of social science', for example) has been used as little as possible and a circumlocution employed. Likewise, the use of the word 'professional' gives rise to confusion, particularly when translating from the Romance languages. The procedure adopted here has been to use 'professional' when a high level of occupational training is implied (e.g. in medicine and engineering), and to use 'vocational'—and, on occasion, 'technical'—for lower levels of training. Moreover, the word 'technical' is now used in many countries not only to apply to the industrial techniques, but also to commercial and business arts, and even to preparation for tertiary occupations. It is realized that the use of these different terms has sometimes involved making value judgements that are arbitrary. Furthermore, the term 'professional qualification' has been used in the rather restricted sense of an award granted at the end of professional training, although its use does not imply that the award necessarily confers the right to exercise the profession for which it was granted. In certain cases, such as in the entries for a number of South American countries, the more exact denomination of 'professional title' has been deliberately employed.

The word 'qualification' has been used as a generic term to designate any kind of degree, diploma, title or certificate whatsoever awarded as the result of a course of education or training.

Wherever possible, a distinction has been made between the words 'thesis' and 'dissertation', although current usage of these in English is itself very unclear. In general the term 'thesis' has been employed to designate a written exercise of a fairly substantial nature prepared for a doctoral degree and 'dissertation' for a lesser qualification than a doctorate.

Words and expressions used in their common or generic meaning are printed in the text in normal type. However, they are printed in italics when a specific meaning is attached to them in a particular system of higher education and they figure in the glossary for that system.

Acronyms and abbreviations

AACRAO	American Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers (Washington, D.C., United States)
AArU	Association of Arab Universities (Amman, Jordan)
AAU	Association of African Universities (Accra-North, Ghana)
ACE	American Council on Education (Washington, D.C., United States)
ACU	Association of Commonwealth Universities (London, United Kingdom)
ADB	Asian Development Bank (Manila, Philippines)
AICARDES	Association of Arab Research Institutes and Centres for Economic and Social Development (Tunis, Tunisia)
AIU	Association of Indian Universities (New Delhi, India)
AIU	(Association Internationale des Universités): see IAU
AMIDEAST	America-Mideast Educational and Training Services (Washington, D.C., United States)
ANDES	Association Nationale des Docteurs ès Sciences (Paris, France)
ANUIES	Asociación Nacional de Universidades e Institutos de Enseñanza Superior (Mexico City, Mexico)
ASAIHL	Association of Southeast Asian Institutions of Higher Learning (Bangkok, Thailand)
AUCC	Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada (Ottawa, Canada)
AUPELF	Association des Universités Partiellement ou Entièrement de Langue Française (Montreal, Canada)
BIE	See IBE
BREDA	UNESCO Regional Office for Education in Africa —Bureau Régional de l'UNESCO pour l'Éducation en Afrique (Dakar, Senegal)
BWF	Bundesministerium für Wissenschaft und Forschung (Vienna, Austria)
CAO	Central Applications Office (Galway, Ireland)
CEEB	College Entrance Examination Board (New York, United States)

CEFI	Comité d'Études sur les Formations d'Ingénieurs (Paris, France)
CEPES	UNESCO European Centre for Higher Education (Bucharest, Romania)
CICESE	Centro de Investigación Científica y de Educación Superior de Ensenada (Ensenada, Baja California, Mexico)
CIMEA	Centro d'Informazione sulla Mobilità e le Equivalenze Accademiche (Rome, Italy)
CLACSO	Consejo Latinoamericano de Ciencias Sociales (Buenos Aires, Argentina)
CNOUS	Centre National des Œuvres Universitaires et Scolaires (Paris, France)
CNU	Consejo Nacional de Universidades (Caracas, Venezuela)
CNUEP	Consejo Nacional de Universidades y Escuelas Politécnicas (Quito, Ecuador)
CODESRIA	Council for the Development of Economic and Social Research in Africa (Dakar, Senegal)
CONACYT	Consejo Nacional de Ciencia y Tecnología (Mexico City, Mexico)
CONES	Consejo Nacional de Educación Superior (Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic)
COPQ	Council on Overseas Professional Qualifications (Canberra, Australia)
CRESALC	UNESCO Regional Centre for Higher Education in Latin America and the Caribbean (Caracas, Venezuela)
CRUB	Conselho de Reitores das Universidades Brasileiras (Brasilia, DF, Brazil)
DAAD	Deutscher Akademischer Austauschdienst—German Academic Exchange Service (Bonn, Germany)
ERASMUS	European Community Action Scheme for the Mobility of University Students (Brussels, Belgium)
ESAURP	Eastern and Southern African Universities Research Programme (Dar-es-Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania)
FEANI	European Federation of National Associations of Engineers—Fédération Européenne d'Associations Nationales d'Ingénieurs (Paris, France)
HEA	Higher Education Authority (Dublin, Ireland)
HEC	Higher Education Council (Bilkent-Ankara, Turkey)
IAU	International Association of Universities—Association Internationale des Universités (AIU) (Paris, France)
IBE	International Bureau of Education—Bureau International d'Éducation (BIE) (Geneva, Switzerland)

IBO	International Baccalaureate Office (Geneva, Switzerland)
ICFES	Instituto Colombiano para el Fomento de la Educación Superior (Bogotá, Colombia)
IDP	International Development Program of Australian Universities and Colleges (Canberra, Australia)
IFCU	International Federation of Catholic Universities (Paris, France)
IIE	Institute of International Education (New York, United States)
IIEP	International Institute for Educational Planning (Paris, France)
ILO	International Labour Organisation (Geneva, Switzerland)
KCUE	Korean Council for University Education (Seoul, Republic of Korea)
NAFSA	National Association for Foreign Student Affairs (Washington, D.C., United States)
NARIC	National Academic Recognition Information Centre
NBUC	See UHÁ
NCEA	National Council for Educational Awards (Dublin, Ireland)
NUC	National Universities Commission (Lagos, Nigeria)
NUFFIC	Netherlands Organisation for International Co-operation in Higher Education (The Hague, Netherlands)
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (Paris, France)
ONISEP	Office National d'Information sur les Enseignements et les Professions (Paris, France)
OPES	Oficina de Planificación de la Educación Superior (San José, Costa Rica)
OPSU	Oficina de Planificación del Sector Universitario (Caracas, Venezuela)
OSYM	Student Selection and Placement Centre (Bilkent-Ankara, Turkey)
PCAS	Polytechnics Central Admissions System (Cheltenham, United Kingdom)
PROAP	UNESCO Principal Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (Bangkok, Thailand)
RIHE	Research Institute for Higher Education (Hiroshima, Japan)
UCCA	Universities Central Council on Admissions (Cheltenham, United Kingdom)
UDUAL	Unión de Universidades de América Latina (Mexico City, Mexico)

UGC	University Grants Commission (Islamabad, Pakistan)
UHÄ	Universitets- och Högskoleämbetet—National Swedish Board of Universities and Colleges (NBUC) (Stockholm, Sweden)
UNAM	Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (Mexico City, Mexico)
WHO	World Health Organization (Geneva, Switzerland)
WRK	Westdeutschen Rektorenkonferenz (Bonn, Germany)

Introduction

The *World Guide to Higher Education* found wide recognition in the international higher-education community, a clear indication that it responded to a very real need. The time has therefore come to publish a new, fully revised and substantially enlarged edition intended to serve better the same unchanged purpose. As was the case for the previous edition, the approach to its compilation has been practical rather than scholarly. The *World Guide's* primary object is to present in concise and comparable form basic information about national systems of higher education and about the academic and professional qualifications being awarded in each country.

No attempt is made to establish 'equivalences' or to propose ready-made solutions to related problems of mobility between different countries or between professions. To do so might be more misleading than helpful. It is hoped, however, that the user will find the volume of service as a tool when evaluating degrees and diplomas awarded in different countries and when assessing acquired competences.

Much has been written on the subject of what was until recently called the problem of 'equivalences' and, at times, it seemed that the purpose was to present it as one so complicated as to defy solution. Indeed, it long remained unsolved or at best solved only in particular cases. This has constituted a serious barrier to academic mobility and to exchanges between universities in different countries or has served as an alibi for attitudes of protectionism and isolationism. Consequently, society has time and again been prevented from deriving the full benefit of valuable human resources. Moreover, in a century during which many thousands of men and women have left their homes and countries—often being obliged to do so in tragic circumstances—personal hardship and humiliation have been the lot of those who have found that their hard-won 'foreign' qualifications are not recognized or, at best, accepted only after long delays.

ACADEMIC QUALIFICATIONS: A NEW APPROACH

There has, however, been a considerable change in the situation since the Second World War. It is not necessary here to refer in detail to the appearance of many new sovereign states and the foundation of new

universities. Nor is it necessary to evoke again the 'explosions' both in student enrolments and in knowledge and technology—and the accompanying progress made in the democratization of higher education, the change in attitudes to the right to education and the development of international exchanges, not least in the field of higher education. All these factors have resulted in universities, and post-secondary education in general, finding themselves in a state of effervescence and spectacular quantitative expansion. All these factors were bound to have an effect on the status of qualifications and their international 'convertibility'.

Dynamic developments of this kind would also inevitably affect the nature of academic qualifications themselves. For centuries, a university degree or diploma constituted a well-defined 'asset'. It represented the acquisition of a body of knowledge and an ability to use it intelligently in the exercise of certain functions within society. But this conception has been undermined, partly because the knowledge which constituted the 'asset' has tended to become outdated and to rapidly lose its value and partly because, as a corollary, the functions which it served have themselves changed, both in method and in content. Consequently, a university qualification is no longer an acquisition that will serve the holder for the rest of his or her life. Instead, it must be seen as a potential to be used to assimilate new knowledge and to participate in, or at least to adapt to, the process of innovation. Instead of being an end point, it should constitute a starting-point, oriented towards the future rather than the past. UNESCO has done much to encourage this new approach and has embodied it in the various regional conventions on the mutual recognition of studies, degrees and diplomas which have been drawn up on its initiative and most recently in the Recommendation on the Recognition of Studies and Qualifications in Higher Education adopted by the General Conference at its twenty-seventh session in November 1993.

It is consistent with this trend that consideration should be given not only to an individual's qualifications but also to the experience they may have gained outside their formal educational work, their achievements, publications, etc. The move in this direction has been strongly encouraged by UNESCO and in the recommendation as well as the regional conventions reference is made to the desirability of taking account of such factors, in addition to academic qualifications, when assessing a person's ability to engage in particular activities.

There is a third important element which has helped to modify attitudes towards academic qualifications. This is the development of international exchanges in all fields. In a world in which everything is moving more and more rapidly—merchandise, capital, equipment, information and labour—the barrier of the non-recognition of qualifications (often a consequence of lack of knowledge of them) is an anomaly blocking the movement of teachers, research workers and students, the very groups which have traditionally moved more freely than many others. Science knows no frontiers, yet the men and women of science and those who seek the advancement of knowledge are painfully aware of them. It is strange that this should be so. Motor cars are exported but the qualifications of those who design them may not be recognized in the importing countries. It remains quite conceivable that a Nobel Prize winner may find it impossible to practise medicine in

another country, not for political reasons, but simply because his or her qualifications are not regarded as valid. In a world which attaches growing importance to the value of mobility, situations of this kind are increasingly perceived as verging on the absurd.

This absurdity is perhaps rooted in the ambiguity attached to the function of a degree or diploma, particularly in static societies. In principle, it testifies to the possession of knowledge and to the aptitude to acquire new knowledge. Yet, at the same time, it constitutes a means of access to certain functions in society and is thus endowed with a negotiable value. Many people quite rightly regard it as a factor of upward social mobility which helps to correct and even offset inequalities attributable to the accident of birth or of financial status. But it is also a factor of social rigidity and immobility in so far as it defines, guarantees and encompasses certain socio-professional monopolies. It may be compared to a door which opens and thus gives access—but also one which closes and protects a domain from outside interference.

At the international level, the number of problems is even greater, not least because of the interplay of conflicting national interests. This explains why the efforts to re-establish the mobility of scholars, such as once existed in the world of Islam and in medieval Europe, have long remained sporadic and unsuccessful.

STAGES OF HIGHER EDUCATION

In more recent times, however, three factors—the advancement of knowledge itself, the development of education and the development of international exchanges—have helped to change attitudes with regard to the nature and conception of qualifications. This opens up new possibilities for action and UNESCO has identified them. In particular, it has taken an initiative which has led to the drawing up of a number of regional conventions on the mutual recognition of degrees and diplomas. First, the word ‘equivalence’ is not always applicable and has often been replaced by or combined with the term ‘mutual recognition’. This, instead of postulating the rigorous identity of curricula or of knowledge sanctioned by degrees and diplomas, recognizes that the training of the mind can be served by different areas of knowledge. While respecting the place of individuals, these conventions set the question of recognition in the context of the global perspectives of national and regional societies, their cultural and economic development and the optimum use of educational facilities and human resources. Their aim is not only to facilitate the access of foreigners to higher education or to the professions, but also to facilitate the reinsertion in the national context of those who have studied abroad—a matter of great importance in the world today.

Finally, and perhaps this is the most important point of all, these conventions lend a new dynamism to the notion of academic qualifications (or of partial studies) by regarding them not as end points but as springboards for future work. Thus they embody the notion of a ‘stage of training’ which is considered to be represented by the sum total of theoretical and practical studies, personal experience and

achievements. These together constitute the level of maturity and competence needed (in the case of the pursuit of studies) to embark on the following stage and, for the exercise of a profession, justify the assuming of responsibilities and duties at a given stage. Thus, whereas the notion of 'level' implies that what is measured is static, that of 'stage' immediately suggests a continuous progression.

In organizing and presenting the country sections in this book, the first concern has therefore been to ascertain whether the notion of 'stages' of training is already accepted and can thus be used in describing the systems, not as they might become but as they are at present. The question, therefore, is twofold: (a) are the stages identifiable and (b) is there sufficient articulation between the stages in different countries for valid conclusions to be drawn and for a system of mutual recognition to be based on them?

The first can be answered affirmatively. This would not have been the case a few years ago. In German-speaking countries, for example, there was traditionally only one 'degree' in many fields of study—the doctorate—and students were left to organize their own programme of study. They passed through a number of stages but they did so at their own pace and not in conformity with a prescribed course. Today, all systems tend to be more highly structured.

At first sight there is no such simple answer to the second question with regard to the comparability of the articulation of stages in different countries. In some systems, such as that in France, higher education is explicitly divided into three cycles; others tend to be binary in nature—undergraduate and graduate (or postgraduate). The latter is true of the Anglo-Saxon countries and of most countries which derive their own systems from them.

A closer examination, however, reveals that many systems are, in fact, implicitly if not explicitly tertiary in nature—even if there are no explicit stages or corresponding qualifications. Similarly, undergraduate medical studies, which in many countries appear to constitute a six- or seven-year continuum, are often divided into pre-clinical (more theoretical) and clinical studies. In Germany and Austria the *Vordiplom* (or *Vorprüfung*) does not constitute a final qualification but it does mark a point in the course leading to the degree. In the Anglo-Saxon systems, the pattern (although with exceptions) is that of a triple progression from BA/BSc to MA/MSc to PhD.

Although it would be unwise to pursue this approach in order, arbitrarily, to seek to cast all systems in the same mould, most do appear to reveal a pattern of higher education divided into three phases. The first phase, which may or may not lead to the award of a particular qualification, may be described as one of training in the fundamental disciplines of one field of study (or activity). The second is one of greater specialization in one or several fundamental or applied disciplines, usually allied to an introduction to research and the analysis of complex problems. The third and final phase is that devoted to advanced study and original research, which may be carried out individually or in a team.

This, of course, is only a theoretical model and it must, in any case, be corrected for short post-secondary courses which lead directly to active employment. Here, the first phase is itself final in nature and

therefore lays greater emphasis on practical work. Even so, it is highly desirable that it should not constitute a dead-end but permit, under certain conditions, access to the next stage of education. This is already the case in some countries. In the German *Gesamthochschulen*, for example, the first stage is common to all students, whether they intend to follow long or short courses. It is the second stage which is shorter for some and longer for others.

Finally, it should be mentioned that, in some countries, the third stage may be longer, due to the existence of a 'second' doctorate (*Habilitation* in Germany, *doktor nauk* in the Russian Federation). This qualification is primarily designed for those wishing to be appointed to senior academic posts.

THE PRESENT VOLUME

The purpose of the above observations is simply to outline the broad framework which has served for the presentation of the contents of this new edition of the *World Guide*. It is addressed to those in universities and government departments and to others who are responsible for the recognition of academic qualifications or who may be interested in the various systems of higher education throughout the world. It is hoped that it will facilitate the task of those who serve on the regional and national bodies charged with the important responsibility of applying the Conventions signed under the auspices of UNESCO, and with stimulating the mobility of individuals, thus promoting their personal development and that of the countries between which they form the living links.

Today, knowledge changes and becomes outdated so rapidly that the exact content of previous training is less important than its scientific quality and its methods. Good higher education must, therefore, have a certain polyvalent element and prepare the mind to embark on new paths of study and research.

The present volume, obviously, does not attempt to pass judgement and does not, of itself, provide a basis for evaluation. Its compilation would not have been undertaken, however, had a knowledge of the patterns of higher education in different countries not been indispensable for taking decisions in matters concerned with the recognition of studies, degrees and diplomas. The information here presented has, in most cases, been furnished by the competent authorities in the countries concerned. It has been collated in part by UNESCO and in part by the IAU/UNESCO Information Centre on Higher Education and efforts have been made to present it in a form which corresponds, as far as possible, to the stages of education and training outlined above and which describes the terminology of each system. An attempt has been made to present the information clearly and in comparable form although, in certain cases, this has meant simplifying some long and complex texts. It is hoped, in this way, that the country sections will help to indicate paths through the systems of higher education and through the main disciplines and fields of study, although the way in which these are divided and organized varies from one country to another.

Similarly, for ease of reference, the descriptive texts are accompanied by tables which recapitulate the periods of study leading to the award of the various degrees and diplomas. These should be used with caution since their apparent simplicity may overemphasize the significance of the length of courses as one of the criteria for assessing the value of a qualification. Important as it may be, it can also be misleading if it is the only factor to be taken into account, and the standing of qualifications cannot therefore be measured or compared simply by using a ruler. Those who use this volume will certainly be aware that tables of this kind constitute a tool which can only be of value if used with caution.

It should be added that the present edition has been extended to include twenty-two new countries and that special efforts have been made to provide more structured information on teacher training at all levels, on non-formal and non-university-level post-secondary studies as well as on the academic year, the grading systems used by higher-education institutions and, more importantly, the entry requirements and recognition of degrees and diplomas for foreign students.

Note

Information on bodies and institutions dealing with or providing information on the recognition of studies, degrees and diplomas is provided at the end of the majority of entries. More detailed information can be found in the *World Directory of National Information Centres for Academic Recognition and Mobility* published by UNESCO in 1994 (UNESCO doc. ED-94/WS/29).

Higher education is provided mainly by five universities, the Higher Agricultural Training Institute, Kabul Polytechnic, fourteen higher teacher-training colleges and four pedagogical institutes.

The University of Kabul comprises thirteen faculties: education, economics, natural sciences, pharmacy, languages and literature, journalism, geoscience, veterinary science, history and philosophy, law and political science, agriculture, theology and fine arts. It also includes an Institute for Workers' Education and a Centre for Evening Studies.

Bayazid Roshan University of Nangarhar comprises colleges of education, engineering, agriculture, economics and Pashtu language and literature.

The University of Mazar-i-Sharif comprises colleges of medicine, economics and agriculture.

The University of Herat comprises colleges of languages and literature, and fine arts.

The University of Islamic Studies offers courses in theology, Islamic history and ethics, Koranic exegesis, logic and Arabic.

The Higher Agricultural Training Institute, a state institution responsible to the Ministry of Higher Education, includes departments of veterinary medicine, forestry and co-operative studies.

Kabul Polytechnic comprises faculties of construction engineering, geology and electro-mechanical engineering.

The pedagogical institute in Kabul has departments of chemistry and biology, mathematics, physics, Dari, Pashtu, English, social studies and library sciences.

Primary-school teachers are trained in teacher-training colleges at secondary level.

Secondary-school teachers are trained at the universities, at the higher teacher-training colleges (two years) or in the pedagogical institutes (four years).

Higher-education teachers are trained inside or outside the country and possess *bachelor's* or *master's degrees* or a *doctorate* (PhD). In the country, they can study for a *master's degree* in the pedagogical institutes. There are three categories of teachers, depending on seniority and experience: assistant, associate professor and professor.

Vocational education (part of which is at post-secondary level) is offered in *technicums* which train the necessary cadres. They admit graduates of eighth grade, aged 14 to 16, and train them for six years in specific fields. Graduates of *technicums* are recognized as holding qualifications equivalent to those of post-secondary education.

The **languages of instruction** are Persian and Pashtu. Because of relations with assistance programme agencies and foreign universities, however, English and French are also used.

Access to higher education is based on the secondary-school-leaving certificate (*baccaluria*), awarded after twelve years of general education in vocational schools or *lycées*, after which candidates have to pass the university entrance examination (*concour*).

The **main stage** of higher education leads, in arts and science, to the

bachelor's degree after four years (engineering, five years; medicine, seven, and leading to the *doctori*).

A **further stage** leads, after two years' study following upon the *bachelor's degree*, to the *master's degree*. There is an entrance examination and candidates must submit a thesis. The duration of studies for a *master's degree* cannot exceed five semesters.

Foreign students

Foreign students should have the usual university entrance qualifications, i.e. the baccalaureate (they are not required to pass the entrance examination), and an elementary knowledge of Pashtu and Persian. A one-year preparatory language course is organized prior to regular courses. Applications should be made to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs through students' respective governments before 15 January.

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES

Academic year: March–January

Duration of studies

(Previous education: 12 years, *baccaluria* and entrance examination)

	years	4	5	6	7
Arts		BA		MA	
Science		BSc			
Engineering, technology			BSc		
Medicine					D

BA *bachelor of arts* BSc *bachelor of science* D *doctori* MA *master of arts*

Grades: 0–100. Pass level: 50

GLOSSARY

Baccaluria. Secondary-school-leaving certificate, awarded at the end of twelve years of education. The *baccaluria* is a necessary qualification for higher education, but does not give a right of access. Candidates have to pass a competitive entrance examination.

Bachelor's degree. First degree, awarded in arts and science after four years' study: the first one or two years of the course consist of general studies, whereas the last one or two years are devoted to specialization. In engineering, studies last five years.

Concour. Entrance examination set by the university for prospective students, who must hold the *baccaluria*. Candidates must complete a questionnaire containing about 300 questions which test their knowledge and intelligence. Entrance to a faculty depends on the

number of places available and on the grades obtained by candidates in the basic subjects taught in the faculty they wish to enter.

Doctori. Degree of doctor of medicine awarded after seven years' study. The first year, known as MPCB (mathematics, physics, chemistry and biology), is common to all science, medicine and pharmacy students. It is followed by five years of professional study and hospital training, and by one year of internship in one of the university hospitals. The degree of doctor of medicine is a professional qualification. It is the sole doctorate awarded by the university.

Entrance examination. See *concour*.

Master's degree. Higher degree awarded after two years' study following upon the *bachelor's degree*.

Secondary-school-leaving certificate. See *baccaluria*.

Albania

Higher education is organized and financed by the state, through the Ministry of Education.

There are seven universities (the University of Tirana, the Polytechnic University (Tirana), the Agricultural University (Tirana), the Luigj Gurakuqi University (Shkodra), the Alexandër Xhuvani University (Elbasan), the Eqerem Cabej University (Gjirokastra) and the University of Korça), and two higher schools (the Academy of Fine Arts and the Higher Institute of Physical Education, both located in Tirana), which englobe thirty-two different faculties. The universities offer courses in the exact and the natural sciences, the social sciences, engineering, law, history and philology, teacher training, economics, philosophy, medicine and veterinary medicine, and agriculture. Courses last three years (teacher training for primary-school teachers) or four to six years (general medicine). The Academy of Fine Arts offers four-year courses in drama, the figurative arts and music.

Some 20,000 students are enrolled in higher education.

The **language of instruction** is Albanian.

Access to higher education requires firstly the *deftese pjekurie* (maturity diploma) awarded on completion of eight years' primary and four years' secondary schooling (including studies in a lyceum).

The second criterion is success in a written competitive examination, set by the higher education institutions (and faculties) themselves. The Ministry of Education draws up the admission regulations for universities and monitors the organization of entrance examinations.

Upon completion of the **first stage** of higher education, each student is granted a diploma, which has, at the same time, the value of a professional diploma. The diplomas vary according to the disciplines studied. Each graduate is awarded a higher specialist degree in his or her chosen speciality.

Usually the higher-education diploma requires the successful defence of a thesis on a theoretical or experimental topic. In some cases, however, a university diploma is granted after success in one or two state examinations.

After obtaining a diploma, a graduate may enrol in postgraduate courses leading to the *doctor's degree*. This degree is granted in all academic/scientific disciplines taught in Albania.

Postgraduate studies can be divided into two stages: the first stage lasts one to two years and leads to the *diploma of advanced postgraduate studies*. This diploma gives its holder the right to proceed to the second stage which takes at least three years and leads to the *doctor's degree*.

The universities and research institutions have the right to set up doctoral studies and to confer the *doctor's degree*. Doctoral studies are full-time with a nominal duration of three years.

There are two other pedagogical-scientific titles: the title of *professor* and the title of *docent (assistant professor or senior researcher)*. These are granted to teaching staff of higher education institutions or to scientific staff of research centres.

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES

Academic year: September-June

Duration of studies

(Previous education: 12 years, *deftese pjekurie*)

years	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Education		Di	Di	DPS				D		
Arts			Di							
Fine arts			Di							
Law			Di	DPS				D		
Economics			Di	DPS					D	
Exact and natural sciences				Di	Di	DPS	DPS		D	D
Engineering					Di	DPS			D	
Medical sciences						Di	DPS			D
Agriculture					Di	DPS				D

Di *university diploma* DPS *diploma of advanced postgraduate studies* D *doctor's degree*

Grades: 10-0; 5/4: Pass/Fail

GLOSSARY

Deftese pjekurie. Secondary-school-leaving certificate obtained after eight years' primary school and four years' school or studies in a lyceum.

Diploma. Qualification (degree) usually awarded at the end of university studies after the passing of one or two state examinations or the

presentation of a thesis. After completing their examinations, candidates are awarded the corresponding professional qualifications (higher specialist) as teacher, doctor, lawyer, economist, engineer, etc.

Docent. (Assistant Professor or Senior Researcher). Pedagogical-scientific title awarded to holders of the diploma of advanced postgraduate studies.

Doctor of Sciences. Postgraduate degree awarded to holders of the diploma of advanced postgraduate studies (or the title of *docent*) who have successfully defended a doctoral thesis.

Professor. Pedagogical-scientific title awarded to holders of the *doctor of sciences* degree.

Secondary-school-leaving certificate. See *deftese pjekurie*.

Teacher's certificate for eight-year schools (*Mësues i shkollis televjeçare*). Qualification awarded after three years of study in teacher-training institutions.

BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEALING WITH OR PROVIDING INFORMATION ON THE RECOGNITION OF STUDIES AND QUALIFICATIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

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Algeria

Higher education is provided by the Université d'Alger, the Université des Sciences et de la Technologie Houari Boumediene, the Université d'Annaba, the Université de Constantine, the Université d'Oran, the Université des Sciences et de la Technologie d'Oran, the Université de Sciences Islamiques 'Émir-Abdelkader', Constantine, the Université de Batna, the Université de Sétif, the Université de Tizi-Ouzou, the Université de Sidi-bel-Abbès and the Université de Tlemcen; the Centres Universitaires of Oum-el-Bouaghi, Bedjaia, Blida, Tiaret, Chlef, Mostaghanem and Biskra; the École Polytechnique d'Architecture et d'Urbanisme; the Institut National Agronomique; the École Nationale Vétérinaire; the École Normale Supérieure de Vieux Kouba; the Institut National de l'Informatique; the Institut des Télécommunications; and the École Normale Supérieure des Enseignements Polytechniques, Oran.

Studies in Algerian universities are divided into three categories: social sciences and humanities, biological and earth sciences, exact sciences and technology.

The Universities of Algiers, Oran and Constantine, by and large, comprise the same institutes (previously faculties), i.e. economics; natural

sciences; social sciences; modern languages, law and administration; Arabic language and literature; psychology and education.

The Instituts Nationaux des Études Supérieures en Sciences Médicales offer training in medicine, dental surgery and pharmacy.

Teaching in the Universités des Sciences et de la Technologie of Algiers and Oran is concentrated on exact sciences. The universities comprise institutes of physics, electronics, biology, chemistry, mathematics, civil engineering, mechanics, hydraulics, etc.

The reorganization of higher education has led to: (a) the abolition of the propaedeutic year; (b) the abolition of an annual organization of curricula in favour of one based on semesters or terms (term or semestrial periods are chosen according to the nature, quantity, structure and co-ordination of the teaching they are to contain); (c) the reorganization of the teaching unit into a sub-unit or module; (d) the abolition of annual in favour of term examinations; and (e) the initiation of continuous assessment. It will no longer be possible to repeat a term or semester.

All establishments of higher education are financed by the state and are under the direct control of the Ministry of Education. However, two institutes of agricultural technology, at Mostaghanem and Ouargla, are responsible to the Ministry of Agriculture.

The languages of instruction are Arabic and French.

Access to higher education is given by the Algerian *baccalauréat* taken after nine years of primary education and a subsequent three-year period at a *lycée*. Options are based on the grade of *baccalauréat* obtained by candidates and the chosen subjects of study.

Every year, and in keeping with economic requirements, specific competitive examinations are held. These give access to certain streams (*filières*) of higher education to candidates who, although they have not passed the *baccalauréat*, have attended third-year classes in secondary school. Scientific courses at university are also open to those who have not previously passed the *baccalauréat*, by means of the *examen spécial*, option B, and law courses to those having followed *capacité* courses.

The main stage of higher education involves the acquiring of wider knowledge and experience of one subject or of an advanced professional qualification. It leads either to the degrees of *licence* or to the *diplôme d'études supérieur* (DES), or to a *diplôme* in engineering, dental surgery, pharmacy, architecture, etc. The first part of *licence* studies consists of a common teaching programme (*tronc commun*) lasting one year. The *licence* is awarded after eight semesters. It is a final qualification but may also lead to further study. In certain subjects (biology and earth and exact sciences), it is also possible to take a *diplôme d'études supérieures* (DES) after eight semesters. In technological sciences and in agriculture, the *diplôme* of engineering in various specializations is obtained after ten semesters.

In a further stage the best students undertake postgraduate (third-cycle) studies, taking the *magister* a minimum of four semesters after the DES or the *licence*. The *magister* is principally available in the major universities—Algiers and Constantine and the Université des Sciences et de la Technologie of Algiers—and in schools such as the École Polytechnique d'Architecture et d'Urbanisme and the Institut

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES
Academic year: September–June

Duration of studies

 (Previous education: 13 years, *baccalauréat*)

	years	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Education				L		M				
Arts				L/DES	M					D
Fine arts				Di		M				
Architecture					Di	M				
Economics, accountancy, jurisprudence		C		L		M				D
Political sciences				Di		M				
Commercial sciences				Di		M				
Natural and exact sciences				L/DES		M				D
Technology, engineering					Di	M				
Medical sciences										
medicine						D		DEMS		D
dentistry				Di		DEMS				D
pharmacy				Di		DEMS				D
veterinary medicine						D				
Agriculture					Di					

C *capacité en droit* D *doctorat* DEMS *diplôme d'études médicales spécialisées*
 DES *diplôme d'études supérieures* Di *diplôme* L *licence* M *magister*

Grades: 15–20: *très bien*; 13–14: *bien*; 12: *assez bien*; 11: *passable*

National Agronomique. Postgraduate studies are also available in the technological sciences.

The **last stage**, the second of postgraduate studies, leads to the *doctorat d'État*. This takes a minimum of three years. It involves individual research work and the submission of a substantial thesis.

Foreign students

Foreign students must hold the *baccalauréat* or its equivalent and have a good knowledge of French or Arabic, depending on the discipline.

Baccalauréat. Secondary-school-leaving certificate obtained after nine years' primary education followed by three years' study in a *lycée*. Students may choose between two main options (literary or mathematics/science). The *baccalauréat* gives access to all institutions of higher education but some establishments may require it to be of a certain type, e.g. the 'mathematics' *baccalauréat*.

Capacité en droit. Diploma awarded after two years' study in law to candidates not necessarily holding the *baccalauréat* but who have nevertheless passed the entrance examination to the *capacité* courses.

Diplôme. Qualification awarded by a faculty or institute of higher education which does not normally award the *licence* (e.g. pharmacy, dentistry, engineering, agriculture, political science, business, architecture, fine arts, etc.). The *diplôme* is also a professional qualification.

Diplôme d'études médicales spécialisées (DEMS). Qualification awarded after a minimum of seven years of medical studies.

Diplôme d'études supérieures (DES). First academic qualification (apart from the *licence*) awarded mainly in the exact, biological and natural sciences. It gives access to graduate studies (*magister*).

Doctorat. Highest academic qualification, awarded by several faculties. In medicine, the *doctorat d'État* denotes the successful completion of the professional medical training course. In law, and especially in the humanities and science, candidates must submit a thesis embodying the results of substantial individual research.

Licence. First academic qualification, awarded in the humanities, science, law and economics after eight semesters of study. The *licence* gives access to graduate studies.

Magister. Postgraduate academic qualification obtainable after a minimum of four semesters after the DES or *licence*.

Module. All training programmes involve a certain number of disciplines. Sociologists, for example, are trained in the following disciplines: sociology, mathematics, statistics and economics. Each discipline is further divided into elements called *modules*. A *module* comprises a coherent and well-defined body of knowledge relating to a particular discipline; it is a complete entity independent of other *modules* being taught simultaneously with it.

Tronc commun. The *tronc commun* is a collection of *modules* forming the initial section common to several different curricula. It lasts one year.

Angola

Higher education is provided by the Universidade Agostinho Neto. Founded in 1962 as Estudos Gerais Universitarios, it became the University of Luanda in 1968, the University of Angola in 1976, and acquired its present title in 1985. It comprises six faculties: agriculture (including veterinary

science) (Huambo); science; economics; engineering (including architecture); law; and medicine. There is also an Institute for Correspondence Courses (education) and an Institute of Education (Lubango).

The university is an autonomous institution responsible to the Ministry of Education. Its governing body is the university council.

Primary-school teachers are trained in two years in primary teacher-training centres for first-level primary teachers and in 'normal schools', where studies last four years. There are 'normal schools' which train teachers for all levels of primary education and teachers for the first cycle of secondary education, as well as kindergarten teachers; physical education 'normal schools'; and an Institute for Industrial Training, which trains teachers for certain branches of professional training.

The Institute of Educational Sciences, which is part of the Universidade Agostinho Neto, trains higher-level teachers. Studies last five years and lead to the *licenciatura* degree.

The **language of instruction** is Portuguese.

Access to higher education is based on the secondary-school-leaving certificate (*habilitações literárias*) taken after eleven years of schooling. There is also an entrance examination.

The **first and main stage** of higher education at university lasts for five years and leads to the award of a *licenciatura*. In medicine, studies last for six years.

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES

Academic year: October–June

Duration of studies

(Previous education: 11 years, *habilitações literárias* (secondary-school-leaving certificate) and entrance examination)

years	3	4	5
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L

L *licenciatura*

GLOSSARY

Entrance examination. Success in this examination is the second condition required for university entrance.

Habilitações literárias. Secondary-school-leaving certificate awarded after eleven years of schooling.

Licenciatura. Degree awarded after five years' study. In medicine, it is conferred after six years' study.

Higher education is provided by three types of institution: the national or provincial universities and private universities; institutions that are not at university level and which are devoted to higher studies in the fine arts or to technical and professional studies; and teacher-training colleges.

There are twenty-six national universities: Buenos Aires, Catamarca, Centro de la Provincia de Buenos Aires, Comahue, Córdoba, Cuyo, Entre Ríos, Jujuy, La Pampa, La Patagonia 'San Juan Bosco', La Plata, Litoral, Lomas de Zamora, Luján, Mar del Plata, Misiones, Nordeste, Río Cuarto, Rosario, Salta, San Juan, San Luis, Santiago del Estero, Sur, Tecnológica Nacional and Tucumán. Universities are autonomous. The national university system is governed by Law No. 23068/84, which provides for the normalization of national universities; provision is made for their autonomy under Law No. 23569/88.

The responsibilities of the Consejo Interuniversitario Nacional (CIN) include: co-ordination of the policies of the national universities; co-ordination of their relationships with public and private, national and foreign bodies; the drawing up of proposals for the national recognition of complete and partial studies and of degrees and diplomas; and the national validation of foreign qualifications.

The Sistema Interuniversitario del Cuarto Nivel (SICUN) (fourth-level inter-university system) was established in 1985 with the object of furthering university education at the highest level, improving existing activities and introducing new training programmes designed to develop and modernize the country in direct relation with plans for research and taking particular account of national and regional needs.

National universities offer courses leading to first and to higher degrees or diplomas. The former are divided into two categories: one provides training for technicians in particular fields and ends with the award of a diploma entitling the holder to enter professional practice at a secondary or practical level; the other provides basic training leading to the award of the *licenciatura*, *profesorado* or equivalent-level qualification and entitles the holder to exercise a profession or to teach in higher education.

Postgraduate courses are designed to train university graduates for academic work at the highest level; they lead to the degree of *doctor*.

The financial resources of the Universidad Provincial de La Rioja are provided by the government of the province. The university is recognized by the national government and the degrees it awards are recognized nationally.

Private universities are also autonomous but they must be recognized by the state and their statutes, courses and programmes must be approved by it. They are authorized to award degrees and university qualifications which are valid nationally if recognized as such by the central government. However, the right to practise one of the professions regulated by law or subject to state authorization is granted by the government, on the advice of an official commission, to candidates who pass an examination of professional competence organized by the authorities, both national and private. The private universities receive no financial aid from the state.

Pre-primary and primary-school teachers are trained in higher-level training schools and in national institutes of higher education.

Secondary-school teachers are trained in a number of institutions of different kinds. There are several *institutos nacionales de educación superior*. There are also *institutos nacionales de profesorado*, which admit students after they have passed an entrance examination. Courses for training secondary-school teachers have been set up in a number of *escuelas normales superiores*. The national universities also provide courses of professional training for future secondary-school teachers. There are also Catholic higher teacher-training institutions. Other institutions of higher education train teachers for the fine arts and for physical education.

Higher-education teachers are trained in universities.

Non-university-level post-secondary education is quite varied as regards the type and courses of study provided, but includes (as with some short-term courses offered by universities) occupational training for medical auxiliaries, laboratory technicians, radio operators, mechanics, meteorologists, librarians, social workers, etc. The schools of fine arts and music fall within this category of institutions provided for in the national budget. Short-cycle higher studies, which last from two to four years, lead to a technical professional qualification (midwife, nurse, physiotherapist, technician in industry, commerce or agriculture, librarian, etc.).

A distance-education course has been set up which broadcasts courses of the basic cycle of university education. Students are required to attend classes as well.

The **language of instruction** is Spanish.

Access to higher education is based on the *bachillerato* or secondary-school-leaving certificate, which has different orientations (teaching, commerce, humanities, science) and is usually awarded after twelve or thirteen years of primary and secondary education. In certain subjects, the holder of the *bachillerato* must also sit an entrance examination. Enrolment is not restricted but there is a *numerus clausus* in some fields.

Two main stages of long courses of higher education may be distinguished; they are sanctioned by successive university qualifications.

At university level, the first one or two years are often devoted to the study of basic subjects, followed by progressive specialization.

The **main stage** of higher education varies according to the subject or the university, but usually lasts five or six years. These courses lead to the *licenciatura* or to a professional qualification. The first stage corresponds to the study of basic subjects and thorough practical experience in a given subject. The professional qualification of secondary-school teacher may be awarded by faculties of science or humanities, concurrently with the *licenciatura*, or by a teacher-training institution.

A **further stage** leads to the *doctorado*, the highest degree. The number of years' study varies, but the *doctorado* is usually awarded two or three years after the *licenciatura* or a professional qualification, upon submission of a thesis. Since a doctorate is not a prerequisite for the practice of a profession, no time limit is imposed.

There are also postgraduate courses leading to the award of a

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES

Academic year: March–November

Duration of studies

(Previous education: 12–13 years; *bachillerato*)

	years	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Education						P			
Humanities						L		D	
Fine arts						P			P
Law and social sciences							L	D	
				P	P		P		
Applied economics						L		D	
				P					
Exact and natural sciences							L		D
Technology, engineering and architecture					P				D
Administrative sciences						L			
Medical sciences									
medicine				P					D
						1/2 pract.		P	
dentistry						P		D	
						1/2 pract.			
pharmacology						P		L	D
veterinary medicine								D/P	
Agronomy				P					D
								P	
Minor professions				M					
					M				
Basic professions					P				
								P	
<i>Doctorado</i>									D
									D

D *doctorado* M *minor title* P *professional title* D *docente or licenciatura*

Grades: 0 to 10. 9–10: *sobresaliente*; 8: *distinguido*; 6–7: *bueno*; 4–5: *aprobado*; 0–4: *insuficiente/reprobado*. Pass level: 4

certificado. These are divided into *cursos de actualización*, *cursos de capacitación* and *cursos de especialización*.

Foreign students

Foreign students must have a visa and a residence permit and be proficient in Spanish. In order to gain access to university studies, foreign students must hold the Argentinian *bachillerato de nivel medio o secundario* (secondary-school-leaving certificate) or its equivalent. To be admitted to postgraduate studies and research, candidates must have completed a degree course in a foreign university and have obtained the approval of the academic unit offering the postgraduate course.

Foreign students are entitled to the same services and financial aid (grants, loans, fellowships and assistantships, jobs on campus) as Argentinian students.

GLOSSARY

Bachillerato especializado. See *bachillerato de nivel medio o secundario*.

Bachillerato de nivel medio o secundario. Secondary-school-leaving certificate awarded after seven years' primary and five years' secondary education, the latter being divided into two phases. The first phase lasts three years. The second phase includes two sections (humanities and science) and usually lasts two years. In some secondary schools, the second phase lasts three years and leads to the *bachillerato especializado*. The *bachillerato* is required for entrance to all faculties but candidates often have to take an *examen de ingreso* as well, unless they have obtained the *bachillerato especializado*. Other secondary-school-leaving certificates are considered as equivalent to the *bachillerato* (see *certificado de técnico*).

Certificado de técnico. Secondary-school-leaving certificate awarded after seven years' primary and six years' secondary education in a training school for industrial technicians. This certificate is considered equivalent to the *bachillerato secundario*. It gives access to higher education after success in an *examen de ingreso*.

Diploma de aptitud para la enseñanza. See *profesor de enseñanza primaria*.

Diploma or professional qualification. See *certificado de técnico*.

Doctorado. The highest university degree awarded after the *licenciatura* or the professional qualification. This degree is obtained on submission of a thesis requiring at least a year's preparation. In certain faculties, it is also compulsory to have followed a course which lasts one or two years.

Examen de ingreso. Entrance examination required to enter institutions of higher education, imposed by certain faculties on candidates holding a secondary-school-leaving certificate (see *certificado de técnico*). The faculties organize preparatory courses of two months' to one year's duration for candidates who wish to sit for this examination. National universities use a unified system. Candidates from certain institutions—usually those where the second phase of

secondary education lasts three years—are exempted. In some faculties, interviews, aptitude tests and character references are required.

Licenciatura. First degree awarded after five to seven years. Each faculty organizes examinations based on each specific subject, certain examinations taking place within the course during the university year. Students may have to sit a general examination at the end of their studies and present research work.

Profesor de enseñanza primaria. Primary-school teaching qualification awarded after seven years' primary and five years' secondary education and three years in an institute of higher education.

Professional qualification. Title awarded after studies which usually last between four and six years (medicine) and sometimes seven years (fine arts); the usual length of courses is five years. A professional qualification is sometimes awarded at the same time as the *licenciatura* (e.g. secondary-school teacher's certificate) and is considered as equivalent in the case of long-term university studies. In other cases (technician's certificate, paramedical professions), it is awarded after shorter courses which last between two and four years.

Secondary-school-leaving certificate. See *bachillerato*; *certificado de técnico*.

Título menor. Qualification awarded at the end of short-cycle studies. It provides training of a technical character. The duration varies from university to university and according to the organization of studies.

Título de profesor. University qualification proving training in a specific discipline and teacher training. Entitles its holder to teach in secondary and higher education.

BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEALING WITH OR PROVIDING INFORMATION ON THE RECOGNITION OF STUDIES AND QUALIFICATIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Ministerio de Educación y Justicia, Buenos Aires

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Armenia

Higher education is the responsibility of the Ministry of Higher Education and Science, and is normally free of charge.

The system of higher education includes seventeen institutions. Three are branches of the Yerevan State Engineering University, ten fall under the Ministry of Higher Education and Science, and four under the relevant ministries or state committees (the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Agriculture and the State Committee for Physical Training

and Sports). All higher education institutions have equal rights to prepare specialists in different fields.

First-stage higher education institutions, junior colleges offering programmes of two to three years in duration, prepare specialists to qualify as *junior engineers, junior agronomists, nurses, etc.*

Second-stage higher education institutions function as four-year two-stage educational establishments. The overwhelming majority of the students earn professional diplomas following three years of studies. A small number study one more year and are awarded *bachelor's degrees* according to their chosen academic programmes.

The **third-** and **fourth-stage** higher education institutions prepare professional, scientific and scientific-pedagogical specialists in a variety of fields. Students wishing, for instance, to have careers in the magistracy must undertake at least two years of additional study beyond the *baccalaureate*. First, they earn standard diplomas and then they are awarded *master's degrees* after they have defended *master's theses*. In other fields, postgraduate study requires two to three years of extra study.

The **last stage** of the system is postgraduate work (*aspirantura*) which imparts the necessary theoretical knowledge for advanced research and scientific work.

Languages of instruction are Armenian and Russian.

Access to higher education institutions is normally based upon the possession of a secondary-school-leaving certificate, high grades in secondary school subjects and success on a competitive entrance examination. Candidates so admitted do not have to pay tuition fees. Candidates with insufficient scores on the entrance examination may be admitted, if vacancies exist and if they agree to pay tuition fees.

Foreign students

Foreign students who hold secondary-school-leaving certificates can apply to the Ministry of Higher Education and Science to have their files examined by special selection committees.

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES

	years	1	2	3	4	5	6
Universities							B
Junior colleges		jd					
4-year colleges			pd				B
Magistrature							M
Postgraduate (<i>aspirantura</i>)							A

pd professional diploma jd junior diploma B baccalaureate M master's degree
A completion of aspirantura

Foreign candidates must have visas and be presented by competent bodies in their home countries. They are admitted to the one-year preparatory department of the corresponding higher education institution after being recommended by the selection committee. If students pass the final examination of the department in question, they earn the right to continue in a regular programme at a higher education institution. The main purpose of the preparatory department is to enable students to master the Armenian and Russian languages required for their further studies.

Foreign students who do not hold secondary-school-leaving certificates can enter technical schools or colleges. Foreign students can also pursue postgraduate and *doctoral degrees*.

BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEALING WITH OR PROVIDING INFORMATION ON THE RECOGNITION OF STUDIES AND QUALIFICATIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Office of Information on the Recognition of Diplomas in
Higher Education and Academic Mobility
10, Baghramian Av., Yerevan 37019
Tel.: (78-852) 52 35 31
Telefax: (78-852) 52 70 22

Aruba

There are three levels of post-secondary and higher education: university-level education (*wetenschappelijk onderwijs*), higher-level professional education (*hoger beroepsonderwijs*) and middle-level professional education (*middelbaar beroepsonderwijs*). These three levels of post-secondary and higher education correspond to the three streams of general secondary education: *voorbereidend wetenschappelijk onderwijs* (university preparatory education with a course education of six years), *hoger algemeen voortgezet onderwijs* (higher general secondary education with a course duration of five years) and *middelbaar algemeen voortgezet onderwijs* (intermediate general secondary education with a course duration of four years).

The only institute of university level education in Aruba is the Universiteit van Aruba (University of Aruba), a private institution fully accredited and financed by the government. It opened in 1988 with a School of Law which offers a four-year programme for *voorbereidend wetenschappelijk onderwijs* graduates leading to the degree of *meester in de rechten* (mr.). The programme consists of the *kandidaatsfase*, comprising the first two years, and the *doctoraalfase*, comprising the last two years. In the future, however, it will be divided into a *propaedeutische fase*, the preliminary first year, and the *doctoraalfase*, the main stage comprising the last three years. In 1993 the University of Aruba opened

a School of Business Administration offering a four-year programme in Economics and Finance at the *hoger onderwijs* level for *hoger algemeen voortgezet onderwijs* graduates. This programme, divided into a *propaedeutische fase* of one year and a *hoofdfase* (main stage) of three years, leads to the degree of *Bachelor (B)* or *baccalaureus (bc)*.

NOTE: The University of Aruba (in Dutch: Universiteit van Aruba and in Papiamentu: Universidad di Aruba) should not be confused with the Universidat di Aruba, a non-accredited institute offering mainly programmes in the field of adult and continuing education. Another non-accredited institute is the recently established International University of Aruba and Curaçao, an off-shore institute operating from Puerto Rico.

The only institute of higher-level professional education in Aruba is the Instituto Pedagógico Arubano (IPA), a public teachers-training college. IPA offers a four-year programme in teacher education for *hoger algemeen voortgezet onderwijs* graduates, with majors in pre-primary (kindergarten) education, primary education and secondary education (First Cycle). IPA also offers various in-service, continuing teacher-education programmes.

There are at present three institutes of middle-level professional education: the Institute of Engineering Technology (Middelbare Technische School), the Institute of Business Administration and Secretarial Sciences (Middelbaar Administratief Onderwijs) and the Aruba Hotel School (AHS).

PROFILE OF POST-SECONDARY AND HIGHER STUDIES

Duration of studies

(Previous education:

* 12 years, *voorbereidend wetenschappelijk onderwijs*

** 11 years, *hoger algemeen voortgezet onderwijs*

*** 10 years, *middelbaar algemeen voortgezet onderwijs*)

	years	2	3	4
Law*				mr
Business**				B/bc
Education**				P(1)
Hospitality management**		AS		
Hospitality management***			AS	
Engineering technology***				P(2)
Business***			P(2)	
Secretarial sciences***			P(2)	

mr *meester in de rechten* B *bachelor* bc *baccalaureus* AS *Associate Degree*
P *professional qualification* at h.b.o. (1) and m.b.o. (2) level

The Institute of Engineering Technology, a public institute, offers four-year programmes in civil, electrical and mechanical engineering for *middelbaar algemeen voortgezet onderwijs* graduates, with the third year devoted to internship. All three offer a terminal and a transfer stream.

The Institute of Business Administration and Secretarial Sciences, also a public institute, offers a two-year programme in Secretarial Sciences and a three-year programme in Business Administration for *middelbaar algemeen voortgezet onderwijs* graduates. The latter is offered at two levels: *administratie* and *assistent administratie*.

AHS, formerly the Aruba Hospitality Trades Training Center and the Aruba School of Hotel Technology, is a private institute fully accredited by the government. The School has three departments: a work/study apprentice system at the secondary level, an Associate Degree programme and a continuing education department. The Associate Degree programme has a three-year course for *middelbaar algemeen voortgezet onderwijs* graduates and a two-year course for *hoger algemeen voortgezet onderwijs* graduates.

BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEALING WITH OR PROVIDING INFORMATION ON THE RECOGNITION OF STUDIES AND QUALIFICATIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Department of Education, Division of Evaluation
of Educational Credentials
Frankrijkstraat 3, Oranjestad
Tel.: (297-8) 23360
Fax: (297-8) 38438

Australia

Higher education is provided by thirty-nine publicly funded higher-education institutions (thirty-four universities, one university college and four specialist colleges). (Following the 1989 abolition of the binary system and subsequent institutional restructuring and amalgamations, the colleges of advanced education sector no longer exists.) There are also some 285 major colleges of technical and further education providing trade and technical education and some associate diploma courses. A recent development in higher education has been the establishment of a small number of private institutions, for example, Bond University in Queensland.

The system of higher education which developed following the *Martin Report* of 1964/65 comprised two distinct sectors (universities and colleges of advanced education) broadly differentiated according to their emphasis on academic or vocational studies, on undergraduate or postgraduate and higher-degree teaching awards, and on teaching only or on teaching and research. During the 1980s, however, the distinction

between the two sectors began to break down as several institutions not previously permitted to offer higher degrees or funded for research gradually developed the necessary staff and resources to undertake both these functions in a way which had traditionally been seen as the sole preserve of universities. It became increasingly difficult to maintain the distinction and, in September 1987, the Commonwealth Minister for Education, Employment and Training announced its ending, stating that, in future, all higher-education institutions would be funded for teaching purposes on a basis determined by their respective educational profile. The bulk of funding for higher education institutions is provided by the Commonwealth Government under the Higher Education Funding Act 1988. Higher education institutions can also supplement their income by enrolling full-fee-paying overseas students and by undertaking research and consultancy for industry.

The greater part of funding for research is provided through a competitive grant programme administered by the Australian Research Council (ARC). The Commonwealth also provides substantial funding for research infrastructure, postgraduate scholarships and fellowships, and to special research centres and key centres of teaching and research. Institutions are free to use a significant proportion of their operating grant to support research and research training.

Under authority vested in its governing body by the Act of Parliament establishing the institution, each university has autonomy in managing its own affairs and in its decision-making. The governing body in a university is its senate or council, which is presided over by the chancellor, who is usually a prominent member of the community. The council generally comprises elected representatives of graduates, teaching staff and students, as well as representatives from the relevant state parliaments, commerce and industry, and *ex officio* members, such as the vice-chancellor and the chairman of the academic body.

Universities are in close contact with Commonwealth, state and territory governments and with each other through such bodies as the Australian Vice-Chancellors' Committee and the Federation of Australian University Staff Associations.

Universities are divided into faculties, departments and, in some cases, schools. Within each faculty there are a number of related departments, each of which has its own head and deals with a particular subject area. Large universities may have up to fourteen faculties. Universities give courses and conduct research in a wide range of professional and academic disciplines. They award undergraduate and postgraduate *bachelor's degrees*, postgraduate *certificates*, *diplomas*, *master's degrees* and *doctorates*. A number of universities also offer undergraduate *associate diploma* and *diploma* courses. There are also increasing opportunities for credit transfer between higher education and technical and further education (TAFE) institutions which offer a wide range of predominantly vocational courses. They are variously known as colleges of TAFE, although some are now changing their names to institutes of technology or similar names. They are administered by the government and award *associate diplomas*, *certificates* and *advanced certificates*. They provide specialized

instruction in particular aspects of job skills, pre-employment training, preparatory or bridging instruction to permit entry to a chosen vocational course or adult education for personal interest or leisure. The majority of technical and further-education courses are part-time, concurrent with employment, and there is also provision for full-time and external study.

The basic qualification for **pre-school and primary-school teachers** is generally a three-year *diploma* but the qualifications required vary from state to state. Some teachers undertake a four-year *bachelor of education* degree specializing in early childhood or primary teaching.

Secondary-school teachers complete a four-year training course which includes education subjects as well as teaching subjects. These subjects may be studied concurrently, or for a specialized *diploma* in teaching or education taken after completion of a first degree.

Specialist teachers of physical education, music, art, manual arts and home economics train from three to four years at university.

Non-formal studies generally have open access and provide no accredited certification. Courses vary in length from some hours to intensive full-time training. There is an extensive network of non-government adult education. The Commonwealth also supports an extensive network of industry training committees which facilitate industry-based skill enhancement. In addition, eight new distance education centres have been created.

Distance education centres provide both formal and non-formal studies, and degree courses. Distance education is an important means of making higher education accessible to people who, for various reasons, are unable to or prefer not to undertake their studies on-campus. The primary target group for distance education is those living in rural and remote areas. Distance education caters to some 11 per cent of the higher education student population. A variety of courses is provided, equivalent in standard and content to those offered on-campus.

In addition the government has recently established the Open Learning Initiative to give more people the opportunity to undertake university courses by providing an alternative route to higher education with no prerequisite entry requirements. Courses will be undertaken through the 'distance education' mode of delivery, with units of study provided by established universities.

Non-university-level post-secondary education consists of undergraduate *diplomas* and *associate diplomas* offered by both colleges of advanced education and some colleges of advanced and further education. They represent respectively three and two years of full-time study and are generally post-year-12 entry. Technical and Further Education (TAFE) also provides *certificates* and *advanced certificates* in trade and equivalent-level skill areas. These are generally two- to four-year part-time courses and are available to year-10 school-leavers.

The major responsibility for the training of tradesmen rests with industry and comes under the general supervision of apprenticeship authorities.

Nursing education, which was formerly provided within the hospitals, has been transferred to universities, with Commonwealth funding, since 1994.

The **principal language of instruction** is English.

Access to higher education is based on a satisfactory level being achieved after twelve to thirteen years of primary and secondary education. Matriculation standard is judged on the basis of success in a senior public examination (*higher school certificate, university examination, school-leaving-certificate*) or teacher assessment and/or internal examinations.

Entry to courses such as medicine, law and accountancy, for which there are generally more applicants than places available, are very competitive.

All institutions of higher education have special entry provisions for mature students (usually required to be at least 21 years of age). Candidates must show academic ability of the standard required for normal admission, usually determined by special tests, essays, etc. Age, previous education, employment and other relevant background is taken into consideration and each application is decided on merit.

The **main stage** of university (first degree) education leads to the *bachelor's degree*. Undergraduate studies last between three years (education, arts, science, commerce) and six years (medicine and surgery) full-time, and between five years (veterinary science, dentistry, architecture) and seven years (law) part-time. Arts and science faculties usually offer either a *bachelor's degree (pass)* obtained in three years or a *bachelor's degree (honours)* obtained in four years; candidates for the latter undertake extra work in their speciality. An *honours degree* is normally required for access to higher degrees.

A student who has qualified for a *bachelor's degree (honours)* at a sufficiently high level may proceed to study for the *master's degree*, which constitutes the **second stage** of higher education. This degree may be obtained after one year (*pass degree*) or two years (*honours degree*) of full-time study. It may be awarded either for full research-based activity or for courses of study combining research, project and course-work in varying proportions. In medicine and engineering, a period of practical training is usually required before the student qualifies for the *master's degree*.

Alternatively, a student who has qualified for a *bachelor's degree (honours)* at a sufficiently high level may proceed to study for a *doctor's degree* (usually PhD: *doctor of philosophy*). The usual period of postgraduate studies is three to five years and culminates in the submission of the thesis. Many faculties award a *higher doctorate in science* (DSc) or *humanities* (DLitt) upon submission of published work representing a substantial contribution to knowledge in a particular field. The final option for the graduate with a *bachelor's degree* is to proceed to a one- to two-year postgraduate course leading to a *postgraduate diploma* in a particular subject.

Under the Commonwealth's Higher Education Contribution Scheme, students pay A\$2,328 per year (1993) of equivalent full-time study. They may choose to pay this charge before they commence their studies each year and receive a 25 per cent discount or to defer any payment until their taxable income reaches A\$27,748, which is about the same as average annual earnings. At the national level, the Commonwealth Government, through its Department of Employment,

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES
Academic year: March–November

Duration of studies

 (Previous education: 12–13 years, *higher school certificate*)

	years	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	varied duration
Education		B	B/Di	M/Di				D	
Arts		B	B	M/Di				D	DLitt
Psychology			B	Di		M		D	
Music		B	B	M				D	DMus
Architecture				B				M	
Law, accounting			B	B	M/Di			D	
Social, economic and commercial sciences		B	B	M/Di				D	
Social work			B	M/Di					
Exact and natural sciences		B	B	M/Di				D	DSc
Engineering			B	M/Di				D	
Applied science and technology			B	M/Di					
Medical sciences									
medicine				B	B	M/Di		D	
dentistry				B	B	M/Di			
pharmacy		B	B	M				D	
veterinary medicine				B	M/Di			D	
Agriculture			B	B	M/Di			D	

B *bachelor's degree* D *doctor of philosophy* Di *diploma* DLitt *doctorate in letters*
 DMus *doctorate in music* DSc *doctorate in science* M *master's degree*

Grades: Generally A–F. Pass level: C and above

Note: There are also: two- to three-year undergraduate *associate diplomas* and three-year *diplomas* in most fields at colleges of advanced education; two-year *associate diplomas* and *diplomas*, and four-year part-time *certificates*, at colleges of technical and further education.

Education and Training (DEET), provides a number of assistance schemes for students to facilitate access to education including AUSTUDY and postgraduate award schemes.

Foreign students

Foreign students should have qualifications equivalent to the Australian matriculation and adequate finances. They must undergo a medical examination and take out medical insurance under the Overseas Students' Health Care Scheme. They must pay full fees, ranging from A\$8,000 to A\$24,000. Postgraduate applicants must hold a lower tertiary degree. Students should also be proficient in English. Non-native English speakers must pass an English proficiency test on arrival at university. Universities may grant provisional acceptance only until English proficiency requirements are satisfied.

Applications for a full-time course of study should be made to the individual institution. Inquiries relating to other study options should be directed to the Australian Diplomatic Mission.

The Australian Government provides scholarships to students from developing countries on equity and merit criteria, under the John Crawford Scholarship Scheme. The Sponsored Training Program assists developing countries through bilateral agreements. Scholarships for international students at the postgraduate level are offered through the Overseas Postgraduate Research Scholarships (OPRS), introduced for postgraduates from developed countries to undertake major research in Australia.

GLOSSARY

Associate diploma. Courses designed to produce para-professional personnel, capable of working in support of professionals or on their own at a similar level of performance. Courses normally require two years' full-time study, or the part-time equivalent.

Award courses. Courses of study at institutions of higher education leading to the awards of *certificates, diplomas, bachelor's degrees, postgraduate diplomas, master's degrees, doctorates.*

Bachelor's degree. First-degree qualification, obtained after three years full-time or five to seven years part-time (e.g. arts, science, education, commerce) to five or six years (e.g. medicine and surgery). Universities offer two types of first degree: *bachelor's degrees (pass)* and *bachelor's degrees (honours)*, the latter normally requiring an additional year of full-time study or its equivalent by students who have a record of outstanding achievement from an early stage in the basic degree. The additional year typically includes a substantial research project.

Bridging courses. Offered by some institutions, mainly in mathematics, science and English, for students who have not reached the required level of knowledge for first-year courses. They are usually conducted during the summer vacation and are of varying duration.

Course programmes. Available at colleges of technical and further

education for a wide range of studies of varying duration and depth which cannot be presented as certificate or trade studies. There are no specific entrance requirements.

Diplomas. The initial qualification for professional practice in such areas as the hospitality industry and design, and some areas of applied science and technology, *diplomas* require three years' full-time study.

Doctor's degree or doctorate. These are higher degrees obtained after a *bachelor's degree (high honours)* or a *master's degree* and usually three years' full-time study devoted to preparing a thesis based on an original research project resulting in a significant contribution to knowledge or understanding and/or the application of knowledge within the field of study. The qualification is that of *doctor of philosophy (PhD)*. *Higher doctorates* are also awarded for published work representing an original and substantial contribution to knowledge, in humanities (DLitt), science (DSc) or music (DMus).

External study. External courses are offered at some institutions for students who are unable to enrol in a course of study that requires physical attendance at the institution. These programmes are carried out by correspondence, use of media (e.g. tape recordings), submission of essays, etc., and are supplemented by attendance at residential schools (three to five days) at varying times throughout the year.

Graduate diploma. Graduate diploma courses either develop a new academic, professional or vocational area or extend skills and knowledge in a professional area previously studied. Graduate diploma courses normally require one year full-time study or the part-time equivalent, generally following the satisfactory completion of a degree or a diploma course or their equivalent.

Higher degrees. See *master's degree, doctor's degree*.

Higher school certificate. See *matriculation*.

Honours degree. See *bachelor's degree*.

Master's degree. Higher degree, obtained after a period of one year following upon a *bachelor's degree (honours)*. Following upon a *bachelor's degree (pass)*, entry to a *master's degree* may be obtained by completing a *master's* qualifying course of one year. *Master's degrees* may be obtained by research (usually entered after a period of employment) culminating in the submission of a thesis or by coursework often undertaken in conjunction with professional employment, as at undergraduate level.

Matriculation. Called *senior public examination, higher school certificate, university examination, school-leaving certificate*. Public examinations have been phased out in some states and, where there is no public examination, matriculation is obtained via teacher assessment and/or internal examinations. The *higher school certificate* is obtained after six years' primary followed by six years' secondary education, giving access to higher education.

Pass degree. See *bachelor's degree*.

Postgraduate diploma. See *diploma*.

Public examination. See *matriculation*.

School-leaving-certificate. See *matriculation*.

Tertiary education. Education after completion of primary and secondary education.

Trade programmes. Available at colleges of technical and further education to candidates employed as apprentices. The programme is of three years' duration and is undertaken on a day-release basis, that is, one full day a week. There is also provision for block-release training. Applicants must have reached a standard of education sufficient to follow the programme, but matriculation standard is not required.

University examination. See *matriculation*.

BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEALING WITH OR PROVIDING INFORMATION ON THE RECOGNITION OF STUDIES AND QUALIFICATIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

National Office of Overseas Skills Recognition (NOOSR)
GPO Box 1407, Canberra ACT 2601
Tel.: (606) 276 76 44
Fax: (606) 276 75 66

Austria

At present there are twelve universities (*Universitäten*) and six art schools (*Hochschulen für Musik und Kunst*) organized on the basis of faculties. The guiding principles are freedom of research and teaching, the combination of research and teaching, openness towards variety with regard to teaching and to scientific methods, and freedom of learning. Polytechnics (*Fachhochschulen*) have been instituted as from 1994.

The University Organization Act of 1975 is in the process of being modified. The general trend is towards more autonomy and the decentralization of universities.

Primary-school teachers are trained at *Pädagogische Akademien* (teacher-training colleges) and are awarded a *teaching certificate for primary schools*.

Secondary-school teachers are trained at universities and must hold a *master's degree* in their fields of teaching, including teaching methods, plus one year of work experience as a probationary teacher (*Probelehrer*) under the supervision of an experienced teacher.

Teachers for higher education institutions must: hold a university degree, obtain a doctorate within four years and then complete a *Habilitation* (a research project, even more specialized than the thesis for the doctorate) within another six years to become a *Dozent* and/or a *Professor* at a higher education institution.

Non-formal studies include *Hochschullehrgänge* (courses and programmes the completion of which does not entail an academic degree) in the fields of theology, law, economics, health services, media/society, technology/science and art, continuing education, distance learning and programmes for senior students. There are also

colleges for training in the field of interior decoration and in other practical professions, *Sozialakademie* (social studies), medical-technical assistant training, etc.

The **language of instruction** is German. Certain course programmes, those leading to the MBS, for instance, are in English.

Access to higher education is based on the *Reifeprüfung* (secondary-school-leaving examination).

The **first stage of higher education** (*erster Studienabschnitt*) takes two to three years and is completed with oral and written examinations (*Diplomprüfung*).

The **second stage of higher education** takes two to four years (*zweiter Studienabschnitt*) and is completed with *Diplomprüfung* plus a *master's thesis*. A *doctorate* requires another two years of specialized studies, a written dissertation and oral examinations.

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES

Academic year: October–July

Duration of studies

(Previous education: 12–13 years, *Reifeprüfung*)

	years	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Education				P	Mag				Dr
Arts							Mag		Dr
Catholic theology					Mag				Dr
Evangelical theology					Mag				Dr
Music									Mag
Fine arts, architecture							Mag		
Law, political sciences						Mag			Dr
Social and economic sciences				P		Mag			Dr
Exact and natural sciences							Mag		Dr
Technology, engineering							DI		Dr
Commercial studies, administration							Mag		Dr
Medical sciences									
medicine									Dr
pharmacy							Mag		Dr
veterinary medicine							Mag		Dr
Agriculture							DI		Dr

DI *Diplom-Ingenieur* Dr *Doktorat* Mag *Magister* P *professional qualification*

Grades: 1: *sehr gut*; 2: *gut*; 3: *befriedigend*; 4: *genügend*; 5: *nicht genügend*

Foreign students

Foreign students must: have a recognized secondary-school-leaving certificate; be proficient in German or pass a university aptitude test in German in Austria; be in good health; and pass an Austrian physical examination. The annual tuition fee is ATS 4,000.

Certain institutions (especially schools of art and music) require success on a study-related aptitude test.

Application should be made to the Office of the University Director. Upon notification of acceptance, the student must apply for a visa at the Austrian Embassy/Consulate in his or her home country.

Individual universities are responsible for all foreign student-related questions except for those concerning students from Italy and from the states/republics of former Yugoslavia. In these cases, the Ministry of Science and Research, Division IV/4, is the relevant authority.

The Austrian Academic Exchange Service provides information about fields of study, registration and enrolment, accommodation, contacts and foreign student advisors at the individual universities.

GLOSSARY

Diplom. Qualification awarded after between eight and ten semesters of studies (classified as longer studies) which are divided into two phases, one general, one specialized. To receive the *Diplom* a student must pass the examination at the end of each stage and submit a *Diplomarbeit* (*memoire* or other work of *Diplom* level). This latter may, depending on the subject-matter, be theoretical, practical, artistic, experimental or technical in nature. It is intended to demonstrate the student's capacity for original work in one domain of his or her subject. Holders of the diploma are awarded the titles of *Magister* and *Diplom-Ingenieur*. Subjects studied for the *Diplom* are of three kinds: obligatory, optional and freely chosen.

Doktor. The highest degree, awarded after between two and four semesters of studies following those leading to the *Diplom* (in technical studies and in agriculture there is no defined minimum and enrolment for the course is not compulsory for the qualification). A dissertation (normally a piece of written work of a thesis type) must then be submitted on a subject of the student's choice. If it is approved, students may take the *Rigorosum* examination, which includes the defence of the thesis. The qualification *Doktor* prior to the laws of 1975 differs widely from that awarded since then. According to these laws, the studies for the degree of *Doktor* must be preceded by those leading to the *Diplom* (except in the case of medicine, in which only the doctorate is available). Prior to the 1975 laws, it was possible in some subjects, such as philosophy, to obtain the *Doktor* degree without first passing the *Diplom*. A further important distinction relates to the *Rigorosum*. Formerly, the *Rigorosum* embraced all the domains of the relevant subject, while, in its present form, it is limited to the particular field forming the subject of the dissertation, and one or

two further subjects *ad libitum*. More general knowledge is tested in the *Diplom* examination.

Eignungsprüfung. Aptitude examination testing the student's capacity to study certain subjects, for example, music, fine arts, drama, sport (physical aptitude examination) and the disciplines leading to careers in translation and interpreting.

Magister. Degree awarded in certain disciplines after a minimum of four to five years' study and prior to that of *Doktor*.

Maturazeugnis. See *Reifezeugnis*.

Professional qualification. Qualification awarded either after shorter studies at a university (four to six terms) or after studies undertaken in another training establishment. Qualifications awarded after longer studies at university are university degrees (see *Diplom*, *Magister*, *Doktor*).

Reifeprüfung. See *Reifezeugnis*.

Reifezeugnis. Secondary-school-leaving certificate or 'maturity' (*Maturazeugnis*) examination, awarded after four years' primary and eight years' secondary education, the latter divided into two phases, each of four years. The 1962 reform law set a maximum of five years for the second cycle but this law is not applied. The *Reifezeugnis* certifies the candidate's success in the school-leaving examination, the *Reifeprüfung*. In theory, the *Reifezeugnis* gives access to all university faculties. In some cases, however, a further examination (the *Zusatzprüfung*) is required of candidates who have not studied certain subjects regarded as particularly useful for the continuation of their studies.

Access to higher education may also be obtained by the *Studienberechtigungsprüfung*.

Rigorosum. Final examination organized by an establishment of higher education for the award of the degree of *Doktor*.

Staatsprüfung. An examination now replaced by the *Diplom* in all those subjects for which it existed prior to 1975.

Studienberechtigungsprüfung. Examination established in 1986 and allowing access to higher education to Austrian nationals who are over 22 years of age and who do not have the *Reifezeugnis* but who have a professional or non-professional preparation. It is valid only for those subjects in which it has been taken.

Zusatzprüfung. See *Reifezeugnis*.

BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEALING WITH OR PROVIDING INFORMATION ON THE RECOGNITION OF STUDIES AND QUALIFICATIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Ministry of Science and Research
Abt. I/B/15, Freyung 1, A-1014 Wien
Tel.: 43-222-53120/ext. 5920 to 5923
Telex: 111157 bmwf
Fax: 43-222-53120 6205
E. Mail: Bacher@bmwf.gv.at

Higher education is provided by the College of the Bahamas and the Bahamas Hotel Training College.

The College of the Bahamas was founded in 1974 by amalgamating the two teacher-training colleges, a technical college and an upper-secondary school. It retains the functions of its former separate parts. The college comprises divisions of business and administrative studies, continuing education, humanities, natural science, social science, teacher education and technology. It is governed by a council and an academic board. The council is made up of the college's principal, a representative of the Ministry of Education and Culture, a student representative and six other members appointed annually by the Minister of Education. The academic board is made up of the principal, the chairman of the divisions, a student representative and three other members selected by the principal and appointed by the council.

Primary-school teachers are trained at the Teacher Education Division of the College of the Bahamas. Courses last three years and lead to the award of an *associate degree in general studies* and a *primary teacher's certificate*.

Secondary-school teachers are also trained at the Teacher Education Division of the College of the Bahamas. The Junior Secondary Programme is more specialized. Students can choose to teach either one or two subjects. Courses last three years.

Candidates can also study for the University of the West Indies *bachelor of education* programme, which is a three-year course for practising teachers. Admission is based on the *teacher's certificate* and a *general certificate of education*, ordinary (O) level, pass in English or an *associate degree*. Candidates must satisfy the University of the West Indies matriculation requirements and sit for an entrance examination. In addition to the courses taken in the faculty of education, students must successfully complete a minimum of two courses in another faculty and, in the final year, undertake a piece of original educational research. The University of Miami *bachelor of education* programme is also offered. It builds on the *associate degree* and the *teacher's certificate*. A minimum of 56 credits must be obtained.

Access to the College of the Bahamas is based on successful completion of grade 11/12 of the senior secondary school or fifth form of the high school. The college offers two-year programmes leading to the *associate degree* and college *diploma* programmes. The latter are less academic and more specialized and job-related than the *associate degree*.

The Bahamas Hotel Training College was established in 1973 to train employees of hotels, tourism organizations and allied industries. It offers two-year *diploma* programmes in such fields as hotel and catering operations, and food and beverage, and one-year *certificates* in general catering skills, housekeeping skills and book-keeping. All courses for the *diploma* programmes are recognized by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools (SACS), thus making it possible for students to transfer to hotel degree programmes in universities in the United States with two years of college exemption.

GLOSSARY

- Associate degree.** Qualification awarded by the College of the Bahamas after two years' study.
- Certificate.** Qualification awarded by the Bahamas Hotel Training College after one year's study in such fields as book-keeping and general catering skills.
- Diploma.** Qualification awarded after two years' study by the College of the Bahamas and the Bahamas Hotel Training College.

Bahrain

Higher education is provided by the University of Bahrain, the Arabian Gulf University, the College of Health Sciences and the Hotel and Catering Training Centre.

The University of Bahrain, founded in 1986 (incorporating the University College of Arts, Science and Education and the Gulf Polytechnic), comprises a College of Arts, Science and Education; departments of Arabic and Islamic studies, biology, chemistry, education (primary and secondary levels), English, general studies, mathematics, physical education, physics and psychology; an English Language Centre; and a Polytechnic Institute (including accountancy, business management, computer sciences and engineering).

The Arabian Gulf University, founded in 1980 by seven Gulf states, comprises colleges of medicine and medical sciences, education and science.

Pre-primary and primary-school teachers are trained in a one-year programme leading to a *postgraduate diploma in education* (PGDE) at the College of Education. They must hold a degree.

Secondary-school teachers are trained at the College of Arts and Science where they follow programmes leading to a *bachelor of arts and education* or a *bachelor in physical education* degree after five years' study (including one year of orientation).

Higher-education teachers are mainly trained abroad.

Non-formal studies are offered by the University of Bahrain in business, accountancy, engineering and education. Courses last between one week and one-and-a-half years. Admission is based on an interview and English-language proficiency. *Certificates* and *diplomas* are awarded upon successful completion of the course.

Non-university-level post-secondary education consists of programmes in accountancy and secretarial studies and special courses in engineering. Courses last between one week and one-and-a-half years and lead to professional *certificates*.

The **languages of instruction** are Arabic and English.

Access to higher education is based on the *secondary-school certificate* (*tawjihya*). The College of Health Sciences and the Hotel and Catering Training Centre also set an entrance examination.

The duration of studies depends on the establishment and qualification in question. Shorter studies take place in the Hotel and

Catering Training Centre, which awards a *diploma* after two years' study, and the College of Health Sciences, which offers a two-year course for a *degree in nursing*. *Associate degrees* (which are professional qualifications) awarded by the College of Health Sciences also require two years of study (diagnostic radiography technician, medical equipment technician, medical laboratory technician, pharmaceutical technician). The *bachelor in nursing and public health inspector* takes two years. The *diploma in obstetric nursing* takes two years after the award of the *general nursing diploma* (three years).

The **first stage** of university education lasts four years and leads to the award of the *bachelor's degree* in arts, science, education and physical education.

A **further stage** leads, after two to four years' study, to the *master's degree* in education, biology, chemistry, physical education and business administration.

Foreign students

Foreign students should have qualifications equivalent to the Bahrain *secondary-school certificate*. Only Gulf state nationals do not require visas. Students should have a good knowledge of Arabic and English.

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES

Academic year: October–June

Duration of studies

(Previous education: 11 years, *secondary-school certificate, tawjihiya*)

	years	2	3	4	5	6
Arts, science, education, administration				B		M
Engineering and technology			Di	Di		
Health sciences		AssD/P	Di			
Hotel and catering			C			

AssD *associate degree* B *bachelor* C *certificate* Di *diploma* M *master*
P *professional qualification*

Grades: 0–100; A–F. A+: 93–100; A–: 90–92; B+: 86–89; B: 83–85; B–: 80–82; C+: 77–79; C: 73–76; C–: 70–72; D+: 66–69; D: 60–65; F: below 60. Pass level: C

GLOSSARY

Associate degree. Professional qualification awarded by the College of Health Sciences after two years' study.

Bachelor. Degree awarded after four years' study in arts, science and education.

Certificate. Qualification awarded after two years' study.

Certificate of secondary studies. See *secondary-school certificate, tawjihiya*.

Diploma. Qualification awarded after three or four years' study, depending on the speciality, by the University of Bahrain and after two years' study by the Hotel and Catering Training Centre. In obstetrics, it is awarded after five years' study.

Entrance examination. Examination required for admission to the College of Health Sciences or the Hotel and Catering Training Centre.

Master's degree. Higher degree (graduate studies) obtained after two to four years' study following upon the first degree.

Professional qualification. Qualification awarded by the College of Health Sciences in various technical subjects after two years' study.

Secondary-school certificate. See *tawjihiya*.

Tawjihiya. Secondary-school-leaving certificate awarded after six years' primary followed by two years' secondary education in the first cycle and three years' in the secondary cycle. It entitles the holder to enter higher education.

BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEALING WITH OR PROVIDING INFORMATION ON THE RECOGNITION OF STUDIES AND QUALIFICATIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

National Committee for the Evaluation of Academic Degrees,
Ministry of Education, P.O. Box 43, Manama
Tel.: 258400

Bangladesh

Higher education is provided mainly by seven universities: the Bangladesh Agricultural University, Mymensingh; the Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology, Dhaka; the University of Chittagong; the University of Dhaka; the Jahangirnagar University, Savar; the University of Rajshahi; and the Islamic University, Tongi. All the universities are autonomous. Statutes framed by the universities are, however, subject to the sanction of the government.

Four universities are both residential and affiliated bodies (that is, they lay down the courses of study and conduct examinations for the colleges) and the remaining three are more or less residential in

character. Besides a number of affiliated colleges providing teaching at *honours* and postgraduate levels in some subjects, all affiliated colleges offer courses at the *pass degree* level. Professional teaching at the degree level is offered by the constituent colleges. Apart from their own faculties which are subdivided into departments, some universities comprise a number of institutes. The affiliated and constituent colleges are under the academic control of the universities. Administrative matters are controlled either by the government or by the local bodies.

Government grants constitute nearly 90 per cent of the annual income of the universities. The remainder is provided by tuition, examination, registration and other fees. Government grants to universities are provided through the University Grants Commission (UGC), constituted by the government. Affiliated colleges are either government-financed or privately managed with some government grants.

The Association of Universities of Bangladesh (formerly Inter-University Board of Bangladesh) co-ordinates activities of the universities in both the academic and administrative spheres. It has an executive body, the Standing Committee of Vice-Chancellors, composed of the vice-chancellors of all the universities. Besides co-ordinating activities among the universities, it liaises with the government and the UGC concerning administrative and financial matters respectively.

Two new universities are being set up at Sylhet and Khulna. The Shah Jalal Science and Technology University at Sylhet will offer wide-ranging courses in various scientific disciplines including agriculture, industry and social sciences. The university at Khulna will offer courses in the humanities, pure and social sciences, commerce, medicine, agriculture and education.

To strengthen higher education in the country, some of the government degree colleges have been raised to the status of university colleges. Engineering colleges have been made autonomous and are now called Bangladesh Institutes of Technology (BIT).

Primary-school teachers are trained at the Primary Training Institute (PTI). The duration of the course is one year and the minimum qualification required for admission is the *secondary-school certificate* (SSC). The National Academy for Primary Education, Mymensingh, is responsible for conducting examinations after one year of training and awarding certificates of education.

Secondary-school teachers are trained at teacher-training colleges (TTC), which offer a one-year course leading to the *bachelor of education* (BEd). Admission to this course is based on the first university degree. A one-year *master's degree* (MA) in education is also offered by one of the teacher-training colleges.

The Institute of Education and Research, University of Dhaka, offers a one-year course for graduates leading to a *diploma in education* which is equivalent to the BEd. This is followed by a one-year course leading to the *master of education* (MEd) degree. There is also provision for a PhD in education for those who have obtained a *master of education*.

The Technical Teachers' Training College offers a two-year technical teacher-training course for polytechnic diploma-holders.

The Colleges of Physical Education at Dhaka and Rajshahi offer a

one-year certificate of physical education course after the secondary-school certificate and a one-year *bachelor of physical education* (BPEd) course after the first university degree.

The National Institute of Educational Administration Extension and Research (NIEAER) is responsible for conducting in-service short-term training for both secondary and college teachers and for training administrators.

Non-formal studies consist of a *bachelor of education* course offered through audio-visual programmes by the Bangladesh Institute of Distance Education and short-term practical summer courses held in all the teacher-training colleges since 1985.

Non-university-level post-secondary education consists of two- to three-year courses aimed at training highly skilled technicians, office staff, transport personnel, health personnel, etc.

The **principal languages of instruction** are English and Bengali.

Access to higher education is based on the *higher-secondary-school certificate* obtained after twelve years of schooling. Candidates for some departments may have to take prescribed options (e.g. for engineering: mathematics, physics and chemistry, etc.). Candidates for degree courses are chosen on merit, according to the number of places available.

The **first stage** of higher education leads to the *bachelor's degree* after two (*pass degree*) or three (*honours degree*) years. The *bachelor's degree* in arts (BA), science (BSc) or commerce (BCom) may be taken after two years' study in an affiliated college. Honours candidates must take two subsidiary subjects; they take their subsidiary examination at the end of the second year after admission to the *honours* course. In engineering, the first degree is taken after four years' study; in fine arts, architecture, medicine and dentistry, after five years.

Honours degrees are classified as first, second or third class and *pass degrees* as first, second or third division.

The **second stage** leads to the *master's degree*. This is taken after one year's study following upon an *honours degree* or two years' study after a *pass degree*. The *bachelor's degree in education* (BEd, BEd Tech, BPEd) is taken after one year's study following upon the *bachelor's* or *master's degree*. The *master's degree in education* (MEd) is taken one year after the BEd, or two years after a *pass* or *master's degree*. The *bachelor's degree in law* (LLB) is taken two years after a first degree (BA, BSc or BCom).

The **third stage** leads to the highest degree, the *doctor of philosophy* (PhD), and requires two to three years' specialization and individual research following upon a good *master's degree*. Candidates are required to submit a thesis.

Foreign students

Foreign students must hold a visa and be proficient in English. Applications should be made in March to the Secretary, Ministry of Education, Government of Bangladesh, Bangladesh Secretariat, 1, Sonargaon Road (Plashi-Nilkhet), Dhaka 1205.

Grants, scholarships, fellowships and assistantships are available to foreign students. They can also find jobs on campus.

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES

Academic year: July–June

Duration of studies

(Previous education: 12 years, *higher-secondary-school certificate* or equivalent)

	years	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Education								
(postgraduate entry)			B	M				D
Arts		B	B	M				D
Fine arts			B		B			M
Architecture					B			
Law				B				
Science		B	B	B				D
Engineering				B		M		D
Medicine				B				
Agriculture				B	M			D

B *bachelor's degree* D *doctor's degree* M *master's degree*

Grades: division I: 60–100%; division II: 45–59%; division III: 33–44%; fail: under 33%

GLOSSARY

Affiliated college. Institution of higher education whose syllabuses are laid down by a university. The university also examines. Affiliated colleges are either government-financed or private, and the university is concerned only with the maintenance of standards through syllabuses and examinations. Affiliated colleges provide courses for *bachelor's pass degrees* and, in some cases, *honours* and *postgraduate degrees*.

Bachelor's degree (first degree). First degree, taken after studies lasting two years (*pass degree*) or three years (*honours degree*). The *bachelor's degree (pass)* may be taken in affiliated colleges. *Honours* candidates must study two subsidiary subjects other than their honours subject and take a subsidiary examination by the second year of the *honours* course. In engineering, the first degree is taken after four years' study. In fine arts and medicine (MBBS), it is taken after five years' study.

Doctor's degree. The highest university qualification, usually awarded following two to three years' individual research following upon a good *master's degree*. Candidates have to submit a thesis. The qualification is known as *doctor of philosophy* (PhD).

Higher-secondary-school certificate. Secondary-school-leaving certificate, obtained after twelve years of schooling. The examination is held by the various boards set up by the government. This qualification gives access to higher education.

Master's degree. Second degree, awarded after one year to candidates holding a *bachelor's degree (honours)* and after two years to holders of a *bachelor's degree (pass)*, who have to take a qualifying examination one year after their admission before they may proceed to the final examination for the *master's degree*.

BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEALING WITH OR PROVIDING INFORMATION ON THE RECOGNITION OF STUDIES AND QUALIFICATIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Ministry of Education, Government of Bangladesh,
Bangladesh Secretariat, 1, Sonargaon Road (Plashi-Nilkhet),
Dhaka 1205
Tel.: 41 51 72

Barbados

Higher or tertiary-level education is provided mainly by four institutions: the University of the West Indies (UWI—Cave Hill campus), Barbados Community College (BCC), Erdiston Teachers' Training College and the Samuel Jackman Prescod Polytechnic (SJPP) (see entry for Jamaica).

UWI offers courses in the arts, law and economics, medicine, and social and natural sciences. There is also a School of Education, which provides in-service training for graduate teachers and educational administrators, an Institute of Mass Communication and a department of extra-mural studies. The Caribbean Agricultural Research and Development Institute, affiliated to the university, also has a branch in Barbados.

BCC, an intermediary institution between secondary-level education and university, offers a wide variety of programmes in its nine divisions: commerce, fine arts, liberal arts, science, health sciences, hospitality studies (now performing the function of the former Hotel School), technology, the Language Centre, and general and continuing education. BCC is also responsible for the School of Nursing. The college now offers *associate degrees*.

Erdiston Teachers' Training College, besides providing training for non-graduate teachers of primary and secondary education, has also introduced post-certificate and continuing-education courses to cater for the present needs of the education system and the community.

SJPP offers technical training to satisfy the growing demands of local industry and is supported by the Skills Training Programme provided by the National Training Board.

Codrington College is a specialized institution preparing students for

ordination in the Ministry of the Anglican Church. It works in close collaboration with UWI but retains its links with the University of Durham (United Kingdom).

Higher education is integrated into the system of the English-speaking West Indies.

The **principal language of instruction** is English.

Foreign students

Foreign students should have qualifications equivalent to the *general certificate of education* with a combination of either three passes at ordinary (O) level, or two passes at advanced (A) level and three at ordinary level, for admission to UWI. Knowledge of English is essential for regular university courses.

BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEALING WITH OR PROVIDING INFORMATION ON THE RECOGNITION OF STUDIES AND QUALIFICATIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Qualifications Equivalency Committee, Ministry of Education
Jemnotts Lane, St. Michael, Barbados
Tel.: 809-427-3272
Fax: 809-436-2411

Belarus

The Law on Education of the Republic of Belarus (29 October 1991, No. 1202–XII) provides the juridical basis for the activities of all state and non-state educational establishments in the republic: higher schools, institutes, universities and the institutes for upgrading courses.

Pre-primary-school teachers are trained in special departments and faculties of pedagogical institutes and universities.

Secondary-school teachers are trained in pedagogical institutes and universities. Every five years they must take and pass upgrading and retraining courses.

The **teachers for higher education institutions** are trained in their specialties in institutes or universities and begin to work after graduation as teaching assistants in order to gain practical experience in their areas of expertise. They must also undertake research in their specialties in preparation for a future thesis and degree. Every five years, they must enrol in upgrading courses of four to six months in duration to improve their teaching skills as well as their knowledge of their fields.

Non-formal education in Belarus is diverse. It includes cultural centres and meeting places, sports-training schools, parks, clubs, etc., for young people and technicians. Adults may enrol in different courses (foreign languages, handicrafts, knitting, dancing, folk theatre, drawing, marketing, programming, business, etc.). The duration of such courses

may vary from three to twelve months. Tuition is free and certificates are awarded at the end of the courses.

Non-university level post-secondary education and studies lead to awards which are not equivalent to first university degrees. Citizens who cannot enrol in the traditional higher education institutions may enrol in these schools on the basis of their secondary education. These institutions are usually *technicums*, art schools, medical schools for mid-level medical staff members, pedagogical schools, etc. Those who wish to be admitted to these schools must pass entrance examinations; at the conclusion of their studies, they must pass graduation examinations. Candidates who are successful are awarded secondary-special-education diplomas and acquire the right to enter a higher education institution or institute or to work in their areas of expertise.

The **principal languages of instruction** are Russian and Belarusian.

Foreign students

Foreign citizens are admitted to Belarusian institutes under the same conditions as Belarusian citizens on the basis of bilateral governmental agreements, agreements between the Belarusian Ministry of Education and the Ministries of Education of other countries, and contracts which indicate quotas for foreign students, types and amounts of financial guarantees, etc.

Foreign students arriving in Belarus must have visas and residence permits as well as medical certificates stating that they are in good health and are able to study in the climatic conditions of the republic.

The classes held in universities or in institutes are conducted in Russian according to the plans and course programmes of the latter. All students planning to enrol in higher education institutions and institutes should have completed their secondary education before they actually enrol.

When foreign students first arrive in Belarus they are enrolled for one academic year in the preparatory departments of the universities which have accepted them in order for them to study Russian and other subjects related to their specializations. If they pass the examinations which conclude the preparatory programme, they are admitted to their regular institutes.

To be admitted to a Belarusian higher education institution or institute, a foreign student must submit a completed application form available from any Belarusian Embassy, a copy of his or her secondary education certificate or diploma, and a medical certificate to the Ministry of Education, Foreign Relations Department, Republic of Belarus, Sovetskaya Street, 9, 9220010 Minsk.

The Ministry of Education is responsible for the recognition of studies, diplomas and degrees.

The Ministry of Education also evaluates and recognizes partial studies undertaken or experience obtained abroad.

All services are available to foreign students in Belarus, except for the possibility of employment.

The following financial aid is available for foreign students in Belarus: grants/scholarships, loans, fellowships and assistantships.

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES

Academic year: September–June

Duration of studies

(Previous education: 11 years, secondary-school-leaving certificate)

years	1	2	3	4
University	<u>MA</u>			
<i>MA master's degree</i>				

BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEALING WITH OR PROVIDING INFORMATION ON THE RECOGNITION OF STUDIES AND QUALIFICATIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Centre for Educational Technology of the Ministry for Education
 2200113, Minsk, B. Khmel'nitsky Str. 31
 Tel.: 7-0172-325212
 Fax: 7-0172-318421

Belgium
(a) Wallonia

Both universities and non-university institutions provide higher education: the long cycle, which enjoys full university status, and the short cycle.

University studies are provided by the universities or by institutions with the same legal status with regard to the award of academic qualifications: the Université Libre de Bruxelles; the Université de Liège; the Université Catholique de Louvain; the Université de Mons; the Faculté Polytechnique de Mons; the Faculté de Sciences Agronomiques de Gembloux; the Facultés Universitaires Notre-Dame de la Paix à Namur; the Faculté Universitaire Catholique de Mons; the Facultés Universitaires Saint-Louis à Bruxelles; the École Royale Militaire; and the Faculté Universitaire de Théologie Protestante.

Article 17 of the Belgian constitution lays down the principle of the freedom of teaching and provides for the existence of state-organized teaching. Within this constitutional framework, two networks of institutions of higher education have developed extensively: (a) public institutions set up by the state and administered by the (linguistic) communities, or by the provincial or municipal authorities; and (b) private institutions of which the majority are denominational (Roman Catholic).

State institutions of higher education are responsible to the Minister of Education of the relevant community (Flemish, French or German). Powers legally vested in the university authorities, however, limit the powers the minister may exercise in university matters.

Private higher education is of considerable importance: it takes place either in religious institutions, such as the Université Catholique de Louvain, or in civic institutions such as the Université Libre de Bruxelles. The free universities come under a special regime which gives them greater autonomy. The communities are responsible for official education. The private institutions of higher education receive financial aid from the communities, subject to certain conditions.

Each university is composed of faculties, specialized schools and institutes. Faculties offer the following subjects: arts, law, political science, social sciences and economics, science, medical sciences, applied sciences, agronomy and occasionally Roman Catholic theology. The Conference of Rectors of Belgian Universities together with the Conseil Interuniversitaire de la Communauté Française examine matters of common concern to all universities.

There are two distinct types of regime in higher education. The laws regulating the awarding of academic qualifications and the programmes of university examinations provide for a state degree (*grade légal*) which may be obtained in philosophy and letters, law and notarial studies, science, medicine, dentistry, pharmacy, veterinary medicine, agriculture and applied science. In these studies, and other studies not regulated by law, students may also obtain an academic degree (*grade scientifique*). Academic degrees may differ considerably from one university to another, since each institution is entitled to set its own entrance requirements, programmes and denominations. The structure of studies leading to academic degrees, however, is similar to that for studies leading to state degrees.

Pre-primary, primary and lower-secondary teachers are trained in institutions of higher teacher training which offer training courses leading to the *diplôme d'instituteur préscolaire*, the *diplôme d'instituteur primaire*, the *diplôme d'agrégé de l'enseignement secondaire inférieur* (AESI) or the *diplôme d'éducateur*. These types of course belong to non-university short-cycle higher education and are open to holders of a recognized certificate of upper-secondary education obtained after successful completion of six years' secondary schooling. The duration of such studies is three years. Their organization and content fall within the competence of each of the three Belgian Ministers of Education (for the French, Flemish and German communities) and are, therefore, organized differently, according to the linguistic community.

Upper-secondary-education teachers receive training in universities, leading to the degree of *licencié* in a particular discipline, awarded after four or five years of study. The teaching qualification of *agrégé de l'enseignement secondaire supérieur* requires one year's teacher training, which may take place concurrently with study for a *licence*.

Higher-education teachers must hold the degree of *agrégation de l'enseignement supérieur*, the highest degree in higher education, which may be obtained after a minimum of two years of research following the award of a *doctorat* in philosophy and humanities, law, science, medicine,

surgery and obstetrics, or veterinary medicine, or a *licence* or corresponding qualification in notarial studies, dentistry, pharmacy, civil engineering and agriculture.

Non-university-level higher education is offered in the following seven fields: technology, economics, agriculture, paramedical fields, social studies, arts and pedagogy.

These studies prepare for a vast number of professions but mainly in industry, commerce, agriculture, paramedical and social professions, teaching, interpreting, applied arts and the media. They are sanctioned by a great number of titles such as: degrees in architecture, industrial engineering; teacher in a primary school; lower-secondary-school teacher; social worker; educationalist.

Short-term courses of higher education, which last about three years (four for nursing) are also available and in certain institutions there are long-term courses of higher education (a first phase which lasts two years and a second phase which lasts between two and three years).

The **principal language of instruction** is French.

Access to higher education takes place after six years' secondary following six years' primary education. Holders of a secondary-school-leaving certificate may only enter university after success in an examination leading to a *diplôme d'aptitude à accéder à l'enseignement supérieur*. Moreover, students in civil engineering must pass an examination organized by the relevant institutions.

The **first stage** of higher education covers a period of two to three years devoted to broadly multidisciplinary studies. It leads to the first university degree, the *candidature*.

The **second stage**, after a period of in-depth study which takes place at least two years after the *candidature*, leads to the *licence*, although in certain subjects three and sometimes four years of study are necessary. For future teachers in upper-secondary education the *agrégation de l'enseignement secondaire supérieur* is taken at this stage.

The **third stage** corresponds to a second or third phase of specialization, or to initiation in scientific research which leads to a *doctorat* after a minimum of a further year's theoretical study. In practice, the duration of studies leading to the *doctorat* is five or six years beyond the *licence*, sometimes more.

The **fourth and final phase** leads to the degree of *agrégation de l'enseignement supérieur* or to a *doctorat spécial* after a variable number of years (but not less than two) in specialized in-depth research after obtaining a *doctorat*.

Foreign students

Foreign students must obtain a resident's permit, and have a medical certificate and financial resources. They must hold a foreign qualification equivalent to the Belgian *certificat d'enseignement secondaire supérieur* or to the *diplôme d'aptitude à accéder à l'enseignement supérieur*. For access to short-cycle higher education, a foreign qualification equivalent to the Belgian *certificat d'enseignement secondaire supérieur* is required.

A language-proficiency examination is generally obligatory for foreign students whose mother tongue is not that of the institution.

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES
Academic year: October–July

Duration of studies

 (Previous education: 12 years, *bekvaamheidsdiploma dat toegang verleent tot het hoger onderwijs/diplôme d'aptitude à accéder à l'enseignement supérieur*)

	years	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Humanities		C	L/ASS		D			DSp		
Fine arts		C		L	D		DSp			
Law		C				L		D		AES
Social, political and administrative sciences		C	L/ASS		D		DSp			
Applied economics		C	L/ASS		D		DSp			
Exact and natural sciences		C	L/ASS		D					AES
Engineering		C				I				AES
Medical sciences										
medicine			C					D		AES
dentistry			C			L				AES
pharmacy			C			P				AES
veterinary medicine			C					D		AES
Agriculture		C				I				AES

AES *agrégation de l'enseignement supérieur* ASS *agrégation de l'enseignement secondaire supérieur* C *candidature* D *doctorat* DSp *doctorat spécial* I *ingénieur* L *licence* P *pharmacien*

Grades: 90%: *met grootste onderscheiding/avec la plus grande distinction*; 80%: *met grote onderscheiding/avec grande distinction*; 70%: *met onderscheiding/avec distinction*; 60%: *met voldoening/avec mention*. Pass level: 60%

Applications should be made before 15 May of the academic year preceding the year of enrolment.

The recognition of periods of study followed and degrees obtained abroad is based on the law of 19 March 1971, which distinguishes general procedure from individual procedure. The general procedure concerns almost exclusively the equivalence of foreign diplomas or certificates of secondary education with the Belgian *diplôme d'aptitude à accéder à l'enseignement supérieur*.

Universities are responsible for the recognition of periods of study and academic degrees. The Ministry of Education is responsible for the recognition of periods of study and diplomas for legal degrees and diplomas that correspond to Belgian diplomas from the non-university sector.

Foreign students can benefit from social and welfare services, as well as information and advisory services. They may receive scholarships granted either by the Belgian Government, by foreign governments, by international organizations, by foundations, by institutions of higher education or by individuals.

GLOSSARY

Agrégation de l'enseignement secondaire supérieur. University qualification acquired at the same time as, or after, the *licence*. It entitles the holder to teach various subjects in upper-secondary education. The examination includes a paper on educational studies, a period of teaching practice and the giving of two lessons in public.

Agrégation de l'enseignement supérieur. The highest university qualification conferring legal status (*grade légal*) which may be obtained in Belgium. It is usually required for teaching in universities. The examination consists of the successful submission of a major thesis and three minor ones, and a lecture given in public. The qualification may only be obtained a minimum of two years after one of the following diplomas or qualifications has been conferred: *doctorat* in philosophy and humanities, law, science, medicine, surgery and obstetrics, or veterinary medicine; or *licence* for the profession of notary, dentist, pharmacist, civil engineer, agricultural engineer or agricultural and chemical engineer.

Agrégation de l'enseignement supérieur non-universitaire. At the end of the second university cycle, when students obtain the grade of *licencié*, *pharmacien*, *ingénieur*, *docteur en médecine*, etc., they may prepare the *agrégation de l'enseignement supérieur non-universitaire*. This entitles them to teach some fields of study (law, psycho-pedagogy) in non-university higher education.

Candidature. First university qualification, granted after two or three years' study. It ends a period of broadly based studies essential for further studies and specialization.

Diplôme d'aptitude à accéder à l'enseignement supérieur. Since 1965 this qualification is required of all candidates to university and long-cycle non-university higher education, whichever faculty they wish to join, excepting civil engineering (see *examen d'admission*). The qualification is obtained after passing an additional examination following upon the secondary-school-leaving certificate (or a certificate from an upper-secondary technical school). As with the school-leaving certificate, this qualification must be legalized by the Commission d'Homologation (see *homologation*).

Doctorat. University qualification awarded after the submission and public defence of a dissertation based on original research and one or more theses which have been accepted by the jury, and after passing

an examination at least one year (more often five or six years) following a *licence* in these subjects.

In medicine, the *doctorat* is a university qualification granted after four years' study following upon three years' study for the *candidature* in medical sciences. No thesis is required.

In veterinary medicine, this qualification is granted after three years' study following upon two years' study in preparatory veterinary science and one year's *candidature* in veterinary medicine. No thesis is required.

The *doctorat* is a university degree equivalent to the *grades scientifiques* or *agrégation de l'enseignement supérieur*.

The *doctorat* may be awarded in all the faculties offering a complete cycle of studies (*candidature* and *licence* or *ingénieurat* or *doctorat en médecine*).

Doctorat spécial. The same degree as the *doctorat*, but in scientific disciplines. It is awarded under the same conditions. (See *agrégation de l'enseignement supérieur*.)

Entérinement. Legalizing of a university qualification (state degree) by the Commission d'Entérinement which guarantees that all titles have been conferred by universities in accordance with legal requirements. Only *entérinement* gives a title its legal value and enables the holder to practise the profession to which the qualification leads. Academic degrees do not need to be legalized.

Examen d'admission. Entrance examination set by the Jury d'État de l'Enseignement Secondaire Supérieur or by a panel set up by a university or an institution enjoying university status conferring this degree. It is compulsory for all candidates for civil engineering.

Grade légal. Degree awarded on fulfilment of requirements set out by law. The requirements relate to the granting of university degrees and the programme of university examinations. *Grades légaux* lead to such professions as law, the magistrature, various branches of the medical profession and teaching. Qualifications relating to *grades légaux* have to be legalized (see *entérinement*).

Grade scientifique. This qualification is granted either to a student who, while having completed studies for a *grade légal*, has not fulfilled all the conditions for one, or to a student whose subject does not fall within the scope of the laws on the granting of university degrees (for example, economics, politics and oriental philosophy). Courses for *grades scientifiques* are entirely the responsibility of the university authorities. The qualification does not need to be legalized (*entériné*).

Homologation. Legalization by the Commission d'Homologation of the secondary-school-leaving certificate (*certificat d'études secondaires supérieures*) and the *diplôme d'aptitude à accéder à l'enseignement supérieur*. The commission ensures that the course of studies followed conforms to the state teaching programme or a programme approved by the Ministry of Education.

Ingénieur civil. See *professional qualification*.

Licence. University degree granted after two or three years' study following the acquisition of the *candidature*. The student follows a course of specialized studies and must usually present a dissertation.

Professional qualification. Qualification of higher education awarded after three years' study following upon two years' preparation for the *candidature*; for example: *ingénieur agronome, ingénieur civil, pharmacien, architecte*.

(b) Flanders

Higher education has a three-tier structure. A distinction is made between academic education, long-cycle education and short-cycle education. The latter two are also referred to as 'higher education outside the university', their common feature being that they both provide professionally oriented instruction.

Academic education is based on research which is conducted in the universities. This form of education leads to independent scientific work and critical application of scientific knowledge.

Long-cycle higher education is aimed at the application of scientific knowledge, short-cycle higher education at imparting professional skills.

Basic and advanced academic training are structured in terms of years of study. One year of study implies 1,500 to 1,800 hours of study activities (including class attendance, study periods, etc.). The total for each year of study is 60 study points (each study point corresponds to twenty-five to thirty hours of study time).

An *examinee* is awarded an examination mark (a maximum of 20) for each subject in which an examination is taken. The pass mark for any subject is 10 out of 20. A student may succeed in a given year of study provided he or she has taken all the examinations that are included as part of that particular year of study. Only if a student has succeeded in a given year of study is he or she permitted to move up to the next year.

Teachers are trained at three levels corresponding to the different levels and types of education:

- full-time training in short-term pedagogical higher education intended for **nursery school, primary school and lower-secondary school teachers**;
- social advancement training in higher pedagogical education intended for **teachers of vocational and technical subjects**;
- university training intended for **higher secondary-school teachers and teachers in short-term higher education**.

Academic teacher training aimed at preparing students who have completed academic training for a career in teaching leads to one of the qualified teacher's degrees. These awards can only be earned by holders of a degree in basic academic training.

The decrees of June and October 1991 dealing with the universities and the higher education institutions in the Flemish Community announced a separate decree for **teacher training** according to which:

- Koninklijke Militaire Onderwijs does not come under the responsibility of the Ministry of Education but under that of the Ministry of Defence. The school includes a Polytechnic Division (five-year course: *burgerlijk ingenieur*) and a joint Services Division

(four-year course: *licentiaat*). Applicants are granted admission on the basis of a competitive entrance examination.

— The Brussels University Faculty of Protestant Theology provides technical training for Protestant ministers and teachers of religion. Entrants must hold the standard GHSO (*Getuigschrift van hoger secundair onderwijs*). The following diplomas are awarded: the *licentie in de protestantse godsdienstwetenschappen* (four-year course); *licentie in de protestantse godgeleerdheid* (five-year course); *doctoraat in de protestantse godgeleerdheid* (course lasting one or more years).

Distance education is available in co-operation with the Open University of the Netherlands.

Non-university post-secondary education is available through short- and long-term courses. The former are offered within a single cycle, usually lasting three years and leading to a final diploma which qualifies the holder for immediate employment. The wide variety of qualifications that can be awarded include:

- *gegradueerde* (in a specified subject);
- *verpleegkundige* (nursing);
- *masstschappelijk werker* or *sociaal assistent* (social work);
- *bibliothecaris-documentalist* (librarianship);
- *assistent ingenieur* (engineering);
- *kleurleidster* (pre-school teaching);
- *onderwijzer(es)* (primary-school teaching);
- *opvoeder(ster)* (teaching);
- *geaggregeerde voor het lager secundair onderwijs, leraar in de . . .* (lower-secondary-school teaching, in a specified subject).

After completing the **first cycle** of higher education with award of the *kandidaat*, one may be admitted to the second cycle.

The **second cycle**, which lasts two to three years, leads to a final full diploma which is a qualification for either employment or research. Degree titles include:

- *architect* (architecture);
- *industriële ingenieur* (industrial engineering);
- *handelsingenieur* (commerce);
- *geaggregeerde voor het hoger onderwijs in de handel-swetenschappen* (higher-secondary-school commercial teaching);
- *licentiaat . . .* (licentiate . . .).

Academic training constitutes the basic form of training following secondary education and includes two cycles.

Successful completion of the first cycle entitles students to be awarded one of two (intermediate) *bachelor's degrees*, the *kandidaat*, or in exceptional cases the *baccalaureus*.

In principle, **the language of instruction is Dutch**. Exceptions are permitted in the case of courses taught by guest professors, for programmes aimed at foreign students, or for advanced training programmes in which a sufficient number of foreign students are enrolled. Students in the second cycle have the right to take examinations exclusively in Dutch.

Access to the first cycle requires a secondary-education diploma. For applied sciences and architecture, there is also an entrance examination. Admission can also be granted to graduates of Higher-Education-Outside-the-University programmes, and under

certain conditions to persons holding foreign degrees. In such cases, a shorter period of study may be permitted. A *bachelor's degree* as a rule provides access to corresponding second-cycle training.

The **second cycle** leads to a *master's degree* (*licentiaat* with additional qualifications) or to a degree in production management, engineering, medical science, veterinary science, dental science, civil engineering, civil engineering architecture, bio-engineering or pharmacy.

Second-cycle awards from institutions of higher education in Belgium or abroad can provide direct access to second-cycle training with officially recognized shorter study periods.

As far as **advanced academic training** is concerned, a distinction is made between complementary studies, advanced studies and academic teacher training.

Complementary studies aim at complementing or extending basic academic training, while advanced studies provide a more in-depth study of basic academic subjects. Complementary and advanced studies lead respectively to *degrees in complementary studies* and *in advanced studies*. As a rule, training of this kind is open to holders of a basic academic degree (the *master's degree*, for instance) or of credentials from institutions of long-cycle higher education in Belgium or abroad that, by virtue of a decision taken by the university governing board, entitles their holders to admission. Admission can also depend on the successful outcome of an entrance examination.

A *doctor's degree* is obtained on the basis of a dissertation which is the result of original research. Doctoral students may also take part in specific doctoral training leading to a certificate.

Post-academic training or **continuing training**, for which universities may award certificates, includes short courses or seminars aimed at continued training or retraining in various areas of interest.

Foreign students

For studies that lead to a basic academic degree, the admission requirements are prescribed by the decree of June 1991: a secondary-school-leaving certificate; and, in the case of degree courses in engineering and architecture, a pass in a specific entrance examination.

The university board of directors may allow enrolment of foreign students who have obtained a diploma or certificate granting access to university studies in their country of origin.

Admission conditions to *advanced academic degree courses* are the following:

- for *supplementary and specialized studies*:
 - a second-cycle academic degree, e.g. a *licentiaat* or an *engineer's diploma*;
 - a long-cycle higher-education-leaving certificate (second cycle);
 - a foreign higher education qualification (minimum duration of three years) authorized by the university authorities.
- for *doctoral courses*:
 - a second-cycle academic degree;
 - for foreign qualifications, the same rules as for supplementary and specialized studies.

To earn a *doctor's degree*, the candidate must prepare a dissertation or thesis under the direction of a supervisor. The thesis can be presented in Dutch or in an international language, generally English or French.

The number of foreign students from industrialized and some developing countries may not exceed 2 per cent of the number of Belgian students registered the previous year.

Foreign students who are not nationals of European Union countries must obtain an authorization for temporary residence.

The Government of Flanders stipulates the conditions of and the procedure for recognizing the full equivalence of foreign diplomas and certificates, except in the case of *kandidaat degrees*, responsibility for the recognition of which is that of the universities.

The universities can recognize foreign diplomas or certificates to be fully equivalent to a first-cycle academic degree of an academic training institution or they can also recognize them to be partially equivalent to other academic degrees granted by them. When partial equivalence is recognized, the university board determines what examinations need to be taken in order to meet the requirements for acquiring the academic degree involved.

All foreign students and their families in Belgium are required to subscribe to health insurance.

PROFILE OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Academic year: September/October–June/July

Duration of studies

(Previous education: 12 years, diploma from secondary school and entrance examination)

	years	2	3	4	5	6
First cycle		C	C			
Second cycle			L	L	L	
Advanced degree					D	D

C *kandidat* L *licentiaat* D *doctorat*

Grades: 10–20; pass: 10

GLOSSARY

Baccalaureus. First university qualification, granted after two or three years' study. It is awarded at the end of a period of broadly based studies essential for further studies and specialization.

Burgerlijk ingenieur. Higher education qualification awarded after three years' study following two years of preparation for the *candidature*.

Doctoraat. University qualification awarded after the submission and

public defence of a dissertation based on original research and one or more theses which have been accepted by the doctoral committee, and after passing an examination at least one year (more often, five or six years) after obtaining a *licence* in these subjects. In medicine, the *doctorat* is a university qualification granted after four years of study following three years of study for the *candidature* in medical sciences. No thesis is required. In veterinary medicine, this qualification is granted after three years of study following three years of study in veterinary science and one year of *candidature* in veterinary medicine. No thesis is required. The *doctorat* is a university degree equivalent to the *grades scientifiques* of the *agrégation de l'enseignement supérieur*. The *doctorat* may be awarded in all the faculties offering a complete cycle of studies (*candidature* and *licence*, or *ingénieurat* or *doctorat en médecine*).

Kandidaat. First university qualification, granted after two or three years' study. It is awarded at the end of a period of broadly based studies essential for further studies and specialization.

Licentiaat. University degree granted after two or three years' study following award of the *candidature*. The student enrolls in a programme of specialized studies and must usually present a dissertation.

Professional qualification. Qualification of higher education awarded after three years' study following upon two years' preparation for the *kandidaat*; for example: *burgerlijk ingenieur apotheker, landbouwkundig ingenieur, pharmacien, architect*.

BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEALING WITH OR PROVIDING INFORMATION ON THE RECOGNITION OF STUDIES AND QUALIFICATIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

French-speaking sector

Centre d'Information sur la Reconnaissance Académique et l'Équivalence des Diplômes Étrangers d'Enseignement Supérieur.
Ministère de l'Éducation, de la Recherche et de la Formation de la Communauté Française. Service des Équivalences de l'Enseignement Supérieur. Direction Générale de l'Enseignement Supérieur et de la Recherche Scientifique.

Quartier des Arcades, 6^e étage/1^{re} Direction,
204, rue Royale, B-1010 Bruxelles
Tel.: 32-2-210 55 77
Telex: 64556 edunat b
Fax: 32-2-210 55 17

Dutch-speaking sector

Ministry of Education. Higher Education Department
Academic Equivalence and Recognition Office
Koningsstraat 136, B-1000 Brussels
Tel.: 32-2-211 42 65
Telex: 26750 natop b
Fax: 32-2-211 42 50

Belize

Higher education is provided by the University College of Belize, founded in 1986. Directly financed by the Ministry of Education, the college shares its teaching facilities with its constituent colleges, in particular Belize Teachers' College. The other colleges are: Belize School of Nursing (nursing and midwifery), Belize Technical College (engineering, building and business studies) and St John's College (arts and sciences, business administration, accounting and marketing). The last two colleges have British-style sixth forms which cater for students presenting the *general certificate of education*, advanced (A) level, examinations. Belize School of Agriculture offers a two-year diploma course in agricultural sciences and techniques.

All these institutions provide post-secondary courses leading to sub-professional-level qualifications. For further training, Belizeans may have access to higher-education institutions in Mexico, Panama, the United States, Canada and the United Kingdom.

Primary-school teachers are trained in two years (plus one year internship) after obtaining their *general certificate of education*, ordinary (O) level, at Belize Teachers' College, where they are awarded a *trained teachers' certificate*. Teachers performing above a stipulated level in prescribed subjects are awarded an endorsement by the School of Education of the University of the West Indies (UWI).

Secondary-school teachers (first two years of secondary education) are also trained at Belize Teachers' College, which offers a *diploma in teacher education* after three years, including one semester of practice and a research paper. Others graduate abroad.

Non-formal studies consist of continuing-education programmes provided by the extramural department of the University of the West Indies (UWI) and by government ministries. UWI programmes help people, particularly teachers, wishing to improve their formal academic and professional qualifications.

Access to post-secondary education is based on the secondary-school diploma with good grades or on the *general certificate of education*, O level, passes in prescribed subjects. These qualifications are awarded after two years' pre-primary followed by six years' primary and four years' secondary or technical secondary education.

Two-year post-secondary programmes lead in most colleges to an *associate's degree*. *Associate degrees* in arts and science and in applied sciences at the Technical College generally require 72 credits. The School of Nursing has a three-year professional nursing programme leading to a *diploma in professional nursing* and the Teacher's College has three-year training programmes for primary- and secondary-school teachers.

The University College offers courses beyond the *associate degree* known as 'third year' programmes leading to a *bachelor's degree* in business in collaboration with Ferris State College of Big Rapids, Michigan (United States). A one-year advanced programme in midwifery is organized in the School of Nursing and is open to trained nurses.

Higher education is provided by the Université Nationale du Bénin, Cotonou, which groups together all the institutions of higher education. These comprise three categories: 'classical' faculties (science and technology; arts and humanities; law, economics and political science); institutions devoted to professional training (École Normale Supérieure, *écoles normales intégrées*, Institut National d'Enseignement de l'Éducation Physique et Sportive, Institut National d'Économie, École Nationale d'Administration, Faculté des Sciences de la Santé, École Nationale des Assistants Sociaux, Faculté des Sciences Agronomiques and Collège Polytechnique Universitaire); and para- and post-university institutions (Centre Béninois des Langues Étrangères and Institut Régional de Santé Publique).

The university is responsible to the Ministry of Secondary and Higher Education. Institutions of post-secondary higher education are autonomous in so far as management is concerned. The content of the curricula of the various types of post-secondary institutions is prepared by the administrative heads and teaching staff of these institutions.

Institutions of higher education are conceived as production units. Higher education is free and appropriate training programmes and various patterns of scholarships have been set up in order to train managerial staff in all priority fields.

Primary-school teachers are trained in *écoles normales intégrées*, created in 1987 to replace the *écoles normales d'instituteurs* and which award the *certificat d'aptitude pédagogique* (CAP) after two years' study and a practical training period.

First-cycle secondary-school teachers are awarded the *brevet d'aptitude au professorat de l'enseignement moyen* (BAPEM) after three years of theoretical and practical training.

The École Normale Supérieure provides one year's practical training after the *maîtrise* for **second-cycle secondary-school teachers**. It awards the *certificat d'aptitude au professorat de l'enseignement moyen* (CAPEM).

The Institut National d'Enseignement de l'Éducation Physique et Sportive provides a four-year training course following the *baccalauréat*.

The **language of instruction** is French.

Access to higher education is based on the *baccalauréat* or its equivalent. Holders of the *baccalauréat* have direct access to the 'classical' faculties, whereas there is a competitive entrance examination open to holders of the *baccalauréat* or its equivalent for admission to professional training.

The **first stage** of higher education varies in length according to the type of institution (institutions devoted to professional training, or 'classical' faculties). In the former, training lasts three years and leads to the award of a professional qualification. In the latter, a two-year period of study leads to the *diplôme universitaire d'études juridiques générales* (DUEJG), the *diplôme universitaire d'études scientifiques* (DUES), the *diplôme universitaire d'études littéraires* (DUEL) or the *diplôme universitaire d'études économiques générales* (DUEEG).

The **second stage** of study lasts two years and leads to the *maîtrise* in

arts and humanities, exact and natural sciences, and law and economics. Submission of a thesis is obligatory. In medicine, students are awarded the title of *docteur en médecine* after six years of study and the defence of a thesis. In the faculty of agriculture, the *diplôme d'ingénieur agronome* is awarded after five years' study and the presentation of a dissertation.

Foreign students

There is a 10 per cent quota for foreign students who wish to enter professional training. For other institutions of higher education there is no limitation. There are specific arrangements to encourage a high enrolment of foreign students.

GLOSSARY

Baccalauréat. Secondary-school-leaving certificate obtained after six years' primary followed by seven years' secondary education divided into two phases of four and three years. The first phase leads to the *brevet d'études du premier cycle* and the second phase to the *baccalauréat*. The *baccalauréat* gives access to higher education.

Brevet d'aptitude au professorat de l'enseignement moyen (BAPEM). Title obtained after three years' theoretical and practical training in education by teachers in the first level of secondary education or 'general medium-level education'.

Brevet d'études du premier cycle. See *baccalauréat*.

Certificat d'aptitude au professorat de l'enseignement moyen (CAPEM). Title awarded by the École Normale Supérieure to teachers in the second level of secondary education after one year's practical training period following the *maîtrise*, that is after five years.

Certificat de fin d'études secondaires. See *baccalauréat*.

Concours d'entrée. Competitive entrance examination necessary to enter higher education; it differs according to the institution, but the minimum requirement is to hold the *baccalauréat*.

Diplôme d'ingénieur agronome (Dia). Professional qualification awarded after five years' study in agricultural sciences.

Diplôme d'ingénieur d'agronomie générale (Diag). Professional qualification awarded after four years' study in agricultural sciences.

Diplôme universitaire d'études économiques générales (DUEEG), diplôme universitaire d'études juridiques générales (DUEJG). Titles obtained after two years' study in economics and law respectively.

Diplôme universitaire d'études littéraires (DUEL). Title obtained after two years' study in arts and humanities.

Diplôme universitaire d'études scientifiques (DUES). Title obtained after two years' study in exact and natural sciences.

Doctorat. Awarded only in medicine after six years' study and the submission of a thesis.

Maîtrise. Degree awarded on submission of a dissertation at the end of the two-year second phase of higher education in exact and natural sciences, arts and humanities; law; and economics.

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES
Academic year: October–June

Duration of studies

 (Previous education: 13 years, *baccalauréat*, and in certain cases, *concours d'entrée*)

	years	2	3	4	5	6
Education		CAP	BAPEM		CAPEM	
Arts and humanities		DUEL		M		
Law		DUEJG		M		
Economics		DUEEG	P	M		P
Exact and natural sciences		DUES		M		
Administrative sciences			P			P
Technology			P			
Social work			P			
Medicine						D
Agriculture				Diag		Dia

BAPEM	<i>brevet d'aptitude au professorat de l'enseignement moyen</i>
CAP	<i>certificat d'aptitude pédagogique</i>
CAPEM	<i>certificat d'aptitude au professorat de l'enseignement moyen</i>
D	<i>doctorat</i>
Dia	<i>diplôme d'ingénieur agronome</i>
Diag	<i>diplôme d'ingénieur d'agronomie générale</i>
DUEEG	<i>diplôme universitaire d'études économiques générales</i>
DUEJG	<i>diplôme universitaire d'études juridiques générales</i>
DUEL	<i>diplôme universitaire d'études littéraires</i>
DUES	<i>diplôme universitaire d'études scientifiques</i>
M	<i>maîtrise</i>
P	<i>professional qualification</i>

Grades: 0–20. Pass level: 10 or 12

 For theses: *passable, assez bien, bien, très bien, honorable*

BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEALING WITH OR PROVIDING INFORMATION ON THE RECOGNITION OF STUDIES AND QUALIFICATIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

 Commission Universitaire d'Orientation and
 Commission Nationale d'Étude des Équivalences de Diplômes,
 Ministère des Enseignements Moyen et Supérieur,
 B.P. 348, Cotonou
 Tel.: 229-301-991

Higher education is provided by Bermuda College, which was established by the Bermuda College Act, passed in 1974 and amended in 1982, as the sole institution of higher/further education.

The college offers *diploma* programmes requiring two to three years of study. These include arts and science and business administration, as well as an advanced diploma in computer technology. They are designed to permit students to transfer to universities in the United States, Canada and the United Kingdom and to the University of the West Indies with advanced standing and credit towards the completion of a *bachelor's degree*.

The college also offers *certificate* programmes in technical, vocational and other practically oriented studies designed for direct entry into the Bermuda labour market.

At present, no degrees are conferred, but the college co-operates with Queen's University of Kingston, Ontario (Canada), to offer a *bachelor of arts* degree on a part-time basis. Bermudans also avail themselves of programmes offered by the University of Maryland, City Colleges of Chicago, and Webster University at the United States Naval Air Station located on the island. The college is negotiating with several institutions in the United States and Canada to make both undergraduate and graduate programmes available in the areas of hotel management and business administration. A unique feature of the college is the ownership of a hotel to provide training for students in hotel management.

Bermuda College is governed by a board of governors composed of lay members appointed annually by the Minister of Education and drawn from various business and professional areas. The Chief Education Officer of the Ministry of Education, the Chairman of the Apprenticeship and Training Council and the President of Bermuda are members *ex officio* and sit on the board. The Bermuda College Council, which is responsible for academic matters, is composed of the college's president (chairman), vice-president (deputy chairman), registrar (secretary), five heads of departments, the director of extension, six lecturers elected from each of the academic divisions of the college and the director of student services, together with three lay representatives appointed by the board of governors.

Bermuda College is financed by grants from the Bermuda Government, tuition fees and internal earnings.

A new campus is currently under construction and the college is reviewing its goals and objectives.

No **teacher training** is provided in Bermuda, except a programme for nursery aides offered through the college's Division of Extension. Teachers at all levels secure their post-secondary academic and professional training abroad, mainly in the United States, Canada and the United Kingdom.

Through Bermuda College's Division of Extension, a wide array of credit and non-credit courses are offered to adults and members of the labour force in both traditional and non-traditional formats. Some lead to *Bermuda College certificates* in arts and science, business ad-

ministration, business data processing, food production, nursery aides and geriatric aides training. There is also a range of courses offered in Bermuda's hotels and businesses.

Financial assistance and academic awards are provided by the Government of Bermuda. In addition, corporate and private donors provide funding to enable Bermudan students to continue their studies overseas.

The **language of instruction** is English.

Access to higher education is based on the *Bermuda secondary-school certificate* (BSSC) obtained after seven years' primary and five years' secondary education and/or the *general certificate of education*, ordinary (O) level. The *general certificate of education* is being phased out, however, in order to make the BSSC both a secondary-school-leaving credential and a basis for entry into higher education.

In order to be admitted to one of Bermuda College's *certificate* programmes, candidates must have successfully completed an appropriate secondary-school programme. For those unable to fulfil this requirement, upgrading and basic skills development programmes are available at the college.

Entry to one of the *diploma* programmes requires applicants to have reached the equivalent of United States grade 12. Applicants unable to produce this can be admitted through a qualifying programme. Mature student entry is available for those over 21.

Foreign students

Foreign students may be admitted to Bermuda College's *diploma* programmes upon presentation of a qualification equivalent to a secondary-school-leaving certificate. They must show proficiency in the English language.

Foreign students are not eligible for financial aid and may not work in Bermuda, except when work experience comprises an integral part of the college's programme.

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES

Academic year: September–May

Usual duration of studies

(Previous education: 12 years, *Bermuda secondary-school certificate* (BSSC), *general certificate of education*, ordinary level)

years	2	3
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	<u>D</u>	<u>D</u>
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D *diploma*

Grades: A, B+, B, C+, C, D, F

A: excellent; B: good; C: satisfactory; D: pass; F: fail. Candidates must obtain a cumulative grade point average of at least 1.50 out of 4 in order to graduate.

Bermuda secondary-school certificate (BSSC). The secondary-school-leaving credential completed after five years of secondary schooling.

Certificate. One- and two-year programmes designed to prepare students for direct job entry into the local economy.

Diploma. Two- and three-year programmes designed to prepare students for transfer with advanced standing into degree programmes abroad.

General certificate of education. Secondary-school-leaving credential completed in the fourth and fifth years of secondary school.

BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEALING WITH OR PROVIDING INFORMATION ON THE RECOGNITION OF STUDIES AND QUALIFICATIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Ministry of Education, P.O. Box HM 1185, Hamilton HM EX
Tel.: (809) 236-6904

B h u t a n

Higher education has been provided, since 1983, by two state institutions: the Degree College, Kanglung, and the National Institute of Education (NIE), Samchi. Both offer undergraduate courses. Prior to 1983 students mostly went to India. For postgraduate and professional training, they still have to study abroad. The Department of Education is planning to establish a university.

Higher education is free.

Primary-school teachers are trained in two years after upper-secondary school (class 10) in the National Institute of Education (NIE) and the Teachers' Training Centre, Paro. They are awarded the *primary teacher certificate*.

Secondary-school teachers are trained in three years after Junior College (class 12) in the NIE where they obtain a *bachelor in education* (BEd).

Non-formal studies are provided by the Simtokha Rigney School, which admits students who wish to study Bhutanese literature, arts, painting, sculpture and languages (Dzongkha and English).

Post-secondary technical and vocational education is offered in the National Agriculture Training Institute, Forest School, Veterinary School and Health School. Students who wish to be admitted must have completed upper-secondary school and hold class 10 examinations.

Access to higher education is reached in two steps: (a) students who have passed class 10 examinations conducted by the Council for the *Indian school certificate examination* (after six years' primary followed by two years' lower-secondary and two years' upper-secondary education)

are eligible for entry to Junior College, Kanglung, where they study for two years (classes 11 and 12). The system is very selective and only 5 to 7 per cent of the students reach college level; (b) Junior College graduates (class 12) can be admitted to the Degree College or the National Institute of Education, where courses last three years and lead to a *bachelor's degree*. The Degree College offers degree courses in science, arts and commerce, while the NIE offers a *bachelor in education* programme for secondary-school teachers. The first batch of students graduated in 1986.

BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEALING WITH OR PROVIDING INFORMATION ON THE RECOGNITION OF STUDIES AND QUALIFICATIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Department of Education, Ministry of Social Services
Thimphu, Bhutan
Tel.: 975-229-12
Fax: 975-225-78

B o l i v i a

Higher education is provided by ten universities, a technical institute, nine higher professional institutions and eight teacher-training colleges.

The Universidad Boliviana is a system of higher education constituted by the following public autonomous universities: San Francisco Xavier de Chuquisaca, San Andrés de la Paz, San Simón de Cochacamba, Tomás Frías de Potosí, Técnica de Oruro, Gabriel René Moreno de Santa Cruz, Juan Misael Saracho de Tarija, José Ballivian del Beni, Nacional del Siglo XX and the Universidad Católica Boliviana.

Its supreme governing body, the Congreso Nacional de Universidades, meets every four years. The Conferencia Nacional de Universidades is the body responsible for higher education between congresses.

The Comité Ejecutivo de la Universidad Boliviana, set up at the fifth Congreso Nacional de Universidades, has been responsible since 1982 for planning, co-ordinating and implementing the decisions of the congresses and conferences.

The universities offer courses in traditional subjects (arts and humanities, sciences, health, and pure and natural science), as well as in advanced technology, architecture, art and agronomy.

Teacher training is provided in teacher-training colleges: *escuelas normales integradas* in the urban areas, which train teachers in various subjects at all levels; *escuelas normales especializadas*, which train teachers at the primary and technical levels; and two *institutos superiores de educación* (ISE) at La Paz and Tarija which provide postgraduate training. Access to teacher-training colleges is based on the *bachillerato*.

Access to higher education for students who begin studies leading to the title of *licenciado* or *técnico superior* is based on the *bachillerato en humanidades*, which is awarded after eight years' primary followed by four years' secondary education. Students must also follow pre-university courses (*curso preuniversitario*), adaptation courses (*curso de ambientación*) and propaedeutic courses (*curso propedéutico*), which last between six months and one year.

Relatively short studies lead after one, three or four years to a professional qualification of *técnico* in tourism or nursing, and to one of *técnico superior* in industry or commerce. Universities or other authorized institutions confer at this level the qualification of *técnico superior* after four years' study. It requires the preparation of a short dissertation called a *tesina*.

The **main stage** of long studies leads to the *licenciatura* after five years of study (seven in medicine).

A **further stage** leads after one or two years of study to the *maestría*.

At the postgraduate level, the Universidad Mayor de San Andrés offers a *magister* in development sciences (development planning, agricultural development) and public health. Studies are of two years' duration.

The Universidad Mayor de San Simón offers a *maestría en educación superior* and postgraduate degrees in medicine.

Foreign students

Foreign students must hold a secondary-school-leaving certificate equivalent to the *bachillerato en humanidades*. Some universities require an entrance examination. Students should hold a visa and be proficient in Spanish.

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES

Academic year: March–December

Duration of studies

(Previous education: 12 years, *bachillerato en humanidades*)

years	4	5	6
	TS	L	M

L *licenciatura* M *maestría* TS *técnico superior*

Grades: 90–100: *sobresaliente*; 77–89: *distinguido*; 64–76: *bueno*; 51–63: *suficiente*; 1–50: *reprobado*

GLOSSARY

Bachillerato en humanidades. Secondary-school-leaving certificate obtained after eight years' primary education divided into two phases, followed by four years of secondary studies also divided into

two phases. The *bachillerato en humanidades* gives access to higher education.

Licenciatura. Degree awarded after a course of study lasting five years. In medicine, studies last seven years.

Maestría. Degree awarded after one or two years of study following upon the *licenciatura*.

Professional qualification. Qualification, usually awarded with the title of *técnico superior*, by certain universities or institutions of higher education after studies of varying length: three years (agricultural expert, industrial or commercial technician, nurse, tourism) and three to four years for book-keeping. The state qualification of primary-school teacher (*maestro*) requires three years; that of secondary-school teacher, four years. The duration of the training given by the *institutos superiores de educación* (ISE) is two years, after which the *profesores* who have five years of practical experience obtain, on submission of a thesis, the qualification of *experto* for the programmes oriented towards educational administration, and of *maestría* for those oriented towards pedagogical techniques.

Técnico superior. See *professional qualification*.

Tesina. Short dissertation required for the title of *técnico superior*.

Título profesional. See *professional qualification*.

BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEALING WITH OR PROVIDING INFORMATION ON THE RECOGNITION OF STUDIES AND QUALIFICATIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Consejo Ejecutivo de la Universidad Boliviana (CEUB),
Avenida Arce 2606, Casilla postal 4722, La Paz
Tel.: 591-2-379967
Telex: 3438

Botswana

Higher education was provided by the University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland (UBLS) until 1975, when the campus in Roma became the National University of Lesotho. Campuses at Gaborone (Botswana) and Manzini (Swaziland) became the University of Botswana and Swaziland until 1982, when the independent University of Botswana was established. The university, which includes the Institute of Adult Education and the National Institute for Research in Development and African Studies, provides instruction in humanities, science, economics and social science, and education. It has three affiliated colleges: the College of Agriculture, offering courses in agriculture and animal health; the Nursing and Health Institute, offering courses in health sciences; and a third college which by 1990 was expected to offer courses in civil, mechanical, electrical and technical education. The University of

Botswana is governed by a council; under it is the senate, which deals with the formulation of academic policy.

Primary-school teachers are trained in primary-level training colleges. Admission is based on the *junior certificate*, awarded after three years' secondary education. The course lasts for two years and a *certificate* is awarded after the successful completion of studies.

Secondary-school teachers are trained at two levels. Junior secondary-school teachers are trained in colleges of education. The course lasts for three years, after which a *diploma* is awarded. Senior secondary-school teachers are trained at the University of Botswana. The course lasts for four years. There is also a one-year postgraduate course which leads to a *postgraduate diploma in education* (PGDE).

Most **higher-education teachers** are trained abroad but a limited number are trained at the University of Botswana.

Non-formal studies are offered as: part-time training for a *certificate* in adult education lasting one year; a one-year sandwich course leading to a *certificate* in school librarianship for serving teachers; a three-year part-time *diploma* in theology for ministers of religion; a *certificate* in law for police officers; a one-year *certificate* in criminology for prison warders; a one-year *certificate* in landboard administration; a two-year *certificate* in business and accounting studies; and a three-year *diploma* in business and accounting studies.

Non-university-level post-secondary education consists of four-year craft training for junior-certificate holders. Two years are spent in full-time vocational training, followed by two years in industry. These studies lead to *certificates* or *diplomas*. Applicants who hold *diplomas* in technical areas can go on to higher-technical diploma courses which last for two years.

The **principal language of instruction** is English.

Access to higher education is based on the *Cambridge overseas school certificate*, which is taken after seven years' primary and five years' secondary education. This examination is organized in the United Kingdom. Under certain conditions, holders of the *general certificate of education* and adults over 25 may also enter higher education. Shorter courses in higher education lead after one or two years to professional qualifications (*certificate* in business studies, *certificate* in statistics, *certificate* in social work).

The **first stage** (undergraduate) of higher education leads to the award of the *bachelor's degree* (first degree) taken after four years' study in the humanities (BA) or science (BSc).

The **second stage** (postgraduate) leads, via examinations and the submission of a dissertation, to the degree of *master of arts* (two semesters' full-time education and three part-time) or *master of science* (eighteen to twenty-four months full-time, forty-eight months maximum part-time education). This stage is open to holders of the *bachelor's degree* with a minimum of a second class second division.

Foreign students

Foreign students must, where applicable, hold a visa, a residence permit, financial guarantees (fees must be paid in full by the first day of the

semester) and health certificates. There is a 5 per cent quota for foreign applicants.

Foreign students wishing to enrol for a *bachelor of science* degree or a *bachelor of science in agriculture* degree must undergo a seven-month pre-entry science course or pass an entrance examination. They must have a good knowledge of English. Admissions should be made to the Admissions Secretary, University of Botswana, P.Bag 0022, Gaborone.

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES

Academic year: August–mid-May

Duration of studies

(Previous education: 12 years, *general certificate of education/Cambridge overseas school certificate*)

	years	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Education				B ¹ /P	B		M ²	
Art					B			
Religion, theology				P				
Library and information studies		P	P					
Law		P					B	
Sciences								
mathematics					B			
science					B			
Nursing and health sciences				P	P ³			B
Agriculture			P				B	
Animal health			P	P				

B *bachelor's degree* M *master's degree* P *professional qualification*

1. For those who had *diplomas* before.
2. After obtaining teaching degrees and having taught for a minimum of three years.
3. After successful completion of the *diploma* in nursing, students may proceed to a three-year degree in *bachelor of education in nursing*.

Grades: Degrees: 1, 2(i), 2(ii), pass. Certificates and diplomas: distinction, merit, credit, pass. Pass level: 50%

Bachelor's degree. First degree awarded for four years' undergraduate study in arts and science. The *bachelor's degree* in education is awarded after four years' study as a first degree. It is also awarded after three years' study for those holding a *diploma* in secondary education plus teaching experience.

Cambridge overseas school certificate. Secondary-school-leaving certificate awarded after seven years' primary and five years' secondary studies divided into 7-2-3. Examinations are taken at the end of the third year of secondary education. This examination is organized in the United Kingdom. It entitles its holders to enter higher and post-secondary education.

Certificate. See *professional qualification*.

Diploma. See *professional qualification*.

Master's degree. Higher degree awarded in education after two years for BEd and BA (humanities) plus PGDE-holders with teaching experience.

Postgraduate diploma in education (PGDE). Awarded after one year's study following a four-year degree in humanities and a *bachelor of science* in education.

Professional qualification. Qualification awarded in the form of a *certificate* or *diploma* at colleges of agriculture, education and nursing, technical and vocational institutions and the Institute of Commerce and Administration.

Secondary-school-leaving certificate. See *Cambridge overseas school certificate*.

Brazil

The public establishments of higher education (IES) depend for their administration on the federal or the state government, or on the municipalities. There are also private institutions. The government authorizes the setting up of federal or private institutions of higher education (the state and municipal IES are authorized by the state education councils).

After a period of two years, an establishment may receive approved status, which then makes the qualifications it awards valid nationally.

Higher education is provided in 35 federal universities, 15 state universities, 2 municipal universities and 31 private universities, as well as other establishments—7 federations and 788 independent establishments—of which 607 are private while the remainder function at municipal (90), state (72) or federal (19) level.

The universities are composed of faculties or schools of higher education offering instruction in a wide range of disciplines: teacher training, humanities, fine arts, architecture, law, social or economic sciences, exact and natural sciences, engineering, medicine, etc. To obtain recognition as a university, an establishment must include at least three faculties, schools or institutes.

The internal organization of a Brazilian university is essentially based on the *departamento*. The *departamentos* are linked to schools, faculties and institutes, or to centres or sectors according to the terms used. The highest university officer is the rector, who is assisted by a vice-rector; both are elected for a four-year term of office. The two supreme bodies are the Conselho Universitário and the Conselho do Ensino e Pesquisa.

The main characteristic of university administration is its collegial functioning. At the different levels of the university structure, the collegial bodies are responsible for making decisions concerning the life of the institution, for example, the Conselho do Ensino e Pesquisa and the Conselho Universitário within the university. In the same way, both graduate and postgraduate courses are collectively run by bodies made up of academic staff, students and non-academic staff.

Federations are associations of establishments which offer more varied, better integrated courses and greater administrative efficiency.

The establishments of higher education consist of faculties, schools, centres, academies or institutes with relatively few students (sometimes as few as 500) which normally offer instruction in only one or two subjects (technology, law, economics, social sciences, administration, librarianship, fine arts, medicine, nursing training, preparation for secondary teaching). They are for the most part private and normally depend upon some further organization (foundation, company, association, council, etc.).

The Conselho de Reitores das Universidades Brasileiras is a liaison body on which are represented all the federal, state and private universities. It carries out inquiries and promotes the exchange of information.

The study system used at all levels of higher education is the semester system.

The two main bodies responsible for the furthering of postgraduate studies and research activities are the Conselho Nacional de Desenvolvimento Científico e Tecnológico (CNPq) and the Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior (CAPES). They are government bodies whose purpose is to encourage international university co-operation. Government research is mainly financed by the Financiadora de Estudos e Projetos (FINEP), a unit of the secretariat of the presidency for planning which is concerned with institutions' projects. The financing covers resources for books and equipment, as well as the hiring of technical personnel and academic staff salaries. The CNPq finances small projects which provide an important stimulus for research by awarding nearly 4,000 scholarships a year to Brazilian university teachers who are individual researchers.

Primary-school teachers for grades 1 to 4 are trained in secondary-level teacher-training institutions and also at higher-education institutions.

The training of **secondary-school teachers** (last four years of grades 1 and 2) takes place in the faculties of philosophy, education, or humanities and philosophy. These are either incorporated into a university or independent institutions specializing in the preparation of secondary-school teachers. The degree awarded is the *licenciatura*, of which

there are two types: the full *licenciatura* and the short *licenciatura*. The short *licenciatura* courses were set up to remedy the serious lack of teachers entitled to teach at primary level. It was agreed that, as an emergency step, the duration of studies for primary-school teachers would be reduced from four to two years. Although the degree awarded is that of *licenciado*, the title *professor* is used. However, *licenciado* is used in education.

Higher-education teachers are trained at two postgraduate levels, *mestrado* and *doutorado*; the degrees required vary according to the category of higher-education teacher. *Professores auxiliares*, for example, need only hold the first higher-level qualification. *Professores assistentes* must hold a *mestrado* and *professores adjuntos* or *titulares* a *doutorado*. The higher-education system provides for a long-established higher qualification called *livre-docente*, which is obtained after a public competitive entrance examination and the submission of an original thesis. The *doutorado* is considered a prerequisite to work at postgraduate level. Most higher-education teachers who practise at postgraduate level obtain their degrees in Brazil and abroad (mainly in the United States and Western Europe). A significant number of higher-education teachers have been trained abroad.

Non-formal studies are offered in training colleges and lead to the degree of higher-level *tecnólogo*. Universities, establishments of higher education (whether public or private) and specific institutions such as the Centros Federais de Educação Tecnológica (CEFET) offer this type of course. The Serviço Nacional de Aprendizagem Industrial (SENAI), the Serviço Nacional de Aprendizagem Comercial (SENAC) and technical grade 2 schools also provide non-formal programmes of post-secondary education.

The *tecnólogo* courses have been designed to award intermediary professional qualifications to middle-level staff and technicians. Courses usually last three years, in some cases, less.

Bodies such as SENAI and SENAC offer shorter post-secondary courses, which last approximately one-and-a-half years and have to be complemented by practical training periods in companies.

Training courses leading to the title of *tecnólogo* come under the supervision of the Ministry of Education whenever they are offered by federal or private establishments of higher education. They may also be under the control of state governments but, in all cases, they are required to follow the guidelines provided for in the federal law or the orientations defined by the Conselho Federal de Educação. Training courses leading to the title of *tecnólogo* are regulated by the provisions of Law No. 5540/68. It is the responsibility of the Ministry of Education to draw up the policy and strategies concerning the development of training courses leading to the title of *tecnólogo*.

Post-secondary education courses are essentially offered in exact sciences and technology.

The **language of instruction** is Portuguese.

Access to higher education is based on the *certificado de conclusão de estudos secundários*, awarded on successful completion of eleven years of primary and secondary education. To enter higher education, candidates must also pass a *concurso vestibular* or entrance examination. The

concurso vestibular comprises a series of papers in Portuguese language, Brazilian history and geography, mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology and foreign languages. The classification is based on the average of the grades obtained in each paper. The *concursos vestibulares* organized by the public institutions take place at dates fixed by the Ministry of Education. Private establishments may fix their own dates. A *numerus clausus* has been adopted in view of the disproportion between the number of applicants and possibilities of employment. In universities and other institutions of higher education, short-term studies lead to the award of the professional qualification of *tecnólogo* after three years.

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES

Academic year: March–December

Duration of studies

(Previous education: 11 years, *certificado de conclusão de estudos secundários*

and *concurso vestibular* (entrance examination))

	years	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Education			L	B/L	M			D
Arts			L	B/L	M			D
Theology				B	M			D
Fine arts				P	M			D
Architecture				P		M		D
Law					B	M		D
Social and political sciences (including social work)			T	B/L/P	M			D
Economics				B		M		D
Exact and natural sciences				B/L	M			D
Engineering			T		P	M		D
Medical sciences								
medicine						B/P	M	D
dentistry				P				
pharmacy				P		M		D
veterinary medicine				P		M		D
Agriculture			T	B/P		M		D

B *bacharelado* D *doutorado* L *licenciatura* M *mestrado* P *professional qualification* T *tecnólogo*

Grades: 0–10. Pass level: 4–5

For theses: A–D, A being the highest grade

The **main stage** of higher education leads to the award of the *bacharelado*, or of a professional qualification, and is usually reached after between three and five years of study, depending on the institution and the field of study (dentistry and agriculture, four years; architecture and law, five years; medicine, six years). The *bacharelado* or the *licenciatura* are generally awarded after four years' study to students of philosophy, humanities or science who wish to become secondary-school teachers.

The **second stage**, which is the first stage of postgraduate studies, leads to the *mestrado*, awarded upon completion of a minimum of one year's study following the *bacharelado* or *licenciatura* to students who have followed a certain number of courses, passed examinations and submitted a thesis. *Mestrado* courses cover nearly all fields of knowledge.

The **third stage** leads to the *doutorado*. The requirements for this degree are identical to those for the *mestrado*; the *doutorado* normally requires two further years of study.

Foreign students

Foreign students must hold a secondary-school-leaving certificate recognized by the Ministry of Education and pass an examination (*concurso vestibular*) comprising papers in Portuguese language, Brazilian history and geography, mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology and foreign languages. Students from Latin American, African and Asian countries who participate in the Student Agreement Programme are exempted from the above-mentioned examination and from paying tuition fees. Foreign students must have a good command of Portuguese.

Access to the professions is based on a recognized diploma by the university, a legalized residence permit and inscription in the respective professional council. Access to postgraduate studies is based on graduate and postgraduate diplomas and the passing of examinations in each programme.

Foreign students are entitled to all the facilities available to Brazilian students: scholarships, loans (for accommodation, transport, meals, books and documentation) and assistance with the payment of study fees.

GLOSSARY

Bacharelado. First degree, awarded after a three- to five-year course (six in medicine). Examinations take place at the end of each semester and during the course of the year. The degree of *bacharelado* gives the right to practise the corresponding profession.

Certificado de conclusão de estudos secundários. Secondary-school-leaving certificate awarded on successful completion of eleven years of primary and secondary education. Together with the *concurso vestibular*, it is a condition of access to higher education.

Concurso vestibular. Entrance examination taken by students who have successfully completed their secondary studies and wish to enter higher education. Candidates must take a series of papers in the

following fields: Portuguese language, Brazilian history and geography, mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology and foreign languages.

Doutorado. The highest degree, awarded to students having passed an examination and submitted a thesis, normally after two years' study following the award of the *mestrado* or *licenciatura*.

Entrance examination. See *concurso vestibular*.

Licenciatura. This degree is awarded only in relation to secondary- or higher-level teaching (generally after four years' studies). It is frequently obtained concurrently with the *bacharelado*, the conditions being the same for both courses.

Livre-docente. Qualification granted to higher-education teachers after a public competitive entrance examination and the submission of an original thesis.

Mestrado. Degree awarded after at least one year's study subsequent upon the award of the *bacharelado* or *licenciatura*.

Professional qualification. Qualification awarded by faculties after courses lasting between three and five years (six in medicine).

Secondary-school-leaving certificate. See *certificado de conclusão de estudos secundários*.

Tecnólogo. Professional qualification generally obtained for short courses of three years' duration.

BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEALING WITH OR PROVIDING INFORMATION ON THE RECOGNITION OF STUDIES AND QUALIFICATIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Ministério de Educação, Esplanada dos Ministérios, Bloco L, 3º andar,
70047-903 Brasília, DF
Tel.: 55-61-225-6032

Brunei Darussalam

Higher education is provided by the University of Brunei Darussalam, the Institute of Technology Brunei and the Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah Institute of Education.

The university was founded in 1985 and comprises faculties of arts and social sciences, education, and management and administrative studies. Steps are being taken to merge the Institute of Technology Brunei and the Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah Institute of Education with the university.

The **languages of instruction** are Malay and English.

Access to higher education is based on the *general certificate of education* or its equivalent with passes in four approved subjects at ordinary (O) level and two at advanced (A) level. Passes must include Malay language at ordinary level for all students and English language at ordinary level for English-medium students.

The **main stage** of higher education leads, after studies lasting between four and six years, to the award of the *bachelor's degree* in such fields as education, business studies, Malay language and literature, and history.

Bulgaria

The higher education system includes thirty state-financed higher education institutions, forty-six non-university educational institutions and three non-governmental educational institutions: the American University in Blagoevgrad, the New Bulgarian University and the Free Burgas University.

Higher education is the responsibility of the Ministry of Education and Science. At the regional level, the responsibilities for co-ordination and control are assigned to twenty-eight regional inspectorates of education which are directly subordinated to the Ministry of Education and Science.

The educational process is based on the new Law on Academic Autonomy of Higher Educational Establishments, the Law on Higher Education, and the Law on Scientific Degrees and Scientific Titles which was recently passed by the Parliament.

Funding for education is provided by the state budget through the Ministry of Education and Science, by other ministries and institutions, and by local budgets through the communal councils.

Higher education programmes last four to six years and are offered by thirty higher education institutions, three of which are universities, and twenty-seven institutes of higher education. There are forty-four semi-higher institutes which offer course programmes of two to three years in duration. In addition to the institutions falling under the authority of the Ministry of Education and Science, some higher institutions are the responsibility of other relevant ministries or committees (the Ministry of Public Health, the Committee of Culture and the National Industrial and Agrarian Union). **Post-secondary education** institutions have academic autonomy.

Adult education is organized by state-maintained and communal schools through evening, part-time, distance and individual forms of education.

Primary-school teachers are trained at St. Kliment Ohridski University of Sofia, Saints Cyril and Methodius University of Veliko Târnovo, the Higher Pedagogical Institute of Shumen, the Higher Musical Institute of Plovdiv, and at nine non-university institutes. Courses last between two and three years and lead to the award of the teacher's diploma of elementary education (*udostoverenie za pedagogičeska rabota*).

Teachers having graduated from 'semi-specialized' training colleges at post-secondary level are allowed, if they wish, to continue their education on a correspondence basis at higher teacher-training institutes (provided they meet the age requirements).

Secondary-school teachers obtain higher-education diplomas after four to five years of post-secondary studies (at a university or higher teacher-training institute), during which they receive special training in teaching.

Non-formal studies, which are organized and conducted by the higher education institutions and the non-university institutions, consist of evening and correspondence courses. They enable many people to continue their education beyond secondary school.

Non-university-level post-secondary education generally consists of a three-year course of study after completion of secondary education leading to the qualification of **junior specialist** in different fields of production as well as in the civil service. Studies end with a state final certification examination (*udostoverenie za poluvisša tehnička prakтика*).

Students who pass this examination earn the right to complete higher education in the same subject in short-cycle programmes (two to three years) as well as the right to exercise the relevant profession. Courses last between two and three years and lead, after passing a state examination, to a technician's diploma.

The **language of instruction** is Bulgarian.

Access to higher education is based on the secondary-school-leaving certificate (*zrežostno svidetelstvo*) or equivalent qualification from an institution of general education (*gymnasija*) or of technical secondary education. This qualification is obtained after eight years of primary school and four years (five for some special secondary schools) of secondary general education. Candidates for admission to higher education must pass a competitive entrance examination (*konkursen izpit*) comprising two or three subjects. Secondary-school-leaving results are also taken into consideration. The number of places for higher education is limited and corresponds to the needs of the national economy.

Graduates holding a first degree, the so-called diploma of higher education (*diplom za zavaršeno višše obrazovanie*) follow studies at an advanced level. The training course lasts four to five years and leads to the award of an advanced professional qualification.

At universities, the **main stage** of study lasts four to five years. Courses in other institutions last between five and five-and-a-half years (six in architecture and medicine). Higher education ends with a state examination (*daržaven izpit*) and (for most of the specialities) individual research resulting in a thesis and its defence. This leads to a (first) diploma of higher education (*diplom za zavaršeno višše obrazovanie*).

Students may then be considered for a **second stage**, postgraduate study, which branches into two, as follows. The holder of a (first) diploma of higher education may continue study in different courses which provide further qualifications and narrow specialization on the basis of a general qualification (for medical graduates, for instance, specialization in cardiology, orthopaedic surgery, etc.). Postgraduate work ensures further training of graduates in new fields of their speciality. The different kinds of postgraduate work are in conformity with the constantly changing demands of the economy.

Another type of postgraduate work prepares specialists for research. It leads to two qualifications: *kandidat na naukite* and *doktor na naukite* (doctorate of science). The *kandidat na naukite* qualification is obtained after individual research (*aspirantura*) and a thesis. The forms of education are on a regular, correspondence or unrestricted basis. The duration is three years for regular study and four years for study by correspondence. The unrestricted form has no fixed duration.

The results obtained during the period of research are presented in a thesis which must be defended before an academic board. Members of the boards are outstanding specialists in the relevant fields. There is an academic board for each branch of science. One basic requirement is for the thesis to constitute a contribution to science.

A **third stage** may lead to the *doktor na naukite*, obtained on the basis of individual research and after defence of a further thesis which must constitute an important contribution to a given branch of science.

The requirements for different university degrees and the forms of postgraduate education are being codified at present. Projects are being considered for the adoption of *bachelor's*, *master's*, *doctor's* (PhD), and *doctor of science* (DSc) degrees as well as the definition of requirements and procedures for their granting. During the last few years, the entire management structure of the education system has been considerably simplified with a view to its decentralization.

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES

Academic year: October–June

Duration of studies

(Previous education: 11–13 years, *zrelostno svidetelstvo* or *diplom za zavaršeno sredno obrazovanie* and entrance examination)

	years	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Education		<u>UPP/Di</u>								
Arts				Di			K		D	
Fine arts			<u>Di</u>							
Law			Di			K			D	
Economics			Di			K			D	
Exact and natural sciences			Di			K			D	
Technology, engineering			Di			K			D	
Medical sciences										
medicine					Di			K	D	
dentistry				Di			K		D	
pharmacy				Di		K			D	
veterinary medicine				Di			K		D	
Agriculture				Di		K				

D *doktor na naukite* Di *diplom za zavaršeno višše obrazovanie* K *kandidat na naukite* UPP *udostoverenie za pedagogičeska rabota*

Grades: 6: *otlichen* (excellent); 5: *mnogo dobur* (very good); 4: *dobur* (good); 3: *sreden* (sufficient); 2: *slab* (poor). Pass level: 3

Foreign students must hold a secondary-school-leaving certificate and be officially admitted by the Council of Higher Education. They must have a valid passport and visa, and be recommended by competent bodies in their home country.

There are no national quotas for foreign students.

Higher education credentials and qualifications earned abroad are evaluated by a commission of experts at the Ministry of Science and Education appointed according to Article 31 of the Higher Education Law.

The services and offices for Bulgarian students are also available for foreign students.

Under certain conditions, foreign students are entitled to scholarships.

They must also have a good command of Bulgarian. The Institute for Foreign Students offers a one-year course for foreign students planning to study in Bulgaria. During this period, students also follow courses in mathematics, physics, chemistry and biology.

GLOSSARY

Aspirantura. See *kandidat na naukite*.

Daržaven izpit. State examination for students who have completed the course of specialized studies in an institute of higher education. Success in the examination (together with the defence of a thesis for most specialities) ensures a professional qualification, which gives access to further higher education. Students obtain the diploma of higher education (*diplom za zavaršeno višše obrazovanie*) enabling them to exercise their profession or continue with advanced study.

Diplom za zavaršeno sredno obrazovanie. School-leaving-certificate awarded to students at technical or art schools after four years' secondary following eight years' primary education. This diploma enables holders to sit the competitive entrance examination giving access to higher education. The diploma for the priesthood, obtained after six years' secondary education, gives access to higher ecclesiastical studies.

Diplom za zavaršeno višše obrazovanie. First university diploma obtained at the end of four to six years' study at university. Candidates must pass yearly examinations in the whole range of subjects studied before being admitted to the following year. At the end of their studies, they must pass a state examination (*daržaven izpit*) or submit a thesis (for most specialities). This diploma is regarded in many fields as a professional qualification.

Diploma of higher education. See *diplom za zavaršeno višše obrazovanie*.

Doktor na naukite. Academic qualification obtained following the *kandidat na naukite* as a result of further individual scientific research that represents a significant contribution to a given branch of science. Candidates must submit a thesis containing the results of

their research. The thesis is defended in public before an academic board.

Kandidat na naukite. Obtained after three years' study after the (first) *diploma of higher education* and the presentation of a thesis.

Primary-school teacher's qualification. See *udostoverenie za pedagogičeska rabota*.

Professional qualification. See *diplom za zavaršeno visše obrazovanie; daržaven izpit*.

Secondary-school-leaving certificate. See *zrelostno svidetelstvo*.

Udostoverenie za pedagogičeska rabota. Teaching qualification obtained in a training college at an intermediary level between secondary and higher education. It enables the holder to become a primary-school teacher.

Udostoverenie za poluvišša tehničeska praktika. Technician's qualification obtained after a short course of study (two or three years in an institution of intermediate education, *tp institut, zp institut*).

Zrelostno svidetelstvo. Secondary-school-leaving certificate awarded after eight years' primary followed by four years' general, specialized and professional secondary education. This certificate entitles the holder to sit the competitive entrance examination to higher education.

BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEALING WITH OR PROVIDING INFORMATION ON THE RECOGNITION OF STUDIES AND QUALIFICATIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Ministry of Education and Science
International Relations Department
18 Stamboliisky Bld., BG-1000 Sofia
Tel.: 359-2-80 25 37
Telex: 23255 mnvo bg
Fax: 359-2-88 06 00

Burkina Faso

Higher education is provided mainly by the Université de Ouagadougou, an autonomous institution under the jurisdiction of the Ministère des Enseignements Secondaire, Supérieur et de la Recherche Scientifique. There are four other institutions of higher education: the École Nationale d'Administration et de Magistrature, which offers a *brevet* and a *certificat* after two years' study and a *diplôme* after two to three years following upon the *licence* or the *maîtrise*; the École Inter-États d'Ingénieurs de l'Équipement Rural, which was founded in 1968 following an agreement between thirteen francophone African countries and awards a *diplôme d'ingénieur* after three years' study; the École Inter-États des Techniciens Supérieurs de l'Hydraulique et de l'Équipement Rural, which was founded in 1965 following an agreement between thirteen African

countries and awards a *diplôme* after two years; and the Institut Pédagogique Burkinabé.

The university comprises eight institutes and three colleges: there are institutes of technology, mathematics and physics, chemistry, education, humanities and social sciences, languages and arts, and the Institut Supérieur Polytechnique, which comprises a natural science and rural development section; and colleges of economics, law and health sciences.

Primary-school teachers are trained at the École Nationale des Enseignants du Primaire.

Secondary-school teachers are trained at the Institute of Education of the Université de Ouagadougou. Teachers of general-education colleges are awarded the *certificat d'aptitude au professorat des collèges d'enseignement général* (CAP-CEG). It is planned that the Institute of Education will also award the *certificat d'aptitude au professorat de l'enseignement secondaire* (CAPES) to holders of the *licence* and *maîtrise* after a period of practical training.

Higher-education teachers must hold a doctorate (*doctorat de troisième cycle, doctorat d'ingénieur, doctorat d'État*).

Non-formal education is provided by the Université Populaire Africaine. Evening courses are also offered.

The **language of instruction** is French.

Access to higher education is based on the *baccalauréat* (secondary-school-leaving certificate), obtained after six years' primary and seven years' secondary education. There is a special entrance examination for those who do not hold this qualification.

The **first stage** of university studies, of two years' duration, leads in all institutions to the *diplôme d'études universitaires générales* (DEUG) except in the École Supérieure des Sciences de la Santé, where it leads to the *premier cycle d'études médicales* (PCEM), and in the Institut Universitaire de Technologie, where it leads to the *diplôme universitaire de technologie* (DUT).

The **second stage** lasts two years, except in medicine where it lasts four years. It leads to the *licence* after one year. One year after the *licence*, the *maîtrise* may be obtained in some fields. At the Institut Supérieur Polytechnique, it leads, after three years' further study, to the diploma of *ingénieur*.

The **third stage** is offered in the following institutions: the institutes of chemistry, mathematics and physics, languages and arts, the Institut Supérieur Polytechnique and the colleges of health sciences and economics. It leads, after one year, to the *diplôme d'études supérieures spécialisées* (DESS) at the Institut Supérieur Polytechnique and to the *diplôme d'études approfondies* (DEA), and after two further years following upon the DEA to the *doctorat de troisième cycle*; after four or five further years following the DEA, to the *doctorat d'État en sciences* or *doctorat d'État en lettres*; and after one further year following the four-year second cycle, to the *doctorat d'État en médecine*.

Foreign students

Foreign students must hold the *baccalauréat* or its equivalent or sit for a special entrance examination and have a good command of French.

Applications should be sent to the Rector of the Université de Ouagadougou, BP 7021, Ouagadougou, between 15 August and 30 October.

Foreign students enjoy the same facilities as nationals as regards social and welfare services, information, counselling and advisory services, and scholarships. They may also work on campus.

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES

Academic year: September–June

Duration of studies

(Previous education: 13 years, *baccalauréat*)

	years	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Education		<u>CAP-CEG</u>		<u>CAPES</u>					
Arts and humanities			L	M	DEA		Ds		De
Exact and natural sciences			M		DEA		Ds		De
Law		DEUG	L	M					
Economics		DEUG	L	M	DEA				De
University Institute of Technology		<u>DUT</u>							
Public administration					Di		Di		
Medical sciences medicine									De
Agriculture						I			Ds
									<u>Di</u>

CAP-CEG	<i>certificat d'aptitude au professorat des collèges d'enseignement général</i>
CAPES	<i>certificat d'aptitude au professorat de l'enseignement secondaire</i>
De	<i>doctorat d'État</i>
DEA	<i>diplôme d'études approfondies</i>
DEUG	<i>diplôme d'études universitaires générales</i>
Di	<i>diplôme (school-leaving, technical assistant, etc.)</i>
Ds	<i>doctorat de spécialité (troisième cycle)</i>
DUT	<i>diplôme universitaire de technologie</i>
I	<i>ingénieur (various levels)</i>
L	<i>licence</i>
M	<i>maîtrise</i>

Grades: 0–20. Pass level: 10/20, except for engineers: 12/20

For theses: *passable, assez bien, bien, très bien, honorable*

- Baccalauréat.** Secondary-school-leaving qualification, obtained after six years' primary and seven years' secondary education. A special entrance examination enables those who do not hold the *baccalauréat* to gain access to higher education. Secondary studies are divided into two phases: the first phase leads, after four years in a *collège d'enseignement général* or a *lycée*, to the *brevet d'études du premier cycle* (BEPC); the second phase leads, after three years' study in a *lycée*, to the *baccalauréat*. This qualification is a prerequisite for higher education.
- Diplôme d'études approfondies (DEA).** Diploma of preparation for research awarded, after one year's study following the *maîtrise*, by the École Supérieure des Sciences Économiques, the Institut Supérieur Polytechnique, the Institut de Mathématiques et de Physique, the Institut de Chimie and the École Supérieure des Sciences de la Santé.
- Diplôme d'études supérieures spécialisées (DESS).** Diploma awarded by the Institut Supérieur Polytechnique (natural sciences, hydrology and food technology section) after one year's study following the *maîtrise*. This diploma testifies to a specialization in food technology.
- Diplôme d'études universitaires générales (DEUG).** Diploma obtained after two years' study in various colleges or institutes of the Université de Ouagadougou (economics, law, mathematics and physics, chemistry, humanities and social sciences, and health sciences) and at the Institut Supérieur Polytechnique (natural sciences, hydrology and food technology section).
- Diplôme d'ingénieur du développement rural en agronomie, élevage, eaux et forêts.** Higher qualification obtained at the Institut Supérieur Polytechnique after five years' university study.
- Diplôme universitaire de technologie.** Diploma obtained after two years' study at the Institut Universitaire de Technologie.
- Doctorat d'État.** Diploma testifying to the recognition, by a jury, of a candidate's capacity to carry out original high-level research. It is awarded after a few years following the *doctorat de troisième cycle* by the Institut Supérieur Polytechnique, the Institut de Mathématiques et de Physique, the Institut de Chimie and the École Supérieure des Sciences de la Santé. In economics, it is awarded after four years' study following upon the *maîtrise*. In medicine, the diploma of *docteur en médecine* is awarded after seven years' study.
- Doctorat de troisième cycle.** Diploma awarded after two years' study and research following upon the DEA by the Institut Supérieur Polytechnique, the Institut de Mathématiques et de Physique, the Institut de Chimie and the École Supérieure des Sciences de la Santé.
- Licence.** Diploma obtained after three years' study at the Écoles Supérieures d'Économie et de Droit, the Institut Supérieur Polytechnique (natural sciences, hydrology and food technology section) and the Instituts de Mathématiques et de Physique, de Chimie, and de Sciences Humaines et Sociales.
- Maîtrise.** Diploma awarded one year after the *licence* (after four years' university study).

BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEALING WITH OR PROVIDING INFORMATION ON THE RECOGNITION OF STUDIES AND QUALIFICATIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Commission Nationale d'Équivalence des Titres et Diplômes (CNEID),
Université de Ouagadougou, B.P. 1900, Ouagadougou
Tel.: 226-333-462

Burundi

Higher education is provided by the Université du Burundi, an autonomous public institution, and by seven other institutions. The university is responsible to the Ministère de l'Enseignement Supérieur et de la Recherche Scientifique and is directed by an administrative council, a rector and a vice-rector; it has a directorate of academic affairs and a directorate of research, as well as a unit for interuniversity co-operation.

The Université du Burundi comprises faculties of arts and human sciences (African, French and English languages and literatures, history and geography), law, economics and administration, science, psychology and education, agriculture and medicine; and institutes of pedagogy, physical education and sport, and civil and electro-mechanical engineering.

Apart from the university, post-secondary education is offered by the École Supérieure de Commerce (ESCO), the École Supérieure d'Agriculture, the École de Journalisme, the Institut Supérieur des Techniques de l'Aménagement et de l'Urbanisme and the Institut Supérieur de Gestion des Entreprises, which is in the process of being integrated into the faculty of economics and administration of the university. These schools are responsible to various ministries.

There are plans to place all institutions of higher education under the supervision of only one ministry.

Primary-school teachers are trained in teacher-training schools.

Secondary-school teachers are trained at the institutes of pedagogy and physical education and sport. They are also trained in the faculties of science, and arts and human sciences, which offer courses in education from the first year of the second phase of university studies.

Teachers of higher education are trained in African, European and American universities with which the Université du Burundi has concluded co-operation agreements.

Non-formal studies consist of in-service courses offered by the Institut Supérieur de Gestion des Entreprises for management professionals. There are two levels of training: (a) short-cycle training for holders of the *certificat d'humanités complètes*; and (b) long-cycle training for holders of degrees in economics or their equivalent. At the end of the courses, a *certificat de réussite* for short-cycle training and a *diplôme de spécialisation* for long-cycle training are awarded. Professional experience is desirable. Studies are organized in modules or credits corresponding to specialized studies.

The faculty of sciences organizes evening courses in computer sciences which lead to the award of a *certificat de fréquentation*.

The **language of instruction** is French.

Access to higher education is based on the *certificat d'humanités complètes*, a school-leaving certificate awarded after six years' primary and seven years' secondary education, or its equivalent. Students are selected from among holders of this certificate by the Commission d'Orientation, which takes into account the places available in the university and national requirements.

The **first stage** of higher studies lasts between two and three years and leads to the *candidature*.

The Institut de Pédagogie offers a two-year course leading to the *diplôme universitaire d'études pédagogiques*; the École Supérieure de Commerce and the École de Journalisme offer two-year courses leading to a *diplôme* which is recognized as equivalent to the *candidature*.

The **second stage** of higher education generally lasts two years and leads to the *licence*. In law studies, the qualification is no longer called *baccalauréat* but *candidature*. The École Supérieure d'Agriculture and the Institut Supérieur des Techniques de l'Aménagement et de l'Urbanisme award the qualification of *ingénieur technicien* after three (plus one year's practical training) or four years' study respectively.

There are plans to establish a third cycle at the university.

Foreign students

No special provisions exist for foreign students. No financial guarantees are required. Foreign students meeting the academic requirements are admitted within the limits of the number of available places; priority is given to nationals of the Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries.

Foreign students must have a perfect command of French. Applications for first-year studies should be sent in July to the president of the Commission Chargée de l'Orientation à l'Enseignement Supérieur. Applications for second- and third-year studies should be sent in July to the rector of the university or to the director of the school or institute concerned.

Foreign students are entitled to the same services as national students but they are not granted financial aid.

GLOSSARY

Candidature. First degree awarded after two or three years' study. In law studies, the *candidature en droit* has replaced the *baccalauréat en droit*, which was awarded until 1982/83.

Certificat d'humanités complètes. Qualification obtained after six years' primary followed by seven years' secondary education, giving access to higher education.

Diplôme. Degree awarded after two years' study by a professionally oriented institute or school in the fields of commerce and journalism, and by the Institut de Pédagogie.

Doctorat. Degree awarded exclusively in medicine after six years' study.

Ingénieur agronome. Diploma awarded after five years' study at the

faculty of agricultural sciences, the two years of the *candidature* being taken at the faculty of science.

Ingénieur technicien. Diploma awarded after three or four years' training in higher technical institutes.

Licence. Diploma awarded at the completion of four years' university studies.

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES

Academic year: October–June

Duration of studies

(Previous education: 13 years, *certificat d'humanités complètes*)

years	1	2	3	4	5	6
Pedagogy		Di				
Psychology, education		C		L		
Arts		C		L		
Law		CD		L		
Economic sciences and administration	C		L			
Exact and natural sciences		C		L		
Journalism		Di				
Town planning					IT	
Technology			IT			
Engineering				IC		
Commercial sciences		Di				
Medical sciences						
medicine						D
pharmacy		C				
Agricultural sciences		C	IT		IA	

C candidature CD candidature en droit D doctorat Di diplôme

IA ingénieur agronome IC ingénieur civil IT ingénieur technicien L licence

Grades: 0–20. Pass level: 12

BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEALING WITH OR PROVIDING INFORMATION ON THE RECOGNITION OF STUDIES AND QUALIFICATIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Commission d'Équivalence des Titres et Diplômes Universitaires de l'Enseignement Supérieur, B.P. 1990, Bujumbura
Tel.: 257-22-218

Higher education is provided by five universities. Sakâl Vityalay Phnôm Penh (Université de Phnôm Penh) offers courses in the following faculties: law and economics, medicine and paramedical studies, pharmacy, arts and human sciences, science, education, commerce and dentistry. The university also has a school of education (distinct from the faculty of education) and an institute of modern languages. It is responsible to the Ministry of Education.

The Université Technique has faculties of general, civil and electrical engineering, an institute of technology and schools of chemical engineering and civil aviation. It is responsible to the Ministry of Education.

The Université des Sciences Agronomiques offers a wide range of courses: agriculture, forestry, veterinary medicine, sociology and rural economy and fishery. It also has an animal husbandry research centre and an agricultural research station. It is responsible to the Ministry of Agriculture.

The Université Bouddhique offers courses in religion, philosophy, linguistics, Khmer civilization, Sanskrit and Pali, modern languages, and history and geography. It is under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Religious Affairs.

The Université des Beaux-Arts offers courses in choreography, plastic arts, music, archaeology, architecture and town planning. It is under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Culture.

Higher education is entirely financed by the state.

Teacher training takes place within the faculty of education of the Université de Phnôm Penh. A two-year specialized course leads to the award of a qualification for primary and lower-secondary education.

Teachers for upper-secondary education are trained in three years at the school of education.

The **languages of instruction** are Khmer and French.

Access to higher education is based on the *baccalauréat*. There are entrance examinations for admission to the faculty of commerce of the Université de Phnôm Penh and to the Université Technique.

The **first stage** of studies lasts three years and leads to a *brevet d'enseignement commercial* at the Université de Phnôm Penh, to a *brevet supérieur* at the Université Technique and to a *diplôme d'études supérieures du premier degré* at the Université Bouddhique. In certain fields, such as the humanities, science or medicine, a one-year preparatory course of a general nature must be followed. It leads to the following qualifications: *certificat d'études littéraires générales* for French and Khmer studies; and *certificat d'études préparatoires* in science. In medicine, the *certificat d'études physiques, chimiques et biologiques* must be obtained in the faculty of science.

A longer course corresponds to a **second stage**. It lasts at least four years and leads to the licence degree or to a professional qualification of pharmacist (five years), doctor of medicine (seven years), etc.

A **further stage** leads to a *doctorat* at the Université Bouddhique after a further three years' study.

Baccalauréat. Certificate awarded at the end of secondary education. Secondary education is divided into a first phase of four and a second phase of three years, and follows upon six years of primary education. The *baccalauréat* gives access to higher education.

Brevet d'enseignement commercial. Qualification awarded after three years' study at the Université de Phnôm Penh.

Certificat d'études littéraires générales. Certificate of general literary studies awarded after a preparatory course in the faculty of humanities, as an intermediate stage to the *licence* degree.

Certificat d'études préparatoires. Certificate of preparatory studies in science. Several types of certificate exist, with a bias in either mathematics, the physical and chemical sciences or the biological sciences. Such a certificate is a necessary qualification for proceeding further towards the *licence* degree. For medicine, the corresponding intermediate qualification is the *certificat d'études physiques, chimiques et biologiques*.

Diplôme d'études supérieures du premier degré. Diploma of higher studies (first stage) awarded after a three-year course at the Université Bouddhique.

Doctorat. Highest university degree awarded by the Université Bouddhique after three years following upon the *licence*.

Licence. University degree awarded after a minimum course of four years in the faculties of law and economics, commerce, humanities and science.

C a m e r o o n

Since January 1993 higher education has been provided by six universities, each comprising a number of institutions: (i) the Université de Ngaoundere (five faculties: humanities, law and politics, economics and management, science, and education studies; and five schools: the École Nationale Supérieure des Sciences Agro-Industrielles, the Institut Universitaire de Technologie, the École de Géologie et d'Exploitation Minière, the École Supérieure de Médecine Vétérinaire, the École de Génie Chimique et des Industries Minières); (ii) the Université de Dschang (five faculties: humanities, economics and management, law and politics, science and agricultural studies; and two schools: the Institut Universitaire de Technologie Fotso Victor (Bandjoun) and the Institut des Arts (Foumban)); (iii) the Université de Douala (six faculties: humanities, law and politics, engineering, economics and management, science, and medicine and pharmacy; and five schools: the Institut Universitaire de Technologie, the École Supérieure des Sciences Économiques et Commerciales, the École Nationale Supérieure d'Enseignement Technique, the Institut des Beaux-Arts and the Institut des Sciences Halieutiques); (iv) the Université de Buea (seven faculties: humanities, social sciences and management, science, agriculture and veterinary medicine, health sciences, engineering and technology, and

education; and two schools: translation and interpreting, and technology); (v) the Université de Yaoundé I (four faculties: humanities, science, medicine and biomedical studies, and education; and three schools: the École Nationale Supérieure Polytechnique, the École Normale Supérieure and the Institut Universitaire de Technologie du Bois); and (vi) the Université de Yaoundé II (two faculties: law and politics, and economics and management; and three schools: the École Supérieure des Sciences et Techniques de l'Information et de la Communication, the Institut des Relations Internationales du Cameroun and the Institut de Formation et de Recherches Démographiques).

Pre-primary and primary-school teachers are trained at the École Normale d'Instituteurs Adjoints (ENIA) or the Écoles Normales d'Instituteurs (ENI) where they obtain a *certificat d'aptitude de maître d'enseignement* (CAPME).

Secondary-school teachers are trained at the École Normale Supérieure or the École Normale Supérieure d'Enseignement Technique, where they obtain the *diplôme de professeur des collèges d'enseignement général* (DIPCEG), the *diplôme de professeur des lycées d'enseignement général* (DIPLEG), the *diplôme de professeur des collèges d'enseignement technique* (DIPCET) or the *diplôme de professeur des lycées d'enseignement technique* (DIPLET).

The **principal languages of instruction** are French and English.

Access to higher education is based on the secondary-school-leaving certificate, either the *baccalauréat* or the *general certificate of education*, advanced (A) level, which are awarded after thirteen and fourteen years of primary and secondary education respectively. Other school-leaving qualifications may be recognized as equivalent. These qualifications give access to the faculties. Access to the schools is based on success in a competitive entrance examination. Possession of one of these secondary-school-leaving certificates is not required to study for the *capacité en droit*.

Access to the École Nationale d'Administration et de Magistrature is open, after success in a competitive entrance examination, to holders of the *West African school certificate*, or of a *brevet élémentaire* or *brevet d'études* who have spent at least four years in the civil service, and to holders of a secondary-school-leaving certificate.

The **first stage** of higher education lasts three years, and in law and economics, arts and the sciences leads to the *licence*.

The **second stage** lasts one year, and in arts and science, law and economics leads to the *maîtrise*. Students must submit a dissertation.

The **third stage** leads to the *doctorat*, which requires the presentation of a thesis. Studies last a minimum of three years for the *doctorat de troisième cycle* and a minimum of five years for the *doctorat d'État*.

The École Nationale Supérieure Polytechnique awards the *diplôme d'ingénieur de conception* and the *diplôme d'ingénieur de travaux*. The Institut des Relations Internationales awards the *maîtrise*, which is obtained two years after the *licence*, and the *doctorat de troisième cycle* two years after the *maîtrise*. The Faculty of Health Sciences awards three kinds of diploma: the *diplôme de docteur en médecine*, the *diplôme de technicien supérieur de la santé* and the *diplôme en soins infirmiers*.

Foreign students

Foreign students must hold a *baccalauréat* or its equivalent, a scientific *baccalauréat* or a *general certificate of education*, advanced (A) level, or the *higher school certificate* and have passed the competitive entrance examination of one of the schools. They must have a good knowledge of French and English. Language and orientation courses are organized. Applications should be made through embassies or relevant international organizations.

Foreign students are entitled to the same services as national students.

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES

Academic year: September–July

Duration of studies

(Previous education: 13–14 years, *baccalauréat* or *general certificate of education*)

	years	2	3	4	5	6	7
Education		DIPCEG		DIPLEG			
Arts			L	M			D
Law, economics			L	M			D
Exact and natural sciences			L	M			D
Engineering			IT		IC		
Health sciences		DSI	DTSS				D

D	<i>doctorat</i>
DIPCEG	<i>diplôme de professeur des collèges d'enseignement général</i>
DIPLEG	<i>diplôme de professeur des lycées d'enseignement général</i>
DSI	<i>diplôme en soins infirmiers</i>
DTSS	<i>diplôme de technicien supérieur de la santé</i>
IC	<i>ingénieur de conception</i>
IT	<i>ingénieur de travaux</i>
L	<i>licence</i>
M	<i>maîtrise</i>

Grades: 0–20. Pass level: 10. 16–20: *très bien*; 14–16: *bien*; 12–14: *assez bien*; 10–12: *passable*

GLOSSARY

Baccalauréat. Secondary-school-leaving certificate obtained in French-speaking provinces after six years of primary followed by seven years of secondary education in a school of general education, divided into two phases of four and three years. The courses and teaching

conditions are of the French type, adapted to Cameroon. The *baccalauréat* gives access to higher education.

Diplôme de professeur des lycées d'enseignement général. Qualification awarded by the École Normale Supérieure two years after the *diplôme de professeur des collèges d'enseignement général* (DIPCEG) and five years after the *baccalauréat*.

Diplôme en soins infirmiers. Diploma open to nurses with a *brevet* and to state nurses who already have at least three years' experience. This diploma is awarded after three years.

Doctorat. The highest degree awarded to students who already hold one or several university degrees. The *doctorat* is awarded in arts, science, law and economics three or four years after the *maîtrise* and the submission and defence of a thesis. It is the end of the third stage of studies. The professional title of *doctor* is also awarded at the end of medical studies.

General certificate of education (advanced level). In Western Cameroon, secondary-school-leaving certificate obtained after seven years' primary and seven years' secondary education. Programmes and examinations are based on the British system (see entry for United Kingdom, *general certificate of education*, A-level). This qualification gives access to higher education under conditions similar to those applying in the United Kingdom.

Licence. First degree awarded after three years' study in arts, science, and law and economics.

Maîtrise. Degree awarded in arts, science, and law and economics, after the *licence* and a fourth year of study. This year includes studies leading to a second *certificat de spécialisation* and the compiling of a dissertation. A selection takes place between the *licence* and the *maîtrise*.

BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEALING WITH OR PROVIDING INFORMATION ON THE RECOGNITION OF STUDIES AND QUALIFICATIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Ministry of Higher Education,
Computer Sciences and Scientific Research, P.O. Box 1457, Yaoundé
Tel.: 237 23-14-07
Telex: 8418 KN

C a n a d a

Canada is a federation consisting of ten provinces and two territories. The Canadian Constitution provides for a federal government while ensuring autonomy and self-government for its participants in specific areas, including education. Since education is exclusively under the control of each province and territory, there is no national ministry of education.

Despite variations in structure and administration, the education systems that evolved share common goals. Free, publicly financed schooling is universally available at both the elementary and secondary levels, even though private schools also exist.

Canada has approximately ninety degree-granting higher education institutions, most of which are universities, even though they may also be called colleges, institutes or schools. With a few exceptions, the provinces have authorized their establishment and institutional structures through legislative acts. In addition to large institutions offering a full range of programmes in the arts and sciences as well as professional degrees, there are small liberal arts colleges, colleges of theology and a number of institutions granting degrees in specialized fields such as agriculture or fine arts.

A university is composed of faculties, departments, schools and institutes which exercise teaching, research and community service functions. Traditionally, universities are governed by a two-tier system: a board of governors responsible for financial policy decisions and a senate which is responsible for academic policy and planning.

The major source of funding for universities is the public purse with provincial governments contributing on average about 65 per cent. Direct federal funding, mainly for research, amounts to approximately 15 per cent, with the balance obtained from tuition fees and other sources. These percentages, however, vary widely among individual institutions, with some universities obtaining as much as 90 per cent from government sources, while small, church-affiliated institutions may obtain minimal support from this source.

Post-secondary education is provided by both degree-granting and non-degree-granting institutions. Although students are required to pay tuition fees, financial assistance is available through scholarships, grants and student loan programmes run by the federal and provincial governments.

A major feature of post-secondary education in Canada today is variety. Historically, degree-granting universities and colleges were the major providers of education at the tertiary level. However, during the 1960s, alternative institutions were developed to provide technical and semi-professional training. These non-degree-granting institutions are often classed, for convenience, under the generic term 'community colleges', although each province has developed its own response to its particular needs.

The duration of studies at the post-secondary level depends on the institution, the discipline, and the structure and requirements of the particular provincial education system. For example, a *bachelor's degree programme* may take three or four years to complete, depending, in some universities, on whether a general or an honours programme is selected. This possibility also affects the length of time required to obtain a *master's degree*.

The **language of instruction** in most provinces is primarily English. The major exception is the province of Quebec in which French is the official language. The province of New Brunswick also operates both French- and English-language school systems. Since Canada is officially a bilingual country, provision is made in all provinces for instruction in the minority

language (English or French) at the primary and secondary levels where a need exists. While most universities are English-speaking, there are independent French-speaking institutions, primarily in Quebec and New Brunswick. In addition, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario and Nova Scotia have universities that offer instruction in both languages. Some institutions which conduct classes in only one language permit students to submit papers, examinations and theses in either language.

Varieties of programmes are offered at both the undergraduate and graduate levels, but some smaller institutions may award only undergraduate degrees, or graduate programmes may be limited to certain disciplines. A few diploma and certificate courses are also offered. Undergraduate first-professional degrees normally require four years, but five or six years (or more) may be necessary if the degree is awarded at the graduate level, and/or an undergraduate degree is a prerequisite for admission.

Universities or degree-granting colleges, and sometimes individual faculties, set their own **admission** standards; however, institutions in the same province usually have similar requirements, especially at the undergraduate level. There are no national admission tests, nor do individual universities generally administer their own admission tests. Some professional faculties, however, require entrance examinations or admission tests related to the field of study. A secondary-school diploma is the minimal, but not usually sufficient, prerequisite for entrance to a university. Most institutions or faculties also require the candidate to have successfully completed specific courses and achieved a minimum grade average.

In provinces other than Ontario and Quebec, a secondary-school diploma requires 12 years of study. In Quebec, 13 years are required, 11 years of primary and secondary education, followed by completion of a two-year programme of preparatory studies at a *collège d'enseignement général et professionnel* (CEGEP). In Ontario, 13 years are also currently the norm if the student plans to attend a university, even though some students are able to complete the required number of credits in 12 years. These must include at least six Ontario Academic Courses (OAC). Admission requirements for mature students who have been out of school for some time are more flexible and usually specify that the candidate must have reached age 21, have been out of school for two or more years and can demonstrate a potential for success in university studies.

The academic year is two terms or semesters, even though many universities also offer summer or inter-session programmes. A few institutions operate on a trimester system with three terms of equal length—which students may enter at the beginning of any session. Some universities also have co-operative or work-study programmes that alternate academic study with related full-time off-campus employment. While such programmes usually require a longer completion period than traditional full-time programmes, they provide students with valuable experience and job opportunities following graduation.

Many universities also offer **evening courses**, especially at the **undergraduate level**, for part-time students, which are conducted either on campus or within the geographical area served by the university. Since Canada is a vast country with many remote areas, specialized institutions

exist, in British Columbia, Alberta and Quebec, for example, which are not campus-based and offer university programmes through correspondence courses and innovative distance education via various communication media.

In general, three types of degrees are awarded: at the undergraduate level, a *bachelor's* (BA or BSc) or *first professional degree* in fields of study such as engineering and pharmacy; at the graduate level, a *master's* (MA or MSc) and a *doctorate* (PhD).

A *bachelor's degree* may be obtained after three or four years of study, depending on either the length of the previous secondary-school programme or the type of degree obtained. For example, some institutions offer two kinds of undergraduate degrees—a *general* or *pass bachelor's degree* requiring three years of study and an *honours degree* necessitating four years.

The number of years required to obtain a *first professional degree* varies, but the average is four years. Some professional degree programmes may be entered directly from secondary school. Others require the applicant to have completed some or all of a first-degree programme. The stated minimum requirement for admission to dentistry, medicine and law, for example, may be one or more years of an arts or science programme. In practice, a full first degree is almost a necessity, as competition for entry is keen.

A *first professional degree* is normally expected to provide a graduate with sufficient skills and credentials to practise his or her profession, even though in some cases, such as medicine and law, a period of practical internship is required before a licence to practise is granted.

A *bachelor's degree* equivalent to the *honours level* is usually necessary for acceptance into a *master's programme*. The *master's degree* is typically completed in two years of study. It may be obtained in arts (MA) or sciences (MSc), or specialties such as engineering (MEng) or education (MEd). In some disciplines, such as library science, the first professional degree is a *master's degree* (MLS). Professional programmes that require an undergraduate degree for entry average two years or more for completion.

The **third level** is that of the *doctorate*. Qualifications typically include a *master's degree* in the same field with high achievement at that level. Rarely, an exceptionally qualified candidate with an *honours bachelor's degree* may be accepted into a *doctoral programme*. At least three years of course work, study and research, and a dissertation are necessary for completion, but the content and length of time vary depending on the field of specialization. Many students require four or five years. The degree granted is known under the generic term, PhD, but it may also be granted in the context of specific disciplines, such as DLitt, DSc, DMus and LLD.

The length of study and research at the **doctoral level** (PhD) also varies according to the discipline, the requirements of the programme, and the individual efforts and circumstances of the student.

Tuition fees for universities vary considerably according to the province, the institution, the programme and the level of study.

Post-secondary education is also offered at about 200 community colleges. These community-based institutions account for the majority of

part-time students at the tertiary level, even if universities still account for about 60 per cent of full-time students.

The community college can be defined as a public or private institution offering semi-professional or technical career programmes, and in some cases university transfer programmes. In addition, some colleges in British Columbia incorporate university-level programmes which give students the opportunity to earn a degree from a provincial university.

In Quebec, the CEGEPs provide the two-year prerequisite programmes for university entrance as well as terminal three-year technical programmes. Community colleges also respond to other local needs and may offer academic upgrading, trade or vocational programmes and other credit or non-credit courses of community interest. These institutions operate under various names depending on the province, including colleges of applied arts and technology, regional or community colleges, CEGEPs, institutes of applied arts and science, institutes of technology and colleges of agricultural technology. Colleges providing training only in specialized fields such as art, fisheries and paramedical technologies also exist.

The structure and administration of community colleges vary. Each province is usually responsible for regulating, co-ordinating and financing these institutions. Most colleges have a board of governors, but some institutions are under direct government control.

While a secondary-school certificate is usually required, especially for semi-professional and technical courses, admission requirements are flexible, depending on the course programme selected and the age of the applicant. The objective of community colleges is to make education and training accessible to as many potential students as possible. Most colleges, therefore, operate the year around and offer day and evening programmes, both on and off campus. Career/technical programmes attempt to prepare students for direct entry into the labour force and last at least one year, but more often two, three or four years. Diplomas are often awarded for one-year courses, while certificates are usual for longer programmes.

Community college tuition fees are appreciably lower than those for universities.

Foreign students

Virtually all Canadian universities and community colleges admit students from other countries; however, because of the extent of local demand, some professional programmes limit the number of foreign students, or may not admit them at all.

A foreign student must obtain a student authorization and visa from a Canadian Government office in his or her home country. Students planning to study in Quebec must also obtain the *Certificat d'acceptation du Québec*.

In all instances, prospective students must give an assurance of having sufficient funds to finance their studies in Canada and to cover their return journeys. Normally, proficiency in the language of instruction must be demonstrated. Universities usually require records of former schooling to be accompanied by a notarized translation into French or English.

Tuition fees for foreign students are notably higher in most Canadian provinces than for Canadian citizens or permanent residents, but the differential varies considerably. In 1992, fees for foreign students ranged from \$1,600 to as high as \$10,000 (Canadian currency) per academic year for some programmes. Tuition costs may be lower for citizens of countries that have signed agreements with the provinces in which they intend to enrol and in some provinces fees are reduced for students holding scholarships from certain international agencies. Foreign students should contact the Office of the Registrar for Undergraduate Admission Information or the Office of the Dean of Graduate Studies of the universities which interest them for information about undergraduate and graduate programmes. Ontario is an exception; although information can be obtained from individual universities, application for admission to undergraduate programmes must be addressed to a central agency, the Ontario Universities Applications Centre.

GLOSSARY

Bachelor's degree. First qualification of university-level higher education.

It is usually awarded after four years of study, even though optional three-year *general (pass) degree* programmes are offered by some institutions. Typically, a *bachelor's degree* involves the completion of a specified number of courses (*credits*) (see also *professional degree*). In French-language universities, the first university qualification is usually the *baccalauréat*, but certain universities award as a first degree a *licence*, for example, in law.

Credit. See *bachelor's degree*.

Diploma/certificate. A diploma programme normally runs for one year, while a certificate programme requires two years of study or more. These qualifications are commonly awarded at the community college level for completion of career-oriented semi-professional and technical programmes (see also *semi-professional*). Undergraduate and graduate professional diploma and certificate courses are also offered by some universities. In addition, certificates are awarded by some professional organizations and other licensing bodies.

Doctorate (PhD). The highest university-level academic qualification, requiring an average of four years' study following a master's degree in the same discipline. PhD programmes may include participation in seminars and practical work, as well as research. Candidates must submit and defend a major thesis (dissertation), demonstrating original research. (See also *professional degree* for the doctorate as a *first professional degree*.)

First professional degree. See *professional degree*.

General bachelor's degree or pass degree. See *bachelor's degree*.

Honours bachelor's degree. See *bachelor's degree*.

Licence. See *bachelor's degree*.

Maitrise. See *master's degree*.

Master's degree. The second level of qualification of university-level higher education. It is usually awarded after one or two years of

study following award of an appropriate *bachelor's degree*. The programme normally involves lectures and participation in seminars, and may also require a thesis. Some professions require degrees at this level (see *professional degree*). In French-language universities, this qualification is called the *maîtrise*.

Pass degree. See *bachelor's degree*.

Professional degree. A university qualification at the undergraduate or graduate level which usually provides the graduate with the academic requirements necessary for entry into his or her chosen profession. Programmes typically include lectures, seminars and practical work or internships. Certification or licensing by a governing professional organization or by a provincial authority may also be required before the graduate is considered qualified to practise. First professional degrees are awarded at the *bachelor's* or *master's level*; however, the first qualification obtained in medicine, dentistry and veterinary medicine is the *doctorate*.

Semi-professional. A programme, usually offered at a community college, which is intended to provide a graduate with the type of skills and knowledge that might otherwise be acquired through in-service training or an apprenticeship. Semi-professionals are normally supervised by a professional and include occupations such as nursing assistant, library technician and law clerk. The usual qualification obtained is a certificate (see *diploma/certificate*).

PROFILE OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Academic year: September–May

Duration of studies

(Previous education: normally 11–13 years with certification depending on the province; occasional acceptance of mature students)

	years	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bachelor's degree		B	B	B	B			
Professional qualification				P	P			
		P	P	P	P	P		
Master's degree					M	M		
						M	M	
Doctorate (PhD)							D	D
						D	D	D

B *bachelor's degree; baccalaureat* D *doctor's degree; doctorat* M *master's degree; maîtrise* P *professional qualification; titre professionnel*

Grades: Vary according to province and institution. Generally: 0–100. Pass level: 50. A+ to F (failure)

BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEALING WITH OR PROVIDING INFORMATION ON THE RECOGNITION OF STUDIES AND QUALIFICATIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

The Canadian Information Centre for International Credentials
252 Bloor Street West, Suite 5-200
Toronto, Ontario M5S 1V5.
Tel.: 1-416-964 2551/ext. 242 or 245
Fax: 1-416-964 2296
E-mail: Bitnet : CMEC@UTROISE
Internet: CMEC@OISE1.OISE.ON.CA

Central African Republic

Higher education is provided mainly by the Université de Bangui, formerly the Institut d'Études Juridiques of the Fondation de l'Enseignement Supérieur en Afrique Centrale, which comprises four faculties, five university institutes and a research institute.

The faculty of law and economics offers three-year degree courses (*licence*) in public law, private law and economics. The faculty also holds *capacité* examinations every year for those who have prepared for this diploma independently.

The faculty of letters and humanities offers two-year courses for the *diplôme universitaire d'études littéraires* in English literature, history and geography, and modern literature, and for the *diplôme d'études universitaires* in education for students intending to teach the humanities in colleges of general education.

The faculty of science offers courses in mathematics and physics and chemistry, and chemistry-biology and geology. It also offers a *diplôme d'études universitaires* in education for students intending to teach science at colleges of general education.

The faculty of health sciences offers courses leading to the *doctorat en médecine* and a number of diplomas.

The institutes are: the Institut Universitaire de Gestion des Entreprises; the Institut Supérieur de Développement Rural (ISDR); the Institut Polytechnique; the Institut de Linguistique Appliquée, which has the declared aim of improving the level of teaching of French in primary schools, *lycées* and colleges; the Institut de Recherche de l'Enseignement pour les Mathématiques, which is intended to adapt the teaching of mathematics to the Central African cultural context and to advise mathematics teachers in the country's primary and secondary schools; and the École Normale Supérieure.

The university is a state institution responsible to the Ministry of Education and Research. Its governing bodies are the administrative and university councils.

Teachers at colleges of general education receive three or four years' training at the École Normale Supérieure. They are awarded the *certificat d'aptitude professionnelle*.

The **language of instruction** is French.

Access to higher education is generally limited to students who have passed the *baccalauréat* or the entrance examination of the faculties, institutes or teacher-training college.

The *capacité en droit* examination is open to those who do not have the *baccalauréat* but the *brevet* of the first cycle of secondary studies. Holders of the *capacité en droit* with average marks above 12 out of 20 may go on to take the degree courses in law and economics.

The faculty of health sciences accepts for its paramedical departments candidates not having the *baccalauréat*. Advanced health technicians are trained in four years; nurses, social workers, midwives

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES

Academic year: September–June

Duration of studies

(Previous education: 13 years, *baccalauréat*)

	years	2	3	4	5	6
Law, economics		C ¹				
		DEJG	L			
		DEEG				
Mathematics		DUES	L			
Natural and exact sciences		DUES	L			
Education		CAP-CEG				
Humanities		DUEL	L	M		
Management		DSG				
Medicine						D
Paramedical sciences			P ¹	P ¹		
Agriculture				P		

C	<i>capacité en droit</i>
CAP-CEG	<i>certificat d'aptitude professionnelle à l'enseignement dans les collèges d'enseignement général</i>
D	<i>doctorat</i>
DEEG	<i>diplôme d'études économiques générales</i>
DEJG	<i>diplôme d'études juridiques générales</i>
DSG	<i>diplôme supérieur de gestion</i>
DUEL	<i>diplôme universitaire d'études littéraires</i>
DUES	<i>diplôme universitaire d'études scientifiques</i>
L	<i>licence</i>
M	<i>maîtrise</i>
P	<i>professional qualification</i>

1. The *baccalauréat* is not required for admission to these courses.

Grades: 16–20: *très bien*; 14–15: *bien*; 12–13: *assez bien*; 10–11: *passable*

and community development agents are awarded a *diplôme d'État* after three years' study.

The **first stage** of higher education lasts two years and leads to a non-final qualification: in the humanities, to the *diplôme universitaire d'études littéraires*; in science, to the *diplôme universitaire d'études scientifiques*; in law, to the *diplôme d'études juridiques générales*; and in economics, to the *diplôme d'études économiques générales*.

The **second stage** leads to the *licence* after a further year's study. In arts and humanities, a *maîtrise* is conferred one year after the licence. Professional qualifications are also awarded at this stage: a diploma in agriculture at the Institut Supérieur de Développement Rural (*diplôme d'ingénieur en agriculture*); and a *diplôme supérieur de gestion* after three years at the Institut Universitaire de Gestion des Entreprises. In the faculty of health sciences, a six-year course leads to the *doctorat* in medicine which is the only doctorate awarded by the university.

GLOSSARY

Baccalauréat. Secondary-school-leaving certificate.

Diplôme d'études économiques générales. Non-final qualification obtained after two years of general economic studies.

Diplôme d'études juridiques générales. Non-final qualification obtained after two years of law studies.

Diplôme supérieur de gestion. Professional qualification obtained in management after three years' study.

Diplôme universitaire d'études littéraires. Non-final qualification obtained after two years of courses in humanities.

Diplôme universitaire d'études scientifiques. Non-final qualification obtained after two years of scientific studies.

Licence. Diploma awarded after three years' study in law and economics, humanities, mathematics, and natural and exact sciences.

Maîtrise. Diploma awarded one year after the *licence*.

Chad

Higher education is provided by the Université du Tchad under the control of the Ministère de l'Enseignement Supérieur, de la Recherche et des Bourses, as well as by several institutions of higher education under the supervision of other ministries.

The university is administered by the rector, under the control of the Ministère de l'Enseignement Supérieur, de la Recherche et des Bourses. Its governing body is the council of the university, made up of government representatives and members of the academic staff and student body.

The university comprises three faculties (modern languages and literature, and humanities; law, economics and administration; and exact and applied sciences), together with university institutes of education and a university institute of animal husbandry.

The Institut National des Sciences Humaines (INSH), the Institut National des Sciences de l'Éducation (INSE) and the École Normale Supérieure (ENS) are autonomous institutions affiliated to the university. The following institutions are not affiliated to the university: the École Nationale d'Administration et de Magistrature, the École Nationale des Travaux Publics, the Institut de Techniques de l'Élevage, the Institut de Recherches du Coton et des Textiles Exotiques and the Office de la Recherche Scientifique et Technique d'Outre-Mer (ORSTROM).

Pre-primary and primary-school teachers are trained in primary-education teachers' colleges, in one year following upon the *baccalauréat*.

Secondary-school teachers are trained at the École Normale Supérieure de N'Djamena and obtain the *certificat d'aptitude au professorat des collèges d'enseignement général* (CAP-CEG) after two years' study following upon the *baccalauréat*. University graduates become *professeurs licenciés* in general secondary schools.

Higher-education teachers are usually trained in foreign universities, as the Université du Tchad does not provide third-cycle (postgraduate) training.

Non-university-level post-secondary education is provided by the École Nationale de Santé Publique et des Affaires Sociales, as well as by the Centre de Formation Pratique et Professionnelle (CFPP). The former offers two cycles of courses: first-cycle students, who are recruited by competitive entrance examination at the level of *brevet d'études de premier cycle* (BEPC), become nurses, kindergarten teachers or social assistants; second-cycle students, recruited by competitive entrance examinations taken one year before the *baccalauréat*, become midwives, registered nurses, social assistants or training technicians. The CFPP awards the *brevet de technicien supérieur* (BTS) in accountancy and secretarial studies after two years' study following upon the *baccalauréat*. Students are recruited by competitive entrance examination and must follow a six-month preparatory course. Other non-university courses lead, after three years, to professions related to the arts, broadcasting techniques, animal husbandry, agriculture, and posts and telecommunications.

The **language of instruction** is French.

Access to higher education is based on the *baccalauréat* (secondary-school-leaving certificate), obtained after six years' primary and seven years' secondary education.

The **main stage** of higher education is divided into two phases. The first leads, after two years' study, to a *diplôme universitaire de lettres modernes* (DULMO) and to the *diplôme universitaire de sciences juridiques, économiques et de gestion* (DUSJEG). These are not final qualifications. The second phase leads, after one year's further study, to the *licence* (first degree) in modern languages and literature, history and geography, law, administration and biology. The École Nationale d'Administration et de Magistrature awards a *licence* in law after three years' study.

Foreign students

Foreign students must hold the *baccalauréat* or an equivalent qualification. They must possess an entrance visa and a residence permit. A good command of French or Arabic is required.

Foreign students are requested to send their application to the Rector of the Université du Tchad, or to the Chef du Service Central de la Scolarité, Université du Tchad, generally before 15 October.

Information on accommodation and facilities for foreign students is provided by the Ministère de l'Enseignement Supérieur, de la Recherche et des Bourses, N'Djamena, and by Chadian Embassies, Consulates and cultural services.

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES

Academic year: October–June (October–February, March–June)

Usual duration of studies

(Previous education: 13 years, *baccalauréat*)

years	2	3
	Di	L

Di *diplôme universitaire* L *licence*

Grades: 0–20. Pass level: 10/20

GLOSSARY

Baccalauréat. Secondary-school-leaving certificate, obtained at the end of six years' primary followed by seven years' secondary education in a general or technical secondary school. Secondary education is divided into four years' lower and three years' upper education, and there are three main options (mathematics, science or literature). Programmes are adapted from the French curriculum; the *baccalauréat* gives access to higher education.

Diplôme universitaire de lettres modernes (DULMO). Non-final qualification obtained after two years' study in the humanities.

Diplôme universitaire de sciences (DUS). Non-final qualification obtained after two years' study in science.

Diplôme universitaire de sciences juridiques, économiques et de gestion (DUSJEG). Non-final qualification obtained after two years' study in commerce, economics and administration.

Licence. First degree awarded after one year's study following upon the *diplôme universitaire*. The École Nationale d'Administration et de Magistrature awards a *licence* in law after three years' study.

BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEALING WITH OR PROVIDING INFORMATION ON THE RECOGNITION OF STUDIES AND QUALIFICATIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Commission d'Admission de l'Université, Université du Tchad,
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Chile

The higher-education post-secondary system has been significantly reformed since 1980/81. It is now made up of 23 universities, 23 *institutos profesionales* and 113 *centros de formación técnica*. Of the 23 universities, 8 are old universities; 3 are new, private universities, set up under the legislation approved in 1980 (Universidad 'Gabriela Mistral', Universidad 'Diego Portales' and Universidad Central); and the other 12 new public universities are the result of the reorganization of the Universidad de Chile and the Universidad Técnica del Estado and of the transformation or merging of former regional branches of these two universities.

Universities are engaged in teaching, research and lifelong education; they award the *licenciatura*, *magister* and *doctor degrees*, as well as qualifications authorizing their holders to enter professional practice in the following fields of activity: law, architecture, biochemistry, engineering, agriculture, economics, business administration and medical sciences.

The *institutos profesionales* are new institutions, created in 1981, to train professionals possessing the skills and knowledge necessary to meet the country's needs. They award professional qualifications in various fields (except those for which the *licenciatura* in a specific field is a prerequisite). *Titulos técnicos* may also be obtained in fields related to the professions in which professional qualifications are awarded.

The *centros de formación técnica* are new institutions, also created in 1981, which award the qualification of *técnico*.

Planning and development strategies for post-secondary education are the responsibility of the Ministry of Education, in keeping with the policies for the country's overall development, drawn up by the Oficina de Planificación Nacional (ODEPLAN).

The main co-ordinating body is the Consejo de Rectores de Universidades Chilenas, presided over by the Minister of Education. The oldest universities and *institutos profesionales* enjoy academic autonomy and the academic staff are free to draw up the curricula for which they are responsible. The creation of new private universities, however, is subject to prior authorization from the Ministries of Internal Affairs and of Education. They are also subject to academic control by an older university which, in its capacity of *examinadora*, must approve study plans and curricula and organize and supervise examinations for students

who follow studies in the new institution to obtain an academic degree or a professional qualification. The same provision is valid for the new *institutos profesionales*.

Higher education in Chile is not free. In order to enable young people with limited financial resources to have access to it, a system of *crédito fiscal universitario* has been set up. This *crédito* is allocated to universities in proportion to the number of economically disadvantaged students enrolled. However, new private universities and new *institutos profesionales* are not entitled to receive any *crédito fiscal universitario*. Chilean students are also entitled to various kinds of scholarships (board and accommodation), assistance for health service, loans, information and vocational guidance services.

The government has persuaded the universities located outside the metropolitan area to adapt their teaching, research and extension functions to the particular regional characteristics and needs.

The Decreto con Fuerza de Ley No. 3541, No. 1 of 30 December 1980 contains essential provisions for the new university system and the role and objectives of universities and defines the scope of university autonomy and academic freedom; it specifies the rules governing the award of academic degrees and professional qualifications.

Primary- and secondary-school teachers are trained in university institutes of education.

There is no system of training for **higher-education teachers**. They are usually scholars who have carried out higher/postgraduate study in Chile or abroad. However, certain institutions (for example, the Universidad de Chile) offer teacher-training courses for academic staff of various faculties and schools. The trend is to require a higher academic level (*post-grado*) and sounder experience in the fields of training offered by the individual universities.

There is also a Centro Latinoamericano de Formación de Especialistas en Educación.

The **language of instruction** is Spanish.

Access to higher education is based on the secondary-school-leaving certificate (*licencia de educación media*) or an equivalent qualification.

In addition, universities and *institutos profesionales* require the passing of the *prueba de aptitud académica*, an entrance examination organized by the Universidad de Chile. Students must obtain minimum grades in the various papers and, for some, specific *pruebas* must also be passed. In some institutions, candidates are also interviewed.

Certain short courses lead to the award of: *bachiller* (for example, in theology, philosophy and biology, at the Universidad Católica de Chile) in three years; or *diploma de técnico* in many technical, administrative and other fields (for example, electrical, chemical, mechanical, electronic, halieutic, agricultural or laboratory technician, technician of topography, nursing or midwifery), generally after four years.

The **main stage** of long-term higher education takes between four and six years (seven in medicine). It implies a high level of knowledge and experience of the subject-matter, and leads either to the *licenciatura* or to a high-level professional qualification.

The **second stage** leads in some universities and certain subjects to the postgraduate degree of *magister*.

A **third stage** is available in certain disciplines in some universities; this comprises the submission of a thesis involving specialized work and leads to the award of the *doctorado*.

Foreign students

Foreign students may generally be admitted to Chilean universities if they have successfully completed their secondary education. In addition,

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES

Academic year: March–December

Duration of studies

(Previous education: 12 years, *licencia de educación media* and entrance examination)

	years	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Education		P	P	P		L		M
Humanities, philosophy		B	L	L				
Catholic theology			B		L		D	
Fine arts		B	L	P				
Architecture				P	P			
Law				L/P				
Social and economic sciences		B		P/L				
Business studies			P	L	L	M		
Natural and exact sciences		B		L		M		D
Technology and engineering		DiT	DiT		L/P	P		
Medical sciences								
medicine						P/L/D		
dentistry				P				
pharmacy				P				
veterinary medicine				P				
nursing			P	P				
Agriculture			P/L			M		

B *bachiller* D *doctorado* DiT *diploma de técnico* L *licenciatura* M *magister*
P *profesional qualification*

Grades: 6.0–7.0: *muy bueno*; 5.0–5.9: *bueno*; 4.0–4.9: *suficiente*; 1.0–3.9: *insuficiente*

Note: The duration of studies depends on the type of institution and on the field of study. In *centros*, studies last from two to three years; in *institutos*, they last from three-and-a-half to five years; and in universities they last from three to seven years.

they must pass the *prueba de aptitud académica*. However, each university has its own entrance requirements.

Foreign students (other than Spanish students and students from countries bordering on Chile) must possess a student-resident visa; this may be obtained from the Chilean Consulate in the student's country of origin on presentation of a certificate issued by the educational institution certifying the availability of the study-place. They must have a satisfactory command of Spanish. Language courses are organized for foreign students by the Instituto de Lenguas, Universidad de Concepción, and the binational cultural institutes.

Partial studies are recognized by each institution in conformity with its own internal rules. Recognition of university qualifications and degrees in order to exercise a profession is the responsibility of the Universidad de Chile, according to the provisions of national legislation and to the international agreements signed by the government.

Foreign students have access to vocational guidance and academic administrative counselling services; they may be housed in university halls of residence or obtain information helping them to find accommodation. Special facilities for physically handicapped students are provided by the Universidad de Santiago de Chile.

Foreign students can obtain reductions in transport and are eligible for scholarships.

GLOSSARY

Bachiller. First degree awarded by some universities in certain subjects (for example, by the Universidad Católica de Chile) usually after three years of basic non-specialist study. This qualification is not a pre-condition for the award of a higher degree.

Diploma de técnico. Qualification awarded after a period of technical studies varying between establishments, but normally of three to four years.

Doctorado. The highest degree awarded in certain faculties to candidates who have submitted a thesis after a period of study subsequent to the award of the *licenciatura* or a professional qualification.

Entrance examination. See *examen de ingreso*.

Examen de ingreso. Entrance examination required by certain faculties (after the *licencia de educación media*) for students wishing to enter higher education; it may be accompanied by further special requirements.

Licencia de educación media. Secondary-school-leaving certificate awarded after six years' primary followed by six years' secondary education (two cycles of three parts) in a general secondary-education school. The examination, which is organized by the heads of secondary education, includes written and oral tests and an assessment of the candidate's personality. Those students with sufficiently high marks in the written examination may be exempted from the oral section. To enter higher education, the candidate must first pass the *licencia de educación media* and then the *prueba de aptitud académica*.

Licenciatura. First degree in most universities. The *licenciatura* is awarded after studies lasting normally between four and five years,

but sometimes six (engineering) or seven (medicine). Candidates must normally submit a dissertation.

Magister. Degree awarded to students who have followed the in-depth knowledge programme in one or two fields of study. Possession of the *licenciatura* or of an equivalent professional qualification is a prerequisite.

Professional qualification. Qualification awarded by certain faculties. The period of studies is normally between five and six years (seven in medicine) and studies are carried out under the same conditions as those leading to the *licenciatura*.

Prueba de aptitud académica. University entry examination required of students wishing to enter higher education after having passed the secondary-school-leaving certificate (*licencia de educación media*). The subjects are taken from the curriculum of secondary education. The examination comprises a comprehension paper, a foreign language paper and three papers on subjects related to the candidate's speciality. The examination may be taken not more than three times and candidates may vary the subjects related to their speciality. Depending on the subject, the *prueba* entitles the candidate to apply to one or more faculties.

Secondary-school-leaving certificate. See *licencia de educación media*.

Technician's diploma. See *diploma de técnico*.

BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEALING WITH OR PROVIDING INFORMATION ON THE RECOGNITION OF STUDIES AND QUALIFICATIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Consejo de Rectores de Universidades Chilenas,
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China

Higher education is provided by some 1,000 institutions of various types including general universities (human and natural sciences, social sciences), technical universities, specialized institutions (medicine, agriculture, foreign languages, etc.) and teacher-training colleges.

Education is the responsibility of the State Education Commission (formerly the Ministry of Education). All institutions are financially supported by the state government.

Institutions are divided into two categories: degree-granting and non-degree-granting. The former derive their power from the Academic Degree Committee of the State Council. Academic degrees are conferred in the following fields: philosophy, economics, law, education, literature, history, natural science, engineering, medicine and military science.

Primary-school teachers are trained in three to four years in

secondary teachers' schools and by satellite technology which, since 1986, has offered teacher-training courses by television for primary-school teachers. Three subject areas are offered: basic theories, selected literatures and writing, and algebra.

Middle-school teachers are trained in teachers' universities or teachers' colleges. These universities and colleges are divided into two groups: one group offers a four-year regular college course and the other two- to three-year professional training. Television programmes on Chinese language and history, English language and mathematics, geography, biology, physics and chemistry are offered for junior middle-level teachers.

Non-formal studies are offered by Radio and Television Universities established in 1978. These are available centrally as well as in every province. There are 29 such universities, 600 branch institutes and 1,100 county groups, which enrol workers, staff members and educated youth and train them professionally at university and college level. They offer 22 specialities, including liberal arts, science, engineering, economics, economic management and administration and auditing. The courses of study last two to three years.

Distance education through satellite transmission is also offered in fields such as health, nutrition, management and agriculture.

There are also workers' and vocational universities that provide short-term courses.

Workers' and peasants' colleges and correspondence schools, operated by factories, by people's communes, by provincial, municipal and rural authorities and by industrial departments under the State Council, play an important role in training the large number of technicians needed in the industrial and agricultural sectors. They also help to raise the general educational level of the workers and peasants.

In-service and refresher courses are also offered by companies.

Non-university-level post-secondary education is provided by technical schools which offer more than 400 specialities, including light and textile industries, electronics, construction engineering and commerce. The duration of study is two years for senior high-school graduates. Students are awarded diplomas.

In general, students in post-secondary vocational education and training establishments are trained for a specific job.

The **language of instruction** is Chinese.

Access to higher education normally takes place after a minimum of 12 years of primary and secondary education. A pre-condition is success ('passes') in a certain number of subjects in the annual national undergraduate entrance examination. Subjects include politics, mathematics, Chinese language and literature, and foreign languages for all candidates. Additional subjects of physics, chemistry and biology are provided for candidates who wish to study natural science and engineering, and history and geography for candidates who wish to study liberal arts. According to their scores and their applications, students are assigned to a specific institution and a specific discipline.

The **main stage** of higher education is devoted to an in-depth study of one subject, and culminates after four years study in the award of a first degree, normally the *bachelor's degree*, although at some

non-degree-granting institutes the main stage of higher education ends with a diploma.

The **second stage** of studies following upon the first degree (postgraduate studies) consists of a deepening of knowledge and greater specialization and leads to the award of *master's degree* after two to three years of study. The second stage of study also includes the award of MBA and some professional degrees such as *master of architecture*. Candidates are usually required to submit a thesis.

The **third stage** of higher education is reached after three to four years' study in an authorized university or college. This culminates in the *doctor's degree* (or PhD), the highest degree in China. Some universities also provide about two years' post-doctoral studies for holders of a *doctor's degree* to further their research in a special field. These studies are financed by the China Post-doctoral Council.

Foreign students

Five categories of foreign students may be admitted: undergraduates under 25 years of age who have completed their secondary studies and intend to take up undergraduate studies in China; general advanced students under 35 years of age who have completed at least two years of undergraduate study and intend to carry out further studies in China in a field of specialization; senior advanced students under 45 years of age who have graduated with a *master's degree* from a university or who are doctoral candidates and intend to take advanced-level courses in China to further their academic studies in a particular field; candidates for a *master's degree* under 35 years of age who must be the equivalent of a university graduate; and candidates for a doctorate under 40 years of age who must be the equivalent of a *master's degree* holder. Candidates wishing to enrol as undergraduates in the sciences, engineering, agriculture and medicine are required to take a standard examination conducted by Chinese Embassies (or Consulates) in the students' home countries. Students should submit a Physical Examination Record for Foreigners prepared by the health quarantine authorities of the People's Republic of China.

Students who do not know Chinese, or cannot meet the standards, are required to study the language and pass an examination before taking up their specialities. Undergraduates in Chinese language and literature, Chinese history, Chinese philosophy, history of Chinese art and traditional Chinese medicine are required to take a two-year course of elementary Chinese. Undergraduates and advanced students in the sciences, engineering or other specialities are required to take a one-year course of elementary Chinese. General advanced students in liberal arts may enter their schools directly if they have attained an adequate level of competence in Chinese. Supplementary language courses will be organized for them based on their language levels by their schools, as necessary. Senior advanced students in liberal arts and candidates for advanced degrees should have attained a higher level of competence in Chinese and be able to use it in pursuing study and research in their special fields. Students admitted to programmes in which the medium of instruction is not Chinese are required, however, to take some Chinese

language courses in order to help them in their daily lives and in writing their thesis abstracts. Time spent in Chinese language study and improvement courses is not included in the periods of study set down for the various levels of study.

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES

Academic year: September–July

Duration of studies

(Previous education: graduation from senior middle school and entrance examination)

years	4	5	6	7	8	9
	B		M/P			D

B *bachelor's degree* D *doctorate* M *master's degree*

P *professional title in architecture*

Grades: 90–100%: A (excellent); 80–89%: B (good); 70–79%: C (fair); 60–69%: D (pass)

GLOSSARY

Bachelor's degree. First degree awarded by an authorized university usually after four years' study following twelve years' primary and secondary education.

Doctor's degree or **doctorate.** The highest degree awarded by an authorized university or college. Candidates for a *doctor's degree* should study for at least three to four years and present a thesis.

Entrance examination. There are two kinds of entrance examination, both organized by the Education Commission nationwide: the Undergraduate Entrance Examination (UEE) and the Graduate Entrance Examination (GEE). UEE takes place from July every year and GEE generally in January or February. UEE includes subjects of politics, mathematics, Chinese language and literature, and foreign languages for all candidates. Additional subjects of physics, chemistry and biology are provided for candidates who wish to study in science and engineering disciplines, and that of history and geography for candidates who wish to study in disciplines of liberal arts. GEE is divided into two parts: a national examination covering mathematics, English and politics, and a university examination in two subjects related to the proposed field of study.

Master's degree. Degree awarded after two to three years' study following upon the *bachelor's degree*. Candidates must present a research project and submit a thesis. Admission to these courses is subject to success in the *graduate entrance examination*.

BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEALING WITH OR PROVIDING INFORMATION ON THE RECOGNITION OF STUDIES AND QUALIFICATIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Office of the Academic Degrees Committee of the State Council
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Colombia

Higher education is provided by 133 university institutions, 42 institutes of technology, 60 technical (or intermediate) professional institutions and 5 military academies; the first three types of institution comprise both official and private institutions.

Institutions of higher education are autonomous; the number of courses varies from one institution to another. More than 2,000 different programmes are provided throughout the country, in long courses of study and in technological or technical courses of study (law, economics, accounting, medicine, dentistry, nutrition and dietetics, agronomy, different specializations in engineering, various fields of technology and technical studies). As a rule, each faculty (in university institutions) is divided into departments, but sometimes one department serves several faculties (for example, a mathematics or language department). Evening classes are widespread and usually lead to the same titles as traditional forms of teaching, although the number of teaching hours and consequently the duration of studies are sometimes greater. Distance higher education is also offered by the Universidad Externado de Colombia, founded in 1884 as a faculty of law and gaining its present status in 1958. It follows the pattern of traditional education but with a specific teaching technology.

Three associations of institutions of higher education now exist in Colombia: the Asociación Colombiana de Universidades, the Asociación Colombiana de Instituciones de Formación Tecnológica and the Asociación Colombiana de Instituciones de Formación Intermedia Profesional. Most institutions of higher education are members of one or other of these associations.

The Instituto Colombiano para el Fomento de la Educación Superior (ICFES) is the state body appointed by law to carry out the constitutional functions of supervising higher education. It approves the minimum content of the various courses, helps to fix the subsidies allocated by the state to the universities and the norms of higher education, carries out studies concerning costs in matters of education for the various universities, institutes of technology and technical institutions, advises them in institutional planning, grants technical and teacher-training assistance to these institutions, and works out programmes and supplies consulting bodies for the above according to need.

Primary-school teachers are trained at the secondary level in *escuelas normales* and at the higher level in *escuelas de educación*.

Those for agricultural education are trained in technical institutes of agriculture.

Secondary-school teachers are trained in the faculties of education of institutions of higher education, which also offer training for special categories of teachers: physical education and industrial education. They must have obtained the *licenciatura*. There is also an experimental school for rural education which in two years trains inspectors for primary education, certain teachers for agricultural schools and monitors for community development organizations (co-operatives, literacy campaigns, etc.).

Higher-education teachers are, for the most part, trained in graduate programmes leading to the award of the degrees of *magister* or *doctor*, either in Colombia or abroad.

Non-formal studies include short courses offered by companies or vocational schools which are generally controlled by local authorities. The duration varies from one institution to another and depends on the particular course. The Servicio Nacional de Aprendizaje (SENA) provides special courses for technicians and office staff who are not associated with industry or companies. A diploma is awarded to students who successfully complete the course. The duration of studies varies according to the type of training.

Non-university-level post-secondary education is provided in the technical (intermediate) professional institutes which award the title of *técnico profesional* after four or five semesters and in the institutes of technology which award the title of *tecnólogo* after six semesters.

The **language of instruction** is Spanish.

Access to higher education is based on the *bachillerato* which is obtained in different types of institution (teacher-training institutions, classical and industrial secondary schools, etc.). It is awarded after six years' secondary following five years' primary education. Students must take a state examination which serves as an entrance examination for institutions of higher education. These examinations are organized by ICFES through the Servicio Nacional de Pruebas. In some cases, the universities set their own obligatory entrance examination.

Short-term technical studies lead to the qualification of *técnico profesional* after four or five semesters. Technological studies lead to the qualification of *tecnólogo* after an average of six semesters.

The **main stage** of long-term higher education is reached after four or five years. It is characterized by a high level of knowledge and practical experience or by the acquisition of a high-level professional qualification. It leads to the *licenciatura* or to a professional qualification lawyer, engineer, architect, economist, etc. Studies for the *licenciatura* last four years; they are offered in pedagogical universities or faculties of education in which the courses concurrently teach a subject and pedagogical techniques.

A **further stage** of postgraduate studies may be undertaken in several universities. The title awarded after this stage of advanced training is *especialista*, *magister* or *doctor*, according to the level reached.

In certain professions (e.g. medicine), the **last stage** corresponds to

especialización, which includes two or three years of training in some fields of practical experience in the profession.

Foreign students

All foreign students are required to hold a visa. They must present a financial guarantee and medical documents. They must be fluent in Spanish and pass an entrance examination unless there is a bilateral agreement with the country of origin. In order to be admitted, they must have obtained a school-leaving certificate. The approximate application dates are 15 May and 15 October.

For access to non-university-level studies, there are no special requirements. For access to university-level studies, universities validate studies and decide on the admission of foreign students. For access to postgraduate studies and research, students must hold a professional title in the respective fields. For entry to a profession, the Colombian institutions of higher education validate studies abroad and recognize the titles obtained. However, foreign students must obtain government authorization to exercise a profession.

Welfare services are available to foreign students in each institution, as well as grants, loans, fellowships and job on campus.

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES

Academic year: February–November

Duration of studies

(Previous education: 11 years, *bachillerato*)

	years	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Education		Tec	Tecn	L		M		
Arts						P		
Religion, theology				L				
Fine arts						P		
Architecture						P		
Law						P	M	
Economics						P		
Exact and natural sciences					P	M	D	
Technology, engineering			Tecn					
Medicine					P			Esp
Dentistry								Esp

D *doctorado* Esp *especializado* L *licenciatura* M *magister*
P *profesional qualification* Tec *técnico* Tecn *tecnólogo*
Grades: 4.0–5.0; 3.5–3.9; 3.0–3.4; 0–2.9

GLOSSARY

- Bachillerato.** Secondary-school-leaving certificate, obtained after five years' primary followed by six years' secondary education.
- Bachillerato industrial.** See *bachillerato*.
- Diploma de técnico profesional.** Diploma for professional technicians. Post-secondary diploma obtained after two and a half years of study, giving a professional qualification as a technician (telecommunications, industry, electricity, accounts, etc.).
- Diploma de tecnólogo.** Degree obtained after three years of study, leading to the professional title of *tecnólogo* (business technology or industrial technology).
- Doctorado.** Title awarded after postgraduate specialization studies in the same way as the *magister*. It requires a complete mastery of the specialization and an effective contribution to the advancement of knowledge through extensive research.
- Entrance examination.** See *examen de admisión*.
- Especializado.** See *magister*.
- Examen de admisión.** Entrance examination which must normally be taken by candidates for higher education who have already obtained the *bachillerato*. Each university sets the papers for its own examination; these are normally based upon subjects in the secondary-school syllabus which are particularly relevant to those studied in the faculty. In certain cases, aptitude tests must also be taken. In addition, candidates often have to be interviewed by a psychologist, the dean of the faculty or another official.
- Examen de estado.** Entrance examination organized by ICFES through the Servicio Nacional de Pruebas.
- Licenciatura.** Degree awarded after four years of study.
- Magister or especializado.** Degree awarded after obtaining a degree of higher education. Candidates must carry out one or more years of study in the subject in which they wish to specialize. The *magister* requires extensive and up-to-date knowledge and research experience.
- Professional qualification.** Qualification awarded after four or more years of study. A thesis or monograph and/or preliminary work in the main subjects are sometimes compulsory. The level corresponds to that of long-term studies and the *licenciatura*.
- Secondary-school-leaving certificate.** See *bachillerato*.

BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEALING WITH OR
PROVIDING INFORMATION ON THE RECOGNITION
OF STUDIES AND QUALIFICATIONS IN HIGHER
EDUCATION

Instituto Colombiano para el Fomento de la Educación Superior
(ICFES),
Apdo Aéreo 6319, Calle 17 no. 3-40, Bogotá, P.E.
Tel.: 57-1-2819311
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Higher education is provided by the Université Marien Ngouabi, formerly known as the Université de Brazzaville. The university is a public institution which is responsible to the Ministère des Enseignements Secondaire et Supérieur; its resources come from a state subsidy and receipts of its own. It comprises four faculties (arts and humanities, sciences, law and economics), six institutes (education, management, physical education and sport, health sciences, rural development and teacher training). It also has two schools—the École Normale Supérieure de l'Enseignement Technique and the École Nationale d'Administration et de Magistrature (ENAM)—and offers correspondence courses. The former Institut Supérieur des Sciences Économiques, Juridiques, Administratives et de Gestion (INSSEJAG), established in 1976, was divided into three units (the faculties of law and economics and the Institut Supérieur de Gestion) in 1987.

Pre-primary and primary-school teachers are trained in three years in teacher-training colleges (ENI) at secondary level. Admission is based on a competitive entrance examination and studies lead to the *certificat de fin des études des écoles normales* (CFEEN).

Secondary-school teachers are trained at the Institut d'Éducation of the university; at the École Normale Supérieure de l'Enseignement Technique for technical-education teachers; at the Institut Supérieur Pédagogique for teachers in general and polyvalent schools; and at the Institut Supérieur d'Éducation Physique et Sportive for teachers of physical education and sport.

Higher-education teachers are still mainly trained abroad.

Non-formal studies consist of correspondence courses offered by the Université Marien Ngouabi and courses offered by the Centre de Recyclage et de Perfectionnement Administratif, which is a specialized service of ENAM. Candidates must meet general admission requirements.

ENAM awards a *diplôme* to administrative and financial officers after two years of study. The paramedical school trains technicians in health sciences and awards a *brevet* after two to three years' study, according to the particular field.

Non-university-level post-secondary education consists of refresher courses lasting two to three years. These are open to holders of the *baccalauréat* who are too old to follow regular university studies and are admitted on the basis of their qualifications, and to civil servants who have passed a competitive entrance examination.

The **language of instruction** is French.

Access to higher education is based on the *baccalauréat*, or a qualification recognized as equivalent, or on success in a special entrance examination. In law, students who do not hold a *baccalauréat* may obtain a *capacité en droit* after two years' study. If they have an average of at least 12 out of 20, they may go on to study law at the university.

The **first stage** (first cycle) of higher education leads, after three years' study, to a *licence* in arts, science, law and economics, paramedical sciences, sociology, psychology, educational sciences and management.

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES
Academic year: October–June

Duration of studies

 (Previous education: 13 years, *baccalauréat*)

	years	2	3	4	5	6
Education		CAP-CEG	L	CAP-EL	DES	
		DCPP		CAI-CEG		
		CAP-CET	CAP-ET	CAI-EP		
		CAP-CEGP				
Arts and human sciences			L		DES	
					DESP	
Science			L		DES	
Law			L		DES	
Economics			L		DES	
					DESP	
Management		BTS	L			
Health sciences			L			D
Physical education and sport		DCPEPS	CAPAES	CAPES		
			CAIEPS			
Rural development			Di			Di
Administration and magistrature			B			Di

B	<i>brevet</i>
BTS	<i>brevet de technicien supérieur</i>
CAI-CEG	<i>certificat d'aptitude à l'inspection des collèges d'enseignement général</i>
CAI-EP	<i>certificat d'aptitude à l'inspection de l'enseignement primaire</i>
CAIEPS	<i>certificat d'aptitude à l'inspection d'éducation physique et sportive</i>
CAPAES	<i>certificat d'aptitude au professorat adjoint d'éducation physique et sportive</i>
CAP-CEG	<i>certificat d'aptitude professionnelle à l'enseignement dans les collèges d'enseignement général</i>
CAP-CEGP	<i>certificat d'aptitude professionnelle à l'enseignement dans les collèges d'enseignement général et polyvalent</i>
CAP-CET	<i>certificat d'aptitude professionnelle à l'enseignement dans les collèges d'enseignement technique</i>
CAP-EL	<i>certificat d'aptitude professionnelle à l'enseignement dans les lycées</i>
CAPES	<i>certificat d'aptitude au professorat d'éducation physique et sportive</i>
CAP-ET	<i>certificat d'aptitude professionnelle à l'enseignement technique dans les lycées</i>
D	<i>doctorat</i>
DCPEPS	<i>diplôme de conseiller pédagogique d'éducation physique et sportive</i>
DCPP	<i>diplôme de conseiller pédagogique principal</i>
DES	<i>diplôme d'études supérieures</i>
DESP	<i>diplôme d'études supérieures professionnelles</i>
Di	<i>diplôme</i>
L	<i>licence</i>

 Grades: 0–20.16–20: *très bien*; 14–15: *bien*; 12–13: *assez bien*; 10–11: *passable*

The **second stage** (second cycle) leads, after two years' study following upon the *licence* and on presentation of a dissertation, to the *diplôme d'études supérieures* (DES) awarded in arts and humanities, science, law, economics and education.

The Institut de Développement Rural (IDR) trains rural development engineers in five years. The Institut Supérieur des Sciences de la Santé (INSSSA) awards, after six years' study, the state diploma of *docteur en médecine*. The École Nationale d'Administration et de Magistrature (ENAM) is a postgraduate institution which only admits holders of the *licence* in law, economics, management, arts and sciences or an equivalent degree. Admission is by competitive entrance examination. Successful candidates are awarded the school's *diplôme* after three years' study.

Foreign students

Some 10 per cent of study places are reserved for foreign students. They must hold the equivalent of a *baccalauréat*. Applications should be sent to the Division de la Scolarité et des Examens de l'Université Marien Ngouabi, B.P. 28, Brazzaville before 15 August. A document showing evidence of pre-enrolment will be given to the candidate. Priority in accommodation facilities is granted to students admitted to higher education within the framework of intergovernment agreements.

GLOSSARY

Baccalauréat. Secondary-school-leaving qualification, obtained after six years' primary followed by seven years' secondary education in a classical or technical secondary school. Secondary education is divided into two cycles, the first lasting four years and the second three. The *baccalauréat* gives access to higher education.

Brevet. Diploma awarded after two years' study in administration and magistrature or obtained after two to three years' study at the paramedical school.

Brevet de technicien supérieur (BTS). Qualification in management awarded after two years' study.

Capacité en droit. Qualification obtained after two years' study by students who do not hold the *baccalauréat*. Holders of this certificate may continue their studies and obtain a *licence* in law.

Certificat d'aptitude professionnelle à l'enseignement dans les collèges d'enseignement général (CAP-CEG). Degree awarded in education after two years' study which entitles the holder to teach in *collèges d'enseignement général*.

Certificat d'aptitude professionnelle à l'enseignement dans les collèges d'enseignement général et polyvalent (CAP-CEGP). Qualification awarded after three years' study by the Institut Supérieur Pédagogique to secondary-school teachers teaching in general and polyvalent schools.

Certificat d'aptitude professionnelle à l'enseignement dans les collèges d'enseignement technique (CAP-CET). Qualification awarded to

secondary-education teachers after two years' study by the École Normale Supérieure de l'Enseignement Technique.

Certificat d'aptitude professionnelle à l'enseignement dans les lycées (CAP-EL). Qualification awarded by the Institut de l'Éducation to secondary-education school teachers after four years' study and entitling them to teach in *lycées*.

Certificat d'aptitude professionnelle à l'enseignement technique dans les lycées (CAP-ET). Qualification awarded after three years' study by the École Normale Supérieure de l'Enseignement Technique which entitles technical-education teachers to teach in *lycées*.

Certificat d'aptitude au professorat adjoint d'éducation physique et sportive (CAPAES). Qualification awarded by the Institut Supérieur d'Éducation Physique et Sportive after three years' study which enables its holders to obtain the professional qualification of *professeur adjoint d'éducation physique et sportive*.

Certificat d'aptitude au professorat d'éducation physique et sportive (CAPES). Qualification awarded by the Institut Supérieur d'Éducation Physique et Sportive after four years' study which entitles the holder to obtain the professional qualification of *professeur d'éducation physique et sportive*.

Certificat de fin d'études secondaires. See *baccalauréat*.

Diplôme. Qualification awarded after five years' study by the Institut de Développement Rural to *ingénieurs de développement rural*. ENAM trains holders of a *licence* in law, economics, arts and sciences and confers upon them, after three years' further study, the *diplôme*.

Diplôme d'études supérieures (DES). Degree obtained in arts and humanities, science, law, economics and education after two years' study following upon the *licence*, on presentation of a dissertation.

Doctorat. Highest degree awarded by the Institut Supérieur des Sciences de la Santé of the Université Marien Ngouabi after six years' study. It is the only *doctorat* conferred in the Congo.

Examen spécial d'entrée. Compulsory examination for non-holders of a *certificat de fin d'études secondaires* who wish to have access to higher education.

Licence. First degree obtained after three years' study in arts, science, law, economics, paramedical sciences, sociology, psychology, educational sciences and management.

BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEALING WITH OR PROVIDING INFORMATION ON THE RECOGNITION OF STUDIES AND QUALIFICATIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Université Marien Ngouabi, B.P. 69, Brazzaville
 Tel.: 81 24 36
 Telex: 5331 kg

Ministère de l'Enseignement Secondaire et Supérieur,
 B.P. 493, Brazzaville
 Tel.: 83-19-86

Higher education is provided by: four public institutions—the Universidad de Costa Rica (UCR), the Universidad Nacional (UNA), the Instituto Tecnológico de Costa Rica (ITCR) and the Universidad Estatal a Distancia (UNED); twelve private universities—the Universidad Autónoma de Centroamérica (UACA), the Universidad Internacional de las Américas (UIA), the Universidad Adventista de Centroamérica (UNADECA), the Universidad Latinoamericana de Ciencias y Tecnología (ULACIT), the Universidad Panamericana (UPA), the Universidad Latina de Costa Rica (UNILAL), the Universidad Interamericana de Costa Rica, the Universidad Central Costarricense, the Universidad Hispanoamericana (1992), the Universidad de San José (1992), the Universidad Nazarená (1992, UNAZA) and the Universidad Libre de Costa Rica (1993, ULICORI); three university colleges; and various private post-secondary institutions more specifically devoted to commercial studies. The Universidad Panamericana (1988) comprises the three colleges formerly attached to the Universidad Autónoma. These universities offer degree courses; some award the *maestría* and *doctorado*.

As far as regional institutions of higher education are concerned, the Escuela Agrícola de la Región Tropical Húmeda (EARTH) opened recently. Four other regional or interregional universities or institutions offering professional education are entitled to confer the *maestría* in some fields of study. The Escuela Centroamericana de Ganadería (ECAG) offers courses in stock-raising.

Public institutions are financed mainly by funds allocated by the state, by the revenue derived from certain taxes and by students' fees and gifts.

The oldest institution, the Universidad de Costa Rica, has four regional university centres in other towns and offers courses in five different fields (humanities, basic sciences, social sciences, engineering and architecture, and health sciences). It also has attached faculties.

The Universidad Nacional is situated in the province of Heredia and also has other university centres. It comprises the following faculties: philosophy and arts, health sciences, exact and natural sciences, geology and oceanography, and social sciences.

The Instituto Tecnológico de Costa Rica, whose main centre is situated in the province of Cartago, offers courses in the following fields: agriculture, civil engineering, industrial engineering, computer sciences and forestry.

The Universidad Estatal a Distancia, opened in 1977, has its main centre in the province of San José and twenty-nine university centres throughout the country. Its main purpose is to offer higher education to those who, for one reason or another, were unable to have access to the traditional system of education, and more particularly to the rural and adult population. It offers courses in education, management and hygiene.

The administration of the universities usually comes under the authority of the individual Asambleas Universitarias, the Consejos

Universitarios, the rectors and vice-rectors, the teacher-training and guidance units (in hierarchical order). The Asamblea Universitaria (Asamblea Institucional for the Instituto Tecnológico de Costa Rica) is the highest governing body of the institutions. Its decisions, resolutions and policies are usually administered by the Consejo.

State university higher education is co-ordinated by the Consejo Nacional de Rectores (CONARE) and its technical secretariat, the Oficina de Planificación de la Educación Superior (OPES).

Private universities are supervised by the Consejo Nacional de Enseñanza Superior Universitaria Privada (CONESUP).

For **pre-primary and primary-school teachers**, the minimum requirements are the possession of the title of *diplomado* or *profesorado* (two or three years of university studies), the *bachillerato universitario* (four years) or the *licenciatura* (five years).

Secondary-school teachers must hold the *profesorado* or the *bachillerato universitario*.

Higher-education teachers must, as a minimum requirement, be graduates in the field of study in which they intend to teach. Some state universities offer in-service teacher-training courses.

Non-formal education is organized in about seventy institutions (special, technical or refresher courses for adults, etc.).

The Ministerio de Educación Pública has also authorized eight higher-education institutions to organize post-secondary para-university short-term studies (level: *diplomado*) in the following fields: administration, animal husbandry, health, law and maritime resources.

The **principal language of instruction** is Spanish.

Access to higher education, public and private, is based on the completion of *educación diversificada* (at the end of which the diploma of *bachillerato* is awarded) (five years' classical education or six years' technical and professional studies, following six years' primary education) and, at the Universidad de Costa Rica and the Instituto Tecnológico de Costa Rica, on passing an *examen de admisión*.

Short-term studies lead to a first qualification, the *diplomado*, at the end of two or three years. Students may then choose whether or not to continue and study for the title of *bachillerato universitario* and the *licenciatura*, which constitute the **main stage** of higher education. The *bachillerato universitario* is awarded after four years. The *licenciatura* may be awarded one year after the *bachillerato universitario* or as a first degree (five years).

A **further stage** leads to an *especialidad profesional* lasting from two to five years or a *maestría*, two years after the *bachillerato universitario*.

In certain subjects a **final stage** leads to a *doctorado* (approximately four years after the title of *bachillerato universitario*).

Foreign students

Foreign students must obtain a residence permit and give a financial guarantee. There is officially no Spanish-language proficiency examination, but a sufficient command of the language is necessary in the case of the universities which impose an entrance examination.

Foreign students must have their secondary-school-education

diploma recognized by the Ministerio de Educación Pública and present a certificate proving their qualifications, authenticated by the Costa Rican Consulate in their home country. Foreign students applying to the Universidad de Costa Rica and/or the Instituto Tecnológico de Costa Rica must sit for an entrance examination about one year before the academic year in which they wish to enrol. Those applying to the Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia are required to show evidence of completion of secondary education.

For the exercise of a profession, the agreement or membership of a relevant professional *colegio* is required prior to authorization by the Dirección General de Migración. Authorization may be granted for the exercise of the profession in general or in any public or private institution.

Foreign students are entitled to the same services as those made available to national students by the state universities (social and welfare services, medical assistance, scholarships, and counselling and advisory services). Private universities have their own rules for granting scholarships. In most universities (both public and private), foreign students may be required to pay higher fees than national students.

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES

Academic year: State institutions: February–December;
private universities: January–December

Duration of studies

(Previous education: 11 or 12 years, *bachillerato*)

	years	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Arts		Di		B	L	M		D
Science		Di		B	L	M/E		D
Social sciences		Di		B	L	M		
Engineering		Di		B	L	M		
Agricultural sciences, husbandry					B	L		
Medicine		Di			L	P	E	

B *bachillerato universitario* D *doctorado* Di *diplomado* E *especialidad*
L *licenciatura* M *maestría* P *professional qualification*

Grades: 0–100. Pass level: 70 (graduate studies), 80 (postgraduate studies)

GLOSSARY

Bachillerato. Secondary-school-leaving certificate awarded after five years' classical secondary education or six years' technical and professional studies following six years' primary education.

Bachillerato universitario. Qualification awarded after eight periods of study of fifteen weeks (four years). Students must have obtained between 120 and 144 *créditos*.

Crédito. Unit used to assess the student's work and corresponding to three hours' work carried out for fifteen weeks, in an activity supervised, assessed and approved by the university teacher.

Diplomado. Title awarded at the end of short-term studies after between four and six periods of studies of fifteen weeks (two or three years) during which students must have obtained between 60 and 90 *créditos*.

Doctorado académico. The highest degree. Minimum duration of studies: seven periods of study after the *bachillerato universitario* (three-and-a-half years). Postgraduate students must have obtained between 100 and 120 *créditos* following the *bachillerato universitario*.

Especialidad profesional. Part of postgraduate studies centred on specialized practical training in a given professional field. No time limit is imposed.

Licenciatura. Degree awarded after a minimum duration of two periods of study (one year) after the *bachillerato universitario*, or of ten periods of studies (five years) if the student does not hold this qualification. Students must have obtained between 150 and 180 *créditos* and have successfully completed the required diploma work.

Maestría. Degree awarded after a minimum of four periods of study (two years) after the title of *bachillerato universitario*. Between 60 and 72 additional *créditos* are required.

Secondary-school-leaving certificate. See *bachillerato*.

BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEALING WITH OR PROVIDING INFORMATION ON THE RECOGNITION OF STUDIES AND QUALIFICATIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Consejo Nacional de Rectores (CONARE), Apartado 374, 2050 San Pedro Montes de Oca (de la Plaza del Sol 200m al sur, 25 al este), Curridabat, San José
Tel.: 506 243 066/506 242 720
Fax: 506 340 374

Côte d'Ivoire

Higher education is provided by the Université Nationale de Côte d'Ivoire and several other colleges of higher education.

By intergovernmental treaty, qualifications awarded by the Université Nationale de Côte d'Ivoire enjoy full parity with those awarded by the French higher-education system. Equivalence also pertains for member states of the Conseil Africain et Malgache

d'Enseignement Supérieur (CAMES). The university has faculties of arts and human sciences, law, economics, science, medicine and pharmacy; it has institutes of dentistry, tropical ecology, applied linguistics, Negro-African literature and aesthetics, ethno-sociology, tropical geography, African history, art and archaeology, and criminology, as well as centres of French for foreign students and of lifelong education.

Other institutions of higher education offer professional training. The Institut National Supérieur de l'Enseignement Technique co-ordinates technical and commercial higher education. It comprises a school of engineering, a school of commerce, an institute of industrial technology, an institute of technology (business administration and finance), an institute of computer science, a school of engineering specialization and a centre for lifelong education.

The École Nationale Supérieure d'Abidjan trains engineers in five years. The École Nationale Supérieure Agronomique trains agricultural graduates in five years with a further year of specialization. The Institut National Agricole de Bouaké prepares students in three years for the diploma of applied agriculture. The École Nationale Supérieure des Travaux Publics comprises a school of civil engineering, a technical school and a centre for lifelong education. The diploma of *ingénieur des travaux publics* is awarded after five years' study. The École Nationale Supérieure de Statistiques et d'Économie Appliquée offers four-year courses for the professional qualification of *ingénieur*. Two- and one-year courses lead to a diploma of assistant technician in statistics and technical agent respectively. The École Nationale d'Administration offers advanced courses for administrators and senior civil servants. It also comprises a civil service school and a continuing-education centre. The Institut Supérieur d'Informatique trains students in computer science in three years. The École Supérieure d'Ingénieurs Informaticiens trains graduate students of computer science in three years. The École Supérieure Inter-africaine d'Électricité trains its own operatives and also higher technicians.

The Académie Régionale des Sciences et Techniques de la Mer, set up in 1986, has departments of navigation, and marine technology.

Primary-school teachers are trained at the Centres d'Animation et de Formation Pédagogique (CAFOP), which train holders of a BEPC or a *baccalauréat* in one year to become assistant or full teachers respectively.

Secondary-school teachers are trained in three to four years after the *baccalauréat* at the École Normale Supérieure or at the university (*licence* and *maîtrise d'enseignement*).

Teachers of technical education are trained at the Institut Pédagogique National de l'Enseignement Technique et Professionnel (IPNETP).

Teachers in physical education and sport are trained in four years at the Institut National de la Jeunesse et des Sports.

Teachers of higher education are for the most part trained in France and, to a lesser extent, in the United States.

The **language of instruction** is French.

Access to higher education is based on the *baccalauréat*. Dispensations and equivalences will be considered on request. An entrance

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES
Academic year: October–June

Duration of studies

 (Previous education: 13 years, *baccalauréat*)

	years	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Education		CAPI CAPCEG		CAPES						
Humanities, social sciences		DUEL		L	M	DEA	Ds			De
Law		DEUG		L	M					
Economics		DEUG		L	M	DEA	Ds			De
Administration		B			Di	Di				
Commercial sciences					Di					
Statistics		Di			I					
Natural and exact sciences		DUES		L	M	DEA	Ds		DIng	De
Public works		Tsup			I	I				
Engineering						I				
Technology		DUT								
Medical sciences										
medicine										D
pharmacy										D
dentistry										D
Agriculture				Di	I	I	I			

B	<i>brevet</i>
CAPCEG	<i>certificat d'aptitude au professorat des collèges d'enseignement général</i>
CAPES	<i>certificat d'aptitude au professorat de l'enseignement secondaire</i>
CAPI	<i>certificat d'aptitude professionnelle des instituteurs</i>
D	<i>doctorat</i>
De	<i>doctorat d'État</i>
DEA	<i>diplôme d'études approfondies</i>
DEUG	<i>diplôme d'études universitaires générales</i>
Di	<i>diplôme (school-leaving, technical assistant, etc.)</i>
DIng	<i>docteur ingénieur</i>
Ds	<i>doctorat de spécialité</i>
DUEL	<i>diplôme universitaire d'études littéraires</i>
DUES	<i>diplôme universitaire d'études scientifiques</i>
DUT	<i>diplôme universitaire de technologie</i>
I	<i>ingénieur (various levels)</i>
L	<i>licence</i>
M	<i>maîtrise</i>
Tsup	<i>technicien supérieur</i>

 Grades: 16–20: *très bien*; 14–15: *bien*; 12–13: *assez bien*; 10–11: *passable*

examination may also be taken. *Capacité* studies in law (two years) do not require the *baccalauréat*. Access to institutions offering professional training is often based on a competitive entrance examination.

In higher education, shorter studies, the higher technician's diploma, the *capacité en droit* and the *diplôme universitaire de technologie* require two years' studies. Various other diplomas are awarded after courses of similar duration.

The **first stage** of longer studies, lasting for a period of two years and devoted to the acquisition of knowledge on a broad multidisciplinary basis, leads to the *diplôme universitaire d'études littéraires* (DUEL) in humanities, the *diplôme universitaire d'études scientifiques* (DUES) in science and the *diplôme d'études universitaires générales* (DEUG) in economics and law. In medicine also, the first cycle of studies is devoted to the necessary grounding in the relevant sciences.

A **second stage** of more advanced studies leads, after the acquisition of a certain number of *certificats d'études supérieures* during the year's study, to the *licence* in humanities, economics and law. (This is the level normally required of secondary-school teachers.) After two years, the *maîtrise* in science, economics and law, and humanities is awarded. Entrance to the École Nationale d'Administration is possible at different stages of the *licences* in law, economics and humanities.

A **third stage**, available in humanities, science, law and economics, leads to specialization. Students may receive the *diplôme d'études approfondies* and submit a *thèse de spécialité de troisième cycle*. In medicine, technology, agriculture and administration, this stage leads to a professional qualification (including *doctorat* in medicine).

Studies continued beyond five to seven years lead to the title of *docteur ingénieur* (sciences) after submission of a thesis and, finally, to the *doctorat d'État*. The latter requires the preparation and submission of a thesis which is traditionally a piece of work of considerable substance and length.

Foreign students

Foreign students must hold a *baccalauréat* or its equivalent. They must have a visa and a scholarship from their government or an international organization and a good knowledge of French. The Université Nationale organizes one- to three-year courses for students who do not have the required level of French.

GLOSSARY

Baccalauréat. Secondary-school-leaving certificate obtained at the end of six years' primary and seven years' secondary education (divided into four years of lower- and three years of upper-secondary) in a general or technical secondary school. Programmes and teaching conditions are adapted from the French system of education. The *baccalauréat* gives access to higher education.

Capacité en droit. Qualification awarded after two years' study in law. The course is open to candidates who are at least 17 and have passed a special entrance examination.

- Certificat d'aptitude au professorat de l'enseignement secondaire (CAPES).** Qualification awarded after four years' study by the École Normale Supérieure. Candidates may then go on to obtain a *licence d'enseignement*. Studies include courses in education.
- Certificat d'aptitude au professorat des collèges d'enseignement général (CAP/CEG).** Qualification awarded after two years' study by the École Normale Supérieure.
- Certificat d'études supérieures (CES).** Qualification obtained after one year's study. Several certificates are required for a *licence* or a *maîtrise* in arts and science.
- Diplôme de technicien.** Intermediate qualification obtained after one or two years' study in the École Nationale Supérieure de Statistiques et d'Économie Appliquée, the École Nationale Supérieure des Travaux Publics and several other institutions of professional higher education.
- Diplôme d'études approfondies (DEA).** Qualification obtained at the end of the first year of the third phase of higher education (*troisième cycle*).
- Diplôme d'études supérieures.** Qualification awarded in science after one year's study following upon the *licence*. Candidates must submit a short thesis on an agreed topic and undergo an oral examination.
- Diplôme universitaire d'études littéraires (DUEL).** Qualification obtained at the end of the first two years' study in humanities, available in general studies, social sciences, philosophy, psychology, history, geography and modern languages (English, German and Spanish).
- Diplôme universitaire d'études scientifiques (DUES).** Qualification obtained at the end of the first two years' study in science, available in five subject-groupings: mathematics and physics; physics and chemistry; chemistry, biology and geology; introduction to agriculture; and mathematics, physics, chemistry and technology.
- Diplôme universitaire de technologie (DUT).** Qualification obtained at the end of two years' study in the Institut National Supérieur de l'Enseignement Technique.
- Docteur ingénieur or ingénieur docteur.** Professional qualification obtained in science after three years' study and a thesis on the technological applications of the subject studied. Candidates must hold a diploma of engineering.
- Doctorat.** The highest degree awarded to students already holding one or more higher degrees (see *doctorat d'État*, *doctorat d'université*, *doctorat de troisième cycle*). The professional qualification 'doctor' is also awarded for studies of differing length leading to the diplomas of doctor of medicine or *docteur ingénieur*.
- Doctorat d'État.** Degree granted after at least two years' study subsequent to the award of the DEA and requiring the submission of a thesis. This qualification is required for teachers of higher education.
- Doctorat de troisième cycle.** Degree awarded after at least one year's study subsequent to the DEA and requiring the submission of a thesis.
- Doctorat d'université.** Degree awarded after one or two years' study subsequent to the award of the *licence*. It does not entitle the holder

to teach (see *doctorat d'État*). In humanities, the candidate must be a graduate or equivalent. A thesis must be submitted on a topic appropriate to the faculty in question.

Licence. Degree awarded after three years' study.

Maîtrise. Diploma awarded in the humanities and science after four years' study. The first two years, the first stage, are common to the *licence* and the *maîtrise* and are devoted to basic studies. The second phase, also of two years, involves a deeper knowledge of the subject. The first year of this course is equivalent to the *licence*.

Professional qualification. Qualification awarded in institutions of higher professional education at various levels after three to five years' study (engineer, civil administrator, etc.).

Special entrance examination. Entrance examination for candidates to higher education who do not hold the *baccalauréat* or its equivalent.

BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEALING WITH OR PROVIDING INFORMATION ON THE RECOGNITION OF STUDIES AND QUALIFICATIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Université Nationale de Côte d'Ivoire, B.P.V. 34, Abidjan
Tel.: 4390-00
Telex: 23469 rectu i

Croatia

There are four universities (in Zagreb, Rijeka, Split and Osijek), each composed mainly of faculties and only exceptionally of higher schools (institutes). At present other forms of tertiary education are being elaborated.

Each university is managed by a rector who will probably be assisted by an administrative council when the new law on universities is passed. The scientific teaching council, made up of all the deans of faculties, will be renamed the university senate and will continue to be a professional body which deals with all questions having to do with science and instruction.

The Ministry of Science and Technology has supervisory authority with regard to all activities taking place in the universities, particularly as concerns administration. It is responsible for financing higher education, research and instruction.

The internal structures of universities are very decentralized—institutions of higher education make their own decisions on almost all vital issues.

The **principal language of instruction** is Croatian.

Undergraduate programmes are usually organized by the faculties and the art academies, sometimes by the two-year post-secondary higher schools (institutes). Undergraduate programmes run from two years at the two-year institutes, to four years at the majority of the faculties and

the art academies, to six years at the faculties of medicine. Each programme normally ends with a written thesis which the student must defend. By the time students complete their studies, they are professionally prepared for employment or for further study at the postgraduate level. At that point, they are awarded professional titles.

Upon completion of specialist studies, students are awarded the professional title of *specialist*. Upon completion of *master's degree programmes*, students are awarded the academic title of *magister (master)*.

Programmes for *doctoral candidates* are individualized and research-oriented. An earned *master's degree* is necessary for pursuing doctoral studies; candidates who do not have a *master's degree* are obliged to meet other requirements (scientific publications, etc.). Upon acceptance of the doctoral thesis representing the candidate's original contribution to knowledge in his or her discipline, a *doctorate* is awarded.

Teachers for primary- and secondary-schools are educated in the relevant faculties in institutions of higher education, receiving diplomas for completed studies (two-year higher institute education or faculty education) for primary-school teachers and diplomas of completed faculty education for secondary-school teachers.

Higher-education teachers are not required to enrol in any special forms of higher education. Qualified candidates are nominated to positions of *assistant lecturer*, *assistant professor*, *associate professor*, or *full professor*. An appointment as an *assistant lecturer* can be obtained upon completion of a postgraduate programme and the award of a *master's degree*. To be elected to higher-ranking positions, from *assistant professor* to *full professor*, candidates must hold an earned *doctorate* and have published a number of scientific and professional works.

Adult education programmes are organized for skilled workers in industry to improve their professional qualifications. Such programmes do not have to be organized at university level.

Foreign students

Foreign students wishing to apply for admission to undergraduate university programmes must first send a certified copy of their secondary-school-leaving certificate to the Ministry of Culture and Education, so that it may be considered for recognition as equivalent to a Croatian secondary-school-leaving certificate according to the regulations in effect. If the certificate is so recognized, candidates may then apply for admission to faculties which interest them, submitting any requested secondary education documents in English translation.

Admission to faculties and art academies is by entrance examination and nomination.

Foreign students will not be regarded as eligible for admission unless they complete a two-semester Croatian language course which normally ends with an examination.

Foreign students who seek recognition of tertiary-level studies, degrees and diplomas earned abroad for access to postgraduate studies, research or the right to exercise a profession in Croatia should also apply to the Ministry of Culture and Education.

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES

Academic year: October–September
Long vacation: 15 July–31 August

	years	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Engineering			ing	dipl	ing				D
Humanities					prof		Mr		
Medicine							dr		

ing *inženjer* dipl ing *graduate engineer* dr *doktor medicine* Dr *doctor*
 prof *professor* Mr *magistar*

Grades: 5–1; Pass level: 2

GLOSSARY

Akademski . . . (akad), e.g. *akademski slikar, akademski kipar*.

Diplomirani . . . (dipl), e.g. *diplomirani inženjer, diplomirani pravnik*, etc.
 Graduate, e.g. *graduate engineer, graduate lawyer*, etc.

Dodiplomski studij. Undergraduate studies.

Doktor . . . (dr), i.e. *Doktor medicine, doktor stomatologije, doktor znanosti*, etc. Degree awarded after graduation from a faculty of stomatology or of veterinary medicine; also, the highest university degree, the doctoral degree (PhD).

Inženjer . . . (inž, dipl inž). For engineer, graduate engineer.

Magistar . . . (mr). Degree awarded after completion of a research- or an art-oriented postgraduate programme.

Postdiplomski studij. Postgraduate studies.

Stupanj. Degree.

BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEALING WITH OR PROVIDING INFORMATION ON THE RECOGNITION OF STUDIES AND QUALIFICATIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Ministry of Science and Technology
 Strossmayerov trg 4, 41000 Zagreb
 Tel.: 385-41-42 83 18

C u b a

Higher education is provided by four universities—Universidad de La Habana (founded in 1728), Universidad Central de Las Villas (1952), Universidad de Oriente (1947) and Universidad de Camagüey (1967)—in addition to higher institutes, polytechnics and university centres. All

institutions of higher education are public. The Ministerio de Educación Superior (MES) is responsible for policy in matters of undergraduate and postgraduate education. It controls teaching, methodology, courses and programmes and the allocation of student places, as well as the specialization courses offered by centres of higher education which come under the control of other ministries.

The universities, centres of higher education (CES), higher institutes, polytechnics and university centres all have the same status, although their purposes differ slightly. Universities are responsible for training specialists, notably in the fields of natural, exact and social sciences, and in humanities and economics. The higher institutes are responsible for professional training in particular fields and sectors of practical relevance for the country's development (e.g. the Instituto Superior de Ciencias Médicas). The polytechnics are responsible for training specialists in technical sciences for various sectors of the national economy. The university centres provide professional training in several fields.

Teacher training is provided at two levels: a four-year course for elementary or special-education teachers in teacher-training schools, training ninth-grade lower-secondary-school graduates; and a four-year higher-education course in higher teacher-training institutes for twelfth-grade graduates, training teachers for secondary-school specialities.

Higher-education teachers are offered specialized upgrading courses in the subjects they teach as well as teacher-training courses. Many teachers are professionals from the production field. They also receive teacher training. Where teachers are specially selected graduate students, as has mostly been the case in the last ten years, they receive initial teacher training simultaneously with their studies.

Non-formal studies are offered in many centres of higher education which provide courses for workers in addition to their traditional full-time courses. Candidates must have completed secondary school, have at least one year's work experience, be between 25 and 35 years of age and pass an entrance examination. These studies are offered as evening or correspondence courses (weekends) and generally last six years. There are also 'guided' or free courses open to all secondary-school or higher-education graduates.

Non-university-level post-secondary education is provided in technical-training centres from which intermediate-level technicians graduate after one-and-a-half years.

In higher education, textbooks and other teaching materials are free.

The **language of instruction** is Spanish.

Access to higher education is based on the *bachillerato*, which is awarded after six years' primary education followed by three years' basic and three years' pre-university secondary education. In vocational fields, the last three years of secondary education are carried out in teacher-training schools or polytechnics which also give access to higher-education institutions. In addition, access is based on the marks obtained in pre-university education or, for other candidates, on the results of a competitive entrance examination (*examen de concurso*), established in 1982/83, which is taken in June each year.

The **first and main stage** of higher education usually lasts five years, although the length of studies may vary between four and six years.

Courses that are offered to workers usually last longer than traditional courses. At the end of the first stage, students are awarded a *licenciatura* or a *título profesional* (professional diploma) such as *ingeniero*, *arquitecto* or *doctor* (medicine).

A **second stage** corresponds to a period of in-depth study and research which leads to the *candidato a doctor en ciencias*, which is the first academic degree. In medicine, the first stage is usually followed by a course of professional specialization leading to a specific specialization.

A **third stage**, which is of varying duration, leads to the degree of *doctor en ciencias*, which is the second academic degree. It is awarded after the defence of a thesis containing the solution of a scientific problem which contributes to the progress of knowledge in a specific field.

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES

Academic year: September–July

Duration of studies

(Previous education: 12 years, *bachillerato* or *examen de concurso*)

	years	4	5	6	7	8	9	varied duration
Education		P				C		D
Arts, humanities			L/P				C	D
Fine arts		P				C		D
Journalism			L					
Law			L/P				C	D
Economics and finance			L/P				C	D
Exact and natural sciences			L/P				C	D
Engineering			P				C	D
Medical sciences								
medicine						P		C
dentistry						P		C
pharmacology						L/P		C
veterinary medicine						P		C
nursing						L		
Agriculture						P		C

C *candidato a doctor en ciencias* D *doctorado* L *licenciado*

P *profesional qualification*

Grades: 0–5. 2: *desaprobado*; 3: *aprobado*; 4: *notable*; 5: *sobresaliente*

Foreign students

Foreign students must hold a *bachillerato* or an equivalent degree and have a good knowledge of Spanish. Preparatory faculties offer one-year courses in Spanish to foreign students.

Bachillerato. Secondary-school-leaving certificate obtained after six years' primary followed by three years' secondary and three years' pre-university education (or technical and professional training).

Calificación profesional. First professional qualification awarded after five years in most faculties (six in medicine).

Candidato a doctor en ciencias. The first academic degree; it requires a minimum of two or three years' advanced studies (post-*licenciatura* or post-professional qualification). There are two regimes: full-time studies (maximum duration four years) and part-time (maximum duration six years). The course leading to the award of the degree includes: research or 'development' work which must provide results and include original aspects which may be of importance for production, services or science; advanced and specialized studies; studies in philosophy; and the study of a foreign language.

Doctor en ciencias. The highest degree. It is awarded following the *candidato* and after a student has submitted and defended a thesis which includes general theoretical conclusions and the study of an important scientific problem which represents a valuable contribution to the advancement of science and its applications.

Examen de concurso. Competitive entrance examination taken by candidates who do not hold the *bachillerato* or its equivalent.

Licenciatura. First degree in some institutions of higher education; generally awarded after five years' study. (See also *calificación profesional*.)

Secondary-school-leaving certificate. See *bachillerato*.

BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEALING WITH OR PROVIDING INFORMATION ON THE RECOGNITION OF STUDIES AND QUALIFICATIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Departamento Juridico, Ministerio de Educación Superior
Calle 23, esq. F. Verdado, La Habana, C.P. 10400
Tel.: 30-9046
Telex: 0511253 mes

Cyprus

Higher education is offered by the University of Cyprus, by the state tertiary education institutions and by private tertiary education institutions.

The University of Cyprus is composed of a School of Humanities and Social Sciences, a School of Pure and Applied Sciences, and a School of Economics and Management. The university is based on credit units. A degree requires 120–180 credit units. For degree courses, adequate knowledge of at least one foreign language and certain elective courses outside one's specialization are compulsory.

All the departments prepare students for postgraduate studies and research. Postgraduate research courses at MA, MSc, and PhD levels will begin gradually. Initially, special provision will be made to award doctoral degrees based entirely on research.

The University of Cyprus will reach its full operating level, with 4,000 students, in 1998. It accepts foreign students up to a limit of 10 per cent.

Cyprus has five state tertiary education institutions: the Higher Technical Institute, which offers three-year programmes in electrical, civil, mechanical and marine engineering as well as in computer studies; the School of Nursing, which offers three-year and eighteen-month programmes in general and psychiatric nursing; the Hotel and Catering Institute, which offers a two-year course programme in cooking, a one-year course programme in front-desk reception, waiting and housekeeping; the Cyprus Forestry College, which offers a two-year programme in forestry and a six-month post-diploma course in forestry; and the Mediterranean Institute of Management, which offers a one-year training programme in management for university graduates.

These institutions are all state-financed and supervised by the appropriate ministry.

Twenty-one private tertiary education institutions, registered with the Ministry of Education under the provisions of Law 1/87, offer their own programmes and award their own degrees.

The certificates/diplomas/degrees awarded by private tertiary education institutions are recognized only if the corresponding programmes of study have gained accreditation. Any private tertiary education institution seeking accreditation of any one of the programmes of study it offers must apply between November and 28 (29) February.

Access to state institutions of higher education is determined by competitive examinations organized and administered each year by the Ministry of Education. Only holders of a secondary-school-leaving certificate (*apolytirion*) may participate in these examinations.

Requirements for admission to private tertiary education institutions are determined by each individual institution. In most cases, a secondary-school-leaving certificate is required.

Pre-primary and primary-school teachers are trained at the University of Cyprus.

All **secondary-school teachers** are trained abroad. The University of Cyprus offers in-service training programmes for secondary-school teachers, many of whom are holders of postgraduate degrees and diplomas.

Higher-education teachers are trained abroad. A number of teachers at public third-level institutions are holders of postgraduate degrees (MA, PhD) or have pursued at least one year of postgraduate studies abroad.

The **language of instruction** is English.

Foreign students

Before entering Cyprus, foreign students must obtain entry visas from the Office of the Migration Officer in Nicosia by applying through the director of the school concerned. They must also provide evidence of adequate financial resources and have a return ticket.

Foreign students are not allowed to work in Cyprus except when employment in a specific area is required in order to satisfy the requirements of an industrial training course.

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES

Academic year: September–June

Duration of studies

(Previous education: 12 years of primary and secondary school, *apolytirion*)

years	1	2	3	4
The Higher Technical				
Institute				
computer studies				D
civil engineering				D
marine engineering				D
mechanical engineering				D
medical equipment		C		
Forestry College		D		Post-D
The Hotel and Catering				
Institute				
hotel and catering	D	D		
The Mediterranean Institute				
of Management				Post-Di
School of Nursing				
nursing				D
intensive care				Post-D
nursing administration				Post-D
midwifery				Post-D
psychiatric nursing				D

C certificate D non-university diploma Post-D non-university post diploma
 Post-Di postgraduate diploma for university graduates

Grades: Greek-Cypriot system: 1–20, pass level: 10. Turkish-Cypriot system: 1–10, pass level: 5

GLOSSARY

Apolytirion or **apodeiktirion** (Greek Cypriot schools). Secondary-school-leaving certificate awarded after six years' primary and six years' secondary education, giving access to higher education.

Bitirme diploması or **Cyprus certificate of education** (Turkish Cypriot schools). Equivalent in the Turkish Cypriot schools of the *apolytirion* (see above).

BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEALING WITH OR PROVIDING INFORMATION ON THE RECOGNITION OF STUDIES AND QUALIFICATIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Information Service on Academic Recognition and Mobility,
Department of Higher and Tertiary Education,
Ministry of Education
Gregory Afxentiou Str., CY Nicosia
Tel.: 357-2-30 24 56
Telex: 3002 minaff or 5760 mineduc
Fax: 357-2-44 50 21

Czech Republic

Higher education is provided by universities offering courses in humanities, social sciences, natural sciences, engineering, medicine and pharmacy, theology, economics, veterinary medicine and agriculture. Other higher-education institutions include teacher-training colleges and academies of music, the performing and the fine arts. All these institutions are state administered and financed through the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport.

The Higher Education Act of May 1990 codified the academic rights and freedoms of higher education institutions and their autonomy, and created official bodies, such as academic senates and scientific councils, in each university.

A Council of Higher Education Institutions and an Accreditation Board were set up for the system as a whole. Even the autonomy of higher education institutions will depend upon the renewal of this Act which is currently under way. Each academic senate is a self-governing body. Its members, elected by the academic community, represent its various sections (teachers, researchers, students and others). The Council of Higher Education Institutions, consisting of representatives of the academic senates of the higher education institutions and their faculties, co-ordinates the functions of the academic senates and co-operates with the ministry on matters concerning the distribution of financial resources, as well as other issues, and protects the interests of the higher education institutions. The Scientific Council is composed of members of the academic staff, scientific researchers and other outstanding experts appointed by the rector or dean with the approval of the academic senate.

The Accreditation Board is an independent body linked to the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport. Members are appointed by the

government. The purposes of this board are the establishment, the division or the closure of higher education institutions and faculties; participation in decisions with regard to fields of study, mainly in the case of doctoral studies; and the periodic evaluation of higher education institutions.

The main role of the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport is to create the conditions necessary for the development of higher education policy and institutions, and to distribute financial resources. Recognition of diplomas and other kinds of documents certifying the completion of periods of study or education is the responsibility of the individual higher education institutions. General and specialized information about equivalences is provided by the Branch Centre for the Equivalence of Documents about Diplomas.

The main task of higher education during the period of transition is the development of scientific and research activities. The new funding agencies operating at the level of the faculties, the higher education institutions, the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport and the State are developing proposals for grant-supported projects.

There is no **non-university sector** in higher education.

Teaching staff members may hold the following ranks: *profesor* (professor), *docent* (associate professor) and *odborný asistent* (assistant professor). Higher education institutions may also employ part-time university teachers and visiting professors. Professors are appointed by the President of the Republic.

Access to higher education institutions is based on the *maturitní vysvědčení* (secondary-school-leaving certificate). This credential is awarded after four years' secondary education following eight or nine years' primary education. Admission to all higher education institutions is free of charge. An entrance examination is required, the content and duration of which are fixed for each subject in specific programmes. An admission board, appointed by the rector of the university or college or by the dean of a faculty, makes its selection on the basis of a complete evaluation of each applicant's ability, taking into consideration a report on general secondary performance and the results of the university entrance examination.

The following types of programmes are available: full-time, part-time, postgraduate, postgraduate doctoral, distance study, in-service training courses, adult education and various forms of continuing education.

Postgraduate study is available in two forms: short three-year study cycles leading to the academic degree of *bakalář* (Bc) or *bachelor* (BA); long four- to six-year study cycles leading to the advanced degree of *magistr* (Mgr), *inženýr* (Ing), *doktor všeobecné medicíny* (MUDr) or *doktor veterinární medicíny* (MVDr) according to the field of study.

The award of diplomas is conditional on the completion of the necessary years of study, success in a final examination and the submission of a diploma work or a diploma project.

Doctoral study requires three years' full-time work (supported by a fellowship) or four to six years' distance study. It leads to the advanced degree of *doktor* (Dr, PhD). Other forms of postgraduate study lead to the award of a qualification certificate. Doctoral study takes place in

co-ordination with the higher education institution in question and the Czech Academy of Sciences.

Another form of postgraduate study, *vedecká výchova* (research training), occurring via an alternative form of doctoral study, takes place through the Czech Academy of Sciences. The first level leads to the scientific degree of *kandidát věd* (CSc), an alternative form of the PhD; a second level leads to the scientific degree of *doktor věd* (DrSc).

The **principal language of instruction** is Czech.

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES

Academic year: September–August

Duration of studies

(Previous education: 12 years, *maturitní vysvědčení* and entrance examination)

	years	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Agriculture		Bc		Ing				Dr
Applied arts							Mgr	
Arts		Bc		Mgr				Dr
Economics		Bc		Ing				Dr
Education		Bc	Mgr	Mgr				Dr
Engineering		Bc		Ing		Ing		Dr Dr
							Acad. painter	
							Acad. sculptor	
Fine arts							Acad. architect	
Law				Mgr				Dr
Medical sciences								
medicine		Bc			MUDR			Dr
dentistry		Bc			MUDR			Dr
veterinary medicine		Bc			MUDR			Dr
Natural sciences		Bc		Mgr				Dr
Performing arts		Bc		Mgr		Mgr		
Pharmacy		Bc		Mgr				
Theology				Mgr				Dr

Bc *bakalář* Dr *doktor* Ing *inženýr* Mgr *magistr* MUDR *doktor všeobecné medicíny*

Grades: Examinations: *výborně* (excellent); *velmi dobře* (very good); *dobře* (good); *nehovněl* (unsatisfactory/fail)

For theses: with honours; pass; fail

Foreign students

Foreign students can study either as holders of grants or as self-supporting students. The number of grants is limited according to intergovernmental and international agreements.

Each student must hold a visa, a health certificate and an educational equivalent of the secondary-school-leaving certificate. Each student must follow a one-year language course in preparation for studying.

Applications are made through Czech Embassies abroad. Interested persons can obtain information both from the universities and from the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport.

GLOSSARY

Bakalář (Bc). Academic degree, awarded after completion of short cycle graduate study.

Doktor (Dr). Academic degree, awarded on the basis of successful final (*rigorosa*) examinations and the defence of a doctoral work (a thesis).

Doktor všeobecné medicíny (MUDr). Academic degree, awarded by the faculty of medicine after six years' study and success on the relevant state examinations.

Doktor věd (DrSc). Advanced degree requiring the submission of a thesis which must be a product of original research and represent a significant contribution to knowledge.

Doktor veterinární medicíny (MVDr). Academic degree, awarded after completion of a study in veterinary medicine and success on state examinations.

Inženýr (Ing). Academic degree, awarded after completion of the long cycle of graduate study at the technical, economics and agricultural universities. The degree is awarded on the basis of success on a final examination and defence of a diploma work or project.

Kandidát věd (CSc). Postgraduate advanced degree awarded after completion of the first level of research training. During the period of study, each student must pass an examination and prepare a thesis which reflects the results of original research.

Magistr (Mgr). Academic degree, awarded upon completion of the long cycle of graduate study in humanities, the sciences, law, the social sciences, pharmacy, the natural sciences, education and theology. The degree is awarded on the basis of success in a final examination and submission of a diploma work or project.

Maturitní vysvědčení. Secondary-school-leaving certificate, awarded after eight years' primary education and four years' secondary education. It is required for access to higher education.

Vedecká výchova. Research training leading to the advanced degree *kandidát věd*. It is completed by success in an examination and submission of a thesis.

BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEALING WITH OR PROVIDING INFORMATION ON THE RECOGNITION OF STUDIES AND QUALIFICATIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport of the Czech Republic,
International Relations Department, Academic Recognition,
Equivalence and Mobility Services
Karmelitská 7, 118 12 Praha 1
Tel.: 42-2-53 66 35 or 42-2-53 05 90
Fax: 42-2-53 13 22

The Branch Centre for Equivalence of Documents about Education,
U Luzického Semináře 13, 110 00 Praha 1
Tel.: 42-2-53 23 32
Fax: 42-2-55 19 45

**Democratic People's
Republic of Korea**

Higher education, which is provided by 168 universities and other institutions of higher education, all comes under the responsibility of the National Education Commission.

Pre-primary and primary-school teachers are trained in three or four years at secondary-school-leaving level.

Secondary-school teachers are trained at university level.

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES

Academic year: September–August

Duration of studies (first stage)

(Previous education: 11 years, *secondary-school-leaving certificate*)

	years	4	5	6
Education				<u>B</u>
Humanities, fine arts				<u>B</u>
Law, social sciences, economics				<u>B</u>
Science				<u>B</u>
Engineering, technology				<u>B</u>
Medicine				<u>M</u>
Agriculture				<u>B</u>

B *bachelor* M *medical doctor*

The **language of instruction** is Korean.

Access to higher education is based on the *secondary-school-leaving certificate* awarded after eleven years of free compulsory schooling. There are four years of primary school followed by seven years' secondary study, the latter comprising a first cycle of three years and a second cycle of four years and consisting of either technical or general studies. There is also an eleven-year instruction programme in general studies and in foreign languages, music, dance or the plastic arts.

The **first stage** of higher education involves four- to six-year courses leading to a *bachelor's degree*.

The **second stage** leads, after three or four years' study and research, to an *associate doctorate*.

The title *doctor* is granted after study and research pursued over several years to scholars who have performed scientific work of the highest value.

Denmark

Higher education is provided by universities and other institutions of higher education.

There are three universities (Århus, Copenhagen and Odense), which comprise faculties of medicine, humanities, theology, law, economics and politics, and science. The Danmarks Tekniske Højskole has five faculties (chemistry, science, mechanical and civil engineering, and electricity). Two other establishments, the Danmarks Ingeniørakademi, Copenhagen, and the Danmarks Ingeniørakademi, Ålborg, train engineers in civil, mechanical, chemical and electrical engineering, etc. The latter includes various previously existing establishments. During the 1970s two new university centres were founded: the Roskilde Universitetscenter (1970) and the Ålborg Universitetscenter (1974). These two centres constitute an important breakthrough in higher education. They have decided on new methods of imparting and receiving knowledge, based on an 'integrated' approach to higher education, with special emphasis on working in groups. The *konsistorium* is the supreme governing body of a university. It is administrated by a rector assisted by collegial boards and committees.

There are also institutions of higher learning (*højerelaereanstalter*): these are specialized colleges in engineering, agriculture, dentistry, pharmacy, veterinary medicine, music, fine arts, architecture, business and education which are responsible for research and teaching at university level.

There are a great many other higher-education establishments of a specialized, technical or professional kind; most are under the responsibility of the Ministry of Education, whereas the others (Music, Fine Arts, etc.) are attached to other ministries.

There are also institutions of higher education which offer courses that are shorter than university degree courses (*candidatus/magister*) and which are not considered to be research institutions. The Danmarks Ingeniørakademi awards the title of *akademingeniør* after shorter studies of three-and-a-half years.

Although placed under the Ministry of Education, the universities and university centres are autonomous institutions. The Conference of Danish Rectors promotes co-operation among the universities and the other higher-education establishments: sixty colleges of education, eight colleges of engineering, the Graphic College of , the School of Advanced Training of Social Pedagogues, eleven state colleges of socio-educational training, schools for the training of health personnel, etc.

Three educational reforms are being implemented at present. The University Act (No. 1089 of 23 December 1992), which regulates activities of universities and other similar research-based higher-education institutions (*højerelaereanstalter*) and replaces the former Act of 1973 on the administration of higher-education institutions enacted under the aegis of the student revolution; *Flerårsaftale 1993-1996* (Four-year Agreement), made in June 1992 between the government and almost all the other parties in the Parliament, which fixes the yearly intake of students to higher and further education at 41,000 students; and a general strengthening of the structure, organization and management of the research education programmes and PhD programmes.

Primary-school teachers and first-level secondary teachers are normally trained in colleges of education, which may be state or privately run. The course lasts four years; while basically theoretical in outlook, it nevertheless includes periods of teaching practice. The course leads to an examination common to all such colleges. It may be followed up at post-secondary level in the various longer and shorter courses offered by the Danmarks Laererhøjskole (the Royal Danish School of Educational Studies) and by the centres deriving from that establishment.

Teachers for the second cycle of secondary education (*gymnasia*) are trained in the universities and university centres. Students must follow a teacher-training course at postgraduate level for one semester. The training ensures a proper balance of theory and practice. After candidates have obtained both the minor and the major degree, they are awarded the title of *candidatus magisterii* (*cand mag*). If students focus on one subject only, or add two further years of study to the completion of the examination in the major, they may be awarded the title of *magister*.

Teachers at higher-education level must hold a university degree (*kandidat*) or its equivalent. They must then carry out research and acquire teaching experience.

As far as **non-formal studies** are concerned, some higher-education institutions have an 'open university' section. Other non-formal studies are offered under the auspices of the Ministry of Labour and the Ministry of Education. Two new acts of fundamental importance for non-formal education passed Parliament in June 1993, the Act on Open Education and the Act on Labour Market Education.

Some **technical further education courses** (short-cycle higher education) last one-and-a-half years.

Non-university-level post-secondary education is offered as short-cycle courses in such fields as forestry, nursing and child welfare. In the *teknika*, a *teknikum ingeniør diploma* is awarded after three years in social work and engineering.

The **principal language of instruction** is Danish.

Access to higher education is generally based on the *studentereksamen* (secondary-school-leaving examination), which is awarded after ten years of primary and first-cycle secondary education, followed by the three years of the second cycle of secondary studies. In practice, the *højere forberedelseeksamen* (higher entrance examination) gives access to higher education; this is taken after two years of preparation. Since 1977 a system regulating access to higher education has been operating (exclusively for longer courses) and quotas have been fixed. This takes into account probable future demand for qualified persons, the numerical capacity of the institutions and the candidate's place of origin in Denmark. Candidates may apply to several establishments and for several different courses, thereby increasing their chances of success.

The **first stage** of longer studies lasts two or three years and is devoted to the acquisition of basic knowledge. Two years of study are sometimes called *candidatus artium*. After three years of study in some fields, a student may acquire a *bachelor of arts* degree.

The **second stage** of higher education leads to the degree of *kandidat*, which is awarded to students who have passed the final examination after studies lasting between four-and-a-half and six years, or to a professional title (civil engineer) after five years. The PhD degree is awarded after two or three years' study subsequent to the award of the *kandidat* or *magister* and involves supervised research work at postgraduate level. It could, in a sense, constitute a **third stage** of higher education, before the *doktorgrad*, which is awarded after the submission of (and oral examination on) a thesis that reflects a high level of specialization.

Foreign students

Foreign students qualify for admission to universities once they have passed an examination giving access to a university-level institution in their own country. For some countries, however, a university entrance examination alone is not sufficient. For certain courses such as medicine, dentistry and pharmacy, the engineering courses at the Danmarks Tekniske Højskole and the Danmarks Ingeniørakademi, agricultural and veterinary science, and economics and business administration, only students with a Danish parent or those having lived in Denmark for at least two years will be considered for admission. There is a restricted number of places at Danish universities.

Foreign students who wish to enrol in advanced courses at a Danish university as part of their current university studies in their home country may apply for admission as guest students if the university offers the required courses. They are, however, not accepted on this basis for first- and second-year courses.

Applications must be made to the institution where the student wishes to study before 15 March for the succeeding academic year.

A knowledge of Danish is essential for regular university courses. Applicants are required to pass a special Danish-language test prior to admission held in August, January and May/June. For enrolment at the beginning of the academic year the test must be passed not later than May/June. Special courses in Danish language and culture are

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES

135

DENMARK

Academic year: September–June

Duration of studies

(Previous education: 12–13 years, *studentereksamen*)

	years	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	varied duration
Education	CA	BA				K			L	D
Arts					K/M			L		D
Religion, theology		BA			K			L		D
Fine arts			P							
Architecture					P					
Law, economics					K			L		D
Political sciences		BA			K					D
Social sciences		BA			K			L		D
Commercial sciences	P			K	K			L		D
Exact and natural sciences					K			L		D
Engineering, technology		P1	P2	P3	K			L		D
Medical sciences										
medicine		P4		BA		K		L		D
dentistry				K				L		D
pharmacy				K				L		D
veterinary medicine					K			L		D
Agriculture, forestry				K				L		D

BA	<i>bachelor (grad)</i>
CA	<i>candidatus artium</i>
D	<i>doktor (grad)</i>
K	<i>kandidat (grad)</i>
L	<i>licentiat (grad)</i>
M	<i>magister (grad)</i>
P	<i>professional qualification</i>
P1	<i>teknikum ingenior</i>
P2	<i>akademiingenior</i>
P3	<i>civil ingenior</i>
P4	<i>nurse, midwife</i>

Grades: 0–13. 13–11: very good; 9–7: good; 5–0: unsatisfactory

organized by Studeskolen (Copenhagen University Extension), Antonigade 61106, Copenhagen, for those expecting to enrol in institutes of higher education. Partial studies are evaluated at the institution by a body consisting of teachers and students responsible for equivalence problems.

All institutions have counselling services for foreign students.

A limited number of scholarships is available to foreign students through the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The latter only grants scholarships to students from developing countries.

Grants are also available under bilateral agreements and the mobility programmes of the European Union and the Nordic Council of Ministers.

Health insurance cards are delivered to holders of a residence permit.

Recognition of foreign qualifications for entering an education institution is made by the institution itself, and for entering a profession by the professional organization.

GLOSSARY

Bachelor's degree. A degree acquired after three years of study in some university fields.

Candidatus artium or examinatus artium. Two years of university study may lead to the *candidatus artium* or *examinatus artium*.

Doktorgrad. Highest degree conferred after a variable number of years of study on submission of a thesis. It is rarely awarded outside medicine.

Embedseksamen. Final examination for the qualification of *kandidat*.

Entrance examination. See *højere forberedelseksamen*.

Højere forberedelseksamen. 'Higher' entrance examination for universities and other higher-education establishments, taken after two years' preparatory studies.

Kandidat. Degree awarded after a period of studies lasting between four-and-a-half and six years. When ready, the student arranges with the administration of the institution to sit the final examination. Some faculties (e.g. science) prescribe a detailed syllabus. In some cases, the student must take an examination at the end of the first phase of study.

Licentiat or licentiatius (PhD). Degree granted after that of *kandidat* to students who have undertaken two or three years' guided research at postgraduate level.

Magister. Degree in humanities awarded after studies lasting at least six years. It is normally a preparation for research. The final examination is called the *magister-konferens*.

Professional qualification. Qualification awarded after studies in certain intermediate or higher level establishments. It may consist of the name of the profession it qualifies the holder to exercise (e.g. *teknikum ingeniør*, *civil ingeniør*) or of the final examination (e.g. in business studies, *handelsvidenskabelig diplomprøve*, HD).

Secondary-school-leaving certificate. See *studentereksamen*.

Studentereksamen. Secondary-school-leaving certificate, awarded after nine to ten years' primary and first-cycle secondary education, followed by three years' second-cycle secondary education. In theory, this examination gives the holder access to higher education.

BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEALING WITH OR PROVIDING INFORMATION ON THE RECOGNITION OF STUDIES AND QUALIFICATIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

The Secretariat of The Danish Rectors' Conference
c/o Undervisningsministeriet, Frederiksholms Kanal 26,
DK-1220 København K
Tel.: 45-33-92 54 06
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Dominican Republic

Higher education is provided by universities and other institutions of higher education; it has witnessed a significant growth in the number of institutions, in university student enrolment and in the range of courses. More than 200 programmes are offered, out of which 60 per cent consist of higher studies (*grado*). This level includes studies leading to a *licenciatura*, engineering studies and the professional *doctorados* (in medicine, dentistry and veterinary medicine). Thirty-two per cent correspond to technical-level courses. Postgraduate studies (*post-grado*) account for the remaining 8 per cent. The development of higher education has taken place with a significant participation of the private sector.

The Consejo Nacional de Educación Superior (CONES) was created by Decree No. 1255 (July 1983) in order to supervise the enforcement of the regulations set up in the field of higher education and provide technical assistance to higher-education institutions and advisory services to the executive power.

The Universidad Autónoma de Santo Domingo (UASD) is the only state university; the others are private. All institutions must be authorized by the President of the Republic.

The main part of university resources is derived from students' fees; most universities also receive state grants.

The organization of institutions of higher education differs considerably from one institution to the other, but most are divided into faculties, schools and departments. Universities offer technical courses as well as courses leading to academic degrees.

UASD, the oldest university in the Americas (1538), has two main governing bodies, the Claustro Universitario and the Consejo Universitario. It comprises seven faculties: social sciences and economics,

engineering and architecture, law, arts and humanities, science, agriculture, and medical sciences and veterinary medicine, as well as a preparatory university college. It also has four regional university centres (Norte, Sur, Este, Oeste).

The Pontificia Universidad Católica 'Madre y Maestra' (PUCMM), founded in 1962, is a private university situated in Santiago with centres in Santo Domingo, Puerto Plata and Bonao in the south, north and centre of the country respectively. It comprises four faculties: science and humanities, social and administrative sciences, engineering and health sciences. Under the sponsorship of the Catholic Church, PUCMM draws most of its funds from students' fees, state grants and support from the private sector.

The Universidad 'Pedro Henríquez Ureña' in Santo Domingo, founded in 1967, comprises eight faculties: health sciences; agriculture, animal husbandry and natural resources; architecture and fine arts; education; humanities and science; engineering and technology; law and political science; and economics and social sciences.

The Universidad Central del Este, San Pedro de Macorís, is a private institution founded in 1970 and recognized by the government in 1971; it receives credits from the government. It has twelve university extension centres throughout the country and comprises six faculties: medical sciences, economics and social sciences, engineering and architecture, arts and humanities, science and law.

The Universidad Tecnológica de Santiago, founded in 1974 and recognized in 1978, comprises faculties and schools and offers courses in accountancy, medicine, law and other subjects. It is financed by students' fees and a state grant.

The Universidad Dominicana O&M, incorporated in 1978, is under the sponsorship of the Fundación Universitaria O&M; it is located in Santo Domingo and has various centres throughout the country. It is mainly financed by students' fees.

The Universidad Nordestana 'San Francisco de Macorís' (UNNE), which was founded and recognized in 1978, comes under the sponsorship of the Fundación Universitaria Nordestana. It draws its funds from students' fees, credits from the government and subsidies from the private sector. It comprises faculties of engineering, economics and social sciences, arts and humanities, medicine, veterinary medicine and agriculture.

Other universities recently created include: the Universidad Iberoamericana (UNIBE), Santo Domingo, recognized in 1982; the Universidad Adventista Dominicana, opened in 1983, with faculties of theology, education, science, social sciences and management, agriculture and music; the Universidad Interamericana (UNI), Santo Domingo, recognized in 1982; the Universidad Tecnológica del Sur (UTESUR), Azua, opened in 1978 and recognized in 1984; the Universidad 'Eugenio María de Hostos' (UNIREMHOS), Santo Domingo, recognized in 1984, with faculties of health sciences, science and technology, economics and business administration, law, arts and humanities, and social sciences; the Universidad Católica de Santo Domingo (UCSD), recognized in 1984; the Universidad 'APEC' (UNAPEC), Santo Domingo, previously Instituto de Estudios Superiores, a university since 1983, with faculties of

business administration, and humanities and science; the Universidad Colegio Dominicano de Estudios Profesionales (UCDEP), Santo Domingo, recognized in 1985, with faculties of economics and social sciences, humanities, science and technology, law, agriculture and veterinary medicine, and health sciences; the Universidad Odontológica Dominicana (UOD), Santo Domingo, recognized in 1985; the Instituto Superior de Agricultura (ISA), Santiago, recognized in 1986; the Universidad Nacional Evangélica (UNEV), authorized as from 1986, with faculties of social sciences, humanities, health sciences, business administration and development, science and technology, and rural development; the Universidad Tecnológica de Cibao (UTECD), founded in 1986 at La Vega, with faculties of social sciences and humanities, science and technology, and health sciences.

The Instituto Tecnológico de Santo Domingo (INTEC), incorporated by Decree No. 3673 (4 July 1973), comprises faculties of engineering, science and humanities, health and social sciences. It provides training at both graduate and postgraduate level.

The Instituto Tecnológico de Cibao Oriental (ITECO), supported by the Patronato para el Desarrollo de la Provincia Sánchez Ramírez, is made up of the following faculties: animal husbandry and forestry, engineering and sciences, and humanities. It offers training at both technical and graduate level.

Primary-school teachers are trained in five teacher-training institutions, where they can be admitted if they have passed the first year of *bachillerato*. Courses last three years and lead to the *maestro normal primario*, which entitles the holder to teach in a primary school. Some universities also train pre-primary and primary-school teachers.

Secondary-school teachers receive their training in university faculties of education. Courses last two years and lead to the *certificado de estudios superiores en educación* (CESE) and, with two further years' study, to the *licenciatura* degree in education. Some universities offer *maestría* and *postgrado* programmes. Postgraduate studies in education generally last one year and those of *maestría* two years.

Higher-education teachers must possess a professional diploma (*título profesional*) at graduate level (*grado*).

With regard to **non-formal education**, mention must be made of lifelong-education courses consisting of both short-term and recycling (refresher) courses which adults can follow independently from each other. Admission requirements differ widely: from the final year of primary education up to graduate-level studies (*grado*).

Non-university-level post-secondary education has developed significantly as technical/vocational education is a priority area for national development plans. In order to train the necessary and adequate human resources, technical/vocational institutions have therefore been set up. These are open to holders of the *bachillerato* and lead, after three months' to three years' study, to the qualification of *grado de técnico* or *grado asociado* in hotel management, computer sciences, agriculture/forestry, etc. Students must have obtained between 90 and 110 credits (*créditos*).

The **language of instruction** is Spanish.

Access to higher education is based on the *bachillerato*. To be

admitted to any institution of higher education, candidates must have successfully completed secondary education. Secondary schooling, which follows eight years of primary education, lasts four years and leads to the *bachillerato*.

The **first stage** of higher education requires from four to five years' study, according to the subject chosen, and leads to the *licenciatura* or a professional diploma (*título profesional*).

The **second stage** consists of postgraduate studies (*postgrado*) whose duration varies from one to three years and which lead to the title and/or degree of *especialista* or *maestría*. The *doctorado* does not exist as a degree awarded after postgraduate studies. The only *doctorados* conferred are professional qualifications in law, medicine and dentistry.

Foreign students

Foreign students must possess a student visa or a residence permit, according to their nationality. Their number is limited to 33 per cent. A good command of Spanish is necessary. Special language examinations are not organized.

Other admission requirements include the holding of the *certificado de bachiller*, the passing of an *examen de admisión*, the possession of a health certificate and a copy of the student's academic record, together with a certification by the home university.

Foreign applicants must send their applications to the individual universities.

Candidates wanting to exercise a profession in the Dominican Republic must conform to the provisions of the law governing the exercise of this profession.

Services available to foreign students (social and welfare services, information, counselling and advisory services, etc.) vary according to the provisions existing in each university and are applicable to all its students, irrespective of their nationality or origin.

Grants, loans and jobs on campus are available for foreign students.

GLOSSARY

Bachillerato. Secondary-school-leaving certificate awarded after eight years' primary followed by four years' secondary education and giving access to higher education.

Certificado de estudios superiores de educación. Degree awarded after two years' study to future secondary-school teachers. It is a professional qualification.

Doctorado. The *doctorado* as a degree awarded after postgraduate studies does not exist as such in the higher-education system. *Doctorados* as professional qualifications are conferred in law, medicine and dentistry.

Especialización. One type, with the *maestría*, of postgraduate study. Studies last from one to two years and require between 20 and 25 *créditos*.

Licenciatura. Degree awarded after four to five years' study during which

the student must have obtained 190 to 200 *créditos*, each *crédito* representing one hour's theoretical work and two hours' practical work.

Maestría. One type, with the *especialización*, of postgraduate study. Studies last from two to three years and the number of *créditos* required is 45 to 55.

Maestro normal primario. Degree awarded after three years' study to future primary-school teachers. It is a professional qualification.

Professional qualification. Degree or diploma requiring from four to five years' study. (See *licenciatura*.)

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES

Academic year: October–June

Duration of studies

(Previous education: 12 years, *bachillerato*)

	years	2	3	4	5	6	7
Education	<u>P/CESE</u>		<u>P</u>	<u>P/L</u>			
Arts				<u>L</u>			
Law				<u>L</u>	<u>D</u>		
Economics and political science			<u>T</u>		<u>L</u>	<u>M</u>	
Administration and accountancy			<u>T</u>		<u>L</u>	<u>M</u>	
Social sciences		<u>T</u>			<u>L</u>	<u>M</u>	
Natural and exact sciences			<u>T</u>		<u>L</u>		
Technology and engineering		<u>T</u>	<u>T</u>		<u>L</u>	<u>M</u>	
Medical sciences							
medical technology				<u>T</u>	<u>L</u>		
medicine			<u>T</u>			<u>M</u>	<u>D</u>
veterinary medicine							<u>D</u>
pharmacy, dentistry						<u>D</u>	
Agriculture		<u>T</u>	<u>T</u>		<u>L</u>		

CESE *certificado de estudios superiores de educación* D *doctorado* L *licenciatura*
M *maestría* P *professional qualification* T *técnico universitario*

Grades : 0–100 and A-F. Pass level: usually 70

BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEALING WITH OR PROVIDING INFORMATION ON THE RECOGNITION OF STUDIES AND QUALIFICATIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Consejo Nacional de Educación Superior (CONES),
Vicente Celestino Duarte 19, Santo Domingo
Tel.: 686-8781

Ecuador

Higher education is provided by eighteen universities and three polytechnics of university rank, fifteen of which are state institutions. The others are private and include Catholic universities. Some institutions offer courses in a broad range of disciplines; others are technological and professionally oriented. Most universities and polytechnics offer refresher courses, teacher training and professional specialization, and organize courses leading to specializations and to the awarding of the *maestría* and *doctorado*.

All universities, whether public or private, are autonomous; they are divided into faculties, institutes, specialized schools and departments.

Higher-education institutions are governed by the 1982 Ley de Universidades y Escuelas Politécnicas.

Primary-school teachers are trained at the level of secondary education, in the higher teacher-training institutions, which are responsible to the Ministerio de Educación y Cultura.

Secondary-school teachers are trained in the faculties of philosophy, humanities or education of the universities, or in higher teacher-training institutions.

University teachers must hold a degree awarded by a university or a polytechnic, possess teacher-training experience and have prepared scientific research work.

Non-formal studies are provided by the faculty of education of the Universidad Técnica Particular de Loja in the form of distance-education courses lasting four years in teacher training, social sciences, mathematics, chemistry, biology, physics, and English language and literature.

The faculty of administrative sciences of the Universidad Central del Ecuador organizes short courses of sixty to eighty hours for *bachillerato*-holders, secretaries, accountants and administrators.

The **main language of instruction** is Spanish.

Access to higher education is based on the secondary-school-leaving certificate (*bachillerato*) or its equivalent. Some state universities also require candidates to pass an entrance examination (*examen de ingreso*). Private universities and polytechnics accept, as an alternative to the holding of the *bachillerato*, candidates who have passed the entrance examination and followed two pre-university courses (*cursos pre-universitarios*); the Universidad Central del Ecuador and the Universidad Nacional de Loja give candidates preparatory courses for their chosen

field of study. Students coming from certain secondary-level vocational or technical institutions may enter courses in higher education in the corresponding subjects.

Some studies of shorter duration lasting two or three years may lead to a professional qualification as topographer, librarian, social worker, nurse and technologist (hotel and restaurant management, tourism, public relations, nutrition, computer science, chemistry, animal husbandry, fishery, etc.).

The **first stage** of long-cycle higher education comprises a period of four to six years' study (seven in medicine). This stage, depending on the subject and the type of institution, leads to the award of the *licenciatura* degree, a professional qualification (engineer, economist, etc.) or the *doctorado* degree.

Students intending to teach in secondary schools may obtain, after four or five years' study, the qualification of *licenciado* in education or of *profesor de enseñanza secundaria*.

A **further stage** may be reached in certain disciplines after the award of a *licenciatura* or a professional qualification, by submitting a thesis for the *doctorado* degree. Holders of the *doctorado* degree in education are entitled to teach in higher education.

Foreign students

Foreign students must hold the *bachillerato* or an equivalent title granted by the Ministerio de Educación y Cultura and which has been duly recognized.

Candidates applying to private universities and polytechnics must sit for an entrance examination and, in most cases, follow a *curso preuniversitario*; those applying to polytechnics must follow *prepolitécnico* or *pretecnólogo* courses; those applying to state universities must follow a *curso preuniversitario*.

Foreign students must have a perfect command of Spanish and be in possession of a visa and residence permit.

The application should include duly authenticated degrees and certificates showing evidence of studies followed.

The recognition of studies completed and qualifications awarded in a foreign country depends on whether an agreement for the mutual recognition of professional qualifications with Ecuador has been concluded or not. In the absence of any agreement, the academic documentation will be studied by the Adviser of the university or polytechnic who will deliver a report certifying its validity and conformity.

For access to postgraduate studies and research, a review of studies completed and qualifications awarded in the foreign country will be undertaken; recognition will be granted according to the provisions of each one of the universities and polytechnics and in accordance with the above law and international agreements and treaties in force. All documents must be presented in Spanish.

Those who wish to exercise a profession should apply to the Consejo Nacional de Universidades y Escuelas Politécnicas. They must add to their demand the original of the professional qualification recognized by an Ecuadorian university or polytechnic.

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES

Academic year: October–July (in the Sierra); May–December (on the coast)

Duration of studies

(Previous education: 12 years, *bachillerato*, entrance examination and pre-university course)

	years	3	4	5	6	7	8
Education			L				D
			P				
Arts			L				D
Fine arts			L				P
Architecture							P
Law and political sciences			L				D
							P
Administrative and social sciences			L	P			D
Economics			L	D			
				P			
Exact and natural sciences				D			
				P			
Engineering				P			D
Medical sciences							
medicine		P	P				D
dentistry			P	D			
pharmacy				D			
				P			
veterinary medicine				D			
				P			
Agriculture				P			

D *doctorado* L *licenciatura* P *professional qualification*

Grades: 0–100. Pass level: 55

Note: The duration of studies and the names of degrees vary according to the institution.

All foreign students are entitled to social and welfare services, counselling and advisory services, university restaurant facilities and scholarships services provided by Ecuadorian universities and polytechnics.

GLOSSARY

Bachillerato en educación. Secondary-school-leaving certificate, awarded after six years' primary education followed by six years' study in a secondary school or teacher-training institution. It entitles the holder to teach in a primary school and gives access to the faculties of philosophy, arts and education and to certain other faculties, after passing an entrance examination (*examen de ingreso*).

Bachillerato en humanidades. Secondary-school-leaving certificate, awarded after six years' primary followed by six years' general secondary schooling. In the last three years, pupils must choose between three options: literature and philosophy; physics and mathematics; and chemistry and biology. The certificate is endorsed *humanidades clásicas* or *humanidades modernas*. It gives access to higher education but, in addition, private universities and polytechnics require candidates to sit an entrance examination or follow two *cursos preuniversitarios*; state universities require candidates to follow one *curso preuniversitario*.

Bachillerato técnico o comercial. Secondary-school-leaving certificate, awarded after six years' primary education followed by six years' schooling in a secondary technical institution of an industrial or commercial type. It gives access, after the passing of an entrance examination, to the private universities; or, if the candidate has passed the *curso preuniversitario*, to state universities—to the faculties of economics, agriculture, veterinary medicine and, in certain cases, the faculty of engineering, depending upon the specialization chosen by the candidate.

Doctorado. The highest degree awarded after at least one year's further study beyond the *licenciatura* or the obtaining of a professional qualification. A thesis representing original work, prepared under the supervision of a professor, must be submitted; during this preparation, candidates may have to follow certain courses.

Entrance examination. See *examen de ingreso*.

Examen de ingreso. Compulsory examination for entry to some faculties for holders of a secondary-school-leaving certificate (see *bachillerato en educación*; *bachillerato en humanidades*; *bachillerato técnico o comercial*). This examination usually consists of subjects drawn from the secondary-school syllabus which are of specific relevance for the faculty the candidate seeks to enter.

In some cases, candidates must pass a scholastic aptitude test or examinations based more specifically upon the type of studies they wish to pursue.

Licenciatura. First degree awarded after a course lasting between four and six years. In each successive year, the candidate must pass three examinations and obtain a mark of 18 out of 30 in order to be

eligible to sit for the final examination, success in which is necessary in order to start the following year's work. The second part of this examination takes place at the beginning of the following university year.

Professional qualification. Qualification awarded in those faculties or for those specializations in which there are no *licenciatura* degrees. The qualification is awarded after studies which vary in duration between three and seven years (usually from four to six years). These studies are carried out in the same conditions as those of the *licenciatura*.

Secondary-school-leaving certificate. See *bachillerato en educación; bachillerato en humanidades; bachillerato técnico o comercial*

BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEALING WITH OR PROVIDING INFORMATION ON THE RECOGNITION OF STUDIES AND QUALIFICATIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Consejo Nacional de Universidades y Escuelas Politécnicas,
9 de Octubre 624 y Jerónimo Carrión, Quito
Tel.: 569-898
Telex: 21442 CONUEP ED

Egypt

Higher education is provided by twelve state universities (Ain-Shams, Al-Azhar, Alexandria, Assiut, Cairo, Helwan, Mansoura, Menoufia, Minia, Suez Canal, Tanta and Zagazig), one private university (the American University in Cairo) and institutions of technical and professional training, both public and private.

Responsibility for higher education is vested in the state and is exercised mainly by the Ministry of Higher Education. Financing of higher education is largely from public funds. Organization and administration, as well as academic programmes, are determined by laws, decrees and government regulations. The autonomy of the universities is established by law. They have full academic and administrative freedom and direct their own affairs; they are concerned not only with teaching but also with scientific research.

The state universities are to a considerable extent under the authority of the Supreme Council of Universities. The council determines the overall policy of higher education and scientific research in the universities along lines suggested by the national, social, economic, scientific and cultural goals to which the nation aspires. It co-ordinates studies and awards, and the instruction given in the various establishments. It determines the number of students to be admitted by the faculties of each university. The council may call upon the services of sixteen committees, each responsible for a particular university discipline, and committees for equivalences and for cultural relations.

The universities are divided into faculties which offer courses leading to degrees and diplomas. Most have affiliated institutes where teaching is more specialized. Instruction in the faculties is offered in a wide range of subjects: law, archaeology and arts, medicine, pharmacy, engineering, agriculture, veterinary medicine, economics and politics, commerce, basic sciences, dentistry, Islamic studies, education, hotel management, social work, fine arts, ecology, etc.

There are various institutions of professional and technical training affiliated to the Ministry of Higher Education. Their intake is governed by the same conditions as govern university admission and they normally award a qualification equivalent to the first qualification conferred by the universities. Two-year programmes of professional studies in, for instance, commerce, agriculture, industry, nursing, food and catering are offered by technical institutes attached to the Ministries of Higher Education, of Public Health and of Tourism.

Those institutes of higher studies which are affiliated to other ministries offer courses of specialized instruction at a high level for students already holding a higher-education diploma. They are the Institute of National Planning, the National Institute of Administration, the National Institute of Transport and the National Institute of Communication. The Institute of Arab Studies is affiliated to the Arab League. Some of them award degrees of *bachelor of science* (BSc), *master of science* (MSc) and PhD (Academy of Arts, Sadat Academy and the Marine Academy in Alexandria, also affiliated to the Arab League). There are also some private higher institutions working under the supervision of the Ministry of Higher Education.

Non-formal studies are offered by universities in the form of refresher courses and evening classes.

Non-traditional colleges and institutes have been created recently: the Technical Institute of Irrigation and Surveying, Kena; the Industrial Technical Institute for Marine Constructions and Marine Transportation Economics, Port Fouad; the Industrial Technical Institute for Building Materials, Helwan; and the Industrial Technical Institute for Aluminium, Naga Hammadi.

Non-university-level post-secondary education is offered by industrial and commercial technical institutes which provide two-year courses leading to a *diploma* in fields such as accountancy, secretarial work, insurance, computer sciences and electronics.

Technical-education schools provide five-year courses following the basic education certificate. Studies lead to the award of an *advanced technical-education diploma* in commercial, industrial and agricultural fields.

Intermediate private institutes offer courses in the fields of management, secretarial studies, social service, and commercial and technical fields. Health technical institutes provide two-year courses leading to the award of a *diploma* in one of the branches of specialization. Holders of diplomas of technical institutes, technical-education schools, private institutes for secretarial studies and social service and health institutes whose score is 75 per cent and above may be admitted to university colleges of similar specializations.

Ministries such as the Ministry of Tourism and of Housing and

Construction organize full-time or part-time in-service training for their employees.

Post-secondary studies for adults lead to certificates.

Primary-school teachers are trained in primary teacher-training institutes which admit students at the end of their lower-secondary studies. The course is of five years' duration. During the first three years, studies are general; in the fourth and fifth years, students specialize either in Arabic language and social subjects or in mathematics and science. Students also choose two more subjects among physical education, art, music, agriculture and home economics. In addition, there are Azharite teacher institutes where studies also last five years: candidates must hold the *Azharite preparatory certificate*.

Secondary-school teachers are trained in the faculties of education of the universities and in higher teacher-training colleges.

The **languages of instruction** are Arabic in the faculties of human and social sciences and English in scientific faculties, except agriculture.

Access to higher education is based on the *thanawiya amma* (general secondary-school-leaving certificate). Holders of the school-leaving certificate of a technical secondary school may enter a college in their own speciality if they obtain scores above 70 or 75 per cent, depending on the certificate. This also applies to holders of the primary-school teaching certificate, who may enter higher education in institutes of domestic science or education. The number of candidates for higher education is sometimes restricted and some institutions impose entrance examinations. Candidates may be admitted as external students in the faculties of arts, law and commerce to pursue courses of study leading to the *lisence* (bachelor's degree). They must hold the *thanawiya amma* or its equivalent obtained the same year as enrolment at the university. They do not attend lectures, seminars or sessions but are required to sit for the same examinations as regular students.

Higher education consists initially of one or more years of general multidisciplinary study in basic subjects, especially science or medicine, in which one year's preparatory study is standard.

The **main stage** normally lasts between four and five years, depending on the institution. In technology, an intermediate qualification, that of *technician*, may be awarded after three years. In medicine, courses last six years with one additional year's practical work; in scientific and arts subjects, they last five years. The courses provide a thorough overall grounding in a subject and lead to the award of the *baccalaureos* degree (in science) and of the *lisence* (in law and arts).

The **second stage** is more specialized and involves training in individual research work. It may be undertaken in a university or in a specialized institution of higher education. In universities, courses last two years and comprise a one-year course of study followed by one year of research culminating in the submission of a thesis. The degree awarded is that of *magistr*. Students who already hold a university degree may sit for the *magistr* in a faculty of education.

The **third stage** leads, after at least two years' further study following the award of the *magistr*, to the *doktora*, the highest degree. It is awarded for advanced research work culminating in a thesis. In certain cases, after the *doktora*, a degree of *doctor of science* is awarded.

This is reserved for researchers who have undertaken a substantial body of research work.

Foreign students

The Supreme Council of Universities determines the number of foreign students to be admitted. They should have qualifications equivalent to the *thanawiya amma* or a university degree. Knowledge of Arabic is essential for regular university studies. Courses are given in English in the faculties of medicine, veterinary medicine, pharmacology, engineering and commercial sciences at Helwan University and in agriculture at the University of Alexandria. English is also the language of instruction at the American University in Cairo. An intensive English-language programme is offered at these institutions.

The state offers scholarships to a number of African, Asian and Arab students.

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES

Academic year: October–June

Duration of studies

(Previous education: 12 years, *thanawiya amma*)

	Years	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Education			B		M				D
Arts			B		M				D
Islamic studies			B		M				D
Architecture					B		M		D
Law			B						D
Political sciences, commerce			B				M		D
Exact and natural sciences					B		M		D
Technology, engineering		Di		B			M		D
Medical sciences									
medicine					B		M		D
dentistry					B		M		D
pharmacy					B		M		D
veterinary medicine					B		M		D
Agriculture			B	B			M		D

B *baccalaureos* or *lisence* D *doktora* Di *technician's diploma* M *magistr*

Grades: 75–100: distinguished, excellent, very good; 65–74: good; 50–64: pass; 0–49: poor, weak, very weak

GLOSSARY

Baccalaureos. First degree awarded usually after four years of higher education, preceded in some faculties by a preparatory year (in medicine, the course usually lasts six years; in science and engineering, five years). Students are examined at least once a year in every subject. Examinations may be oral, written or practical. In order to proceed to the next year, students must have passed all the examinations of the preceding year; they may repeat a year of study once.

Doktora. The highest degree awarded after at least two years' research following the award of the *magistr* and requiring the submission of a thesis. In medicine, a *doktora* in medical sciences may be prepared concurrently with the professional qualification of *doctor of medicine*.

General secondary-school-leaving certificate. See *thanawiya amma*.

Magistr. Degree awarded after two or three years following upon the *baccalaureos*, usually after submission of a thesis. The course normally takes two years, one of study and one of research.

Primary-school teacher's certificate. Secondary-school-leaving certificate awarded after six years' primary education followed by three years' classical secondary education and five years' study in a teacher-training institution. The certificate gives the right not only to teach in primary schools but also to enter higher education to study domestic science or education.

Technician's diploma. Qualification awarded in certain higher professional institutes after two years' study.

Thanawiya amma. General secondary-school-leaving certificate awarded after eight years of basic education (five primary and three preparatory) followed by three years' secondary education. Secondary studies are divided into two cycles of three years each. In principle, the general secondary-school-leaving certificate gives access to higher studies. The number of applicants admitted to any faculty is determined by the Ministry of Higher Education and fixed annually by the Supreme Council. Students are selected among those who have performed best in the *general secondary-school-leaving certificate* or in the *technical secondary certificate*. Students holding the latter certificate are restricted to the faculty corresponding to their own specialization and may apply for a single degree or diploma course only.

BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEALING WITH OR PROVIDING INFORMATION ON THE RECOGNITION OF STUDIES AND QUALIFICATIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Supreme Council of Universities, Ministry of Higher Education,
4, Ibrahim Nageib Str. Garden City, Cairo
Tel.: 726131; 728877
Telex: 92312 frcu un

Higher education is provided by thirty-one universities, most of which are private, and by specialized institutions.

The Ministerio de Educación, through the Dirección General de Educación Superior, is responsible for higher-education policy and study programmes.

The national university, the Universidad de El Salvador, founded in 1841, is located in San Salvador. It is an autonomous state institution financed by credits from the state, gifts and student fees. It comprises eight faculties: medicine, dentistry, law and social sciences, agriculture, sciences and humanities, engineering and architecture, chemistry and pharmacy, and economics. The governing bodies are the general assembly, the higher university council and the rector.

Many private universities were established during the 1980s under the provisions of a law regulating this sector.

The specialized institutions include *institutos tecnológicos*, schools of agriculture, military schools, a school of physical education and a school of telecommunications. New plans are being implemented to improve technological programmes in institutions of higher education.

Primary-school teachers (teachers of basic education lasting nine years) are trained in universities or technological institutions where they obtain a *profesorado de educación básica*.

Secondary-school teachers must hold a *profesorado* degree awarded by universities in various fields after three years' study.

Higher-education teachers may obtain a one-year postgraduate certificate in pedagogy at the Universidad 'Francisco Gavidia'.

Non-formal education is provided in evening classes for students who work. The Universidad de El Salvador has a special department for lifelong education. There are also in-service training courses.

Non-university-level post-secondary education is offered in technological institutes and other specialized institutions in areas such as production and agricultural engineering, social work, management and nursing. Studies lead to the award of the title of *técnico* or *técnico superior*. Students graduating from these programmes are eligible to begin university studies in the first year of the *licenciatura*.

Access to university education is based on the *bachillerato* (secondary-school-leaving certificate), which is normally awarded after nine years' primary followed by three years' secondary education. Students must also have a good academic background. Some institutions require a pre-registration orientation course or an entrance examination, depending on demand and student numbers. The length of courses varies according to the type of studies followed.

The **first stage** leads to a professional qualification (*técnico*, *profesorado*, *ingeniero*), a *licenciatura* or the degree of *doctor*, depending on the specialization.

The Universidad de El Salvador awards professional qualifications of *técnico* in clinical laboratory work, physiotherapy, anaesthesiology, and maternal and infant hygiene after three years. The title of *ingeniero* (agricultural, civil, industrial, mechanical and electrical engineering)

requires five years of study, as does that of *arquitecto*. The Universidad 'José Simeón Cañas' awards the title of *ingeniero mecánico* after five years.

At the Universidad de El Salvador and the Universidad 'José Simeón Cañas' the title of *licenciado* is obtained after five years in most fields. At the Universidad Politécnica de El Salvador all degree programmes (*licenciatura, ingeniero*) last five-and-a-half years. At the Universidad de El Salvador the title of *doctor en cirugía dental* is awarded after five years and the title of *doctor* in medicine after seven.

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES

Academic year: March–December

Usual duration of studies

(Previous education: 12 years, *bachillerato* and, sometimes, entrance examination)

years	3	4	5	6	7
	T		L/P	D	D
	D				

D *doctorado* (medicine, dentistry) L *licenciado* P *professional qualification*
T *técnico*

Grades: 0–10 with 6 as minimum pass grade

A **second stage** at the Universidad 'José Simeón Cañas' leads to a *maestría* in management and business administration and theology. The Universidad 'Dr José Matías Delgado' offers a *maestría* in law.

Foreign students

Foreign students must hold a *título de bachiller* or *profesor*. A good knowledge of Spanish is also required.

GLOSSARY

Bachillerato. Secondary-school-leaving certificate awarded after nine years' primary followed by three years' secondary education and giving access, often after success in an entrance examination, to higher education.

Doctorado. Degree and professional qualification in dentistry, pharmacology and medicine, awarded after five, six or seven years and usually requiring the presentation of a thesis. In medicine, the programme includes an internship.

Examen de admisión. See *bachillerato*.

Ingeniero. Professional title generally awarded after five or five-and-a-half years' study at a university.

Licenciatura. Degree awarded by the universities, generally after four to five years' study and the presentation of a short thesis.

Maestría. Postgraduate degree conferred two years after the *licenciatura* by certain universities. Candidates must prepare a thesis.

Professional qualification. Title obtained after a varying duration of studies (*técnico*, three years; *arquitecto*, five-and-a-half years; *doctor* in medicine, seven years).

Secondary-school-leaving certificate. See *bachillerato*.

Técnico. Title awarded in non-university post-secondary institutions after two to three years' study. The *técnico superior* may give students credits towards a university degree. The title of *técnico* is also awarded by universities after three years; sometimes, the first three years of a *licenciatura* degree in the same field.

BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEALING WITH OR PROVIDING INFORMATION ON THE RECOGNITION OF STUDIES AND QUALIFICATIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Dirección de Educación Media y Superior, Ministerio de Educación,
Colonia Quezaltepec, calle Quezaltepec, Edificio Quezaltepec, 2da
planta, Santa Tecla, San Salvador
Tel.: 281 7019

Estonia

The history of higher education in Estonia dates back to the year 1632 when the first university was established. Higher education in Estonia is at the moment in a state of reorganization. Since 1988, many changes (autonomy, the election of rectors, innovations in the curricula and the academic degree systems, etc.) have taken place, making the system more similar to the Western European model of higher education.

At present, higher education is divided into two branches: an academic or university branch stressing scientific research and publication, and a non-academic, professionally oriented branch.

University-level education is offered at the University of Tartu (founded in 1632), Tallinn Technical University (1918), Tallinn Pedagogical University (1919), Tallinn Conservatory (1919), Tallinn University of Fine Arts (1938) and the Estonian Agricultural University (1954).

Non-academic higher education can be obtained in seven institutions (Tartu Teacher-training Seminar, Viljandi College of Culture, Narva College, the Estonian Police Academy, the Estonian Maritime Centre, Virumaa College and Tallinn Engineering College). The number of institutions at this level is increasing.

In addition to the above-mentioned state-run institutions, certain institutions based on private or municipal sources or companies have

been established during the last few years (e.g. the Estonian Institute of Humanities, the Estonian Business School).

The Education Act (30 March 1992) regulates the whole system of education, including the general principles of higher education. Three laws pertaining to education, the Acts on Universities, Private Schools and Science, are pending in Parliament.

Primary-school teachers are trained at pedagogical schools, in teacher-training colleges and at universities.

Basic and secondary-school teachers are trained in teacher-training colleges and universities.

Professionally oriented schools are staffed by teachers who have been trained at universities as subject-teachers and by graduates of the universities in given specializations. The latter can continue their studies in the educational sciences through correspondence courses at universities. The introduction of major and minor specialities at university will make this kind of teacher training more systematic.

Higher-education teachers are trained in universities where the main emphasis is on academic and scientific fields. The higher-education teaching staff consists of assistants, lecturers, senior lecturers, docents, associate professors and professors. Every university may vary the titles as well as the requirements to be met for holding them. University teachers are usually elected after a public competition has been announced by the university. Candidates are not required to hold an academic degree.

The **non-university** higher education institutions only offer programmes during the normal daytime hours.

Most university students attend classes during the day. They have the possibility of studying through correspondence courses (at five universities) or in evening departments (at two universities). A new form of studying—independent study followed by the taking of examinations without having attended lectures—has been introduced.

The **principal language of instruction** is Estonian.

Graduates of Russian-language secondary schools may begin their university studies in Russian. Starting with the second and third academic years, they are required to use Estonian exclusively. Visiting professors may lecture in English, Russian, German or Finnish.

Access to higher education is generally based on competitions which vary according to the speciality. An admissions board, appointed by the rector of a university or college, makes its selections on the basis of the results of entrance examinations, the secondary-school records of applicants or professionally oriented interviews. At some institutions, tests are used. The requirements for admission and for graduation are set by the individual institutions themselves.

The normal duration of studies is four years in non-academic fields and four or five years in academic fields. Different curricula lead to different qualifications. Studies in a non-academic institution lead to a professional qualification; studies in an academic institution lead to a university-certified professional qualification (comparable to the level of qualification of a *bachelor's degree*).

At the university level, at present, programmes in the following specialities are offered: teacher training; fine arts and music; humanities;

theology; social and behavioural sciences; commerce and business; jurisprudence; natural sciences; mathematics and computer sciences; medicine and health care; technical sciences and technology; architecture; agriculture; forestry and fishery; transport and communications; services, catering and tourism; mass information and documentation; and internal defence.

University graduates may continue their studies in order to obtain the **first academic degree**—the *master's degree* (usually a two-year period of study).

A **further stage**, which requires four years, leads to the award of the *doctor's degree*.

Foreign students

Foreign students may study on equal terms with citizens of Estonia. The number of foreign students is not limited. More detailed information can be obtained from the Ministry of Culture and Education, Tonismägi Str. 11, EE 0106 Tallinn, Estonia.

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES

Academic year: September–August

Duration of studies

	years	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Non-academic institution									<u>P</u>
Academic institution, university		<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>M</u>			<u>D</u>	<u>D</u>

P *professional qualification* B *diplomaed professional (bachelor)* M *master's degree*
D *doctor's degree*

Note: The level of academic degrees is fixed by the university, which also confers the corresponding diploma.

Grades: 13–0. Pass level: 6.

BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEALING WITH OR PROVIDING INFORMATION ON THE RECOGNITION OF STUDIES AND QUALIFICATIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Ministry of Culture and Education
Tonismägi Str. 11
EE 0106 Tallinn

Higher education is provided by three universities (Addis Ababa University, Asmara University and the Alemaya University of Agriculture), junior colleges and specialized institutions.

Although Addis Ababa University started its programme in limited fields, i.e. education, health, engineering and administration, it has developed considerably. At present it runs fourteen faculties and colleges and over seventy-five departments in Addis Ababa and other administrative regions.

The colleges and faculties under the umbrella of Addis Ababa University are: Awassa Junior College of Agriculture, Debre Zeit Faculty of Education, the School of Graduate Studies, the Institute of Language Studies, the Faculty of Law, the Faculty of Medicine, Bahir Dar Teachers' College, the School of Pharmacy, the College of Social Sciences, the Faculty of Science, the Faculty of Technology, the Department of Library Science and the Division of Continuing Education. Separate programmes with specific objectives are run by teacher-training institutions. In addition to the faculties and colleges listed above, there are research institutes, both in Addis Ababa and elsewhere, to co-ordinate research work.

Asmara University, founded by a non-Ethiopian religious group, has faculties of science and social science and an Institute of Language Studies.

The Alemaya University of Agriculture, formerly Alemaya College of Agriculture and part of Addis Ababa University, was upgraded to university status in 1985. A special relationship is now emerging between the three universities.

Exploratory studies have already been conducted by the Commission for Higher Education with the aim of strengthening and diversifying the courses offered by Asmara and Alemaya Universities and making them play a more important national and regional role.

Outside the three universities, the institutes offering post-secondary programmes can be categorized into four areas according to their fields of specialization:

1. *Agricultural institutions*: the Ambo Junior College of Agriculture and the Jimma Junior College of Agriculture offer a two-year *diploma* programme in general agriculture.

2. *Teacher-training institutions*: the College of Teacher Education at Kotebe offers a two-year *diploma* programme for secondary-school teachers in fourteen subjects.

3. *Engineering and technological institutions*: the Polytechnic Institute at Bahir Dar offers three-year *diploma* programmes in agro-mechanics and industrial, electrical, wood, textile and metal technology.

4. *Commercial institutions*: the Junior College of Commerce in Addis Ababa offers a two-year post-secondary *diploma* programme in accounting, banking, secretarial sciences, supply management, marketing management and personnel management.

Other post-secondary institutions include: the Jimma Institute of Health Sciences which offers a three- to six-year *diploma* and *doctoral degree* programme in health sciences; the College of Urban Planning

which offers a three-year *diploma* programme in surveying and a five-year degree programme in town planning; the Arbaminch Water Technology Institute which offers a three-year *diploma* programme for water-resource technicians and a five-year degree programme for engineers in water technology; the Wondogenet Forest Resources Institute which conducts a two-year *diploma* programme for forest rangers; and centres such as the Telecommunications Training Centre, the Ethiopian Airlines Training Centre and the Institute for Banking Studies, which provide specialized training at *diploma* level.

The Commission for Higher Education, originally set up as the body responsible for administering and supervising the activities of the higher-education institutions, was dissolved by proclamation in September 1986 so that the Ministry of Education could take sole control over both the general and the higher-education sectors.

As far as **non-formal studies** are concerned, most regular programmes offered during the daytime are also given in the evening and in summer as continuing education. Completion of these programmes takes about twice as long as that required by regular programmes. The qualifications awarded are at the *diploma* and *bachelor* levels. Conditions of access depend on results in the *Ethiopian school-leaving certificate examination* (ESLCE) and on special criteria established by the institutions offering the courses. Similarly, short-term (several weeks') courses are offered to workers in various sectors. Such courses only award *participation certificates*.

Non-university-level post-secondary education consists of programmes that are usually shorter (generally two to three years) than those for which university degrees are granted. They are usually aimed at training highly skilled technicians, office staff, transport personnel, health personnel, etc. All institutions, except the teacher-training institutions, offer practically oriented studies. Studies last for two to three years and *diplomas* are awarded for successful completion.

The **principal language of instruction** is English.

Access to higher education is based on the *Ethiopian school-leaving certificate examination* (ESLCE) or its equivalent. Recently, studies have been carried out to assess the adequacy of the ESLCE. In principle, admission to *diploma* programmes is possible with a pass in two subjects at C-level and three subjects at D-level; in practice, passes in five subjects with a 'C' average are required.

The **first stage** of higher education leads to a *diploma* awarded by the higher institutions after successful completion of a two- or three-year programme. The first degree in higher education is the *bachelor of arts* (BA) or *bachelor of science* (BSc), which is normally obtained after four or five years' study (six for veterinary and medical sciences). Postgraduate programmes leading to the *master of arts* (MA), *master of science* (MSc), *doctor of philosophy* (PhD) or specialization degrees normally take from two to three years.

Foreign students

Foreign students may enrol in one of the institutions if they provide the academic certificates required by the institution concerned, a health

certificate issued by a recognized health officer, a residence permit, a visa and financial guarantees.

Foreign qualifications recognized as equivalent to the *Ethiopian school-leaving certificate examination* are: the *general certificate of education (GCE)* of the University of London, the *Cambridge overseas examination*, the *West African school certificate* and the *Oxford examination*. The Commission for Higher Education may grant equivalence to other secondary-school-leaving certificates in individual cases. Students must be proficient in English at TOEFL level. Applications should be made to the Ministry of Education, P.O. Box 30747, Addis Ababa.

Services available to foreign students include counselling and advisory services. Foreign students are also offered grants, scholarships, fellowships and assistantships through bilateral agreements between the parties concerned.

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES

Academic year: September–June

Duration of studies

(Previous education: 12 years, *Ethiopian school-leaving certificate examination*)

	years	2	3	4	5	6	7	9
Education		Di		B				M
Arts				B				M
Architecture					B			
Law					B			
Social sciences, economics		Di		B				M
Administration				B				
Business, commerce		Di		B				
Exact and natural sciences				B		M		PhD
Engineering, technology			Di		B		M	
Medical science								
medical science			Di			MD		Spec
pharmacy			Di		B			
veterinary medicine			Di				DVM	
Agriculture			Di		B			

B *bachelor's degree* Di *diploma* DVM *doctor in veterinary medicine* M *master's degree* MD *medical doctor* PhD *doctor of philosophy* Spec *specialization in medicine*

Grades: A-F. Pass level: C

Bachelor's degree. First university degree awarded, in most subjects, after four years' study. The BSc in engineering, technology and pharmacy and the LLB are obtained after five years. Examinations are administered at the end of each semester; success generally depends on the student's cumulative performance throughout the programme.

Diploma. Qualification obtained at a university or in any institute after successful completion of a two-year programme. The only exceptions in terms of the length of time for obtaining a *diploma* are: the Gondar College of Medical Sciences and the Jimma Institute of Health Sciences, which require three years in comprehensive nursing, sanitary science, pharmacy and laboratory technology; and the College of Urban Planning, Bahir Dar Polytechnic Institute and the Faculty of Building Technology, where programmes of studies extend to three years.

Doctorate. Professional qualification conferred in medicine and veterinary medicine. Six years are required to obtain the MD and DVM. The *specialization (spec) diploma*, which takes a minimum of three years of study, is awarded to candidates after successful completion of their MD degree. The *doctor of philosophy (PhD)* degree is awarded after about three years of study to candidates who have already obtained the MSc degree.

Ethiopian school-leaving certificate. Certificate awarded after twelve years' primary and secondary schooling.

Master's degree. Second university degree awarded, for those who have successfully completed the *bachelor's degree* programme, after at least two years of study, depending on the subject.

BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEALING WITH OR PROVIDING INFORMATION ON THE RECOGNITION OF STUDIES AND QUALIFICATIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Ministry of Education, P.O. Box 30747, Addis Ababa
Tel.: 55-00-88
Telex: 21452 cohed et

Fiji

Higher education is provided mainly by the University of the South Pacific. Other institutions of higher education are the Fiji School of Medicine, the Fiji Institute of Technology and the Western Division Technical Centre, the Fiji School of Agriculture and teacher-training colleges.

The University of the South Pacific serves ten English-speaking territories in the South Pacific. It is financed by fees, funds from the Fiji

Government and other territories, and by aid from Australia, New Zealand, Canada and the United Kingdom.

The university consists of four schools. The School of Social and Economic Development offers courses in accountancy, economics, sociology, history, geography, politics and public administration, and trains social scientists and administrators. The School of Humanities offers courses in education, English and mathematics, and trains secondary-education teachers, as well as providing a correspondence course leading to the *diploma of education*. The School of Pure and Applied Sciences offers courses in biology, chemistry and physics. The School of Agriculture was established through the integration of the Regional College of Tropical Agriculture in Western Samoa with the university. The university also includes a centre for applied studies in development, an institute of education, an institute of marine research, an institute of natural resources, an institute of Pacific studies and an institute of social and administrative studies. These were established to provide research and consultancy services for governments and agencies in the region.

The Fiji School of Agriculture offers two three-year diploma courses in tropical agriculture and tropical fisheries.

Primary-school teachers are trained in two years at post-secondary level at Corpus Christi Teachers' College, Fulton College and Lautoka Teachers' College.

Secondary-school teachers obtain a *diploma of education* (DipEd) after three years' training in the university's School of Humanities, or they read for a *bachelor's degree* in arts or science and then do a further year's postgraduate study leading to a *certificate of education*. A three-year diploma course is also offered at the newly established College of Advanced Education.

Non-formal studies are offered by regional centres in Cook Islands, Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu and Western Samoa. They consist of continuing-education courses and evening classes. Extension courses are provided by correspondence and satellite. The university has a network of terminals which provides a wide range of educational facilities to most regional centres, including audio-communication.

Lifelong-education courses are offered to adults by the university and technical institutions to keep them abreast of technological change. Both full-time and part-time in-service training are offered.

The **language of instruction** is English.

Access to higher education is based on the *secondary-school-leaving certificate* and a satisfactory pass in the university's foundation programme or equivalent qualification, such as a one-year full-time 'post-New Zealand University entrance course'. The university also provides teaching for first-year students of the Fiji School of Medicine and the Fiji School of Agriculture at the foundation and preliminary I levels respectively.

The **first stage** of higher education leads, after three years' study, to the *bachelor's degree of arts* (BA) or *science* (BSc). In agriculture, studies last four years.

The **second stage** leads, after one-and-a-half years' full-time or two-and-a-half years' part-time study following upon the *bachelor's*

degree, to a *master's degree* in arts or science, which is awarded either after the submission of a thesis after research in an approved topic, or after course-work, examination and thesis. This qualification is conferred in accountancy, administrative studies, economics, education, English, geography, history and political science, mathematics, sociology, biology, chemistry and physics.

A *master of philosophy* degree is awarded after one year's full-time or two years' part-time study following upon: (a) a *bachelor's degree* and five years' experience in a senior, executive or professional position; or (b) at least ten years in a senior, executive or professional position. The degree is conferred after supervised research and the submission of a thesis.

A **third stage** of studies leads to the award of *doctor of philosophy* (PhD) in all schools. Studies last two-and-a-half years full-time or four years part-time following upon degrees approved by the senate. Candidates must submit a thesis after research in an approved topic.

Foreign students

Foreign students must hold qualifications equivalent to the university's foundation programme, for example, the *general certificate of education*, advanced (A) level, New Zealand form 7 or successful completion of the final year in an Australian secondary school. Applications should be made directly to the university before 31 December of the year preceding admission for degree programmes and before 29 January for pre-degree courses.

GLOSSARY

Bachelor's degree. First qualification obtained in arts or science, generally after three or four years' study. A normal full-time programme comprises four courses in each of the first two semesters and three courses in each semester thereafter. Twenty courses are required. Students must choose two particular areas of study and may include interdisciplinary courses.

Certificate of education. Postgraduate qualification obtained after one year's study following upon the *bachelor's degree* in arts or science.

Diploma of education. Non-graduate diploma for secondary-school teachers awarded after three years' training at the School of Humanities.

Diploma in tropical agriculture. Awarded after three years' post-secondary studies by the School of Agriculture.

Doctorate (PhD). Highest degree awarded after two-and-a-half years' full-time or four years' part-time study following upon degrees approved by the senate. Candidates must submit a thesis after research in an approved topic.

Master's degree. Degree awarded in arts and science after one-and-a-half years' full-time or two-and-a-half years' part-time study following upon a *bachelor's degree*, either by thesis after research in an approved topic or by course of instruction, examination and thesis. The *master of philosophy* degree (MPhil) is awarded after one year's

full-time or two years' part-time study following upon: (a) a *bachelor's degree* and five years' experience in a senior, executive or professional position; or (b) at least ten years in a senior, executive or professional position. Candidates must submit a thesis.

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES

Academic year: February–November

Duration of studies (first stages)

(Previous education: 12–13 years, *secondary-school-leaving certificate* and foundation programme, or equivalent)

	years	3	4
Education		DipED	C
Social and economic development		BA	C
Natural resources		BSc	MS
Agriculture		DTA	BAgr

BA *bachelor of arts* BAgr *bachelor of agriculture* BSc *bachelor of science*

C *certificate of education*

DipEd *diploma of education* DTA *diploma in tropical agriculture* MS *master's degree*

Finland

All twenty-one universities are state institutions under the direct supervision of the Ministry of Education, which has a Department for Higher Education and Research, and are financed directly from the national budget.

The institutions, however, have complete autonomy with regard to their internal affairs. The government lays down the framework for quantitative and qualitative development, but the decision-making power will increasingly be handed over to the individual institutions.

The higher education institutions which have university status may be subdivided into two categories: ten general, multi-faculty universities (usually called *yliopisto/universitet** except Åbo Akademi, the academy in Turku/Åbo); and eleven specialized institutions (called *korkeakoulu/högskola*, with the exception of two academies, Sibelius-Akatemia and Kuvataideakatemia), of which three specialize in economics and business administration, three in engineering and architecture, one in veterinary medicine, one in music, one in the industrial arts, one in the fine arts and one in theatre, drama and dance.

The number of faculties in multi-faculty universities varies from four to eight. These are subdivided into departments. The specialized

* When two words or phrases are indicated, separated by a slash (/), the first is Finnish and the second Swedish.

institutions sometimes have degree programmes which go beyond their field of specialization; for instance, one of the technical universities has a degree programme leading to a Master of Science in Economics.

University education is divided into twenty basic fields of study. For each field of study, statutes define the objectives, structure, and scope of the so-called basic degree (*ylempi korkeakoulututkinto/högskoleexamen*) offered. The institutions themselves define in detail the contents and structure of the degrees.

The basic degrees are usually taken by following specific degree course programmes. Instruction is planned and arranged in study modules (*opintojakso/studieavsnitt*). These are classified, with respect to their contents and their position in the curriculum, into three types: general studies (*yleisopinnot/allmänna studier*), around 15 credits; subject studies (*aineopinnot/ämnesstudier*), about one half of the total; and advanced studies (*syventävät opinnot/fördjupade studier*), at least a quarter of the total studies.

A large portion of the **advanced studies** is devoted to research. Writing the master's thesis is the most extensive single study module. One of the principles underlying university education is the unity of research and teaching.

The **principal languages of instruction** are Finnish and Swedish. The Swedish-language institutions are Åbo Akademi and the Swedish School of Economics and Business Administration, as well as the Swedish School of Social Science, a separate school, at the Faculty of Social Sciences of the University of Helsinki. Some universities are bilingual, but even in these institutions most of the instruction is given in Finnish. The other universities generally only offer courses in Finnish. Increasingly, universities are offering programmes and courses in English.

Access to higher education is based on the matriculation examination (*ylioppilastutkinto/studentexamen*) taken at the end of three years' upper-secondary school (that is, after a total of twelve years of schooling). Most of the first-year university students (about 95 per cent) are matriculated students. The *International Baccalaureate* and *Reifeprüfung* and, since 1991, vocational diplomas of at least college/institute level (*opistoaste/institutnivå*) also confer eligibility.

The universities themselves lay down their entrance requirements and application deadlines, which are usually specific to the different fields of study or even the individual departments at the university.

A *numerus clausus* is imposed in most fields of study. Selection is made by the faculties or departments concerned on the basis of school certificates or an entrance examination or (in most cases) both.

The **first stage** of university education leads to a lower academic degree (*alempi korkeakoulututkinto/lägre högskoleexamen*). In 1993, lower academic degrees could be earned in law, social sciences and in fine arts. The *orthodox cantor's degree* and the *opera singer's degree* also fall into this category.

Even though the reform of the university system in the late 1970s abolished nearly all lower degrees, the new reform of the degree system, following the evaluation of university education in the 1990s, will reintroduce lower academic degrees into the universities (but probably

not into all fields). The new lower degrees in the natural sciences (*luonnontieteiden kandidaatti/kandidat i naturvetenskaperna*) and humanities (*humanististen tieteiden kandidaatti/kandidat i de humanistiska vetenskaperna*) were introduced in the autumn of 1993 and the autumn of 1994, respectively. These degrees should not be confused with the two titles having exactly the same names: under the previous system, students studying for a master's degree were entitled to use these titles after having completed a certain portion of the studies required for a master's degree. This kind of title has also been used in medicine, dentistry and veterinary medicine.

The **main stage** leads to the so-called 'basic degree' (*perustutkinto/grundexamen*), which is usually called *kandidaatti/kandidat* (see also **first stage** above). In the fields of medicine, dentistry and veterinary medicine, however, the degree is called *liseniaatti/licentiat*, which otherwise is the first postgraduate degree. In addition, there are the following 'basic degrees': *arkkitehti/arkitekt* (architecture), *maisema- arkkitehti/landskapsarkitekt* (landscape architecture), *diplomi-insinööri/diplomingenjör* (engineering), *ekonomi/ekonom* (economics and business administration), and *proviisori/provisor* (pharmacy) and *kuvataideakatemian loppitutkinto/shutexamen vid bildkonstakademin* (fine arts).

The 'basic degrees' are considered to be equivalent to the *master's degree* and are usually referred to under this name whenever international comparability is desired. The number of credits required for these degrees varies from 160 credits to 250 credits. One credit (*opitoviikko/studievecka*, literally 'study week') is awarded for 40 hours of work. It normally takes at least five or six years of full-time study to complete a higher academic degree. The actual study times are often longer, but they can also be shorter.

In the new, reformed system of degrees, the higher academic degrees will be called *maisteri/magister*. In the former system, it was possible to confer the title *maisteri/magister*, for which no further studies were required, on a holder of a 'basic degree'.

The **third stage** of university education consists of postgraduate studies. There have traditionally been two postgraduate degrees: the *liseniaatti/licentiat* and the doctoral degree (*tohtori/doktor*). In medicine, dentistry and veterinary medicine, only the doctoral degree is available (for *liseniaatti*, see **main stage** above). The research for and the preparation of a substantial thesis are essential parts of the studies for both degrees. The doctoral thesis is published and must be defended in a public debate.

In the present system, the *liseniaatti/licentiat* is no longer a prerequisite for obtaining the *doctor's degree*, as it was before. There has been a suggestion to change the *liseniaatti/licentiat* degree to a qualification of a more professional nature. It is technically possible for a full-time student to complete a *liseniaatti/licentiat* in two to three years and a *tohtori/doctor* in four years, but in practice the time spent is often much longer. No time limit is set.

In medicine, dentistry and veterinary medicine there are specific professional postgraduate degrees called *specialists' degrees*. Full-time training lasts between six and eight years in medicine, three to four years

in dentistry and about four years in veterinary medicine. The training includes practical work, theoretical education and a national examination in the chosen field of specialization.

Adult education/non-formal (university level) education is offered by the open university system. The centres for continuing education at the universities are responsible for the practical arrangements of open university studies. Universities arrange the instruction themselves or in co-operation with other adult education organizations.

The open university system provides instruction in various subjects which are included in basic academic degrees. So far, the emphasis has been placed on the humanities, the social sciences and education, but the present trend is to broaden the options to include more subjects in the commercial and technical fields, as well as in the natural sciences.

There are no entrance requirements for open university studies. Although it is not possible to earn academic degrees through open university studies, students can apply to a university in order to continue studying for a degree after they have completed at least one-third of the studies needed for the degree.

The open university system also provides certain types of 'third-age' education for senior citizens.

Professional further education for academic degree holders is provided by the centres for continuing education at the universities. In addition to short courses and seminars, there are longer courses and programmes (from one to three years), at the conclusion of which students are awarded diplomas/certificates (e.g. professional diplomas, MBAs etc.), which are valued in working life.

Vocational higher education (the non-university sector) has recently been provided by 262 colleges which usually specialize in one or two specific sectors, e.g. technology, commerce, health care, forestry, handicrafts and industrial arts, offering programmes at different levels. Diplomas are awarded at the college/institute (*opistoaste/institutnivå*) and vocational higher (*ammattillinen korkea-aste/yrkesutbildning på högre nivå*) levels. The colleges are owned and operated by municipalities or federations of municipalities, by the state, or by private organizations. However, education is publicly subsidized, and regulated and supervised by the Ministry of Education.

In 1991, an experiment involving institutions of vocational higher education was begun. The purpose of this experiment is to raise the level of higher vocational education through multidisciplinary institutional co-operation and to rationalize the structure of the system. Twenty-two polytechnics (*ammattikorkeakoulu/yrkeshögskola*), composed of eighty-five vocational colleges throughout the country, participated in this experiment in 1993. Compared with traditional university education, polytechnic programmes are more clearly professionally oriented. The studies there take at least three years.

Teacher education and training is offered in several types of institutions.

Pre-primary-school teachers are trained in kindergarten-teacher colleges and, as a temporary measure, in certain universities. The diploma (*lastentarhanopettaja/barnträdgårdslärare*) in both cases is a college/institute-level vocational diploma, which requires three years for

completion. There are plans to develop this education into a three-year programme provided by universities.

Comprehensive and upper-secondary-school teachers must earn university *master's level degrees*. Class-teacher education leads to the *master of education (kasvatustieteiden kandidaatti/pedagogie kandidat)*. Class-teachers teach at the lower stage of comprehensive schools. Subject teachers take a *master's degree (kandidaatti/kandidat)* in the subjects to be taught. The *master's* includes 35–40 credits in studies in education and teaching practice. Subject teachers teach at the upper stage (sometimes also at the lower stage) of comprehensive schools and upper-secondary schools.

Teachers in vocational institutions have either a university degree or a vocational diploma. They complete their pedagogical training and teaching practice at vocational teacher-training institutions.

No formal pedagogical training is required for teaching posts in universities. However, most institutions offer in-service teacher training for their teachers. The degrees required (Finnish or foreign equivalents) for **university teachers** are as follows: for assistant and junior lecturer, the *master's degree*; for senior lecturer and senior assistant, a *lisensiaatti/licentiat*; for docent, a *tohtori/doktor*; and for associate professor and professor, academic competence in their fields.

Foreign students

As indicated above, the universities determine their own entrance requirements and are responsible for their own application procedures. The selection criteria and application deadlines vary from institution to institution.

Foreign students who, after completing their secondary education in their home country, are qualified to enter institutions of higher education of a corresponding level there can be admitted to a Finnish university to study for a 'basic degree' degree (a *master's degree*). An institution of higher education is usually considered to be of a corresponding level if it awards doctoral degrees. *Numerus clausus* restrictions exist in all fields of study. Students must be prepared to take an entrance examination as part of the selection procedure.

For admission to postgraduate studies, the principal requirement is a Finnish 'basic degree' (*master's degree*) or a corresponding foreign degree.

A good knowledge of either Finnish or Swedish is strongly recommended, sometimes even compulsory, for foreign students studying for a master's degree. Applicants (whose native language is not English) not having a knowledge of Finnish or of Swedish must usually present evidence of proficiency in English. Postgraduate students can often pursue their studies successfully in English or German. The universities increasingly offer international courses taught in English (sometimes also in other European languages). These courses usually last one term or one year.

Finnish language courses for foreign students are available.

Foreign students may apply for state study grants and/or state-guaranteed loans (by private financial institutions) if they are

considered to be permanent residents of Finland. Certain special regulations concern the Nordic countries, and after the agreement on the European Union has been put into force, there will be new regulations for the countries concerned. Health care (provided by the Finnish Student Health Services) and sickness insurance are provided on the same basis as for Finnish students. Sickness insurance, however, is usually not provided for less than one-year study periods. Discounts on all transport (at least during the basic studies), study materials, meals, as well as tickets for theatres, museums, concerts, etc., are available. Universities (and student organizations) offer several kinds of counselling services.

The Centre for International Mobility (CIMO), funded by the Ministry of Education, offers scholarships to advanced foreign students, researchers and specialists in various fields for studies and research in Finland under the reciprocal scholarship programmes, the Finnish language and national subjects programme, and the specialist, post-doctoral research programme.

In addition, the Finnish International Development Agency (FINNIDA) in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs annually finances several courses and seminars for participants from developing countries. The major fields are forestry and forest industries and international trade.

The academic recognition of foreign degrees or study attainments, as well as the final decision as to the eligibility of students for university studies, is the responsibility of the institution concerned. Professional recognition for public posts in Finland is based on the Foreign Degrees Act (1987). Under this Act, foreign nationals may request a decision by the Ministry of Education on the equivalence of a foreign degree to the Finnish degree required for a given public post. After the agreement on the EEA has been put into force, the Foreign Degrees Act will deal only with the degrees taken outside the EEA or the degrees taken by citizens of countries outside the EEA. Employers in the private sector determine the qualification requirements for their employees.

Foreign students must obtain a visa and a residence permit.

GLOSSARY

Alempi korkeakoulututkinto/lägre högskoleexamen. Lower academic degree requiring three years of full-time study. In the present system, it is awarded in only a few fields of study, but the ongoing reform of university education will reintroduce this stage.

Kandidaatti/kandidat. 1. Most common name for a holder of the 'basic degree' (a *master's degree*). 2. Lower academic degrees being introduced in the new degree system, for instance, the *humanististen tieteiden kandidaatti/kandidat i de humanistiska vetenskaperna* and the *luonnontieteiden kandidaatti/kandidat i naturvetenskaperna*. 3. In the pre-reform system, a title used by students studying for the *master's degree* in the humanities, the natural sciences, medicine, dentistry and veterinary medicine after reaching a certain stage in their studies.

Lisensiaatti/licentiat. 1. The lower of the two postgraduate degrees. It

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES
Academic year: September–May (usually)

Duration of studies

 (Previous education: 12 years; 9 years of comprehensive school followed by either 3 years of upper-secondary school, *ylionpilastutkinto/studentexamen* or higher vocational education, *opistotutkinto/yrkesexamen på institutsnivå*)

	years	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Education					K		L		T
Arts and humanities					K		L		T
Theology		AK			K		L		T
Law		AK			K		L		T
Social sciences		AK			K		L		T
Economics and business									
administration					E		L		T
Natural sciences					K*		L		T
Engineering and architecture					DI/A/MA		L		T
Medical science									
medicine					L				T
dentistry					L				T
veterinary medicine					L				T
pharmacy					P		L		T
health care					K		L		T
Agriculture and forestry					K		L		T
Music		AK			K		L		T
Industrial arts					K		L		T
Fine arts		AK			KIt		L		T
Theatre, drama and dance					K		L		T
Psychology					K		L		T
Physical education					K		L		T

 A *arkkitehti/arkitekt*

 AK *alempi korkeakoulututkinto/lägre högskoleexamen (lower academic degree)*

 DI *diplomi-insinööri/diplomingenjör*

 E *ekonomi/ekonom*

 K* *luonnontieteiden kandidaatti/kandidat i naturvetenskaperna*

 K *kandidaatti/kandidat*

 KIt *kuvataideakatemian loppututkinto/slutexamen vid bildkonstakademin*

 L *liseniaatti*

 MA *maisema-arkkitehti/lanscapsarkitekt*

 P *proviisori/provisor*

 T *tohtori/doktor*

 Grades: the most usual system in multi-faculty universities: 1 (lowest)–3 or satisfactory (*tydyttävät tiedot/näjakatiga insikter*), good (*hyvät tiedot/goda insikter*), excellent (*erinomaiset tiedot/utmärk insikter*); in technical universities: 1 (lowest)–5.

 For theses: *approbatur, lubenter approbatur, cum laude approbatur, magna cum laude approbatur, eximia cum laude approbatur, laudatur*; technical universities: satisfactory (*tydyttävä*), very satisfactory (*erittäin tyydyttävä*), good (*hyvä*), very good (*erittäin hyvä*), excellent (*kiitettävä*)

requires the preparation of a substantial thesis. It is technically possible to take the degree in two to three years of full-time studies. No time limit, however, is set. 2. In the fields of medicine, dentistry and veterinary medicine, this is the 'basic degree', a *master's degree*.

Lukion päästötodistus/gymnasiets dimissionsbetyg. The certificate given after completion of upper-secondary school (*lukio/gymnasiet*).

Maisteri/magister. 1. In the pre-reform system, a title conferred in many fields of study on the holder of a 'basic degree', with no further studies required. 2. Under the reform, a 'new basic' degree called *maisteri/magister* will be introduced.

Opintoviikko/studievecka. Literally 'study week'. Credit unit: one credit represents approximately forty hours of work (e.g. lecture hours, exercises and other forms of instruction, independent work at home or work in a library).

Opistotutkinto/yrkesexamen på institutnivå. College/institute (and higher) vocational-level diplomas, with many different names. Holders of these degrees are also eligible for university education.

Tohtori/doktor. The higher of the two postgraduate degrees; the highest degree awarded. The requirements for the *tohtori/doktor* include submission of a doctoral thesis which is published and must be defended in a public debate. It is technically possible to take the degree in four years, but the work often takes longer since there is no time limit. The pre-reform system does not require the *lisensiaatti/licentiat* before the *tohtori/doktor*.

Tutkielma/avhandling. The thesis required for the 'basic degree', the *master's degree*.

Ylempi korkeakoulututkinto/högre högskoleexamen. Literally 'higher academic degree', equivalent to a *master's degree*. The required number of credit units varies between 160 and 250. Usually five to six years' full-time study are required to complete the degree.

Ylioppilastutkinto/studentexamen. The matriculation examination, which is taken after three years of upper-secondary school, *lukio/gymnasiet* (which follows nine years of comprehensive school). Students who pass this national examination are eligible for university education. The certificate given is called the *ylioppilastutkintotodistus/studentexamensbetyg*.

BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEALING WITH OR PROVIDING INFORMATION ON THE RECOGNITION OF STUDIES AND QUALIFICATIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Finnish Centre for International Mobility and Exchange Programmes (CIMO)

P.O. Box 343, SF-00531 Helsinki
(Hakaniemenkatu 2, Helsinki)

Tel.: 358-0-77 47 70 33

Telex: 122093 cimo sf

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Ministry of Education. Department for Higher Education and Research, Equivalence and Recognition Services
P.O. Box 293, SF-00171 Helsinki
(Meritullinkatu 10)
Tel.: 358-0-13 41 71
Telex: 122079 mined sf
Fax: 358-0-65-67-65

France

Higher education has three main characteristics: (1) the importance of the role of the state which finances universities and most engineering schools, and determines their syllabuses, at least in outline, validates diplomas, assigns teaching and research posts, and evaluates teaching standards and research programmes; (2) the fact that enrolment and tuition fees in these state institutions are relatively low; (3) the existence of two sectors: a university sector, which does not practise selective admission even though access is limited to holders of the *baccalauréat* or of a qualification recognized as equivalent; and a non-university sector, in which students are admitted on the basis of their academic records or, more commonly, by competitive examination, which in the case of the *grandes écoles* is highly selective.

The majority of students attend one of the seventy-five universities of France, the structure of which is based on the principles of autonomy and multidisciplinary. Each university is required to have an administrative council, a scientific council and an academic and student council, and is directed by a president who is elected for a five-year term by all the members of these three councils. Similarly, the *unités de formation et de recherche* (UFR—teaching and research units), the basic units of these universities, are each administered by an elected director.

The universities comprise, together with their laboratories:

1. Teaching units offering courses in the major disciplines—law, arts and human sciences, science, fine arts, economics and management.
 2. Institutes and schools such as the *instituts universitaires de technologie* (IUT), the national schools of engineering, the university schools of engineering, the *instituts d'études politiques* (IEP) and the new *instituts universitaires professionnalisés*.
 3. Institutes offering training or specialization courses leading to the award of national diplomas and/or to their own diplomas. Some are designed to meet national training objectives and are therefore located in different universities: *instituts publics d'administration générale* (IPAG), *instituts d'études juridiques* (IEJ) and *instituts d'administration des entreprises* (IAE). (Among others are: institutes of tourism, of communications, of the press, of interpreting, of social and economic development and of international relations.)
 4. Common services favouring relationships between the academic staff and the student and professional communities: libraries, information and advisory services, and continuing-education services.
-

The universities provide basic training for senior personnel in all sectors: legal, medical, commercial, industrial, tertiary, education and research. They award national degrees and diplomas, as well as specialized degrees and diplomas (*diplômes d'université*), which they confer under their own authority.

The three Instituts Nationaux Polytechniques (INP) in Grenoble, Nancy and Toulouse are institutions of university rank. They incorporate higher national schools of engineering (ENSI) offering training leading to the *diplôme d'ingénieur* and the *diplôme d'études approfondies* (DEA), followed by the *doctorat* conferred by the individual INPs.

Among the non-university public or private institutions, special mention must be made of: the *grandes écoles* of a scientific nature, such as the École Polytechnique, École des Mines, École Centrale des Arts et Manufactures, the École Centrale de Lyon and Écoles des Ponts et Chaussées; higher business and management institutes, the Hautes Études Commerciales (HEC), École Supérieure des Sciences Économiques et Commerciales (ESSEC) and École Supérieure de Commerce de Paris (ESCP); specialized schools (art, architecture and journalism); schools providing training for civil-service posts in France and its overseas *départements* and territories, the École Nationale d'Administration (ENA); and the five private Catholic universities that provide university-level education and advanced training in engineering, commerce and other fields of specialization.

Mention should also be made of the major training and research institutions, whose purpose is to ensure the development of research at the highest level and the dissemination of knowledge in their respective fields. They include the École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales (EHESS), the Collège de France, the Observatoire de Paris and the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle.

The Conseil National de l'Enseignement Supérieur et de la Recherche (CNESER), which includes representatives of teachers and students in higher education, as well as persons from outside the system, is consulted by the minister in charge of education on all matters relating to higher education.

There is also a Conférence des Présidents d'Université (CPU), which is a forum for direct consultation between the university authorities and the minister in charge of education.

Primary- and secondary-school teachers are now recruited from among holders of diplomas awarded at the end of at least three years of post-secondary training. Academic record determines admission to a university institute for teacher training (IUFM). Successful candidates complete one year of preparatory studies for the competitive recruitment examination of their choice: the *certificat d'aptitude* for teaching in a primary school (CAPE) or in a secondary-school (CAPES) or for the teaching of physical education and sports (CAPEPS) or technology (CAPET) or for secondary-level teaching in a vocational high school (CAPLP-2). The *agrégation*, an advanced professional competitive examination, which is held on a high level and is open to holders of a diploma awarded after at least four years of post-secondary education, provides access to better-remunerated posts than does the CAPES and generally entitles the holder to occupy a teaching post in a *lycée* or in a

post-baccalauréat course for students preparing to sit the competitive entrance examinations for the *grandes écoles*.

Teaching posts in the university sector are filled on the basis of a national examination or an open examination set by the recruiting university itself from among holders of a *doctorat* or of an *habilitation à diriger des recherches* (a research qualification). There are also associate or visiting teachers, many of whom are foreign nationals. Moreover, qualified students who wish to prepare for a career as a teacher/researcher may be engaged on fixed-term contracts as *moniteurs d'initiation à l'enseignement supérieur* (counsellors on higher education for new undergraduates) for a maximum of three years.

Extra-university higher education is available at all levels in the context of continuing education; training courses and evening classes may lead to various higher-education qualifications. Thus, the Conservatoire National des Arts et Métiers and its centres in the provinces offer evening classes which may lead to the award of an engineering diploma. The Centre National d'Enseignement à Distance (CNED) and its seven centres provide training leading to: (a) various technical diplomas (*brevet d'études professionnel* (BEP), *baccalauréat professionnel* (BP) and *brevet de technicien supérieur* (BTS)); and (b) competitive entrance examinations for recruitment to the civil service and admission to adult-education courses. Twenty-three universities co-

CES	<i>certificat d'études spécialisées</i>
CPGE	<i>classes préparatoires aux grandes écoles</i> (does not lead to the award of a diploma)
D	<i>doctorat</i>
DCEM	<i>deuxième cycle d'études médicales</i>
DE	<i>diplôme d'État de docteur en médecine, de docteur en pharmacie, de docteur en chirurgie dentaire</i>
DE ¹	<i>DE de docteur en médecine</i>
DE ²	<i>DE de docteur en médecine spécialisée</i>
DEA	<i>diplôme d'études approfondies</i>
DES	<i>diplôme d'études spécialisées</i>
DESS	<i>diplôme d'études supérieures spécialisées</i>
DEUG	<i>diplôme d'études universitaires générales</i>
DEUST	<i>diplôme d'études universitaires scientifiques et techniques</i>
DI	<i>diplôme</i> (of the school in a particular subject)
DPLG	<i>diplômé par le gouvernement</i>
DUT	<i>diplôme universitaire de technologie</i>
L	<i>licence</i>
M	<i>maîtrise</i>
Mag	<i>magistère</i>
MIAGE	<i>maîtrise d'informatique appliquée à la gestion</i>
MSG	<i>maîtrise de sciences de gestion</i>
MST	<i>maîtrise de sciences et techniques</i>
PCEM	<i>premier cycle d'études médicales</i>
Ti	<i>titre d'ingénieur</i>

Grades: 0 (lowest)–20 (highest). *Passable*: 10–11; *assez bien*: 12–13; *bien*: 14–15; *très bien*: 16–20

operate through a tele-education centre to offer distance-education courses leading to national diplomas.

The **language of instruction** is French.

Access to higher education is based on the *baccalauréat*, the secondary-school-leaving certificate usually awarded at the age of 18, or on a qualification recognized as equivalent. Non-*baccalauréat*-holding candidates—whether they be young people or adults—can nevertheless be granted university admission if they successfully pass the *examen spécial d'accès aux études universitaires* (ESEU) (special university entrance examination) in literature (ESEU-A) or in science (ESEU-B). For the *capacité en droit*, the *baccalauréat* is not required.

In some higher-education establishments (for instance, schools of engineering), students are admitted on the basis of qualifications and academic record or by competitive examination, or after between one and three years' study in the post-*baccalauréat* preparatory classes of some *lycées*. The competitive examinations are held nationally and in some cases the same examination is common to several schools.

The French university system comprises three successive cycles each leading to a final qualification in the form of a *diplôme national* or a *diplôme d'université* on the basis of which the holder may enter professional life. The regulations which govern the award of national degrees and diplomas allow universities autonomy with regard to teaching, the organization of course content and the methods used to assess knowledge.

The **first stage** (or *cycle*) lasts two years and involves, in arts and human sciences, science, law and economics, a first phase of largely multidisciplinary basic studies. This leads to the *diplôme d'études universitaires générales* (DEUG), with mention of the major subject or field. The first *cycle* also enables a student to obtain a final qualification, the *diplôme d'études universitaires scientifiques et techniques* (DEUST), which is oriented to various fields related to the needs of the national or regional economy.

In medicine, dentistry and pharmacy, and in studies preparatory to the entrance to various schools, the first *cycle* is devoted to the acquisition of an essential grounding in the basic disciplines; the examinations for entry into second year are highly selective.

Universities also offer short courses in technology, given in the *instituts universitaires de technologie*, whose full-time courses lead, after two years, to the *diplôme universitaire de technologie* (DUT), which has a more technical orientation.

The **second stage** (or *cycle*) is devoted to the provision of academic training at an advanced level designed to prepare students for the exercise of a profession. The degree of *licence* is conferred after one year in the humanities, science, law and economics, and the *maîtrise* after two.

This second stage constitutes the normal requirement for secondary-school teachers who, after completing the *licence* and the *maîtrise*, must take the competitive examination to obtain the *certificat d'aptitude au professorat de l'enseignement du second degré* (CAPES) or the *agrégation de l'enseignement du second degré*.

The **third stage** (or *cycle*) involves a high degree of specialization and training in research. It can lead to a professionally oriented final

qualification—*diplôme d'études supérieures spécialisées* (DESS)—or to a *doctorat*. For the latter, a one-year course leads to the *diplôme d'études approfondies* (DEA); the second and third years are devoted to research and the preparation and defence of a thesis. The holder of a *doctorat* can enrol in a programme leading to an *habilitation à diriger des recherches*, which is a diploma awarded to candidates who have proved their ability to carry out original research of a high order and to supervise young researchers.

Holders of professional qualifications in medicine, pharmacy and dentistry may undertake postgraduate specialized training leading to *diplômes d'études spécialisées* (DES) in medicine or *certificats d'études spécialisées* (CES) in dentistry and pharmacy.

Foreign students

Foreign students wishing to enrol in the first stage of higher education at university must complete a pre-enrolment form between 1 December and 15 January of the year preceding the start of the new academic year. This form can be obtained in the country of residence at the cultural section of the French Embassy. Alternatively, it can be obtained in France at the chosen university for candidates who hold a residence permit valid for one year, or whose wife, husband or parents hold a three-year residence permit. The acceptance of pre-enrolment does not constitute a registration and foreign students must, like French students, complete administrative registration. This may be done by correspondence. The pre-enrolment process includes a French-language proficiency test held under national regulations. Exemptions may be granted to holders of a secondary-school-leaving certificate whose papers were mainly written in French. The level required is that of the *diplôme approfondi de langue française* (DALF). For admission to second or third *cycles*, assessment is made by the university concerned according to its own criteria.

In France, there is no list of foreign qualifications formally recognized as equivalent to French degrees. The president or director of the institution to which the candidate applies authorizes validation of other studies on the basis of a recommendation made by a competent commission after examination of the candidate's academic record.

French cultural missions abroad provide essential information for students wishing to study in France. Each university has an information and guidance service providing information on the organization of studies and on study opportunities. The Ministère de l'Éducation Nationale has a special information and guidance unit for higher education (DESUP 1). Students are requested to apply to the Centres Régionaux des Œuvres Universitaires et Scolaires (CROUS) for any financial or social problem. Study scholarships are granted to foreign students.

GLOSSARY

Agrégation de l'enseignement du second degré. Advanced professional competitive examination open to holders of a *maîtrise*. Successful candidates carry out a one-year training period. As qualified *agrégés*, they will be allocated teaching posts in secondary education.

Agrégation de l'enseignement supérieur. Higher-education competitive examination which entitles the holder to occupy a higher-education teaching post in the four following fields: law, economics, pharmacy and medicine.

Baccalauréat d'enseignement général. Secondary-school-leaving certificate awarded after seven years' secondary schooling succeeding five years' primary education. Secondary education has two phases. The first lasts four years and takes place in a *collège*. It is intended to prepare students for a *lycée d'enseignement général et technologique* in which they study for a *baccalauréat général* or a *baccalauréat technologique* in three years, or for a vocational high school, where students follow a two-year course programme leading to a *brevet d'études professionnelles (BEP)* or a three-year course programme leading to a *baccalauréat professionnel*.

Brevet de technicien supérieur (BTS). Qualification of higher education, or of higher technicians sections (STS), awarded after two years' study. The admission requirement is the *baccalauréat* or the *brevet de technicien* complemented by a satisfactory school record. Holders of a BTS may, under certain conditions, continue their studies at university or in higher schools.

Capacité en droit. Certificate awarded after two years' study of law. Candidates are already engaged in active life and must be over 17 years old. Holders of the *capacité* may be admitted to university studies in law; they do not require the *Baccalauréat*.

Certificat d'aptitude au professorat des écoles (CAPE) ou au professorat de l'enseignement du second degré (CAPES). Competitive recruitment examination open to those who already hold a *licence*. Both comprise theoretical and practical tests. Students who pass the theoretical tests undergo one year's training at an *institut universitaire de formation des maîtres (IUFM)* at the end of which they take a practical examination. Those who pass are entitled to employment in state primary education (as *professeurs des écoles*) or in state secondary education (as *professeurs certifiés*).

Certificat d'études spécialisées. Postgraduate qualification in medicine or dentistry, normally obtained after two or three years' specialization.

Certificat d'études supérieures. Qualification awarded after a period of study lasting between six months and a year in certain scientific subjects (e.g. biology).

Concours d'entrée. Competitive entrance examination of the *grandes écoles*. Success in this examination normally requires two years' preparation following the *baccalauréat* in the special classes (*classes préparatoires*) of certain *lycées*. Access to these classes is limited to outstanding students.

Diplôme. Higher-education qualification awarded in certain fields (e.g. the *diplôme d'État de pharmacien*, which entitles the holder to run a dispensing chemist's) and by a considerable number of schools and institutes (*diplômes* of engineering, architecture, etc.). It often serves as a professional qualification.

Diplôme d'études approfondies (DEA). Qualification awarded after the first year of preparation for research work, which is obligatory in preparing for a *doctorat*. Enrolment for the DEA is open to holders

of the *maîtrise* and falls under the authority of the director of the institution, on the recommendation of the tutor in charge of the programme.

Diplôme d'études supérieures spécialisées (DESS). Diploma of the third cycle characterized by a high level of specialization. It is open to the holders of a *maîtrise* or of a degree recognized as equivalent, and is awarded after a fifth year of study (research work). It prepares the student for professional life.

Diplôme d'études universitaires générales (DEUG) and diplôme d'études universitaires scientifiques et techniques (DEUST). Diplomas awarded at the end of the first cycle (two years) of university studies.

Diplôme d'institut d'études politiques. Qualification awarded upon successful completion of three years' study in institutes of political studies. Candidates to these institutes must hold the *baccalauréat* and pass a competitive entrance examination.

Diplôme universitaire de technologie (DUT). Diploma awarded after two years' study in a university institute of technology. Holders of a DUT may, in certain conditions, carry out university studies. The qualification required is the *baccalauréat*, complemented by an academic record submitted for assessment by the admissions board.

Doctorat. It is awarded after three years of study following the DEA in the humanities (*docteur ès lettres*), science (*docteur ès sciences*), economics (*docteur ès sciences économiques*), law (*docteur en droit*), pharmacy (*docteur en sciences pharmaceutiques*) and dentistry (*docteur en science odontologique*) after the submission of a thesis based on original research acceptable to the *responsable de l'école doctorale* or the Conseil Scientifique of the university; candidates carry out personal research work constituting an original contribution to the subject. In medicine, pharmacy and dentistry, the degrees of *docteur en médecine*, *docteur en pharmacie* and *docteur en chirurgie dentaire* respectively are conferred at the end of professional training after the submission of a *thèse de doctorat d'exercice de la profession*.

Examen spécial d'accès aux études universitaires (ESEU). Examination open to candidates not holding the *baccalauréat*, of 20 years of age and having two years of professional activity behind them, or of 24 years of age. ESEU comprises two kinds of tests: one is scientific, the other is literary.

Habilitation à diriger des recherches. Diploma awarded to candidates who have proved their ability to perform original research in an extensive scientific field. It entitles the holder to apply to become a university professor.

Licence. Higher-education diploma awarded after the first year of the second university cycle (one year after a DEUG, three years after the *baccalauréat*).

Magistère. University diploma, pluri-disciplinary in content, which is recognized by the Ministère de l'Éducation Nationale. It is awarded after three years' training following a DEUG or a DUT.

Maîtrise. Diploma awarded after the final year of the second university cycle (*licence* + one year) or paired two-years *tronc commun: maîtrise de sciences et techniques* (MST), *maîtrise de sciences de gestion*

(MSG) and *maîtrise d'informatique appliquée à la gestion* (MIAGE). It is obtained four years after the *baccalauréat*.

Titre d'ingénieur-maître. A qualification awarded by a special panel to students holding a *maîtrise d'IUP* on the basis of their overall academic background.

Unité de valeur (UV). Awarded for a semester or year's work both in compulsory subjects and in those where the student has complete or restricted freedom of choice.

Validation des études. Degree exemption, granted by each institution in which a student plans to carry out studies, taking into consideration not only the level and the studies envisaged but also the studies carried out and the degrees/diplomas obtained previously.

BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEALING WITH OR PROVIDING INFORMATION ON THE RECOGNITION OF STUDIES AND QUALIFICATIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Centre d'Information sur la Reconnaissance des Diplômes et sur l'Accès à des Professions, Ministère de l'Éducation Nationale
Direction des Affaires Générales, Internationales et de la Coopération (DAGIC), Bureau d'Information sur les Systèmes Éducatifs et la Reconnaissance des Diplômes
110, rue de Grenelle, 75007 Paris
Tel.: (33 1) 40 65 65 90
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Département des Affaires Européennes, Internationales et Francophones pour l'Enseignement Supérieur
Ministère de l'Enseignement Supérieur et de la Recherche
61-65, rue Dutot, 75732 Paris
Tel.: (33 1) 40 65 65 40

G a b o n

Higher education is provided by: the Université Omar Bongo (UOB) (the former Université Nationale du Gabon), Libreville; the Université des Sciences et Techniques de Masuku (USTM), Franceville; and several autonomous institutions.

The Université Omar Bongo comprises faculties of arts and humanities, law and economics, medicine and health sciences, the École Normale Supérieure, the École Normale Supérieure d'Enseignement Technique, the École Nationale Supérieure de Secrétariat and the Institut National des Sciences de Gestion. The École Nationale de la Magistrature and the École Nationale des Eaux et Forêts (School of Forestry), which has since become an inter-state school, are partly affiliated to it.

The Université des Sciences et Techniques de Masuku, founded in 1986, comprises a faculty of science and the École Polytechnique de Masuku.

The universities are autonomous state institutions, responsible to the Ministère de l'Enseignement Supérieur.

Other institutions of higher education include: the Institut Africain d'Informatique (IAI), established in 1971 by the member states of the Organisation Commune Africaine et Mauricienne (OCAM); the École Nationale d'Administration (ENA); the École Préparatoire aux Carrières Administratives (EPCA); the École des Cadres du Parti (ECP); the École Nationale des Postes et Télécommunications; the Institut d'Économie et des Finances (IEF); and the Institut National des Cadres (INC).

Gabon plans to set up a third university. It would follow a reorganization of the Université Omar Bongo and be located at Port-Gentil. Courses would include economics, management and finances. The École Normale Supérieure could be transformed into a faculty of education or teacher training for secondary-school teachers. It would award university degrees.

The creation of a course in industrial maintenance at the École Polytechnique de Masuku, in collaboration with the states of the sub-region (Central African Republic, Chad, Cameroon, the Congo and Zaïre), is under discussion.

Primary-school teachers are trained in teacher-training colleges. The highest degree, *instituteur principal*, corresponds to the level of the secondary-school *baccalauréat* without being its statutory equivalent.

Secondary-school teachers are trained in three years for lower-level secondary education and five years for upper-level secondary education at the École Normale Supérieure. These courses lead to the award of the *certificat d'aptitude au professorat des collèges* (CAPC) and the *certificat d'aptitude au professorat de l'enseignement secondaire* (CAPES) respectively. Technical-education teachers are trained in three years for lower-level technical secondary education and five years for advanced-level technical secondary education. They are awarded the *certificat d'aptitude pédagogique des collèges d'enseignement technique* (CAPCET) and the *certificat d'aptitude pédagogique des lycées techniques* (CAPLT) respectively.

Graduates of faculties and advanced colleges that are not specialized in teacher training are also recruited if they hold a *licence*, a degree in engineering or a doctorate.

Higher-education teachers are trained abroad, since they must hold a university degree equivalent to the French *diplôme d'études approfondies* (DEA), according to the provisions of the Conseil Africain et Malgache pour l'Enseignement Supérieur (CAMES). They generally hold a *doctorat de troisième cycle* or an *agrégation*.

The **language of instruction** is French.

Access to higher education is based on the *baccalauréat* or secondary-school-leaving certificate, obtained after six years' primary and seven years' secondary education, or an equivalent qualification. Those who do not hold the *baccalauréat* may gain access through success in a special entrance examination. For some courses (law), a preparatory year or two years' *capacité* constitute the condition of access.

Access to the Institut Africain d'Informatique for the programme analysts' course is by a competitive examination open to holders of a *baccalauréat*; and for the engineers' course, by a competitive examination open to holders of the *diplôme universitaire d'études scientifiques* (DEUS) or the *brevet de technicien supérieur* (BTS). The Institut d'Économie et de Finances recruits its students on the basis of a competitive examination open to holders of a *maîtrise* in economics or science, or (for those who do not hold the *maîtrise*) who have passed the preparatory year.

Short-cycle three-year studies are offered in medicine and health, medical biology, secretarial studies, accountancy and marketing techniques, documentation techniques, computer science and advanced technology. They lead to the *diplôme d'État de sage-femme*, *brevet de technicien supérieur*, *diplôme d'analyste-programmeur* and *diplôme de technicien supérieur*.

The **main stage** of higher education in the university is divided into two phases. The first phase leads, after two years' study, to the *diplôme universitaire d'études littéraires* (DUEL) in arts and humanities, the *diplôme universitaire d'études scientifiques* (DUES) in science, the *diplôme universitaire d'études juridiques* (DUEJ) in law and the *diplôme universitaire d'études économiques* (DUEE) in economics. The second phase leads, after a further year of study, to the *licence* in arts and humanities, law and economics. A medium-term plan provides for the opening of new study courses in the Université des Sciences et Techniques de Masuku leading to the *licence* and the *maîtrise*. The École Nationale des Eaux et Forêts awards the title of *ingénieur des techniques forestières* after three years.

The **second stage** leads, after a further year of study, to the *maîtrise* in arts and humanities, law, economics, management, social communication techniques, economics and finance, juridical sciences and general administration. The École Nationale de la Magistrature trains magistrates in four years after the *baccalauréat* and in two years for holders of the *licence* in law. The titles of *ingénieur* (École Polytechnique de Masuku), *ingénieur informaticien* (Institut Africain d'Informatique) and *géographe-aménagiste* (École de Cadres du Parti) are awarded on completion of five years' study.

The Institut d'Économie et des Finances confers the *diplôme d'administration de l'économie et des finances* after two years' study following upon the *maîtrise*, or after a preparatory year to non-holders of the *maîtrise*. The École Nationale d'Administration (advanced cycle) offers two-year training to holders of a *maîtrise* following a competitive examination. Candidates are then awarded the *diplôme d'administrateur civil* (general administration, diplomacy, factory inspectorate).

Only one doctorate, the *doctorat d'État* in medicine, is conferred. It is awarded after seven years' study. This degree leads to three post-doctoral specializations: paediatrics, surgery and gynaecology.

Foreign students

Foreign students must hold a visa and have financial guarantees and health certificates. There is no rigid quota system. For access to university-level studies, students must hold a secondary-school-leaving certificate (*baccalauréat*) or its equivalent and/or obtain the approval of

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES

Academic year: October–June

Duration of studies

(Previous education: 13 years, *baccalauréat*)

	years	2	3	4	5	6	7
Education		CAPC		CAPLT			
		CAPCET		CAPES			
Arts and humanities		DUEL	L	M			
Law		DUEJ	L	M			
Economics		DUEE	L	M		DAEF	
Management			BTS	M			
Administrative sciences							DAC
Engineering and technology			BTS			DI	
Science		DUES					
Medicine and health sciences			BTS				
			DESF				D

BTS	<i>brevet de technicien supérieur</i>
CAPC	<i>certificat d'aptitude au professorat des collèges</i>
CAPCET	<i>certificat d'aptitude pédagogique des collèges d'enseignement technique</i>
CAPES	<i>certificat d'aptitude au professorat de l'enseignement secondaire</i>
CAPLT	<i>certificat d'aptitude pédagogique des lycées techniques</i>
D	<i>doctorat d'État</i>
DAC	<i>diplôme d'administrateur civil</i>
DAEF	<i>diplôme d'administration de l'économie et des finances</i>
DESF	<i>diplôme d'État de sage-femme</i>
DI	<i>diplôme d'ingénieur</i>
DUEE	<i>diplôme universitaire d'études économiques</i>
DUEJ	<i>diplôme universitaire d'études juridiques</i>
DUEL	<i>diplôme universitaire d'études littéraires</i>
DUES	<i>diplôme universitaire d'études scientifiques</i>
L	<i>licence</i>
M	<i>maîtrise</i>

Grades: 0–20. Pass level: 10

the teachers' commission of the department where they wish to be admitted. For access to non-university-level post-secondary studies, they must hold a secondary-school-leaving certificate or its equivalent and, in certain cases, pass a competitive entrance examination. For access to postgraduate study and research, they must hold a *maîtrise* or its equivalent. They must have a good command of French.

Applications should be sent in April of the academic year preceding enrolment either to the Secretary-General of the Université Omar Bongo or to the General Secretariat of the Université des Sciences et Techniques de Masuku depending on the course of study.

Foreign students who hold scholarships are entitled to the same facilities as nationals (social and welfare services, information, and counselling and advisory services). They may not be employed. However, certain specialized schools provide assistance for students' entry into various firms and departments of public service in order to follow practical training. These facilities are not accessible to students who do not hold scholarships.

Study grants are awarded to foreign students within the framework of cultural, technical and scientific agreements.

GLOSSARY

Baccalauréat. Secondary-school-leaving qualification, obtained at the end of six years' primary followed by seven years' secondary education, in a general or technical secondary school. Secondary education is divided into four years' lower and three years' upper education. There are four main options (mathematics, science, technology and literature). The *baccalauréat* gives access to higher education. Those who do not hold the *baccalauréat* can enter higher education if they pass either the preparatory courses, or the *capacité* first and second years for the law course, or the special university entrance examination.

Brevet de technicien supérieur (BTS). Qualification awarded after three years in medicine and health sciences, management and engineering.

Certificat d'aptitude pédagogique des collèges d'enseignement technique (CAPCET). Qualification awarded after three years by the École Normale Supérieure d'Enseignement Technique (ENSET) which gives the right to teach in a technical school.

Certificat d'aptitude au professorat des collèges (CAPC). Qualification awarded by the École Normale Supérieure at the end of three years' study.

Certificat d'aptitude au professorat de l'enseignement secondaire (CAPES). Qualification obtained after five years in education which entitles the holder to teach in the upper cycle of secondary education.

Certificat d'aptitude pédagogique des lycées techniques (CAPLT). Qualification obtained after five years in education which entitles the holder to teach in the advanced cycle of technical secondary education.

Diplôme d'administrateur civil (DAC). Degree awarded to holders of the *maîtrise* following two years' study.

Diplôme d'administration de l'économie et des finances (DAEF). Degree awarded by the Institut d'Économie et des Finances after two years' study following upon the *maîtrise*.

Diplôme d'État de sage-femme (DESF). Degree awarded after three years' study by the faculty of medicine and health sciences.

Diplôme d'ingénieur. Degree awarded after five years' study in engineering.

Diplôme universitaire d'études économiques (DUEE). Degree obtained after two years' study in the faculty of law and economics.

Diplôme universitaire d'études juridiques (DUEJ). Degree obtained after two years' study in the faculty of law and economics.

Diplôme universitaire d'études littéraires (DUEL). Degree obtained after two years' study in the faculty of arts.

Diplôme universitaire d'études scientifiques (DUES). Degree obtained after two years' study in the faculty of science.

Docteur. See *professional qualification*.

Docteurat. Degree awarded by the faculty of medicine and health sciences after seven years' study.

Licence. First degree obtained at the end of three years' study in arts and humanities, law and economics.

Maîtrise. Degree awarded after one further year of study following upon the *licence*, that is, after four years' study in arts and humanities, law, economics and management.

Professional qualification. Degree awarded after three years' study in technology, five years' study in engineering and seven years' study in medicine. In medicine, the title awarded is that of *docteur*.

BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEALING WITH OR PROVIDING INFORMATION ON THE RECOGNITION OF STUDIES AND QUALIFICATIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Université Omar Bongo, B.P. 13131, Libreville

Tel.: 73-20-33

Telex: 5336 ung

Fax: 73-20-72

Université des Sciences et Techniques de Masuku, B.P. 190, Franceville

Commission Permanente des Équivalences, BP 17011, Libreville

G a m b i a

Higher education is provided by a teacher-training college, Brimaka New College, founded in 1952, and a number of vocational institutions which provide training at post-secondary level.

Access to the teacher-training college is based on the secondary IVth examination, taken after six years' primary and four years' junior secondary education, or through the *West African Examination Board general certificate of education*, obtained after six years' primary and five years' senior secondary education (leading to the ordinary (O) level qualification), followed by two years' sixth-form secondary education leading to advanced (A) level. Candidates also have to take an entrance examination.

Students wishing to attend higher education go abroad. They tend to go mostly to the United States.

Foreign students

Foreign students should have qualifications equivalent to three passes at the *general certificate of education*, ordinary (O) level, including English, and have successfully completed the entrance examination and (for officers in the armed forces) upgrading courses. Non-Commonwealth citizens should hold a visa and a resident's or study permit. Students should be proficient in English.

Georgia

The twenty-two public higher education institutions which function under the guidance of the Ministry of Education include eight universities and fourteen technical and specialized institutes. The latter are devoted, as a rule, to one major field of professional training. Several leading higher education institutions (Tbilisi State University, Technical University and Pedagogical Institute) have branches in different regions of the country.

In addition, 209 private higher schools have been established recently, on the basis of a directive of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Georgia issued in June 1991. Education authorities are elaborating new legal provisions to regulate the establishment of private educational institutions.

The complicated political and social situation of Georgia had delayed the process of adopting new laws on education. In order to meet immediate needs, a number of directives were issued by the government authorities to assure the functioning of the institutions. Two important directives are No. 17, 'On the Status of the State Higher Education Institutions of Georgia', of 17 January 1991, which declared the autonomy of state institutions, and No. 965, 'On the Plan of Urgent Measures to be Carried out in the Field of Education', of 31 December 1993.

Studies in some 300 different specializations are offered in higher education institutions. They include fields which are highly specific, such as the study of Kartvelian languages (languages related to Georgian) and Caucasian languages, as well as traditional science and technology fields such as history, geography, ethnography, oriental studies, mathematics, physics, chemistry, psychology, physiology, medicine, agriculture, engineering, etc. New fields of study have been added lately: computer science, ecology, foreign trade, commerce, management and business administration, etc.

Technical and specialized institutes offer studies in metallurgy, cableway and railway transport, chemical and food technology, wine-making, silkworm-breeding, tea- and citrus-growing, and others. Courses in fine arts (theatre, cinematography, painting, sculpture, etc.) are provided by specialized higher education institutions.

The **main language of instruction** is Georgian. Teaching is also carried out in five other languages: Russian, Azerbaijani, Armenian, Abkhazian and Ossetic. English has been added to them recently in the leading universities.

Access to higher education requires obtention of one of the following certificates: *sashualo skolis atestati* (secondary-school-leaving certificate), *prophesiul-teknikuri sastcavleblis diplomi danartit* (diploma of technical and vocational education) and *sashualo specialury sastcavleblis diplomi* (diploma of special secondary education).

Admission is regulated through *competitive entrance examinations*. They include written examinations in a *native language* (one of the six mentioned above), which is compulsory for all subjects, and in *mathematics* for most science and technical subjects. Oral examinations for other subjects are included. A foreign language has been added to the entrance examination to the technical and medical universities.

Beginning with 1993, fees have been introduced in Georgian higher education. A number of places is set for the annual intake of students covered from the state budget. Those applicants whose results in the entrance examination place them below that figure are admitted on a *paying basis*. Fees are minimal, varying from US\$10 to US\$200 per academic year, depending on the field of study.

Foreign students

Foreign students are admitted to higher education institutions without competitive examinations. Faculties for them are established in the leading

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES

Academic year: September–June

Duration of studies

(Previous education: 11 years of secondary school)

	years	4	5	6	7	8
Universities			D			K
Education		D			K	
Fine arts, music			D			K
Engineering		D				K
Medical sciences						
medicine				D	I	
dentistry				D		K
veterinary medicine				D		K
Agriculture		D				K

D *umaglesi ganatlebis diplomi* (diploma of higher education) I *internatura*
 K *metsnierebeta kandidati*

Note: The duration of studies will change in the near future. All leading higher schools are moving on to the multi-level system of education: after four years of study a graduate will gain the academic degree of *bachelor*. The next step is the degree of *master*, which is the outcome of two years' study.

institutions such as Tbilisi State University, Technical University, Medical University and Agricultural University. In spite of the emergency situation, Georgian higher schools attract the attention of foreign students. At present, more than 200 students, *aspiranti* and *stajiori* are training at Georgian higher schools. The payment for study varies from US\$500 to US\$1,500 a year. *Mosamzadбели gankopileba* (preliminary courses) are functioning in Georgian higher schools mainly for language training. The languages of instruction for foreign students are Georgian, Russian or English. (The number of courses taught in English is limited.)

The academic year lasts from September (October in some institutions) to June (July) of the following year. The competitive entrance examinations take place in July. The academic year is divided into two semesters and examinations are scheduled at the end of each semester, in January and in June. Earning *diplomi tsarchinebit*, one can continue study in *aspirantura*. At least two years' experience of scientific work is required of candidates who do not have a diploma of that kind. *Aspirantura* involves at least three years' study and is concluded by the presentation and defence of a thesis leading to the academic degree of *metsnierebata kandidati*. The highest academic degree in the country is *metsnierebata doktori*, conferred for a thesis containing valuable ideas and results in any field of science. Students may prepare for the degrees of *metsnierebata kandidati* or *metsnierebata doktori* in certain specialized institutions only.

GLOSSARY

Aspiranti. A student working towards an *aspirantura*.

Aspirantura. Post-diploma education leading to the degree of *metsnierebata kandidati*.

Diplomi tsarchinebit. A certificate awarded on successful completion of higher school to graduates with excellent or good marks for the complete period of study, usually no more than 15 per cent of those following the course.

Internatura. One-year course allowing graduates to obtain a qualification in a particular field of medicine.

Metsnierebata kandidati. The academic degree conferred on defence of a thesis. It requires passing examinations in a special subject and a modern foreign language.

Metsnierebata doktori. The highest scientific degree conferred for defence of a thesis constituting an original and significant contribution to knowledge and its application. A candidate for the degree must already hold the degree of *metsnierebata kandidati* and have recognized scientific publications.

Mosamzadбели gankopileba. Preliminary courses for foreign students designed to train them in studying language and other subjects.

Prophesiul-teknikuri satscavleblis diplomi danartit. A certificate awarded on completion of technical, vocational and secondary education. The duration of study in these types of schools is two to four years.

Sashualo skolis atestati. The document certifying completion of a secondary school. The duration of study is eleven years.

Sashualo specialuri sastscavleblis diplomi danartit. A holder of this document has the right to be engaged in elementary professional activity (nursery, service, etc.) and to continue education in a higher school.

Stajori. A person engaged for one or two years to acquire experience of scientific work.

Germany

Under the constitution (*Grundgesetz*) of the Federal Republic of Germany, the *Länder* are responsible for the major part of the education system whereas the areas of activity assigned to the Federal Government are limited in number and extent. They include responsibility for framework legislation on the general principles of higher education and matters such as the encouragement of research, financial assistance to students, the regulation of in-company vocational training and vocational guidance.

This distribution of responsibility also applies to unified Germany, which now consists of sixteen *Länder*. Federal law such as the Framework Act for Higher Education (*Hochschulrahmengesetz*) took effect on the territory of the former German Democratic Republic upon its joining the Federal Republic on 3 October 1990. A provisional order on higher education by the Government of the German Democratic Republic of 18 September 1990 had already prepared the ground for adjusting the higher-education system to the framework existing in the Federal Republic. After the constitution of *Länder*, parliaments and governments on the territory of the former German Democratic Republic, *Länder* legislation was passed with detailed provisions governing various aspects of higher education. A process of reform in the former German Democratic Republic has thus been put in motion which aims at fundamentally restructuring higher education. Following a process of evaluation of existing institutions, new ones will be established and old ones merged or closed down. The organization and administration of the institutions, the composition and appointments of teaching and research staff, regulations governing studies and examinations, the conditions of admission to courses, etc., will be adjusted by the new *Länder* legislation to the principles laid down in the Framework Act for Higher Education.

Under this act, the functions of higher-education institutions include the fostering and development of science and the arts through research, teaching and study. Their purpose is to prepare students for occupations requiring the application of scientific knowledge and methods or creative ability in the artistic field. Their functions also include the promotion of young talent in science and arts, as well as the provision of postgraduate studies and further-education programmes.

The institutions of higher education can be categorized as follows:

1. Universities, technical universities and institutions of equal status such as comprehensive universities (*Gesamthochschulen*), higher-education institutions that only offer certain subjects (e.g. medicine,

sports, administrative studies, philosophical and theological studies) and teacher-training colleges (*Pädagogische Hochschulen*).

2. Colleges of art and music.

3. *Fachhochschulen*.

Universities and institutions of equal status offer courses of study in the fields of language, culture, law, economics, social science, mathematics, science, medicine, agriculture, forestry, food science, engineering, art and sports. The programmes offered by comprehensive universities in two *Länder* include those of universities, of *Fachhochschulen* and, in part, of colleges of art and music. They offer courses of study of varying duration and leading to different qualifications.

At the teacher-training colleges (*Pädagogische Hochschulen*), which only exist in some of the *Länder*, teachers are trained for careers in primary and lower-secondary education as well as in special education. Otherwise, teachers are trained at universities, technical universities and comprehensive universities, as well as at colleges of art and music.

The colleges of art and music (*Kunsthochschulen, Musikhochschulen*), as well as corresponding departments at universities and comprehensive universities, offer training in the visual and performing arts, as well as in musical subjects.

Fachhochschulen have the task of providing students with academically based and practice-related higher education and training, preparing them for work in positions requiring the application of scientific knowledge and methods or the ability to apply artistic skills. The subjects they offer correspond in part to those at university but programmes are shorter. They are particularly offered in the fields of engineering, economics, social affairs, agriculture and design. Transfers from a *Fachhochschule* to a university and vice versa are possible as long as the pertinent admission requirements are met. As *Fachhochschulen* did not exist in the former German Democratic Republic, they are now being established.

In addition to the institutions that require the student to be in residence, there is the *Fernuniversität Hagen*, which offers distance-study programmes at both university and *Fachhochschule* levels.

With very few exceptions, the higher-education institutions are state-run. There are, however, state-recognized private institutions which offer studies and confer degrees of the same qualitative status as state institutions. All state institutions—apart from certain exceptions such as colleges for administrative studies of the Federal Government—are under the administration of a *Land* government with the legal status of public law bodies enjoying administrative autonomy in the framework provided by law. The statutes of individual institutions require the approval of the responsible ministry of the *Land* concerned; this also applies to study and examination regulations.

With regard to the content of courses of study and research programmes, the administering of academic examinations and the awarding of academic degrees, each establishment is autonomous. The running costs of the institutions are borne by the *Länder*, whereas above a certain limit, expenditure on buildings and equipment is borne jointly by the *Länder* and the Federal Government. There are no study fees. Institutions and their individual researchers can apply for additional

funds for research projects from Federal Government or *Länder* programmes and central agencies such as the state-funded German Research Society (*Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft*).

In the formulation of policies and strategies for the development of post-secondary education, the *Länder* governments work together in the context of the Standing Conference of the Ministers of Education and Cultural Affairs of the *Länder*, with the Federal Government at the level of heads of federal and *Land* governments, as well as in the *Bund-Länder* Commission for Educational Planning and Promotion of Research. The Wissenschaftsrat (Science Council) is an advisory instrument jointly established by the Federal and *Länder* Governments for the purpose of formulating recommendations for the development of higher-education institutions, as well as of research in science and scholarship. A co-operative relationship between the Standing Conference of the Ministers of Education and Cultural Affairs (*Kulturministerkonferenz*) and the Rectors' Conference (*Hochschulrektorenkonferenz*), an association of institutions of higher education represented by their rectors or presidents, provides a link between *Land* administration in higher education, on the one hand, and autonomous administration in higher education on the other. This co-operation is expressed, among other things, in agreements on the content and form of examinations.

Training for teachers for primary schools and the junior level of secondary education (including the junior level of the *Gymnasia* in some *Länder*) involves study at universities or teacher-training colleges for six to eight semesters, depending on the individual *Land*. Courses lead to the first state examination (*Staatsprüfung*), which provides access to a practice-related phase of training (*Vorbereitungsdienst*) for eighteen to twenty-four months, depending on the individual *Land*. This is concluded by a state examination which is the prerequisite for a teaching career at state schools.

Degree programmes for future secondary-school teachers are offered by universities and, in the case of arts subjects, by colleges of music and art. Training involves an approximately ten-semester programme followed by eighteen to twenty-four months' preparatory service.

Teachers for vocational schools (general education subjects and theoretical vocational education) are trained in an analogous way through university study and preparatory service.

There is no training scheme for teaching staff in higher education. Under the Framework Act for Higher Education, candidates for a professorship must fulfil the following requirements: a higher-education degree and, as a general rule, a doctorate, teaching ability and academic achievements usually proven by the attainment of the *Habilitation* or particular achievements with regard to the application of scientific knowledge and methods. The procedure involved in acquiring the *Habilitation* includes the defence of a thesis presenting original research findings and a public lecture.

Non-formal studies are offered in the form of distance courses by the Fernuniversität Hagen, both at university and *Fachhochschule* levels. There is also a distance *Fachhochschule* that caters primarily to the needs of working people. Finally, a number of institutions offer individual courses in the context of distance study.

A special form of tertiary education is provided by professional academies (*Berufsakademien*) which exist in three *Länder*. Courses are offered in the fields of economics, engineering and social affairs, combining study in the academy and periods of on-the-job training in companies.

The language of instruction is German.

The prerequisite for access to higher education is one of the following: (a) the general higher-education entrance qualification (*allgemeine Hochschulreife*) gives the holder the right to study at all institutions of higher education without restriction with regard to subjects or subject areas; (b) the subject-restricted higher-education entrance qualification (*fachgebundene Hochschulreife*) grants the holder the right of admission to specific programmes of study at universities and *Fachhochschulen*; or (c) the entrance qualification for study at *Fachhochschulen* (*Fachhochschulreife*) enables the holder to enrol in courses of study at *Fachhochschulen*.

The general or subject-restricted higher-education entrance qualification is obtained after thirteen years of schooling, including upper-secondary education, mostly at a *Gymnasium*. The entrance qualification for studies at *Fachhochschulen* is acquired after twelve years of schooling, as a rule at *Fachoberschulen*. A general higher-education entrance qualification is not always required for enrolment in purely artistic programmes at colleges of art and music. However, applicants have to pass an artistic ability test. Practical aptitude tests, in addition to the higher-education entrance qualification, are also required for sports studies.

For some courses of study there are admission restrictions because enrolment demand exceeds the number of places available. For these, applicants are selected according to a special procedure which takes account of the grades of the school-leaving certificate and of the time a student has been waiting for a place. After a proportion of the places has been reserved for special groups of applicants such as 'hardship cases' and foreigners, 60 per cent of the places are allocated on the basis of the first criterion and 40 per cent on the basis of the second. There is a special procedure in force for medicine, veterinary medicine and dentistry with a complex system of criteria and quotas governing admission and the allocation of study places.

For each degree programme a standard period of studies (*Regelstudienzeit*) is defined in the regulations governing degree examinations. It indicates the period within which degree-related studies can be completed and the examination to obtain the degree. Eight to ten semesters is the norm for the majority of university courses. A minimum period of study is required for medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine and pharmacy (e.g. six years in medicine). In fact, the average period of time needed to complete studies is one to two years more than the standard period. Degree programmes at *Fachhochschulen* can usually be completed in six semesters (not counting a practical semester). For programmes of study with integrated practical semesters, the overall duration is eight semesters.

In general, courses of study at institutions of higher education are divided into two stages: the **first stage** (*Grundstudium*, basic studies,

usually four semesters at universities, two to four semesters at *Fachhochschulen*), ending with an intermediate examination (*Zwischenprüfung* or *Vorprüfung*), and the **second stage** (*Hauptstudium*, more advanced studies), ending with the degree examination.

Depending on the programme, the degree examination is a state examination (*1. Staatsprüfung*) or an academic examination. A second state examination (*2. Staatsprüfung*) is required for the purpose of exercising the professions, including the medical profession (physicians, veterinary doctors, dentists), teachers, lawyers, pharmacists and food chemists. It is taken after two to three years of practice-oriented courses following the first state examination. State examinations are administered by state examination boards which include academic teaching staff.

Academic examinations (*Hochschulprüfungen*) are administered by the institutions of higher education themselves. They include, in particular, *Diplom* examinations, *Magister* examinations and *Doktor* examinations. Programmes in science, engineering, economics and social science subjects generally lead to the *Diplom* degree. *Diplom* programmes focus on a major subject area. Courses leading to the *Magister* degree are offered mainly in languages and humanities as well as in some social science and economics subjects. *Magister* programmes permit students to study in several separate subject areas (two main or one main and two subsidiary subjects).

The *Fachhochschulen*, being practice-oriented, offer programmes of shorter duration and, in some *Länder*, these include supplementary practical semesters (*Praxissemester*). Studies are concluded with a final or *Diplom* examination and the award of a *Diplom* degree with the specification 'FH' (for *Fachhochschule*).

Numerous institutions of higher education offer **postgraduate studies** in individual subjects which provide specialization or further professional qualifications (particularly in the fields of engineering, science and teacher training) or serve to encourage young academic talent. The qualifications awarded range from informal certificates, to supplementary examinations, to academic degrees.

After passing the *1. Staatsprüfung*, *Diplom* or *Magister* examinations, students at universities, technical universities, teacher-training colleges and comprehensive universities can be admitted to prepare for a doctorate (*Promotion*). This presupposes that the student has achieved above-average results in the first degree studies programme. The *Promotion* is awarded on the basis of an independently researched thesis for which two to four years are usually required after the acquisition of a first degree, and on the basis of an oral examination.

Foreign students

Foreign students must provide evidence of previous education recognized as being equivalent to the entrance qualification for the higher-education institution concerned. Applications for admission and for recognition of foreign educational certificates should be addressed to the institution of higher education in question. If the evidence of former education does not correspond to a German higher-education entrance qualification, the applicant must take a special examination (*Feststellungsprüfung*) to

establish aptitude for admission to the chosen course of study. Preparatory courses at *Studienkollegs* are provided for this purpose. A good knowledge of German is essential and all higher-education institutions make admission dependent upon passing a German-language test. Basically, there are no admission quotas for foreign students. In admission-restricted disciplines, however, special quotas (6 to 8 per cent) guarantee the opportunity for admission to foreign applicants. Selection is based primarily on qualifications.

Foreign students do not have to pay study fees at state institutions. They must, however, pay for their subsistence and other expenses. Consequently, proof of adequate resources to finance a course of study must be produced. The majority of foreign students study at their own expense or receive grants and scholarships from their home governments. A limited number of scholarships is also offered from German sources, mainly by the German Academic Exchange Service (*Deutscher*

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES

Academic year: April–September; October–March

Duration of studies

(Previous education: 13 years, *Hochschulreife*)

	years	4	5	6	7	varied duration
Arts, human sciences	SP/MA			SP/MA		D
Theology			(P/Di)			D
Law		(SP)		SP		D
Economics, social sciences		(Di)		Di		D
Exact and natural, technical sciences		(SP*/Di)			(SP*/Di)	D
Medical sciences						
medicine				(SP)	SP	D
dentistry				SP		D
veterinary medicine				SP		D
Agriculture		(Di)	Di			D

D *doktor* Di *diplom* MA *Magister artium* P *professional qualification*

SP *staatsprüfung*

*Only for those intending to teach at secondary level. A qualification in brackets shows the minimum duration; where only one qualification is given, without brackets, minimum and average duration are given.

Grades: 1: *sehr gut* (very good); 2: *gut* (good); 3: *befriedigend* (very satisfactory); 4: *ausreichend* (sufficient/pass); 5: *mangelhaft* (fail).

Akademischer Austauschdienst, DAAD). As a general rule, these scholarships permit only one- or two-year studies. Scholarships for a full course of studies are made available on a very limited scale by foundations.

Information on higher education can be obtained from the DAAD central office (Kennedyallee 50, D-5300 Bonn 2), its branch offices abroad and the *Akademisches Auslandsamt* of the institution at which the student wishes to study.

GLOSSARY

Abiturprüfung. See *Hochschulreife*.

Akademisches Auslandsamt. A body at a university which provides assistance to foreign students and manages the university's international academic relations.

Diplom. An academic degree marking the completion of a course of study mainly in science, engineering, economics and social science, either at a university (including technical and comprehensive universities) or at a *Fachhochschule*.

Doktor. See *Promotion*.

Fachhochschule. Institution of higher education offering academic training with a practical bias, particularly in engineering, economics, social affairs, agriculture and design.

Fachhochschulreife. Qualification obtained, as a rule, by taking a final examination after twelve years of schooling, the last two years at a *Fachoberschule*. It provides access to studies at *Fachhochschulen* and the corresponding courses of study at *Gesamthochschulen*.

Fachoberschule. Technical secondary school (grades 11 to 12) providing access to *Fachhochschulen*.

Feststellungsprüfung. Examination taken by foreigners whose secondary-school-leaving certificate is not recognized as equivalent to the German entrance qualification for higher education. It is generally taken after completing a preparatory course at a *Studienkolleg*.

Gesamthochschule. Institution of higher education existing in two *Länder* and combining the functions of the universities, *Fachhochschulen* and, in some cases, colleges of art and music. They offer courses of study of varying duration and leading to different degrees.

Grundstudium. First stage of a course of study completed by the intermediate examination (*Zwischenprüfung* or *Vorprüfung*). It consists of basic studies in the chosen discipline.

Gymnasium. General-education secondary school (grades 5 to 13) providing higher-education entrance qualification. See also *Hochschulreife*.

Habilitation. Qualification necessary, as a rule, for appointment to university professorships. The procedure for acquiring the *Habilitation* includes the defence of a thesis and a public lecture.

Hauptstudium. Second stage of a course following the intermediate examination (*Zwischenprüfung* or *Vorprüfung*) and involving more advanced study.

- Hochschulrahmengesetz.** Federal law containing framework provisions governing higher education in general. The *Länder* are required to pass legislation on higher education in accordance with this law.
- Hochschulreife.** Qualification obtained normally by taking a final examination (*Abiturprüfung*, previously called *Reifeprüfung*) after thirteen years of schooling, including upper-secondary education, as a rule at a *Gymnasium*. The holder of the *allgemeine Hochschulreife* has the right to study at all institutions of higher education without restriction with regard to subject areas. In the case of *fachgebundene Hochschulreife*, the holder has the right to enrol in specific programmes at universities and *Fachhochschulen*.
- Magister.** Academic degree awarded mainly in the humanities. It is academically equivalent to a *Diplom* degree without being as closely related to a single professional field.
- Numerus clausus.** Designation for admission restrictions which can be imposed if the number of applicants for a particular course exceeds the number of places available. The admission procedure in such cases is governed by a state treaty concluded by the *Länder*. In the case of country-wide admission restrictions, places are awarded by the Central Office for the Allocation of Study Places (*Zentralstelle für die Vergabe von Studienplätzen*).
- Pädagogische Hochschule.** Institution of higher education which only exists in some of the *Länder* where teachers are trained for primary and lower-secondary as well as special education.
- Praxissemester.** Practical training constituting part of a study course especially at *Fachhochschulen*, e.g. with a company or administrative agency.
- Promotion.** Procedure for obtaining a doctor's degree which is awarded on the basis of a thesis and an oral examination.
- Regelstudienzeit.** Standard period of time defined for each course of study in which a given degree programme can be completed.
- Staatsprüfung.** Final examination administered by a state examination board including academic teaching staff. This examination is a prerequisite for entering some professions (the medical profession, teachers, lawyers, pharmacists and food chemists).
- Studienkolleg.** One-year course preparing foreign students whose school-leaving certificate is not recognized as equivalent to German qualifications for the *Feststellungsprüfung*. This examination is designed to test the students' knowledge with regard to the subject they wish to study.
- Vorprüfung.** See *Zwischenprüfung*.
- Zwischenprüfung.** Examination held on completion of the first stage of a course of study (*Grundstudium*).

**BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEALING WITH OR
PROVIDING INFORMATION ON THE RECOGNITION
OF STUDIES AND QUALIFICATIONS IN HIGHER
EDUCATION**

GHANA 195

Central Office for Foreign Education
in the Secretariat of the Standing Conference
of the Ministers of Education and Cultural Affairs
Nassestrasse 8, D-53113 Bonn
Tel.: 49-228-50 10
Telex: 886587 kmk d
Fax: 49-228-50 14 86

German Academic Exchange Service
Kennedyallee 50, D-5300 Bonn
Tel.: 49-228-88 21
Telex: 88 55 15 daad d

G h a n a

Higher education is provided by three universities (the University of Ghana, Legon, the University of Science and Technology, Kumasi, and the University of Cape Coast) and in specialized institutions of higher education.

The University of Ghana includes faculties of agronomy, arts, law, science, sociology and medicine. It also has Institutes of African Studies, Statistical, Social and Economic Research, Adult Education, Medical Research and Population Studies, as well a School of Administration, a School of the Performing Arts and a Medical School.

The University of Science and Technology, Kumasi, comprises faculties of agriculture, architecture, engineering, pharmacy, science, art and sociology. It also includes a College of Arts, a School of Medical Sciences, a School of Engineering, and Institutes of Mining and Mineral Engineering and of Renewable Natural Resources.

The University of Cape Coast comprises faculties of arts, agriculture, education, science and social sciences. There is also a Centre for Development Studies, an Institute of Education and an Institute for Educational Planning and Administration.

The universities are divided into faculties, which are themselves divided into departments. The governing body of a university is the council, which comprises *ex officio* members and appointees, as well as members elected by the university staff. The senate, or academic board, composed of members of the academic staff, has authority in all academic matters. About 90 per cent of resources are provided by the government and 10 per cent by student fees.

The specialized institutions of higher education are schools of veterinary medicine, forestry, law, librarianship, mining and nursing; institutes of journalism, management and public administration;

teacher-training colleges; and four polytechnics. Resources come almost entirely from government grants. These institutions are autonomous but each is administered by its board of governors whose members are usually appointed by the Minister of Education.

The Education Commission is responsible for higher-education planning.

Primary-school teachers are trained in two years at upper-secondary level, following six years' primary and six years' secondary education.

Prospective **secondary-school teachers** may pursue educational studies at the University of Cape Coast, leading to the award of a *bachelor's degree* in education. A further one-year course leads to the *master's degree* in education. The university also offers a one-year postgraduate course leading to the *diploma of education*.

Non-university-level post-secondary education consists of vocational studies leading to the award of *certificates* or *diplomas* after studies lasting one or two years.

The **language of instruction** is English.

Access to higher education is generally based on the *general certificate of education*. Minimum entrance requirements are five ordinary (O) level passes (at least one arts subject, one science subject and mathematics) and two advanced (A) level passes plus an A-level general paper. Candidates can also be admitted if they have obtained five O-levels and completed a recognized post-secondary diploma with good grades in a non-general subject. Mature students can be accepted if they are at least 30 and have passed both a university examination and an interview.

The **first stage** of higher education (undergraduate studies) leads to the *bachelor's degree* awarded after studies lasting between three and five years. The *bachelor's degree* may be at pass level or honours level. Professional qualifications are marked by the award of *certificates* or *diplomas* after one or two years' study.

Graduate studies lead to the award of the *master's degree* (**second stage**) and *doctor's degree* (**third stage**) and to various postgraduate *diplomas* and *certificates* (**third stage**). A *master's degree* may be obtained following two years' course-work and research after the *bachelor's degree*; a thesis must be presented. In science, studies may last one year after a four-year *honours degree*. To obtain a *doctor's degree*, three years' research on an approved subject and the presentation of a thesis are required. Advanced professional qualifications are awarded as *certificates* and *diplomas* following one or two years' study after the *bachelor's degree*.

Foreign students

Foreign students should have good *general certificate of education*, ordinary (O) level, passes (or their equivalent) in English language and four other subjects, plus three advanced (A) level passes (the required subjects vary according to the degree course). They must hold a visa, health certificates and other immigration requirements and have a good knowledge of English. English-language proficiency courses are offered, as well as a general orientation programme.

Applications should be made directly to the universities before 31 March.

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES

Academic year: October–June

Duration of studies

(Previous education: 13 years, *general certificate of education*)

	years	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Education		P	B	M		D		
Arts			B		M			D
Religion, theology		L						P
Fine arts				B	P			
Architecture			B		P			
Law			B		M			D
Economic and social science			B		M			D
Administrative sciences			B	P				
Mathematics			B		M			D
Science			B	B	M			D
Engineering				B		M		D
Medical science								
medicine				B		B		
pharmacy				B		M		
Agriculture			B	B		M		

B *bachelor's degree* D *doctor's degree* L *licentiate* M *master's degree*
P *professional qualification*

Grades: first-class honours; second-class honours, upper division; second-class honours, lower division; third-class honours; pass

GLOSSARY

Bachelor's degree. First degree (undergraduate studies) obtained in three to five years depending on the discipline and type of degree. Sometimes there is a preparatory year (as in medicine). In certain fields, the *bachelor's degree* may be obtained as a *pass degree* or an *honours degree*. The courses of study differ. In some cases, an *honours degree* requires one year more.

Certificate. See *professional qualification*.

Diploma. See *professional qualification*.

Doctor's degree. Higher degree which follows the *master's degree*. It requires three years' research on an approved subject and the presentation of a thesis.

General certificate of education. Secondary-school-leaving certificate

normally obtained after six years' primary and six years' secondary education. This examination comprises a choice of subjects at two levels: ordinary (O) level and advanced (A) level. Students must obtain the number and combination of passes required by the branch of higher education they wish to enter. Usually one and sometimes two more years' preparatory study are needed for the A-level. These examinations are organized by the West African Examinations Council (WAEC) or by a United Kingdom body, usually Cambridge or London University. This system is also known as *school certificate*.

Master's degree. Higher degree (graduate studies) obtained following two years' course-work and research after the *bachelor's degree*. A thesis must be presented. In science, studies may last one further year after a four-year *honours degree*.

Professional qualification. Qualification marked by a *certificate* or *diploma* after one or two years' study at undergraduate level; or after a *bachelor's degree* or first professional qualification at postgraduate level.

Secondary-school-leaving certificate. See *general certificate of education*.

BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEALING WITH OR PROVIDING INFORMATION ON THE RECOGNITION OF STUDIES AND QUALIFICATIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Higher Education Division, Ministry of Education,
P.O. Box M28, Accra
Tel.: 66-54-21 (ext. 36-40)

Greece

Higher education is provided exclusively by universities and university-level institutions (AEI), and by technological educational institutions (TEI). These institutions act under the supervision of the state and are fully self-governing.

There are eighteen AEIs in Greece. These are the National and Capodistrian University of Athens, the National Technical University of Athens, the Aristotelion University of Salonika, the Athens University of Economics, the Agricultural University of Athens, the University of Patras, the University of Ioannina, the University of Thessalonica, the University of Crete, the University of Piraeus, the Ionian University, the Aegean University, the Economics University of Macedonia, Demokretion University of Thrace, the Pantion University of Social and Political Sciences, the Athens School of Fine Arts, the Technical University of Crete, and the Harokopeion Higher Education Institution of Home Economics (established in 1992).

AEIs consist of *scholes* (faculties) which are subdivided into *tmimata*

(departments). The department (*tmima*) is the basic academic unit and is concerned with a specific field or discipline. The departments in turn consist of *tomis* (sections).

Each section (*tomeas*) co-ordinates the teaching of a part of the discipline or field for which it is responsible and in doing so undertakes a specific scientific or academic activity.

The Higher Education Council (SAP)—founded in 1983—is the body which ensures the social control and democratic programming of the planning and operation of universities. SAP is made up of representatives of the government, political parties, local authorities, universities, scientific and social sectors, and industry. It is responsible for advising the government in a number of areas of primary importance such as founding new AEIs, faculties and departments; closing or merging existing ones; setting the number of yearly entrants to higher education; allocating the AEIs' budget, etc.

AEIs and TEIs are under the supervision of the Ministry of National Education and Religious Affairs. Institutions of higher education cannot be founded by private organizations (Article 16, paragraph 5, of the 1975 Constitution).

The military academies fall under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of National Defence; they are equivalent to the other Greek institutions of higher education as regards the provisions of Act 1351/1983.

The duration of studies at AEIs is four years or eight semesters for law, philosophy, theology, social sciences, etc.; five years or ten semesters for veterinary science, agricultural studies and engineering studies, including the final project; six years for medicine; and five years or ten semesters for the Athens School of Fine Arts.

Teachers for primary and/or secondary education must be holders of the *ptychion* AEI awarded by the respective departments.

AEIs award four degrees: the *ptychion* AEI, for all faculties, except the faculty of engineering; the diploma of the faculties of engineering; the postgraduate specialization diploma; and the *didaktorikon diploma* (doctoral degree).

These entitle holders to exercise their profession after prior registration with the appropriate professional body.

TEIs were established under Act 1404/1983. They are self-governing institutions which by law are under the responsibility of the Ministry of National Education and Religious Affairs. They differ from AEIs in their role and orientation. There are eleven TEIs located in Navala, Serres, Florina (branch), Lamia (branch), Mesolongion, Khalkis, Salonika, Kozani, Ioannina (branch), Larissa, Athens, Karditsa (branch), Karpenision (branch), Piraeus, Patras, Chania (branch) and Iraklion.

They provide sufficient theoretical and practical training to permit the application of scientific, technological, artistic, and other knowledge and skills to the professions concerned. They maintain close links with the relevant production units and with the organized branches of their regional economies.

The Technological Educational Council (STE), an advisory body, makes recommendations and proposals to the Minister of Education and Religious Affairs on matters concerning tertiary technological education.

Studies at the TEIs last seven or eight semesters including compulsory practical tests and the completion of graduation projects which are evaluated separately. Studies in all departments result in the award of a degree called the *ptychion* TEI, which entitles holders to exercise their respective professions.

Secondary education in Greece is provided by the *gymnasia* and the *lykeia*. The *gymnasium* (first cycle of secondary education) lasts three years and is compulsory. On graduation, students are awarded the *apolytirion gymnasiou*. The *lykeion* (second cycle of secondary education) lasts three years and is non-compulsory. Holders of the *apolytirion gymnasiou* may enter *lykeia* without taking examinations. Holders of the *apolytirion lykeiou* may enter higher education institutions after taking general examinations which are held each year in the second half of June.

A *numerus clausus* policy applies throughout the higher education system. In addition to the entrance quota, each department or faculty accepts a number of foreign students, Greeks living abroad, scholarship recipients, etc.

The **principal language of instruction** is Greek.

Foreign students

Foreign students who wish to be admitted to a higher education institution in Greece must hold a graduation certificate from a secondary

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES

Academic year: September–August

Duration of studies

(Previous education: 12 years, *apolytirion lykiou*)

	years	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Law				P				D
Philosophy				P				D
Theology				P				D
Social sciences				P				D
Veterinary science					P			D
Agricultural studies					P			D
Engineering studies					Di			D
Medicine						P		D
Fine arts					P			D
Education				Di				

D *didaktorikon* Di *diploma* P *ptychion*

Grades: 0–10; Pass/fail: 5

school which has been certified either by the Department of Education of the country where it was issued or by the embassy of that country in Greece. The candidate must also produce a certificate denoting his or her command of the Greek language. Such a certificate is issued after relevant examinations administered either by the University of Athens or by the University of Salonika.

Successful applicants who have not obtained this language certificate in time to begin studying during a given academic year can be registered the following academic year after having earned it.

GLOSSARY

Apolytirion lykiou. Secondary-school-leaving certificate, obtained after six years' primary education followed by six years' secondary education, which is divided into two phases of three years each.

Didaktorikon. Degree of higher education conferred in certain faculties after two or more years' study beyond the *ptychion* obtained after the successful presentation and defence of a thesis.

Doctorate. See *didaktorikon*.

Ptychion. Qualification of higher education, conferred after studies varying between four, five or six years. Attendance at courses is compulsory. Examinations in June and October (and sometimes in December) determine promotion to the following year's courses. Five subjects in all are examined. For the other subjects the marks obtained during the year count as examination marks. Candidates pass only if they have obtained an average of 5 out of 10. The final examination of the *ptychion* is in eight subjects, in which candidates take a written paper and an oral examination. Practical examinations are set in science and medicine.

Secondary-school-leaving certificate. See *apolytirion lykiou*.

BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEALING WITH OR PROVIDING INFORMATION ON THE RECOGNITION OF STUDIES AND QUALIFICATIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Inter-University Centre for the Recognition
of Foreign Academic Degrees (DIKATSA)
112, Leoforus Sygrou Avenue, GR-11741 Athens
Tel.: 30-1-9222526; 30-1-9229065
Telex: 21 31 87 dika gr
Fax: 30-1-9218052

Institute of Technological Education (ITE)
56, Leoforus Sygrou Avenue, GR-11742 Athens
Tel.: 30-1-92 21 000
Fax: 30-1-92 27 716

Higher education is provided by one state and four private universities. The Universidad de San Carlos de Guatemala, created in 1945, is an autonomous state university which is governed by a Consejo Superior Universitario on which both professors and students are represented. It comprises faculties of agronomy, architecture, economics, law and social sciences, medical sciences, chemistry and pharmacology, arts and humanities. Branch campuses are located in seven cities throughout the country. The other four universities are private; the qualifications they confer are officially recognized.

The Universidad del Valle de Guatemala, founded in 1961, has three faculties (science and humanities, social sciences and educational sciences), as well as a research institute in education.

The Universidad 'Francisco Marroquín', which was founded in 1971 and is financed by student fees and gifts from private organizations, comprises nine schools (economics and business administration, law, architecture, medicine, dentistry, education, systems engineering and computer sciences, psychology and social sciences), a computer centre and departments of theology and lifelong education.

The Universidad 'Mariano Gálvez', founded in 1966, is a private university, recognized by the state, which comprises faculties of economics (including business administration and accountancy) and of law and social sciences.

The Universidad 'Rafael Landívar', founded in 1961, is a private Catholic institution, recognized by the state. It comprises faculties of economics, humanities, law, social sciences, architecture, agriculture and industrial engineering, institutes of political and social sciences, and psychology, a teacher-training school and a centre for social development.

Primary-school teachers must hold a primary-school teaching certificate (*maestro*) which represents three years of schooling beyond the *ciclo de cultura general*. It entitles the holder to pursue university studies.

Secondary-school teachers should hold a *profesorado de enseñanza media* which is awarded in most fields after three-and-a-half years' study. A *profesorado en educación* is awarded by the Universidad del Valle and a *profesorado en pedagogía* by the Universidad Mariano Gálvez after four years. The Ministerio de Educación has become increasingly strict regarding this requirement. Secondary-school teachers who do not have their certificate are able to attend university programmes offered at weekends. These programmes for in-service teachers are offered at branch university campuses throughout the country.

University teachers must have at least a *licenciatura*, except in the case of special short-term technical programmes, such as journalism or draughtsmanship, where instructors are often professionals in the field.

Non-formal studies are offered through diverse modules directed at different levels of the population, especially non-qualified or semi-qualified workers in the agriculture and health sectors.

The **language of instruction** is Spanish.

Access to higher education is based on the *bachillerato* (secondary-school-leaving certificate) (three streams) or its equivalent. An *examen de admisión* is sometimes required (especially at the Universidad 'Francisco Marroquín', the Universidad 'Rafael Landívar' and the Universidad del Valle).

Short-term studies lead to a diploma of *técnico* after three years.

The length of long-term studies varies according to the subject. The **first and main stage** leads to the *licenciatura* or to a professional qualification. The *licenciatura* is awarded after five or six years, depending on the university and the subjects chosen. A professional qualification of *ingeniero* is awarded after five or six years' study and a professional qualification of *doctor* in medicine or veterinary medicine after six years. A *baccalaureatus* or *baccalaureus* degree is offered after four years' study in some universities. It is more an academic degree than is the more professional *licenciatura*.

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES

Academic year: January–November

Usual duration of studies

(Previous education: 12 years, *bachillerato*)

	years	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Education			T	T				
Humanities					L	M		D
Psychology					L	M		D
Theology			L					
Architecture					P			
Law					L/P			
Social sciences					L	M		
Economics					L	M		
Anthropology and archaeology					L			
Business administration					L	M		
Science and natural sciences					L	M		
Engineering		P	P			P	M	
Medicine						D	S	

D *doctorado* L *licenciatura* M *maestría* P *profesional qualification*
S *especialización* T *teaching qualification*

Grades: generally 0–100 with 51 as the pass mark

At the Universidad de San Carlos de Guatemala, the Universidad del Valle and the Universidad 'Francisco Marroquín', the **second stage** leads to a *maestría* after one or two further years of study and on submission of a thesis. The first university confers a *maestría* in engineering, medical sciences, chemistry and pharmacy, and veterinary medicine; the second in anthropology and teacher training; the third in economics and business administration, clinical psychology and medical psychology, and social sciences and family medicine (reserved for doctors).

At the Universidad de San Carlos de Guatemala, the Universidad del Valle and the Universidad 'Francisco Marroquín', the **third stage** leads to a *doctorado* in certain subjects. This title is conferred after two consecutive years of study following upon the *maestría* and on submission of a thesis.

Foreign students

Foreign students must hold the *bachillerato* or a diploma of an official secondary-study programme recognized by the Guatemalan Government. A knowledge of Spanish is essential. A number of scholarships are made available to students.

GLOSSARY

Baccalaureatus or baccalaureus. First degree awarded after four years in arts (*artum*) and science (*sciencia*) by the Universidad del Valle and the Universidad 'Francisco Marroquín'.

Bachillerato. Secondary-school-leaving certificate generally awarded after one year of pre-primary, six years of primary and five or six years of secondary education. The latter is divided into two phases: three years of basic and two to three years of diversified secondary education divided into three streams: *bachiller en ciencias y letras*; *bachiller* in a speciality (*industrial, computación, turismo*—also called *perito* or *título de maestro*). In some universities the *bachillerato* gives access to higher education to those who pass the *examen de admisión*.

Doctorado. The highest degree awarded after two years of consecutive studies after the *maestría* and on submission of a thesis.

Examen de admisión. See *bachillerato*.

Licenciatura. First degree awarded after five to six years of studies depending on the university and the subjects chosen. The holder is normally awarded a professional title: *economista, biólogo, psicólogo*, etc.

Maestría. Awarded after one or two years' study after the *licenciatura* on submission of a thesis.

Maestro. Primary-school teaching certificate.

Professional qualification. Qualification awarded after five or six years' study (six years in medicine, where the qualification is called *doctor*).

Secondary-school-leaving certificate. See *bachillerato*.

BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEALING WITH OR PROVIDING INFORMATION ON THE RECOGNITION OF STUDIES AND QUALIFICATIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Universidad de San Carlos, Departamento de Registro y Estadísticas,
Ciudad Universitaria, Zona 12, 01012 Guatemala
Tel.: (central) 760-790
Fax: 767-221

Guinea

Higher education is provided by two universities and several institutions of higher education.

The Université de Conakry, founded in 1962 as a polytechnic, acquired its present status and title in 1984. It comprises four faculties (science; humanities; law, economics and management; and medicine and pharmacy) and one institute (l'Institut Polytechnique).

The Université de Kankan, founded as a school in 1963, acquired its present status in 1984. It comprises faculties of social and natural sciences.

There are three higher education institutions: the Institut Supérieur des Sciences de l'Éducation de Manéah, the Institut Supérieur des Ruines et Géologie de Boké and the Institut Supérieur des Sciences Agronomiques, d'Agronomies et Vétérinaires de Faranah.

Institutions of higher education are under the responsibility of the Ministère de l'Enseignement Supérieur et la Recherche Scientifique.

Primary-school teachers are trained in seven *écoles normales d'instituteurs* (ENI). Admission is at the end of the twelfth year of schooling. Courses last three years and lead to the *certificat d'aptitude pédagogique* (CAP).

Secondary-school teachers of the first cycle are trained for three years after the *baccalauréat* in two *écoles normales secondaires*. Teachers for upper-secondary schools are trained in five years at the Institut Supérieur des Sciences de l'Éducation and at the two universities.

Teachers of physical education are trained at the École Normale d'Éducation Physique et des Sports.

Non-formal studies have been greatly developed since 1984. They consist of radio courses produced by the Service National de Télé-enseignement. Decentralized lifelong education has also been developed with the creation in 1984 of five regional and thirty-six prefectural centres to upgrade the knowledge of schoolteachers. Courses last between three and nine months.

The **language of instruction** is French.

Access to higher education is based on the *baccalauréat* and a competitive entrance examination (*concours d'orientation*).

Higher-education studies last between five and six years and lead to the *diplôme d'études supérieures*, the *diplôme d'ingénieur*, the *maîtrise* and the *doctorat* in medicine, according to training.

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES
Academic year: October–June

Duration of studies

 (Previous education: 12 years, *baccalauréat* and *concours d'orientation*)

years	3	4	5	6
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P	DES	D
M		
P		

 D *doctorat* DES *diplôme d'études supérieures* M *maîtrise*

 P *professional qualification*

 Grades: 16–20: *très bien*; 14–15: *bien*; 12–13: *assez bien*; 10–11: *passable*

GLOSSARY

Baccalauréat. Qualification awarded after three years' secondary education (third phase) given in a classical or technical *lycée*. The *baccalauréat*, together with a competitive entrance examination, gives access to higher education.

Concours d'orientation. Competitive entrance examination open to holders of the *baccalauréat* who wish to enter an institution of higher education.

Diploma of higher education. See *diplôme d'études supérieures*.

Diplôme. Qualification awarded at the end of higher education. The *diplôme d'ingénieur* is awarded after five years. The *diplôme de professeur de l'enseignement secondaire* is awarded after three years (for the first cycle of secondary education) or five years (upper-secondary cycle).

Diplôme d'études supérieures. Diploma awarded in humanities or science after five years' study.

Doctorat. Degree awarded in medicine after six years' study.

Professional qualification. Qualification awarded at the end of higher education in certain faculties and certain higher-education institutions such as the *diplôme d'ingénieur* or the *diplôme de sortie* (graduation diploma).

Secondary-school-leaving certificate. See *baccalauréat*.

BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEALING WITH OR PROVIDING INFORMATION ON THE RECOGNITION OF STUDIES AND QUALIFICATIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Direction Nationale de l'Enseignement Supérieur
 c/o Ministère de l'Enseignement Supérieur
 et de la Recherche Scientifique
 B.P. 964 Conakry

Higher education is provided by the University of Guyana, Georgetown, and by specialized institutions of higher education.

The university comprises faculties of agriculture, arts, education, natural sciences, social sciences, engineering and technology. The specialized institutions of higher education are: the Government Technical Institute, the School of Agriculture, Lilian Dewar College of Education (formerly College of Education for secondary teachers), Cyril Potter College of Education (CPCE) and the Management Development Training Institute. Resources come from government grants.

Pre-primary and primary-education teachers are trained at Cyril Potter College of Education. Entry requirements are: four *Caribbean Examinations Council secondary education certificates, general proficiency*, grades I-III, or *basic proficiency*, grade I, including English, or four *general certificate of education*, ordinary (O) levels, grades A-C, including English; the teacher's intermediate examination; and a pass on the CPCE/GTU upgrading programme.

Secondary-school teachers are trained at Cyril Potter College of Education, which offers a three-year programme for secondary teachers. Students must have three *Caribbean Examinations Council secondary education certificates, general proficiency*, grades I-III, or *basic proficiency*, grade I; or three *general certificate of education* O-levels, grades A-C; or end-of-third-year pupil teachers' annual examination.

Higher-education teachers are trained at the University of Guyana or at a recognized overseas university.

Non-formal studies consist of courses lasting between three months and one year. Certificates of participation are awarded which enable students to enter a higher course or improve their professional positions.

Non-university-level post-secondary education courses involve between two years' full-time and three years' part-time study. Some courses are of four years' duration. The first year is spent in the classroom and the remaining three on the job. All prospective students must have some basic general education. At the end of the courses, students sit the *Guyana technical education examination* and are awarded *certificates* or *diplomas* if they are successful.

The **principal language of instruction** is English.

Access to higher education is based on the *general certificate of education* (GCE), ordinary (O) level, obtained after seven years' primary and five years' secondary education. However, *general proficiency* and *basic proficiency* certificate examinations organized by the Caribbean Examinations Council are now being phased in, and it is planned that the *Caribbean Examinations Council secondary education certificate* will in time replace the GCE examination.

The **first stage** of higher education leads to a *bachelor's degree* obtained in four years in architecture, and three to four years in arts, natural sciences, social sciences and technology. The University of Guyana also offers a one-year course in law for students preparing the *bachelor of law* at the University of the West Indies (Barbados).

Three-year courses lead to the award of a *certificate* in medical technology and to various *diplomas*: radiography and physiotherapy in three years, public administration and general technology in two years. For other *diplomas*, a first degree is a prerequisite only in education. The Government Technical Institute awards diplomas and offers full-time and part-time courses leading to a United Kingdom *national certificate* or the *higher national certificate* (see entry for the United Kingdom).

The **second stage** leads to a *master's degree* in arts, science or social sciences, following a minimum of twelve months after initial registration in the case of part-time students, but not more than six years after initial registration in any case.

Foreign students

Foreign students must be in possession of a visa, health certificates and sufficient funds to cover tuition fees and maintenance costs. They must have the *general certificate of education advanced (A) level* passes or good ordinary (O) level passes or the *Caribbean Examinations Council general proficiency certificate* (grades I and II) in at least five subjects including the subject to be studied as a major. They must also be fluent in English.

Applications should be made to the Registrar, University of Guyana, Box 10-1110, Georgetown, by mid-January of the year in which admission is sought.

The various professional bodies are responsible for questions relating to the recognition of foreign qualifications to enter a profession.

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES

Academic year: September–June

Duration of studies

(Previous education: 12 years, *general certificate of education*)

	years	2	3	4	5	6
Education				B		P
Arts				B	M	
Architecture		P		B		
Law			B			
Social and economic sciences		P		B		M
Administration		P	B			
Exact and natural sciences			B			M
Engineering, technology		P		B		
Paramedical studies			P			

B *bachelor's degree* M *master's degree* P *professional qualification*

Grades: A-D

Bachelor's degree. First degree (undergraduate studies) obtained after four years' study.

Certificate. See *professional qualification*.

Diploma. See *professional qualification*.

General certificate of education/Caribbean Examinations Council secondary education certificate. Secondary-school-leaving certificate, obtained after seven years' primary and five years' secondary education. For admission to higher education, candidates must obtain passes in five subjects according to the requirements of the course they wish to take.

Master's degree. Degree awarded after one to two years' study following upon the *bachelor's degree*.

Professional qualification. Higher-education qualification awarded as a *certificate* or *diploma* after two or three years, generally part-time. These studies may be below the level of the first degree (undergraduate studies) or follow it.

BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEALING WITH OR PROVIDING INFORMATION ON THE RECOGNITION OF STUDIES AND QUALIFICATIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Guyana National Equivalency Board, Ministry of Education,
21 Brickdam and Pollard Place, Georgetown
Tel.: (2) 63094

Haiti

Higher education is provided by the Université d'État d'Haïti, Port-au-Prince, and by other institutions of higher education, often privately run, in Port-au-Prince, Cap Haïtien, Gonaïves and Les Cayes.

The Université d'État d'Haïti comprises the following faculties: law (including economics and administrative sciences), medicine and pharmacy, dentistry, ethnology (including a department of development studies), science (including civil engineering and architecture), arts and humanities, agriculture and veterinary medicine. An École Normale Supérieure, an Institut d'Administration, de Gestion et d'Études Internationales, a Centre d'Études et de Recherche Africaines and four schools of law are attached to the university. Though part of the university, they are entirely autonomous as regards staff appointments and financial resources. Other institutions include an École de Technique de Laboratoire, an Institut Supérieur Technique, an Institut des Hautes Études Commerciales, a Centre Technique de Planification et d'Économie Appliquée and several schools of nursing.

Higher education is generally under the responsibility of the Ministère

de l'Éducation Nationale but the faculties of medicine and pharmacy and dentistry are the responsibility of the Ministère de la Santé.

Pre-primary-school teachers are trained in a teacher-training college for kindergarten teachers in three years.

Primary-school teachers are trained at secondary level in *écoles normales* to which holders of the *brevet élémentaire du premier cycle* gain access by competitive entrance examination.

Secondary-school teachers are trained at the École Normale Supérieure in the following sections: humanities, philosophy, social sciences, languages, mathematics and natural sciences.

There is no special structure for training **higher-education teachers**. They are recruited exclusively on the basis of their qualifications. At

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES

Academic year: October–June

Duration of studies

(Previous education: 13 years, *baccalauréat*)

	years	2	3	4	5	6	7
Education			CES				
Arts			L/CES				
Philosophy			L/CES				
Humanities (anthropology)			L/CES	DES			
African studies and research			L/CES				
Law		BD		L			
Social and administrative sciences		CES	L	Di			
Planning and applied economics		CES		Di			
Science			CES				
Engineering and technology				P			
Architecture				P			
Medical sciences							
medicine							D/P
pharmacy						P	
Agriculture						P	

BD *baccalauréat en droit* CES *certificat d'études supérieures* D *doctorat*

DES *diplôme d'études supérieures* Di *diplôme* L *licence* P *professional qualification*

Grades: 0–100. Pass level: 65

present, more than 70 per cent of higher-education teachers hold only a first degree or a *licence*.

Shorter courses leading to vocational and professional qualifications are offered in fields such as surveying, engineering, mechanics, electricity and computer science. Schools of nursing train nurses in three years.

The **principal language of instruction** is French, but Creole is increasingly used.

Access to higher education is based on the *baccalauréat* (secondary-school-leaving certificate) or other equivalent qualifications from French or French-language secondary education. There are competitive entrance examinations for entry into the faculties of medicine and pharmacy, dentistry, and science, and to the *École Normale Supérieure*.

The **main phase** of long-cycle higher education usually lasts three to five years. (In law, the *baccalauréat en droit* is obtained at the end of the first two years' study.) Depending on the subject, studies lead to: a *licence* in law (four years), social and administrative sciences (three years) or humanities (three years); a *certificat d'études supérieures* in arts or science; a *professional qualification*, for example in civil engineering (four years), agriculture, pharmacy, etc. (five years). A *certificat d'études supérieures* awarded after three years' study by the *École Normale Supérieure* qualifies the holder to teach in secondary education. In medicine, the qualification of *docteur en médecine* and the professional licence to practise are awarded after a total of seven years, including periods of internship and practical training.

Foreign students

For access to university studies, foreign students must have completed secondary education and pass the competitive entrance examination.

There is no specific provision for the recognition of degrees with a view to the exercise of a profession, other than possible recognition by individual associations.

GLOSSARY

Baccalauréat. Secondary-school-leaving qualification, obtained at the end of six years' primary followed by seven years' secondary education (divided into four years' lower and three years' upper-secondary education). The first, 'lower' phase of secondary education leads to the *brevet élémentaire du premier cycle* which gives access to secondary-level teacher-training colleges. The second, 'upper' phase offers a variety of options—Latin/Greek, Latin/science, sciences and languages—and leads to the *baccalauréat*, which gives access to higher education.

Baccalauréat en droit. Qualification awarded by some schools of law after two years' study.

Certificat d'études supérieures. Qualification awarded after three years' study in arts and humanities, science and philosophy. It is also the diploma awarded by the *École Normale Supérieure* at the end of three years' study. This is a professional qualification.

Competitive entrance examination. Candidates to certain faculties of the Université d'État d'Haïti (medicine and pharmacy, dentistry, science) and to the École Normale Supérieure have to pass a competitive entrance examination.

Diplôme d'études supérieures. Qualification awarded in humanities by the faculty of ethnology of the Université d'État d'Haïti after one year's study following upon the *licence* in anthropology.

Doctorat. Qualification awarded in medicine; the title of *docteur en médecine* is awarded after a total of seven years' study, including periods of internship and practical training.

Licence. Qualification awarded in certain subjects (law, anthropology, social sciences, philosophy, arts and humanities) after a period of three to four years' study.

Professional qualification. Qualification awarded by institutions of higher professional education (university faculties or institutes) after a period of usually four to five years' study (e.g. qualification as a dentist, civil engineer or architect).

BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEALING WITH OR PROVIDING INFORMATION ON THE RECOGNITION OF STUDIES AND QUALIFICATIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Ministère de l'Éducation Nationale,
5, avenue Marie-Jeanne, Port-au-Prince
Tel.: 2-1757

Holy See

In higher education the Holy See, as the central organ of the Catholic Church, is primarily concerned with the teaching of the Christian Revelation and those subjects related to it, although many institutions also teach other subject areas. The study of the Christian Revelation is closely linked to the work of evangelization which the Church recognizes as its ministry.

Institutions dependent upon the Church belong either to the Holy See directly or to other ecclesiastical bodies such as dioceses, religious congregations or Church-related associations.

These institutions include universities and university faculties, and institutions of professional training. The universities and university faculties include ecclesiastical universities and faculties devoted primarily to the teaching of sacred and other closely related subjects. Their academic degrees, although they may also have civil recognition as is the case of other Catholic universities and faculties, which teach secular and sacred subjects, and whose academic degrees enjoy civil recognition, are awarded in the name of the Holy See.

Other institutions of higher education include institutions for

professional training which offer programmes in such areas as nursing, teacher training, etc., and seminaries designed to train candidates for the priesthood.

Ecclesiastical institutions of higher education are usually supervised, at the central level, by the Congregation for Catholic Education, which is one of the dicasteries of the Roman Curia at the Vatican. At the national level, these institutions are supervised by the national conferences of bishops; at the diocesan level, they are regulated by the diocesan bishop assisted by his council.

Canons 807 to 821 of the Code of Canon Law, revised in 1983, as well as the Apostolic Constitutions *Sapientia Christiana* and *Ex Corde Ecclesiae*, constitute the primary Church legislation affecting respectively ecclesiastical and Catholic universities and faculties and other institutions of higher education.

The **principal language of instruction** in Rome is Italian, although other languages are also used. Outside Rome, the principal language used is that of the country or region in which the institution is located.

Access to higher education is based on the secondary-school-leaving certificate. Some faculties (of ecclesiastical history, liturgical studies, missiology, oriental ecclesiastical studies, psychology and Christian archaeology) have additional requirements: students must have followed the usual theological courses in an institution of non-university type, or hold a *baccalaureate* in theology. Access to medieval studies is open only to students who have completed their university studies. Access to studies in theology is open only to students who have followed courses in philosophy for two years. Holders of an academic degree from an ecclesiastical faculty or a secular faculty of letters, law or history may also be admitted to a course in Christian archaeology.

In ecclesiastical faculties or universities three stages may usually be distinguished. They are of variable length.

The **first stage**, which lasts between one and three years, usually leads to the *baccalaureate* (this certificate, however, does not exist in every subject), which generally marks the end of the first phase of study in ecclesiastical faculties.

The **second stage**, after a further one or two years' study, leads to the *licence*, which is awarded at the end of the second phase of study in ecclesiastical faculties, and to the *magistère*, which requires at least one year's further study following upon the *licence*.

The **third stage** leads to the *doctorate*, which is awarded one or two years after the *licence* on submission of a thesis.

Foreign students

Foreign students applying to an ecclesiastical university or faculty must meet the entrance requirements of the country in which the institution is located. There is no quota for foreign students. All students must apply directly to the ecclesiastical university or faculty approximately six months before the beginning of the academic year.

Generally speaking, financial aid in ecclesiastical universities and faculties is obtained through a third party: a diocese, benefactor or benevolent foundation.

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES

Academic year: October–June
Duration of studies
 (Previous education: *secondary-school-leaving certificate*)

years	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Philosophy, theology (seminaries)										*
Arab-Islamic studies										L
Christian archaeology						B	L	D		
Biblical studies									L	D
Canon law (Latin or oriental)				L	D					
Canon and civil law				L	D					
Ecclesiastical history							B	L	D	
Classical and Christian letters	B		L	D						
Liturgical studies								L		D
Medieval studies									L	D
Missiology							B	L	D	
Sacred music		B	L	M	D					
Ancient Orient (studies)			L	D						
Oriental ecclesiastical studies								B	L	D
Pedagogical studies					L					D
Philosophy		B		L	D					
Psychology							B	L		D
Religious Catholic studies				M						
Sociology (studies in)		B	L	D						
Theology						B		L	D	

B *baccalaureate* D *doctorate* L *licence* M *magistère*

* See *baccalaureate* in Glossary.

Grades: 0–10 for an independent ecclesiastical university or faculty. The system in ecclesiastical universities which form part of a university conforms to that of the university. Catholic universities and faculties generally follow the system of the region or country in which they are located.

- Baccalaureate.** Degree awarded at the end of the first phase of studies in ecclesiastical faculties. It shows a global knowledge of the basic subjects of the programme at the faculty and a first initiation in the use of scientific methods. In the faculties of philosophy and theology the *baccalaureate* may be awarded to students who have followed the two-year course in philosophy prior to their theological studies, or the courses in philosophy and theology (which last six years) in an institution of non-university type, on condition that such courses are linked to the faculty.
- Diploma.** Without necessarily being considered as a university degree proper, the *diploma* is, in certain cases, a qualification awarded after study in higher education. In other cases, it is merely a certificate awarded to a student who has successfully followed a course of ecclesiastical studies of variable length. The *diploma* gives the right to teach in certain schools below university level, although it may also merely indicate that the holder possesses a qualification in a specified field of knowledge (e.g. the *expert diploma*).
- Doctorate.** The highest research degree, awarded after the *licence*. Candidates are not bound to follow special third-phase courses of study, but must present a substantial thesis which represents a real contribution to knowledge, the greater part of which must be published. The *doctorate* gives the right to teach in a faculty.
- Licence.** Degree awarded at the end of the second phase of study in an ecclesiastical faculty. The *licence* gives the right to teach in a seminary or an equivalent school.
- Magistère.** University degree, awarded after at least one year's study following the *licence* by certain institutes giving specialized courses within a faculty (usually the faculty of theology) or by the institutes of sacred music. It is also awarded at the end of the four-year courses of the institutes of Catholic religious studies.

BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEALING WITH OR PROVIDING INFORMATION ON THE RECOGNITION OF STUDIES AND QUALIFICATIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Congregation for Catholic Education, Vatican City
Tel.: 39-6-69-84-161
Fax: 39-6-69-84-172
Telex: 2024 dirigentel va

Honduras

Higher education is provided by nine state and private universities and institutions.

The Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Honduras (UNAH),

Tegucigalpa, comprises six faculties (legal and social sciences, medical sciences, economics, chemistry and pharmacy, dentistry and engineering) and five university centres offering courses in subjects that include general studies, nursing, agriculture and forestry. The university is fully autonomous and draws its funds from government grants, fees and gifts. Its governing bodies are the Claustro Pleno Universitario (university assembly) and the Consejo Universitario, which acts as a legislative section. Each body has as many student members as members of the academic and administrative staff.

The Universidad Pedagógica Nacional 'Francisco Morazán' is under the administrative control of the Secretariat for Public Education, which finances it. It has departments of mathematics, languages and literature, commerce, education, social sciences, physical education, exact and natural sciences, technical industrial education, domestic science, educational planning, librarianship and audio-visual aids.

The state institutions are: the Escuela Nacional de Ciencias Forestales (ESNACIFOR), a semi-autonomous institution founded in 1974; the Escuela Nacional de Agricultura (ENA); and a school of music.

There are four private universities: the Universidad de San Pedro Sula, founded in 1978, which offers courses in law, architecture, business administration, agriculture, journalism, education and bank administration; the Universidad 'José Cecilio del Valle', Tegucigalpa, founded in 1978, which offers courses in agricultural and industrial administration, agricultural and civil engineering, architecture, journalism and electrical technology; the Universidad Tecnológica Centroamericana, founded in 1986, which offers courses in business and bank administration, economics and communication; and the Catholic university Nuestra Señora de la Paz, founded in 1992, which offers courses in theology, philosophy, international relations, administration, computer sciences, banking and financial administration, and home economics.

The Escuela Agrícola Panamericana, Tegucigalpa, is a private international institution which awards a degree in tropical agriculture (including animal sciences and horticulture) after thirty-three or forty-four months' on-site training. It is governed by a board of trustees, comprising twenty-two members from different countries.

Pre-primary and primary-school teachers are trained for three years in *escuelas normales* which recruit students who have completed the first cycle of secondary education. They are awarded the qualification of *maestro de educación primaria*.

The Universidad Pedagógica Nacional 'Francisco Morazán' trains **secondary-school teachers** in a four-year course leading to the *profesorado de educación media*. It also trains school administrators and provides in-service teacher training.

Higher-education teachers are trained at university.

Non-formal studies consist of distance higher education offered by the Universidad Nacional Autónoma (Sistema Universitario de Educación a Distancia) and the Escuela Superior del Profesorado 'Francisco Morazán' in such fields as social sciences, mathematics, arts, humanities and languages, commerce, exact and natural sciences, and domestic

sciences. Students must satisfy the same academic requirements as regular students.

The **language of instruction** is Spanish. The Escuela Agrícola Panamericana also uses English.

Access to higher education is given by a secondary-school-leaving certificate (*bachillerato*), normally awarded after six years' primary followed by five years' secondary schooling or its equivalent, as there are several streams.

At university, all students must spend their first year in the Centro Universitario de Estudios Generales. This is a compulsory preparatory year devoted to general studies in classical and scientific subjects. Its purpose is to enable students to adapt to the professional courses offered in the different faculties. Short-term professional and technical studies are offered in most institutions. They lead in two or three years to an intermediate degree (*técnico*).

The **main stage** of higher studies leads in three or four years to the

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES

Academic year: February–November

Duration of studies

(Previous education: 11–12 years, *bachillerato, maestro de educación primaria, perito*)

	years	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Education			P		P	L		
Law								L
Social sciences				B				L
Chemical sciences					L			D
Economics							L	
Business management							L	
Mathematics, natural sciences							L	
Medical sciences								
medicine								D
dentistry								D
pharmacy								D
nursing, microbiology						L		
Technology, engineering		P			B	P	P	
Agriculture				P	IA/P			

B *bachillerato universitario* D *doctorado* I *ingeniero agronomo* L *licenciatura*
P *professional qualification*

Grades: 0–100. 100–96: *sobresaliente*; 95–76: *muy bueno*; 75–65: *bueno*; 64–60: *aplazado/insuficiente*. Pass level: 60

first degree of *bachillerato universitario* (in social work, technology, etc.) and *licenciatura* or to a professional qualification. The *licenciatura* is awarded after four years in nursing, five years in economics, business management, accountancy, journalism, mathematics and natural sciences, and six years in law and social sciences. The *doctorado* is obtained after six years' study in dentistry, chemical sciences and pharmacy and after seven years' study in medicine.

Other professional qualifications are awarded after one-and-a-half years for laboratory technicians, five years for chemical, mechanical, electrical and agricultural engineers and engineers in forestry, and six years in civil engineering.

At university, students must sit for a general written examination and submit a thesis before being awarded a degree or final qualification.

Foreign students

Foreign students must hold a visa, a secondary-school diploma (*bachillerato en ciencias y letras, industrial* or *música, maestro de educación primaria, perito mercantil*), or their equivalent, and have a good command of Spanish (knowledge of English is an asset). They also have to attend a *curso de orientación general* organized in January at UNAH and other teaching institutions. Applications should be made to the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Honduras, Ciudad Universitaria, Carretera a Suyapa, Tegucigalpa. A health-care programme is organized at university level. Scholarships are granted to students from Latin and Central America who hold a secondary-school certificate, have obtained good academic results and wish to continue their studies or specialize in a specific field of study.

GLOSSARY

Bachillerato. Secondary-school-leaving certificate, awarded after six years' primary and five years' secondary schooling, the latter being divided into two phases. The first phase (*ciclo común*) comprises three years of general studies. The second phase is more specialized, offering several streams which last either two years in a school of general education or three years in a more specialized one. It leads to various *bachilleratos* (*ciencias y letras, administración de empresas, ciencias y técnicas*) or to the qualifications of *maestro de educación primaria* and *perito*, all of which (except in secretarial sciences) give access to higher education. However, an *examen de ingreso* is also required in certain fields (social sciences, nursing and agriculture).

Bachillerato universitario. First degree awarded after three or four years' study, mainly in technological fields and social work.

Diploma. See *professional qualification*.

Doctorado. Professional qualification of *doctor*, awarded in chemical sciences, pharmacy and dentistry (six years), and in medicine (seven years). (See *licenciatura, professional qualification*.)

Examen de ingreso. See *bachillerato*.

Licenciatura. Degree awarded after a course usually lasting four years

(nursing, micro-biology and chemistry), five years (economics, education, business management, accountancy, journalism, mathematics and natural sciences) or six years (law and social sciences). All students spend the first year in the Centro Universitario de Estudios Generales. This preparatory year is devoted to general classical or scientific studies.

Maestro de educación primaria. Secondary-school-leaving qualification awarded at the end of the second phase (three years) of secondary education undertaken in a teacher-training institution. It gives the same rights as the *bachillerato*.

Perito. Secondary-school-leaving qualification awarded at the end of the second phase (three years) of secondary education undertaken in a teacher-training institution. It gives the same rights as the *bachillerato*.

Professional qualification. Qualification awarded at the end of a course that lasts one-and-a-half years (for laboratory technicians), two to four years (education), three to four years (agriculture), five to six years (engineering) and seven years (medicine). The title of *doctor* is awarded after six years in chemical sciences, pharmacy and dentistry and after seven years in medicine. In the university faculties, the first year is spent in the Centro Universitario de Estudios Generales (see *licenciatura*). The term *título* or *diploma* is often used to describe the qualification (e.g. *título de agrónomo*, *diploma de técnico*).

Secondary-school-leaving certificate. See *bachillerato*, *maestro de educación primaria*, *perito*.

BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEALING WITH OR PROVIDING INFORMATION ON THE RECOGNITION OF STUDIES AND QUALIFICATIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Honduras (UNAH),
Ciudad Universitaria, Tegucigalpa, Municipio del Distrito Central,
Apartado Postal 3560
Tel.: 504 32-2110
Telex: unah ho 1289
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Ministerio de Educación Pública, 1a Calle,
entre 2a, 3a y 4a Avenidas, Comayagüela, D.C.
Tel.: 504 227497

Hong Kong

Higher education is provided by universities, polytechnics, a Baptist College, technical institutes and institutions of professional education.

The University of Hong Kong, established in 1911, comprises

faculties of arts, science, engineering, medicine, social sciences and dentistry, and schools of education, architecture and law. It also has a department of extramural studies, centres of Asian studies, computer studies, media resources, and urban studies and urban planning, a language centre and an agricultural research centre.

The Chinese University of Hong Kong, founded in 1963, includes faculties of arts, science, social science, business administration and medicine, and a school of graduate studies. There are also institutes of Chinese studies, science and technology, social studies, a computer studies centre and a department of extramural studies.

In 1988 the Hong Kong University of Science and Technology came into being, comprising schools of business and management, engineering, general education and science. The first student intake was scheduled for October 1991.

The Hong Kong Polytechnic, established in 1972, offers a wide range of courses to meet the needs of commerce, industry and the community in such fields as business studies, computer sciences, design, engineering and social work.

The City Polytechnic of Hong Kong, set up in 1984, comprises departments of accountancy, building and construction, business and management, computer studies, electronic engineering, languages, mathematics and science, and social administration. Studies are organized on a modular basis. This enables parts of the courses to be taken in common by students of different departments.

The Hong Kong Baptist College, established in 1983, comprises four faculties: arts, business, science and social sciences. It also has a language centre, a centre for computer studies and services, and an athletics unit.

The University and Polytechnic Grants Committee (UPGC) advises the government on the development of higher education and administers grants in respect of the institutions of tertiary education.

Primary-school teachers are trained at colleges of teacher education. Candidates must hold the *certificate of education* taken in form 5. A three-year course leads to the *certificate in education*, which is both an academic and a professional qualification. There is a higher level of entry for those who have completed form 7 and who have successfully taken the advanced-level examination. They qualify after two years.

Graduate teachers must have undergone a university-level education for at least three years and acquired a recognized degree. Professional training for teaching is provided by the two universities through postgraduate studies, mainly in-service.

Non-formal studies are provided by the departments of extramural studies of the universities. They are offered as correspondence courses, radio and television courses, and self-learning courses in the form of tapes, programmed texts and resource materials.

The two polytechnics offer sandwich courses, part-time courses and mixed-mode courses leading to the award of higher certificates, diplomas and higher, professional and postgraduate diplomas.

The government has also established an Open Learning Institute, which opened in October 1989.

Non-university-level post-secondary education is provided by the

Hong Kong Shue Yan College and Lingnan College. Both colleges have faculties of arts, social science and business. The former offers day and evening courses and the latter a two-year post-form-6 *higher diploma* course and a fifth-year course leading to an *honours diploma* for students who have successfully completed the *higher diploma* course.

The **languages of instruction** are Chinese and English.

Access to the Chinese University of Hong Kong is based on the *Hong Kong higher level examination* (HKHLE) at grade E or above in Chinese language and literature, English language and three other subjects, or the *Hong Kong advanced level examination* (HKALE) at grade E or above in use of English and three other subjects plus Chinese language and literature in HKHLE if not taken in HKALE.

For the University of Hong Kong, access is based on the *Hong Kong certificate of education examination* (HKCEE) or equivalent with passes (including English language) in at least three subjects at grade E and two subjects at grade C plus the *Hong Kong advanced level examination* or equivalent with passes in two subjects (in the case of students who had two Cs other than English language at HKCEE) or passes in three subjects (grade D in the use of English examination) immediately preceding the year of admission.

Access to the Hong Kong Polytechnic, the City Polytechnic of Hong Kong and the Hong Kong Technical Teachers' College is based on the *Hong Kong certificate of education examination*. For the Hong Kong Baptist College, it is based on the *Hong Kong advanced level examination*.

The **first stage** of higher education leads to the *bachelor's degree* awarded by the universities, the polytechnics and the Hong Kong Baptist College after three to five years' study (architecture, dental surgery, medicine and surgery).

The Hong Kong Polytechnic offers four-year sandwich courses leading to the award of an *honours degree*.

The **second stage** leads to the award of the *master's degree* after a period of one to two years' study (three years' part-time) beyond the *bachelor's degree*.

The **third stage** leads to the award of a *doctorate* after a period of research work and on submission of a thesis. Studies last between two and seven years.

Foreign students

Foreign students must hold a visa. Those who apply for degree/diploma programmes must satisfy the entrance requirements of the university or polytechnic they wish to attend. Those who have completed at least one year of university study at a recognized university outside Hong Kong may apply for exemption to the university concerned. Applications for exemption from entrance requirements at the Chinese University of Hong Kong (CUHK) should be submitted by October preceding the year of admission. CUHK also considers applications for associate students before 1 July or 1 November prior to the teaching term of the year of admission. The City Polytechnic of Hong Kong may grant exemptions to normal conditions of entry to applicants aged 25 and over by 1 September of the year of admission. With regard to the Hong Kong

Polytechnic, some qualifications other than those prescribed in the university entrance requirements (e.g. the International Baccalaureate) are accepted by departments as equivalent. An orientation programme is organized every year for all new students at the Baptist College.

Students should have a good knowledge of Chinese and English for study at the Chinese University of Hong Kong and the Hong Kong Polytechnic and a good knowledge of English for the University of Hong Kong. Chinese-language courses are offered by the New-Asia Yale-in-China Chinese Language Centre.

GLOSSARY

Bachelor's degree. Degree awarded after three to five years' study (architecture, dental surgery, medicine and surgery).

Certificate in education. Qualification awarded after three years' study by the colleges of teacher education.

Diploma. Qualification awarded after four years' study by the Hong Kong Shue Yan College and after two years' study by Lingnan College.

Doctor's degree. Highest degree conferred after two to seven years' study. Candidates must submit a thesis.

Hong Kong advanced level examination. Secondary-school examination taken at the end of form 7.

Hong Kong certificate of education. Secondary-school certificate taken at the end of form 5.

Hong Kong higher level examination. Secondary-school examination taken at the end of form 6.

Honours degree. Qualification awarded by the Hong Kong Polytechnic after four years' sandwich courses in engineering and textile and clothing marketing.

Master's degree. Degree awarded after one to two years' study beyond the *bachelor's degree*.

Hungary

Higher education is provided by seventy-seven higher education institutions: universities, technical universities, colleges and religious institutions of higher education. They are state-financed, but to varying degrees they have financial resources of their own.

The universities are divided into faculties made up of departments corresponding to the various subjects taught. The traditional-style universities usually have faculties of arts, science, law, social sciences, economics and education. The technical universities offer instruction in different fields of technology or architecture. There are also specialized universities: several for medicine, one for economics, one for veterinary medicine, several for architecture, one for forestry and others for fine arts, applied arts, music, theatre and physical education. The aim of the universities is to train highly qualified specialists and research workers.

The colleges constitute the main sector of higher education and offer three- to four-year practice-oriented programmes in such subjects as business administration, computer sciences, catering and teacher training for primary-school teachers and teachers of children with disabilities.

Unlike the universities, however, they do not award degrees in addition to the diplomas which attest to the completion of basic training or postgraduate training. Some colleges function as a college faculty of a university.

The general provisions for study are laid down in the Education Act of 1985.

Higher education is currently changing over to the modular system. Training units or 'modules' completed at one institution can be credited to a higher-ranking one.

Studies are organized in accordance with curricula and programmes drawn up on central guidelines by the institutions themselves and approved by the Minister of Culture and Education. In all institutions, and for all students, there are compulsory general education subjects: sociology, political science, one or two foreign languages and systematic physical education. Those who are already employed may also follow courses in higher education through evening or correspondence courses or they may be given weekly study leave or be allowed to work shorter hours.

Pre-primary and primary-school teachers are trained at post-secondary level in teacher-training colleges (*foiskola*) over two or three years.

Secondary-school teachers are trained over four or five years in advanced teacher-training schools or in universities.

There is no special training or compulsory examination for **higher-education teachers**. They are appointed according to rank at various levels of the state administration or they are nominated by the institutions themselves. Selection and appointment are based on candidates' aptitude for the post, and their academic and educational qualifications and achievements, in addition to a university diploma.

Non-formal studies pursued outside the traditional schooling system can be organized in institutions run by industry, state-financed agencies, social organizations, associations and management training centres. Within the framework of adult education, evening or correspondence courses run by higher-education institutions are widespread. The conditions of admission, qualifications awarded and duration of studies are all determined by the institutions themselves. The qualifications are the same as those obtainable in full-time courses but the duration of studies is longer. Special in-service further-education courses are organized for teachers, medical doctors and others in higher-education institutions.

Non-university-level post-secondary education is offered in vocational schools. A student with a secondary-school-leaving certificate (*érettségi* or maturity) may pursue studies in a vocational school for skilled workers and, after two years' study, may obtain a skilled worker's certificate. A student with a vocational secondary-school-leaving certificate may obtain a technician's certificate after one year of further study. A student with an *érettségi* may apply for admission to a college.

Admission requirements are the same as for university studies. The duration of studies is generally six semesters. Upon completion of studies, the passing of a state examination and the defence of a thesis, qualifications of different professional specialities are awarded, for example, factory engineer.

The **languages of instruction** are Hungarian and minority-group languages.

Access to higher education is based on the *érettségi* obtained in a general, technical or professional secondary school, or its equivalent. In order to enter higher education, however, candidates must be aged between 18 and 35 and pass an entrance examination. Preference is given to students who have already applied for admission several times and who have already worked in an area corresponding to their chosen discipline after passing the *érettségi*. The practice of determining the total number of students admitted to universities according to the needs of the national economy is gradually giving way to a more flexible attitude in which the individual institutions have more power than in the past.

The shortest courses available in some professional schools provide training for the qualification of advanced technician in, for example, construction, commerce, cartography, mechanics and electricity.

The **first stage** of higher education at university level generally comprises a course, usually of four to six years' duration, ending in a state examination (*államvizsga*), which confers, after defence of a thesis, the first higher-education qualification of *oklevél*.

The **second stage** of higher education is open to those holding the university qualification of *oklevél* who may either practise a profession or continue their studies for the university doctorate (*doctor universitatis*), which is the first university scientific (higher) degree and is awarded after submission of a thesis. In certain fields (law, medicine, veterinary medicine and dentistry) the *doktorátus* is not properly speaking a degree, but a title which is awarded upon completion of studies.

A **further (third) stage**, which includes both research and specialization, allows some of the best students to proceed to the *kandidátus* (*candidatus scientiarum*, CSc), the second scientific (advanced) degree. This degree may be obtained both within and outside the framework of organized training, upon submission of a thesis.

The central organ for academic qualifications is the Committee on Scientific Qualifications which is vested with national authority and is under the direction of the Presidium of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. The *kandidátus* is normally required in order to obtain a full-time higher-level post in higher education.

The **next stage** is open to holders of the *kandidátus* after a three-year waiting period. The applicant, on the basis of research work and the defence of a thesis, may obtain the third scientific degree, the *tudományok doktora* (*doctor scientiarum*, DSc). The Committee on Scientific Qualifications awards this degree.

Foreign students

Foreign students must have a secondary-school-leaving certificate or a foreign equivalent which is recognized in Hungary, a *curriculum vitae*, letters of recommendation (requested by some universities) and a health certificate. They are tested orally in the language of instruction on relevant course subjects. Scholarships for foreign students are available, some of which are awarded according to international agreements. Foreign scholarship-holders have the same rights as Hungarian students. Those applicants who are not granted scholarships must demonstrate that they are financially self-supporting. The Ministry of Culture and Education and the heads of the institutions concerned are responsible for admissions. There is neither a quota nor a *numerus clausus* for foreign students. Application forms are available directly from the universities and from Hungarian Embassies or Consulates. These should be submitted to the Ministry of Culture and Education, along with official transcripts or authenticated copies of academic records/certificates and several photographs, by mid-April for the forthcoming academic year.

Foreign students wishing to enrol in courses taught in Hungarian are expected to have a working knowledge of the language. Some univer-

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES

Academic year: September–June

Duration of studies

(Previous education: 12 years, *érettségi*)

	years	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Humanities			O		O				
Arts						O			K
Law					Ds			K	TD
Economic sciences		O		O	O		K		TD
Exact and natural sciences						O			K TD
Engineering		O	O	O			K		
Medical sciences									
medicine						Ds			K
dentistry					Ds			K	TD
pharmacy				O			K		TD
veterinary medicine					Ds			K	TD
Agriculture				O				K	TD

Ds *doktorátus* K *kandidátus* O *oklevél* TD *tudományok doktora*

sities offer one-year preparatory language courses. The International Preparatory Institute of Budapest organizes Hungarian language courses to prepare students for university studies.

GLOSSARY

Államvizsga. State examination upon completion of studies at university or college level. The presentation of a thesis is also required. (See *oklevél*.)

Doktorátus: (a) title conferred upon graduates of specific university faculties (law, dentistry and veterinary medicine) after five years' study or six years (medicine). The organization of studies for this *doktorátus* is similar to that of studies which lead to the award of *oklevél* in other faculties; (b) university scientific (higher) degree, *doctor universitatis*, which may be obtained by students who are already holders of a university diploma and successfully defend a thesis.

Entrance examination. Competitive examination for the final selection of students for higher education. (See *érettségi*.)

Érettségi (maturity). Secondary-school-leaving certificate which attests to the passing of a maturity examination after eight years' primary and four years' secondary education in an institution of general, technical or artistic education. This certificate may be considered a necessary qualification in order to enter higher education. The final selection of candidates is made upon the results of an entrance examination.

Kandidátus (candidatus scientiarum, CSc). The second scientific (advanced) degree obtainable by holders of a university diploma or the university doctorate degree, after defending a thesis. This degree is awarded by the Committee on Scientific Qualifications under the direction of the Presidium of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences.

Oklevél: (a) the *university diploma* is the first qualification of university-level higher education awarded after a period of study which may vary from four to six years. A course which extends over several semesters has an intermediate examination (*szigorlat-rigorosum*). For the final result, marks awarded in practical exercises are taken into consideration. The whole course leads to the *államvizsga* (state examination), which also includes the submission of a thesis; (b) the *college diploma* is a qualification obtained in college-level higher education. It is awarded after a period of study which may vary from three to four years. The whole course leads to the *államvizsga* (state examination), which also includes the submission of a thesis; (c) a *specialization diploma* can be earned in post-university or post-college education. This diploma attests to the acquisition of a higher qualification than that of the university or college *diploma* and entitles its holder to pursue a specialist profession.

Secondary-school-leaving certificate. See *érettségi*.

Tudományok doktora (doctor scientiarum, DSc). The third and highest scientific (advanced) degree, awarded by the Committee on Scientific Qualifications. The applicant must hold the *kandidátus* and submit a thesis based on substantial research work.

BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEALING WITH OR PROVIDING INFORMATION ON THE RECOGNITION OF STUDIES AND QUALIFICATIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Ministry of Culture and Education
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Iceland

Higher education is provided in universities (three) and colleges.

The University of Iceland offers the widest range of courses and research facilities (arts, dentistry, economics and business administration, engineering, law, medicine, natural sciences, social services and theology). The University of Akureyri has three departments which offer health, management and fishery studies.

The University College of Education, responsible for **teacher training** in education, social sciences, languages, natural sciences, and arts and crafts, also offers courses in school administration and for teachers who have no formal qualifications and arranges numerous in-service training courses for teachers.

A *bachelor of education degree* in teaching at the compulsory school level is available from the University College of Education. The University of Iceland offers a *master's degree* in pedagogy after an additional two years of study as well as one-year programmes leading to postgraduate certificates in education.

The **principal language of instruction** is Icelandic. Much of the reading material, however, is in English, Danish, Swedish or Norwegian.

The **first level** of study leading to a first degree (*bachelor of arts, science or education*) normally lasts between three and four years. Professional degrees known as *kandidat* are awarded in certain fields (theology, medicine, pharmacy, dentistry, law or economics and business administration) after studies varying in length from five to six years. Some schools offer shorter courses, usually one or two years. Students are awarded a diploma at the end of these courses.

Postgraduate courses are offered only by the University of Iceland: *master's degrees* in the arts, in science and in pedagogy after two years of postgraduate study and one-year programmes leading to postgraduate certificates in education and social work.

Technical and vocational education is offered by four colleges: the Technical College of Iceland, the Agricultural College, the Co-operative College of Iceland and the School of Computer Sciences.

There are no entrance examinations.

Foreign students

The minimum entrance qualification requirement for foreign students applying for admission to a university is a 'pass' on their school-leaving certificates from Scandinavian and European schools. Students from the United States of America must have completed the sophomore year of a liberal arts college programme. Foreign students entering Iceland from non-Nordic countries must submit documents proving that they have been admitted to an Icelandic institution of higher education and evidence that they are financially self-sufficient. They must also register at the Immigration Office.

A working knowledge of Icelandic is essential for all students except those taking the special degree course in Icelandic. Foreign students may

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES

Academic year: September–May

Duration of studies

(Previous education: 13 years, *studentspróf*)

	years	3	4	5	6	7	8
Arts/literature		BA	BA		MA		D
Medical sciences							
medicine					K		D
pharmacy					K		D
dentistry					K		D
Economics and business					K		D
Education		BE	BE	K	MP		D
Icelandic studies*		PBI					
Law					K		D
Science		BS	BS	MS	MS		D
Theology		BA	BA	K			D

- BA *BA próf*
- BE *BEð próf*
- BS *BS próf*
- BPI *bacc. phil. Isl.*
- K *kandidatspróf*
- MA *MA próf*
- MP *MPaed próf*
- MS *MS próf*
- D *doktorspróf*

* Special course for foreign students

Grades: 0–10. Pass/fail: 4

take a special three-year course in Icelandic at the University of Iceland leading to a *bacc. phil. Isl. degree*. To skip the first semester, they must pass an examination in Icelandic held in September.

There is a registration fee, but there are no tuition fees at the University of Iceland, at the University of Akureyri, or at any other state-run institution of higher education.

Students from Nordic countries are insured under the public health system. Foreign students who are permanent residents are also covered by the public health insurance system. All other foreign students should make arrangements for health insurance before they leave their home countries.

Students from Nordic countries who are permanent residents of Iceland and are registered at an institution of higher education are eligible for loans if they are not supported financially by their own countries. Under special circumstances, the governing body of the Student Loan Fund may award assistance to other foreign students who fulfil the same requirements. The Ministry of Culture and Education offers a limited number of scholarships on an annual basis to foreign students of Icelandic and Icelandic literature at the University of Iceland.

GLOSSARY

BA próf. The first degree in the faculties of arts, social science and technology of the University of Iceland; also the degree in special education at the University College of Education.

BEd próf. The final degree at the University College of Education.

BS próf. The first degree in the faculties of natural sciences and engineering, and for the special courses in medicine, nursing and physiotherapy in the faculty of medicine at the University of Iceland. It is also the first degree in nursing at the University at Akureyri, and in radiology and medical laboratory science at the Technical College of Iceland.

Doktorspróf. The highest academic degree awarded by the University of Iceland, based on the presentation and public defence of a dissertation.

Kandidatspróf. Professional degree of the faculties of theology, medicine, law, economics and dentistry, normally requiring five or six years of study.

MA próf. Postgraduate degree in the faculty of arts.

MPaed próf. Postgraduate degree in the faculty of arts, department of Icelandic.

MS próf. Postgraduate degree in the faculty of natural sciences.

Stúdentspróf. Upper-secondary-school final examination, the most common qualification for entry into institutions of higher education, obtainable after three-and-a-half to four years' study in an upper-secondary school.

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India

Higher education is provided by 204 degree-conferring universities, including 27 agricultural universities, 10 medical universities, 31 institutions deemed to be universities, 10 institutions of national importance, the Indian Statistical Institute, a University of Law, Sanskrit universities and the Indira Kala University of Music and Fine Arts, all of which are vested with degree-awarding authority.

Four Indian Institutes of Management, which do not enjoy degree-conferring authority but which award qualifications recognized to be of the same level as university qualifications, are engaged in teaching and research in management education.

Some of the scientific and medical research centres of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and of the Indian Councils of Agricultural and Medical Research have affiliation with the universities to provide facilities for higher education/functional research in their respective fields.

Some 9,000 colleges are affiliated to universities.

Funding for the state universities comes largely from the state governments, although they also receive grants from the central government through the University Grants Commission (UGC). The central universities receive both maintenance and development grants from the UGC. The state governments provide maintenance as well as development grants for agricultural universities, which are supplemented with liberal funds from the central government through the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

With the expansion of the university sector, the country has a number of co-ordinating bodies. The oldest is the Association of Indian Universities (AIU), established in 1925. Almost all universities, 'deemed universities' and institutions of national importance which have degree-awarding authority are members of AIU in which they are represented by their vice-chancellors. AIU objectives include co-ordination, acting as a bureau of information and facilitating the recognition of Indian as well as foreign degrees.

The Indian Medical, Nursing, Dental and Pharmacy Councils, UGC, the Bar Council of India, the All India Council of Technical

Education and the Indian Council of Agricultural Research are responsible for the maintenance of standards and co-ordination in their own areas. The New Education Policy provides an apex body for effective policy co-ordination. At the policy-making level, the Central Advisory Board of Education has been in existence for almost half a century. State Ministers of Education in Indian states sit on the board.

Pre-primary and primary-school teachers are expected to hold the basic teacher-training diploma which is generally awarded by the state department of education and municipal authorities.

Secondary-school teachers are expected to hold the *bachelor of education* (BE_d) or *bachelor of physical education* (BPE) degree, generally awarded by universities. This is a one-year degree programme after the *bachelor's degree*.

Higher-education teachers are trained at fifty academic staff colleges which have been set up by universities for the in-service training of their faculty staff. Universities which have not created such colleges can use the training facilities at the nearest university academic staff college.

As far as **non-formal studies** are concerned, about 57 universities provide some 200 correspondence/open-university undergraduate- and postgraduate-level courses, as well as industry/vocation-oriented diploma courses. The Indira Gandhi National Open University, the Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Open University, the Kota Open University and the Yashwantrao Chavan Maharashtra Open University have been set up by the government.

Bachelor's degree programmes are offered to mature students through open university schemes which do not require any formal qualifications.

Non-university-level post-secondary education consists of one-year certificate courses and two- to three-year *diploma* courses in various technical and commercial fields. They are conducted by industrial training institutes and polytechnics administered through the state department of technical education.

The **principal language of instruction** is English, although Hindi and regional languages are also used in universities at undergraduate level. Postgraduate and professional courses continue to be conducted in English.

Access to higher education is open to those who have completed twelve years of primary and secondary education.

The **first stage** of higher education leads to the *bachelor's degree*. BA, BCom and BSc programmes involve three years of study; BSc (Eng), BE and BTech four years; and BSc (agriculture) and BVSc (veterinary studies) four to five years. The BArch (architecture) programme lasts for five years and the MBBS (medicine and surgery) lasts for five-and-a-half years. BDS and BPharm degrees involve four years of study. Three-year *honours* courses are offered at some universities at first-degree level. Some universities offer two-year degree programmes and three-year *honours* courses. The *bachelor of education* (BE_d) degree can be taken after a first-degree programme. The LLB (law) is also taken after a first degree but some universities have introduced five-year integrated programmes leading to a first degree in law.

The **second stage** of higher education involves two years of study

after the first degree and leads to a *master's degree* in the humanities, commerce, agriculture or pharmacy. The institutes of technology have restructured their postgraduate programmes and now offer three-semester studies leading to ME, MSc (Eng) and MTech degrees. MD, MS and MDS (medicine and surgery) courses take two years after the MBBS/BDS degree.

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES

Academic year: June/July–April/May

Duration of studies

(Previous education: 12 years, *senior secondary-school-leaving certificate*)

	years	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Education		B BEd MEd				MPhil		PhD		
Arts, commerce, science		B		M		MPhil		PhD		DLitt
										DSc
Fine arts		BFA				MFA				
Law		B				LLB		LLM	PhD	LLD
Technology, engineering		Di	B		M					
Medicine					MBBS		M			PhD
Dentistry, pharmacy			B			M				
Veterinary medicine				B			M			
Agriculture		Di	B			M		PhD		

B	<i>bachelor's degree</i>
BEd	<i>bachelor of education</i>
BFA	<i>bachelor in fine arts</i>
Di	<i>diploma</i>
DLitt	<i>doctorate in literature</i>
DSc	<i>doctorate in science</i>
LLB	<i>bachelor of laws</i>
LLD	<i>doctor in laws</i>
LLM	<i>master in laws</i>
M	<i>master's degree</i>
MBBS	<i>bachelor's degree of medicine and surgery</i>
MEd	<i>master of education</i>
MFA	<i>master of finance</i>
MPhil	<i>master of philosophy</i>
PhD	<i>doctorate in philosophy</i>

Grades: 0–60%. By division: I (first division); II (second division); III (third division)

The **third stage** leads to the award of the MPhil, PhD, DSc and DLitt degrees. The MPhil programme of one year's duration is open to those who have completed the *master's degree*. It is a preparatory programme for doctoral-level studies. Some universities admit MBBS/BE degree-holders to the *doctor of philosophy* (PhD) course. The PhD programme involves two years' research work with the submission of a thesis and an oral examination. The DSc and DLitt are awarded by some universities after the PhD for original contributions.

Foreign students

Universities have been asked to reserve approximately 5 per cent of their places for foreign students who may ascertain their eligibility through AIU or by applying directly to the university of their choice for courses in science, and in humanities and social science. Admission to professional courses is regulated through the Indian Missions. Foreign students nominated through the Missions or the Ministry of External Affairs are not required to sit for the entrance examination conducted for admission to professional courses. They are expected to have studied English at secondary school.

For access to non-university-level studies, students may apply directly to the university.

There are a substantial number of grants, scholarships and subsidies awarded by the universities and the ministries, and under exchange programmes.

GLOSSARY

Bachelor's degree. First degree awarded after three to five years' studies following secondary education.

Diploma. Qualification awarded after two to three years' study at the polytechnics, industrial training institutes, etc.

Doctor's degree. The *master of philosophy* (MPhil) degree is awarded after one year's study at a university following upon the award of the *master's degree*. The *doctor of philosophy* (PhD) takes a further two years of research and involves the submission of a thesis. An oral examination is conducted for the defence of the thesis. The *doctor of literature* (DLitt) and the *doctor of science* (DSc) degrees are awarded by some universities two to three years after the award of the PhD.

Higher senior-secondary pre-university certificate. Certificate awarded by the secondary boards after twelve years of schooling. Candidates must have passed five subjects at the public examination. Certificate-holders are eligible for first-degree admission at universities provided they have the subject eligibility.

Master's degree. University qualification awarded after a period of two (sometimes three) years, subsequent to the award of the *bachelor's degree*. Studies are undertaken under conditions similar to those leading to the *bachelor's degree*.

Matriculation certificate. Certificate awarded after ten years' schooling and a public examination organized by the secondary boards. Candidates have to pass a minimum of five subjects.

BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEALING WITH OR PROVIDING INFORMATION ON THE RECOGNITION OF STUDIES AND QUALIFICATIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

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Indonesia

Higher education is provided by 49 state and 1,027 private institutions: universities (*universitas*), institutes, higher schools (*sekolah tinggi*), academies and higher teacher-training institutes known as IKIPs (*institut keguruan dan ilmu pendidikan*). There are 33 state universities and 191 private universities involved in teacher training.

Universities and institutes are divided into faculties for all main subjects. The Institutes of Technology of Bandung and Surabaya, the Bogor Institute of Agriculture and most IKIPs are state institutions of university rank; some IKIPs are private.

The importance of private universities and other private higher-education institutions varies. Private institutions accredited by the Ministry of Education and Culture as 'equalized' have full autonomy and may organize their own examinations; they are classified as 'recognized' if the Ministry of Education and Culture imposes partial supervision on their final examinations; or as 'registered' if the ministry supervises their final examinations. In the first two cases, the examinations are recognized as having the same status as those in state institutions. Registered and recognized private institutions issue official certificates to their students who have passed a state examination. These credentials are tested by a regional private university co-ordinator appointed by the ministry.

State institutions are financed by the central government although provincial governments may provide funds to institutions located in their regions. The Ministry of Education and Culture, through the Directorate General of Higher Education, exercises authority over both state and private institutions. Programmes of study have to be approved by the directorate, which has set up consortia to ensure that a minimum curriculum and level of research and study are respected in each field. There is a consortium composed of specialized academics for each of the following areas: education, mathematics and natural sciences, social studies, psychology, medical science, technology, agriculture, economics, law, arts and philosophy, and 'between studies', such as sports and health, library science, etc. Each institution elaborates a minimum curriculum in accordance with the needs of the local community it serves.

Since 1975 the Ministry of Education and Culture has embarked on a series of reforms to admit and graduate more students in sectors relevant to the nation's economy. In 1979 a 'Multi Entry-Exit System' was introduced which enables students to enter and exit an institution of

higher education at different stages. Two systems were established: (a) a degree (academic) stream with three exits, *sarjana* (SI), *magister* (SII) and *doktor* (SIII); and (b) a non-degree (professional) stream: *diplomas* (DI, DII, DIII, DIV), *spesialis I* (SpI) and *spesialis II* (SpII).

In 1979/80 a 'Semester Credit System' was also set up in which programmes are defined in terms of minimum and maximum semester hours required.

Primary-school teachers are trained in IKIPs and university faculties of education (DII level).

Secondary-school teachers are trained at tertiary level in the IKIPs or in the universities (faculties of teacher training and education). An IKIP generally comprises faculties of: education (which trains teachers for primary teacher-training institutions, guidance and counselling); social sciences (history, geography, civics and moral education); arts and humanities; basic sciences; technology (which trains teachers for secondary technical schools); and sports and health education. Both *degrees* (SI, SII, SIII) and *diplomas* (DII, DIII) are conferred on IKIP graduates. Each programme includes twenty credit hours in education and teaching entitling graduates to teach according to their qualifications. Education students are awarded a teaching certificate (AKTA I to IV) together with their diploma or degree. Those who have studied outside the education and teaching faculties and who wish to become teachers, however, are awarded these AKTA certificates after adding twenty credit hours of education and teaching to their prior qualifications. They are then eligible for placement within the school/university system in accordance with their level of attainment at the point of entry in the AKTA programme. Certificates awarded are graded AKTA I to AKTA IV.

Non-formal studies are offered in open universities and departments of extramural studies located in some universities. Universitas Terbuka (the open university) offers open-learning programmes in teacher training and education, economics, mathematics and natural sciences, and social and political sciences.

The **language of instruction** is Bahasa Indonesia. The use of English is also officially encouraged.

Access to higher education is based on the *sekolah menengah atas* (SMA) or *sekolah lanjutan atas* (SLA) or equivalent. These secondary-school-leaving certificates are taken at the end of six years' primary followed by three years' lower- and three years' upper-secondary education in general, technical or teacher-training tracks. Candidates for entry to public higher-education institutions are selected on their results in a national entrance examination (*sipenmaru*) or, in some cases, on the grade records of the last three years of secondary school. This is called the School-Based Internal Assessment System (PMDK). Private universities use their own entrance tests.

Each faculty has a number of compulsory subjects. Each course is assigned a certain number of credit hours in accordance with the number of hours of practice, theory and application.

Institutions of higher education offer programmes in both non-degree and degree streams.

In the non-degree stream, four diplomas are offered at undergraduate level: DI after a minimum of one year of study, DII after two years, DIII

after three years and DIV after four years. At graduate level, *spesialis I* and *spesialis II* are offered, the latter corresponding to a doctorate.

In the degree or academic track, and for all faculties except medical science, veterinary science, dentistry, pharmacy and engineering, the **first stage** (SI) lasts four years and leads to a *sarjana* degree. In IKIPs and teacher-training faculties, candidates who intend to become teachers in secondary schools must study to this level. In dentistry, pharmacy, veterinary medicine and engineering, studies last five years. In medicine, they last six years and lead to the title of *dokter*.

The **second stage** (SII) lasts for two years after the award of the first degree. This stage leads to the award of the title of *magister*.

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES

Academic year: September–July

Duration of studies

(Previous education: 12 years, *sekolah menengah atas* and entrance examination)

	years	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(a) Non-degree programmes									
all fields		D1	D2	D3	D4		Sp1		Sp2
(b) Degree programmes									
all fields					S1	P	S2/Der		S3
							P		
(c) Teacher training									
			D2/A2	D3/A3	S1/A4		S2		

A1	<i>AKTA I</i>
A2	<i>AKTA II</i>
A3	<i>AKTA III</i>
A4	<i>AKTA IV</i>
D1	<i>diploma I</i>
D2	<i>diploma II</i>
D3	<i>diploma III</i>
D4	<i>diploma IV</i>
Der	<i>dokter</i>
P	<i>professional qualification</i>
S1	<i>sarjana</i>
S2	<i>magister</i>
S3	<i>doktor</i>
Sp1	<i>spesialis I</i>
Sp2	<i>spesialis II</i>

Grades: *New system*: A (highest), B, C, D (pass grade), E (failure). *Old system*: 1 (lowest) to 10 (highest); 5.5 pass grade

Note: The table gives the minimum duration of studies

The **third stage** (SIII) leads to the degree of *doktor*, two years beyond the *magister* and after submission of a thesis. There are only fifteen state universities and six institutes awarding SII and SIII degrees.

Professional *spesialis* certificates (SpI and SpII), in the non-degree stream, are equivalent to *magister* and *doktor* respectively. These certificates are awarded in accordance with specialist programmes designed within the various faculties and entail six years of work (SpI) or eight years (SpII). Both usually demand original research or special contributions to a field of study.

GLOSSARY

- AKTA I, II, III, IV.** Teaching licence certificate integral with the diploma programmes for those entering the teaching profession from education faculties, but comprising special training in education and teaching for those who enter the profession from other faculties. The level of the licence is commensurate with previous academic attainments at the point of entry for the professional training. AKTA I, II and III grant the equivalent qualifications and access to the institutions as diplomas I, II and III. AKTA IV corresponds to SI degree level and qualifies the candidate to teach two subjects at higher-secondary level.
- Diploma I.** Undergraduate diploma qualifying a secondary-school graduate after one additional year of study (40–50 credit hours).
- Diploma II.** Undergraduate diploma qualifying a secondary-school graduate after two additional years of study (80–90 credit hours). In education, it entitles the holder to teach at the primary-school level.
- Diploma III.** Undergraduate diploma qualifying a secondary-school graduate after three additional years of study (110–120 credit hours). In education, it entitles the holder to teach one subject at higher-secondary level. Diploma I, II and III courses are available in faculties and teacher-training institutions, as well as in other institutions.
- Diploma IV.** Undergraduate diploma qualifying the secondary-school graduate after four additional years of study (144–150 credit hours) and corresponding to SI in the degree stream.
- Dokter.** Professional degree awarded after five or six years in faculties of medicine (*dokter*), veterinary medicine (*dokter hewan*) and dentistry (*dokter gigi*).
- Dokter for stratum.** Degree awarded after submission of a thesis following the completion of a minimum of eight and a maximum of eleven years' study (228–233 credit hours). Two years beyond *magister*.
- Entrance examination.** See *sipenmaru*.
- Magister (SII).** Postgraduate higher-education degree awarded two years after the *sarjana* degree (SI) after acquiring a minimum of 180 and a maximum of 194 credits.
- Professional qualification.** Qualification awarded at SI level after professional studies and still in use in some faculties: *apotheker* after five years in the faculty of pharmacy and *dokter gigi* after five years in dentistry.

Sarjana (SI). First degree awarded upon completion of undergraduate studies lasting a minimum of four and a maximum of six years (144–160 credit hours). *Sarjana* graduates may obtain various titles according to the faculty: *sarjana hukum* (law), *doctorandus* (old terminology). See *professional qualification*.

Secondary-school-leaving certificate. See *sekolah menengah atas*.

Sekolah menengah atas. Secondary-school-leaving certificate, awarded after six years' secondary following upon six years' primary education. Secondary education is divided into two phases of three years each. In the second phase, in schools of general education, pupils may choose between three options: (a) languages and literature; (b) mathematics, i.e. the exact sciences and economics; and (c) the social sciences. Students choosing options (a) and (c), as well as those coming from secondary technical institutions (technology, agriculture, home economics, business and commerce, etc.) may enter only those faculties corresponding to their particular fields. Option (b) gives access to almost all faculties.

Semester Credit System. Since 1979/80, programmes have been defined in terms of minimum and maximum semester hours required (e.g. 144–160 semester hours for the *sarjana*). One semester hour credit is earned by successfully completing a course of one study hour (50 minutes) per week in one semester. A semester is a time study unit consisting of approximately seventeen weeks of lecture and laboratory work plus two to three weeks of tests and examinations.

Sipenmaru. Competitive entrance examination taken by candidates for entrance to most university faculties; candidates must have completed six years of lower- and upper-secondary education. (See *sekolah menengah atas*.)

Spesialis I. Certificate awarded in the non-degree stream and having equivalent status with *pasca sarjana* and *magister*. It is awarded for a significant original contribution to a field of study and upon completion of a minimum of six and a maximum of eight years of study (180–194 credit hours).

Spesialis II. Certificate awarded in the non-degree stream and having equivalent status with *doktor*. It is awarded for a significant original contribution to a field of study and upon completion of a minimum of eight and a maximum of eleven years of study (228–233 credit hours).

BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEALING WITH OR PROVIDING INFORMATION ON THE RECOGNITION OF STUDIES AND QUALIFICATIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

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Higher education is provided by 46 universities, 60 technical-education institutions, some 200 professional-education institutions affiliated to various government organizations and a number of teacher-training colleges and centres.

Most universities are state institutions. The thirteen most important are: the University of Tehran, Tarbiat Modares University, Shahid Beheshti University, Sharif Technical University, Amirkabir Technology University, Iran Science and Technology University, Tabriz University, Esfahan Technology University, Shiraz University, Esfahan University, Mashhad University, Ahwaz University and Tarbiat Moallem University. These universities have colleges and research centres in various fields.

The higher institutions specialize in one or more branches of study or professional training (agriculture, commerce, fine arts, social affairs, nursing, telecommunications, aeronautics, cartography, various fields of technology, medicine and pharmacy, etc.). Some are postgraduate institutions, such as Tarbiat Modares University, Tehran.

Following the proclamation of the Islamic Republic in 1979, the High Council of the Cultural Revolution was created by decree as the highest policy-making body for higher education. A new higher-education system was formed with an emphasis on centralizing affairs, planning fields of study, furthering the nationwide selection of students in all fields and providing teaching staff on a centralized basis. University activities are co-ordinated by the Ministry of Culture and Higher Education and the Ministry of Health and Medicine.

Primary-school teachers are trained mainly at various levels of secondary education and in various types of institution (teacher-training institutions of general or rural education). They obtain degrees at the associate level.

Secondary-school teachers are trained at advanced teacher-training colleges and universities, such as Tarbiat Moallem University which has branches all over the country.

Higher-education teachers are trained at Tarbiat Modares University.

Non-formal studies are offered as distance education at Payam-E-Noor University for holders of the *diplome* (secondary-school-leaving certificate). Courses last between five and eight years in fields such as education, mathematics, chemistry and Persian literature. An *associate degree* and *bachelor's degree (lisans)* are awarded. Evening courses are also given in most institutions of higher education.

Non-university-level post-secondary education is offered at the associate level and covers medicine, technical engineering and agriculture at university colleges, advanced institutes and institutes of technology. Admission is based on a nationwide general test and on the secondary-school diploma. Studies last for two or three years at the end of which an *associate degree*, which is lower than the *bachelor's degree*, is conferred.

The **principal language of instruction** is Persian.

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES

Academic year: September–July

Duration of studies

(Previous education: 12 years, *diplome* and entrance examination)

	years	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Education		P		B		M			D
Religion				B		M			D
Fine arts		P		B		M			
Architecture		P				M			
Law				B		M			D
Economic and social sciences				B		M			D
Administrative sciences		P		B		M			D
Mathematics				B		M			D
Science		P		B		M			D
Engineering		P		B		M			D
Medicine, pharmacy						D			
Agriculture		P		B		M			D

B *bachelor's degree* D *doctor's degree* M *master's degree* P *professional qualification* first *post-secondary degree* (in universities or schools of higher education)

Grades: 0–20. Pass level: 10

Access to higher education is based on the *diplome* (secondary-school-leaving certificate), awarded after four years' general or technical secondary education following upon a three-year guidance phase and five years' primary education (twelve years in all). Entrance to higher education is also conditional upon passing a competitive entrance examination. Moreover, certain faculties (science, agriculture and medical sciences) require a *diplome* in science or mathematics.

Since many of the basic subjects are taken by all students at this stage, the first one or two years of higher education are generally devoted to the teaching of fundamental subjects. In certain schools and higher specialized technical institutions, a diploma or a professional qualification (*fough-e-diplome*) may be obtained after two years of study.

The **first main stage** of longer studies normally demands four years of study. It culminates in the award of a *bachelor's degree* (*lisans*).

After completion of the BS, graduates can pass another entrance examination. After finishing 40 credit hour courses, submitting a dissertation and passing an examination, they are qualified to obtain an MS or MA (*fough-e-lisans*) degree.

The **third stage** of study leading to the degree of *doctorate* (PhD)

requires at least 60 credit hours and a period of at least three years following upon the MS degree. In pharmacy, dentistry, veterinary medicine and medicine, it is a professional qualification awarded after six years' full-time study for those who pass the entrance examination. After passing the Board examinations and submitting a thesis, candidates are awarded a specialized degree in the relevant field.

Foreign students

Foreign students must hold a visa and a health certificate and be able to cover their expenses. They are provided with a resident's permit. They must hold a secondary-school certificate equivalent to the Iranian certificate. To enter doctoral courses, they must be in possession of a *bachelor's* or a *master's degree* from an accredited university. For *bachelor's* courses, students must have an average of 2.5 or 3 out of 4 at higher levels in their secondary diplomas. Applications should be made to the Iranian diplomatic representative of their country. Selected students begin their studies in September or February. Grants, scholarships and loans are available for foreign students.

GLOSSARY

Bachelor's degree (lisans). Degree awarded after four years' study at a university.

Diplome. See *secondary-school-leaving certificate*.

Doctorate. Highest university degree awarded after the *master's degree*.

Fough-e-diplome. Professional qualification awarded after two years of higher education.

Fough-e-lisans. See *master's degree*.

Lisans. See *bachelor's degree*.

Master's degree (MA or MS) (fough-e-lisans). University degree awarded after two or three years' study consequent to the award of the *bachelor's degree*.

Secondary-school-leaving certificate (diplome). Qualification awarded after four years' general or technical secondary education following upon a three-year guidance phase and five years' primary education.

BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEALING WITH OR PROVIDING INFORMATION ON THE RECOGNITION OF STUDIES AND QUALIFICATIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Ministry of Culture and Higher Education, Tehran
 Tel.: 98-21-852027
 Telex: 212889 IRDC IRR
 Fax: 98-20-849785

Higher education is provided by ten state universities, three private colleges and a state Technical Institutes Commission (comprising twenty-eight institutes). They exist as legal entities in their own right and are controlled by the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research. Apart from the private colleges, they are all financed by the state.

The University of Baghdad is the most important. Other universities include: the University of Basrah, the University of Mosul, the University of Salahaddin (Sulaymaniyah), the University of Al-Mustansiriyah and the University of Technology. Four new universities were founded in 1988/89: the University of Kufa, the University of Tikrit, the University of Al-Anbar and the University of Al-Qadisiyah.

Three private colleges were also established in 1988/89: Rafidain University College, Heritage University College and Mansoor University College.

The function of the Technical Institutes Commission is to provide the country with the trained personnel it needs in fields such as administration, agriculture, medicine, engineering, business studies, computer science, arts, and industry and technology. The institutes are located in Baghdad, Basrah, Mosul, Misan, Kirkuk, Arbil, Hillah, Ramadi, Najaf, Musayab, Nasiriyah, Shatra, Namrud, Kufa, Kut and Suwaira.

Other institutions of higher education exist under other ministries: fourteen institutes for health; one institute for industry; two institutes for communications and civil aviation; Saddam College of Law and Saddam College of Medicine, established in 1987/88; and Saddam University for Engineering and Sciences, established in 1988/89.

Primary-school teachers are trained in teacher-training colleges, while **secondary-school teachers** are trained in universities.

Non-formal studies are offered in research and continuing-education centres at the universities and institutes, but they do not lead to degrees.

The **principal language of instruction** is Arabic but English is used as a second language in certain fields.

Access to higher education is based on the *adadiyah* (secondary-school-leaving certificate), awarded after six years' primary followed by six years' secondary schooling. Entrance to the various streams of higher education depends on the nature of the candidate's previous education and on the grades obtained in the preparatory final examination.

The duration of studies varies according to the discipline. Shorter studies take place in the institutes and lead, after two years' studies and practical training, to a *diploma*.

The **main stage** of higher education leads to the *bachelor's degree* in arts, law, economics, science and engineering (four years), architecture, dentistry, pharmacy and veterinary medicine (five years) and medicine (six years). This degree reflects extensive knowledge and experience of the subject-matter and leads, in certain fields with a defined professional goal, to an advanced professional qualification.

The **second stage**, in which students attain even deeper knowledge of their subject and begin their own research, leads, after two years' study subsequent to the award of the *bachelor's degree*, to a *master's degree* which is available at present in various fields. The degree of *doctor of philosophy* is awarded in some fields after three years following upon the award of the *master's degree*.

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES

Academic year: September–June

Duration of studies

(Previous education: 12 years, *adadiyah*)

	years	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Education				Di		B		
Arts				Di		B		M
Law						B		
Social sciences, economics						B		
Administration				Di		B		
Commercial sciences						B		
Exact and natural sciences						B		M
Engineering, technology				Di		B		M
Medical sciences								
medicine				Di			B	M
dentistry						B		M
pharmacy						B		
veterinary medicine						B		
Agriculture				Di		B		M

B bachelor's degree *Di diploma* *M master's degree*

Grades: 90–100: excellent; 80–89: very good; 70–79: good; 60–69: average/medium; 50–59: pass/fair; 0–49: fail

Foreign students

Foreign students should be not more than 24 years of age and be in possession of a visa. They must hold the secondary-school-leaving certificate or its equivalent.

GLOSSARY

Adadiyah. Secondary-school-leaving certificate awarded after six years' primary followed by six years' secondary schooling and giving access

to higher education. Secondary education is divided into two cycles: a first intermediate cycle of three years and a second preparatory cycle of three years. The first cycle consists of general studies; the second includes scientific, literary or vocational branches. Official examinations take place at the end of each cycle, both of which entail the award of certificates of completion of studies.

Bachelor's degree. Degree awarded by the universities and generally referred to by an abbreviation which reflects the speciality in which it has been awarded: *bachelor's degree* (BA) in the humanities; *bachelor of science* (BSc) in science; *bachelor of veterinary medicine* (BVM) in veterinary medicine; and *bachelor of medicine and surgery* (MB) and (CHB) in medicine and surgery respectively.

Diploma. Qualification awarded by the institutes after two years' study.

Master's degree. University degree awarded after two years' study consequent to the award of the *bachelor's degree*. It is generally referred to by an abbreviation reflecting the speciality in which it has been awarded: *master of arts* (MA) and *master of science* (MSc).

Secondary-school-leaving certificate. See *adadtyah*.

Ireland

Higher education is provided by universities and institutions of specialized higher education.

The National University of Ireland is a federal university with a central office in Dublin. It has three constituent colleges: University College, Dublin; University College, Cork; and University College, Galway. It also has five recognized colleges: St Patrick's College, Maynooth (which also houses a Catholic seminary and the Pontifical University on campus); the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland (medicine); St Patrick's College of Education, Dublin; Mary Immaculate College of Education, Limerick; and St Angela's College of Education, Sligo. The last three are teacher-training colleges.

Dublin University consists of one college, Trinity College.

Universities are financed for the major part by the state in the form of annual grants-in-aid and non-recurrent grants for capital purposes, in a proportion varying from 68 to 82 per cent, as well as by students' fees, endowments and private donations. Each college has its own governing body and exercises full control of its finances. Colleges are divided into faculties and departments.

The two former National Institutes for Higher Education at Limerick and Dublin now have university status and are called the University of Limerick and Dublin City University, respectively. There are also colleges of technology and, in Athlone, Carlow, Cork, Dundalk, Galway, Letterkenny, Sligo, Tallaght, Tralee and Waterford, regional technical colleges which provide post-secondary education in applied scientific, technological and business subjects. Courses last from one to four years. Degrees and diplomas are mostly awarded by the National Council for Educational Awards.

Primary-school teachers attend, after success in an entrance examination, three- or four-year courses at teacher-training colleges.

Secondary-school teachers obtain, after a one-year university course following upon a first degree, a higher diploma in education. There are also three- or four-year degree courses for teachers of specialist subjects.

As far as **non-formal studies** are concerned, short and sandwich courses are provided in the regional technical colleges and the colleges of technology for people at the 'apprentice' stage in certain careers (e.g. medical laboratory technicians and trainees in technological employment).

A distance-education centre has been set up at Dublin City University and has operated in the past few years on a pilot basis. It offers a small number of degree, diploma and certificate courses.

The **principal language of instruction** is English. Some courses are taught in Irish.

Access to higher education is gained mainly through the *school-leaving certificate (ardeistmeireacht)* examination, taken at the end of eight years' primary followed by five or six years' secondary education. This examination may be sat more than once and is held annually in June. Candidates must have passes in a number of subjects and at specified levels which vary according to the course to be followed. Admission requirements are set out by each college, may vary from one to the other and depend on the number of places available. Candidates for admission to the colleges of the National University of Ireland must also hold a *matriculation certificate*, based on the results of the *ardeistmeireacht* or other school-leaving examination.

The **main stage** of higher education leads to a *bachelor's degree*, which may in certain cases be also a professional qualification (professional degree). The length of study generally varies between three and four years, depending on the subject and university (but five years for veterinary medicine and architecture, and six years for medicine). In certain faculties, there are two types of *bachelor's degree*, the *pass degree* and the *honours degree* (or *moderatorship*). In arts, the length of study is the same for both types; in science, an *honours degree* involves an extra year of study.

Non-degree professional qualifications may be obtained at universities and other institutions of higher education (e.g. *diploma in administration, information systems analysis, librarianship*) in one to three years.

The **second stage** consists of more advanced (graduate) studies and leads to the *master's degree*. These studies last between one and four years after the award of the first qualification. Candidates must attend a course of studies and/or present a thesis based on research.

A **third stage** leads to the *doctorate* (PhD). A *higher doctorate* may be awarded, after a minimum of five years (usually longer) following upon the first degree, for original work already published.

Foreign students

Foreign students should have, as a minimum, qualifications equivalent to the Irish *matriculation certificate* and must be proficient in English. They

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES

Academic year: September–July

Duration of studies

(Previous education: 13–14 years, *ardteistmeireacht*)

	years	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	varied duration
Education				P	M				D	
Arts		B	M				D			DLitt
Religion, theology							B			DD
Architecture				B				M/D		
Law		B	B	B/M		D				LLD
Social sciences,										
economics		P		B	M		D			DEconSc
Administration				B	P		D			
Commercial sciences		B	M		M	D				
Exact and natural										
sciences			B	M		D				DSc
Engineering,										
technology				B		M	M/D			
Medical sciences										
medicine						B	M		D	
dentistry				B				M/D		
pharmacy		B				D				
veterinary										
medicine					B	M		D		
Agriculture, forestry,										
fisheries				B			M/D			

B bachelor's degree *D* doctor's degree *DD* doctor of divinity *DEconSc* doctor of economics *DLitt* doctor of letters *DSc* doctor of science *LLD* doctor of law
M master's degree *P* professional qualification

Grades: 75–100: A; 60–74: B; 45–59: C; 35–44: D; 25–34: E; 20–24: F; 0–19: F

Note: As far as the doctorates are concerned the duration of studies is approximate.

must show evidence that they can maintain themselves during the period of study.

There are no sources of finance available to foreign students commencing their studies in Ireland. Some scholarships are offered to students already in college.

For students who are eligible, a medical card is provided which entitles holders to the services of a general practitioner, maintenance and treatment in public hospitals and various other services. Medical cards are granted to students who: are dependants of persons entitled to the medical card; are covered by social insurance in another European Community country; are entitled to a disabled person's maintenance allowance; or are considered to be entitled on the grounds of hardship. Students who are not entitled to a medical card will be eligible for free hospital services as public patients.

GLOSSARY

Ardteistmeireacht. See *school-leaving certificate*.

Bachelor's degree. First higher-education qualification, usually acquired after three or four years' study (five in architecture and veterinary medicine, six in medicine). In some subjects, the *bachelor's degree with honours* (or *moderatorship*) is granted after four years, as for the *pass degree*, but the programme for the *honours degree* covers a wider field.

Certificate. See *professional degree*.

Diploma. See *professional degree*.

Doctor's degree. Higher-education qualification acquired after four years of research following the *bachelor's degree* and for which candidates must present a thesis. The title for the holder of a *doctorate* is PhD (*doctor of philosophy*). A *higher doctorate* may be awarded following advanced research and publications: DEconSc (economics), DLitt (arts), LLD (law), DSc (science) and DD (theology). The minimum period of study is five years, but is usually longer.

First degree. See *bachelor's degree*.

Honours degree. See *bachelor's degree*.

Master's degree. Higher-education qualification obtained one to three years after the *bachelor's degree*, involving research and the presentation of a thesis.

Moderatorship. See *bachelor's degree*.

Pass degree. See *bachelor's degree*.

Professional degree. Higher-education qualification entitling its holder to practise a profession. Professional degrees follow the same progress as others.

School-leaving certificate (ardteistmeireacht). Granted at the end of eight years' primary followed by five or six years' secondary education. Candidates must obtain passes in several subjects, the number and choice of which depend on the course of higher education the student wishes to follow.

BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEALING WITH OR PROVIDING INFORMATION ON THE RECOGNITION OF STUDIES AND QUALIFICATIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

National Academic Recognition Information Centre,
Higher Education Authority,
21, Fitzwilliam Square, IRL-Dublin 2
Tel.: 353-1-12748
Fax: 353-1-10492

Israel

The higher-education system includes universities, non-university institutions of higher education providing instruction at the level of *bachelor's degree* in specific fields (e.g. technology, the arts and teacher training) and academic courses in regional colleges for which universities are academically responsible.

The following universities are engaged in both teaching and research: the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, the Technion-Israel Institute of Technology, Tel-Aviv University, Bar-Ilan University, the University of Haifa, Ben-Gurion University of the Negev and the Weizmann Institute of Science (a research institute that offers postgraduate programmes). They offer undergraduate and postgraduate programmes in the humanities, law, natural sciences and social sciences. Some of them offer courses in medicine, dentistry, paramedical studies, pharmacy, agriculture, applied sciences and all branches of engineering and architecture.

The Open University offers undergraduate courses in the humanities, social sciences and natural sciences; it is based on distance teaching.

In addition, several institutions, accredited as institutions of higher education, offer academic programmes in a variety of fields: fine arts, music, textile technology, technology, teacher training, etc. These institutions are autonomous in the conduct of their academic and administrative affairs within the framework of their budgets. Although about 50 per cent of the total recurrent budget and about 15 per cent of the total development budget comes from public funds, they are not state universities.

The licensing and accrediting authority for higher education is the Council for Higher Education, a statutory body whose chair is, *ex officio*, the Minister of Education and Culture. In addition to the chair, the council has nineteen to twenty-four members (at least two-thirds of whom must be academics of standing) appointed by the President of the state on the recommendation of the government. The council has the sole power to accredit institutions of higher education and authorize them to award academic degrees. It is authorized by law to advise the government on the development and financing of higher education and scientific research.

The Council for Higher Education has established a permanent

subcommittee, the Planning and Grants Committee, whose functions are: (a) to propose and supervise the allocation of budgets for higher education, taking into account the needs of society and the state, while safeguarding academic freedom and assuring the advancement of research and learning; (b) to propose to the government and the Council for Higher Education plans for the development of higher education, including their financing; (c) to express its opinion on all matters concerning higher education; and (d) to promote efficiency in the institutions of higher education and co-ordination between them.

Pre-primary and primary-school teachers are trained mainly at teacher-training colleges, some of which offer the *bachelor of education degree* (BE_d), while others offer teaching certificates only.

Secondary-school teachers are trained at teacher-training colleges and universities.

Higher-education teachers are trained at universities.

Non-formal studies take place at the Open University, which offers *bachelor's degrees* based on distance learning. Regional colleges provide instruction in the first two years of higher education for which universities are academically responsible. Studies must then be completed at the universities. Most institutions of higher education offer various non-degree courses for private students or for organized groups of students from industry, business, etc.

There are **non-university-level post-secondary courses** in many fields, some of which require the matriculation (*bagruth*) certificate for admission (nursing and the paramedical professions, teaching, technology, business, etc.).

The **principal language of instruction** is Hebrew, although some institutions offer courses in other languages.

Access to higher education usually comes after a minimum of twelve years' primary and secondary education. A pre-condition is success in the matriculation (*bagruth*) examination or its equivalent. Some fields of study require applicants to achieve certain minimum grades in their examinations. Most institutions require *psychometric entrance examinations*. The Open University requires only that applicants be capable of academic study.

The **first stage** of higher education is provided by the universities and other institutions of higher education. It comprises three or four years of study and usually leads to a *bachelor's degree*.

The **second stage** is of greater specialization and is open to candidates who have completed undergraduate studies, usually with a certain level of achievement. It leads in most cases to the *master's degree* or *magister* (MD in medicine and dentistry). A secondary-school *teacher's certificate*, and a *diploma* in such fields as criminology or librarianship, may be obtained after one or two years' postgraduate study.

The **third stage** leads to the *doctor's degree* (PhD or DSc), which is awarded after specialized research including a thesis. Candidates for the PhD must have achieved very good results in the preceding stage. The second and third stages are available only in universities.

Foreign students

Foreign students should have qualifications equivalent to the Israeli *bagruth* certificate and should hold a visa. Israeli citizenship is required for medicine and dentistry. A good knowledge of Hebrew is essential for regular instruction at institutions of higher education. An intensive late-summer language course in Hebrew is offered at a language school (ULPAN). A special one-year language preparatory programme, basically for secondary-school graduates, is also available. Initiation and orientation programmes are organized by departments of overseas students in institutions of higher learning. Applications should be made to the Student Authority, Jerusalem, in January-February for the academic year commencing the following autumn (October). Each institution is responsible for the admission of foreign students.

To enter a profession, students should address themselves to the Centre for the Recognition of Foreign Degrees. The Student Authority pays eligible foreign students' tuition fees, provides guidance and vocational counselling, offers loans, allocates monthly stipends and deals with accommodation problems.

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES

Academic year: October–June

Duration of studies

(Previous education: 12 years, *bagruth* (matriculation))

	years	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Art, design			B						
Arts, humanities		B		M				D	
Architecture			B			M			D
Law			B			M			D
Social sciences		B		M				D	
Exact and natural sciences		B		M				D	
Engineering, technology			B/Di			M			D
Medical sciences									
medicine							MD		
dentistry						MD			
pharmacy		B		M					
veterinary medicine				DVM					
Agriculture		B		M					D

B *bachelor's degree* D *doctorate* (PhD) Di *diploma* M *master's degree*

Grades: 0–100. Pass level: varies

Bachelor's degree. Degree awarded in most disciplines after three or four years' study.

Bagruth (matriculation). Examination taken after completion of twelve years of primary and secondary education. This certificate is a requirement for entrance to higher education. A psychometric entrance examination is usually also required. In some faculties there are additional requirements.

Certificate or diploma. A professional qualification which may be obtained with or after the first university degree.

Doctor's degree. Highest university degree (PhD or DSc) awarded after the degrees of *bachelor* and *master* and after completion of research. Professional qualification in medicine and dentistry (MD).

Engineer. Degree awarded usually after four years.

Master's degree (magister). Degree awarded after a period of one to three years' study beyond the degree of *bachelor*. The degree of *doctor in medical sciences* is a second degree.

Matriculation. See *bagruth*.

Professional qualification. See *diploma, doctor's degree, engineer*.

Psychometric entrance examination. Examination which must be taken before admission to most institutions of higher education.

BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEALING WITH OR PROVIDING INFORMATION ON THE RECOGNITION OF STUDIES AND QUALIFICATIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Committee for the Evaluation of Foreign Academic Diplomas and Degrees,
Ministry of Education and Culture,
37 Shivtei Israel St., P.O. Box 292, Jerusalem 91911
Tel.: 972-2-293 707
Fax: 972-2-293 706

Italy

Higher education is provided by universities, technical universities and university institutes. These are divided into state institutions and independent (*libere*) or assimilated (*paregiate*) institutions, which are private in character.

There are also higher institutes governed by special regulations (*istituti superiori con ordinamento speciale*), such as the Istituto Universitario Orientale and the Istituto Universitario Navale, both in Naples, which award particular diplomas of *laurea* in the field of oriental and European languages and literatures, and in the field of maritime commerce and industry respectively. The following institutions also fall into this category: the Scuola Normale Superiore, Pisa; the Scuola

Superiore di Studi Universitari e di Perfezionamento, Pisa; and the Scuola Internazionale di Studi Superiori Avanzati, Trieste. Their purpose is to promote studies at the highest cultural level in the humanities and science and to award postgraduate diplomas equivalent to a research doctorate (*dottorato di ricerca*).

State universities are financed by the state. Institutions recognized by the state have the right to award degrees which are equivalent to those conferred by the state. Students pay tuition fees but there is a system of student assistance (scholarships and study vouchers).

Each institution of higher education is autonomous within limits fixed by law, but comes under the control of the Ministry for Universities and for Scientific and Technological Research (set up in 1989) as regards administration, teaching and discipline.

Statutes drawn up by the institutions themselves determine the establishment of faculties, special courses and specialized courses. The pattern of studies for each university course, the entrance conditions, examinations and subjects are regulated by national law (*ordinamento didattico universitario*).

There is no great difference between universities, technical universities and university institutes. Universities usually include several faculties (*facoltà*) which offer traditional subjects. Technical universities (there are three state technical universities, in Bari, Milan and Turin) comprise faculties in various fields of engineering and architecture. University institutes usually have only one faculty. Originally, university institutes provided higher education in 'non-traditional' subjects such as education, economics, architecture and commercial science; some have since become faculties when integrated into a university. There are polytechnics and university institutes specializing in economics, environmental studies, foreign languages, architecture and teacher training.

The Conferenza Permanente dei Rettori delle Università Italiane is a non-statutory association which informally collaborates with the government authorities in matters concerning university life and ensures co-ordination among universities. In many important matters the Minister for Universities is assisted by a consultative body, the Consiglio Universitario Nazionale (CUN).

Primary-school teachers are trained at upper-secondary level in *istituti magistrali*; in the future they will be prepared in specific *laurea degree courses*.

Secondary-school teachers are trained in almost all university faculties; they are only entitled to teach after completion of a two-year *post-lauream course* in a specialization school. There are also *istituti superiori di educazione fisica* with full university status: candidates are selected by competitive entrance examination principally for their athletic ability. Studies last three years and train teachers of physical education in secondary schools.

Non-formal studies consist of post-secondary vocational courses for young people who have an upper-secondary diploma (*maturità*). They last one year and lead to the award of attendance certificates.

The Consorzio per l'Università a Distanza (CUD) and the Consorzio Nettuno, both consortiums of universities, companies and

public bodies, offer open education leading to the award of university diplomas.

Universities also offer short advanced-study courses (*corsi di perfezionamento*) and post-experience courses within the framework of lifelong education. A degree is not obligatory for admission. An attendance certificate is issued at the end of these courses.

Some universities also offer *master's courses* at postgraduate level in the field of management.

Non-university-level post-secondary studies are offered by the *accademie di belle arti*, which do not enjoy university status. They prepare students in the fields of painting, sculpture, decoration and scenography.

The *istituti superiori per le industrie artistiche* (ISIA) are oriented towards graphics and industrial design. A *maturità* diploma is needed for admission. Courses last for four years and lead to a diploma.

All students holding a five-year secondary-school diploma may enrol for a university course. There are two *laurea* courses (geography and Islamic studies) to which only those candidates who have completed two years of studies in other *laurea* courses are admitted. These cycles last two years.

Students holding a four-year secondary-school diploma (from *istituti magistrali* or *licei artistici*) may gain admission to all university degree courses after attending a one-year *corso integrativo*.

The secondary-school-leaving certificate (*maturità*) is generally acquired after five years' primary school, followed by three years' middle school (compulsory schooling) and five years' secondary education in an upper-secondary institute. Only the *istituti magistrali* and *licei artistici* provide four-year upper-secondary courses. There are several types of *maturità* related to the different types of upper-secondary education (*maturità classica*, *maturità scientifica*, *maturità tecnica*, *maturità professionale*, *maturità artistica*, *maturità magistrale*, *maturità per l'arte applicata*, *maturità linguistica*, *maturità sperimentale*).

The **language of instruction** is Italian.

The Italian system of higher education generally has no *numerus clausus* for admission to courses. There are some exceptions, however: medicine, dentistry and veterinary medicine; courses in some fields at independent universities; admission to newly established universities; and admission to the University of Calabria.

University-level studies generally last from four to six years (arts, law, political science and most other courses, four years; agriculture, architecture, biology, chemistry, dentistry, engineering, psychology, veterinary medicine, five years; medicine, six years). At the end of the course, successful candidates in the final examination (*esame di laurea*) become holders of the *laurea* diploma and are awarded the title of *dottore* (Dott.).

There are also academic diplomas awarded after shorter courses (two or three years), but the holders are not entitled to the title of *dottore*. Shorter courses belong to the first cycle of university studies and include SDAFS (*scuole dirette a fini speciali*) and DU courses (*corsi di diploma universitaria*).

SDAFSS are university institutions for higher education which

depend on relevant university faculties. Entry requirements include the *diploma di maturità* (or an equivalent foreign qualification) plus success on admission examinations. SDAFSs organize courses at first level, lasting two or three years. They are mainly, but not exclusively, of a practical nature, their chief purpose being to prepare students for specific professions; the final degree is called a *diploma*. It enables holders to enter certain professions, mainly in the sanitary, agricultural, technical and economic sectors. Diploma holders can acquire the *laurea degree* (after one more year of study). Entry requirements to DU courses are a *diploma di maturità* (or an equivalent foreign qualification) plus admission examinations.

DU courses, offered by the relevant faculties, last two or three years. The study approach is more academic than in SDAFS. The final degree awarded, of first university level, is called a *diploma universitario*. DU holders may enter the labour market or go on to study for the *laurea degree* (no maximum limit fixed by law).

Under certain conditions it is possible to transfer from a first-cycle course to a *laurea* (second cycle) course and vice versa.

Degrees and qualifications granted by universities, technical universities and university institutes have only academic value. In order to practise a profession corresponding to their studies, candidates must also pass a state examination (*esame di stato*).

Holders of the *laurea* may obtain admission to *post-lauream* courses: the research doctorate (*dottorato di ricerca*). This diploma is the highest academic degree awarded. It is granted after a minimum of three years spent in a university department carrying out a specific research programme under the direction of university professors. Admission to the *dottorato di ricerca* is restricted and is by competitive examination. The corresponding title has only academic value.

Specialization schools (*scuole di specializzazione*) provide professionally oriented courses (especially in the medical sector) which vary in length from a minimum of two to a maximum of five years. Admission to these courses is regulated by *numerus clausus*. Candidates who pass the final examination are awarded a specialist diploma (*diploma di specialista*).

Corsi di perfezionamento last for one year and may imply either a deeper study of certain disciplines or updated training, professional requalification and lifelong education.

Foreign students

Foreign students must be in possession of a study visa, a residence permit, financial guarantees and health certificates. Universities reserve a quota for overseas students. Students on scholarships and from the European Union are exempt; they are only required to pass an examination in Italian. Applications for admission to universities must be sent through embassies and consulates before 15 April.

Services provided to foreign students include information, guidance and counselling.

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES

Academic year: November–July

Duration of studies

(Previous education: 13 years, *maturità*)

	years	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Education				L		Di	DR	
Humanities				L		Di	DR	
Fine arts				La				
Architecture					L		Di	DR
Law, political sciences				L		Di	DR	
Economics			DU	L		Di	DR	
Exact and natural sciences (except chemistry)				L		Di	DR	
Chemistry, engineering		DU		L		Di		DR
Medical sciences								
dentistry					L			DR
medicine		DU				L		Di
pharmacy				L		Di		
veterinary medicine					L	Di		
Agriculture					L	Di		DR

Di *diploma di specialista* DR *dottorato di ricerca* DU *diploma universitaria*
L *laurea* La *licenza accademia di belle arti*

Grades: Final exams: 0–30; *laurea*: 0–110. Pass level: 18–66

GLOSSARY

Corso integrativo. See *maturità magistrale* and *maturità artistica* under *diploma di maturità*.

Diploma di abilitazione all'insegnamento. Secondary-school teaching diploma required for secondary-school teachers. It is taken after the *laurea* on the basis of an examination at national level.

Diploma di abilitazione all'insegnamento elementare. See *maturità magistrale* under *diploma di maturità*.

Diploma di maturità. Qualification awarded to successful candidates in the final secondary-school-leaving examination (*esame di maturità*). In the Italian system there are the following types of *maturità*:

1. *Maturità classica* for students from a classical secondary school (*liceo classico*).
2. *Maturità scientifica* for students from a scientific secondary school (*liceo scientifico*).

3. *Maturità tecnica* for students from technical secondary schools. This has many sub-types for different technical subjects.

4. *Maturità professionale* for students from vocational schools.

5. *Maturità per l'arte applicata* for students from schools of fine arts particularly concerned with applied arts.

6. *Maturità magistrale* for students from schools for teachers in primary education (*istituti magistrali*).

7. *Maturità artistica* for students from *licei artistici*.

8. *Maturità linguistica* for students from *licei linguistici*.

9. *Maturità sperimentale* for students attending special experimental sections within all types of upper-secondary institutions.

All types of *maturità* except numbers 6 and 7 are awarded after thirteen years' general schooling, comprising five years' primary education, three years' lower-secondary education in middle schools and five years' upper-secondary education in upper-secondary schools. The *maturità magistrale* and *maturità artistica* are awarded after twelve years' general schooling, the upper-secondary course lasting four (not five) years.

The *maturità* diplomas give admission to all university courses but the *maturità magistrale* and *maturità artistica* must be followed by a one-year course, the *corso integrativo*. Without the *corso integrativo*, holders of these two diplomas are admitted only to the faculties and university institutes of *magistero* (*maturità magistrale*), and to the faculties of architecture (*maturità artistica*).

Diploma di specialista. Professional qualification granted to students who, having obtained the *laurea*, have done from two to five years at *post-lauream* level.

Doctorate. See *dottore* under *laurea*.

Dottorato di ricerca. The highest academic degree, awarded after a minimum of three years of university research. Admission is restricted. The title of *dottore di ricerca* has purely academic value.

Entrance examination. Supplementary examination for candidates to courses with restricted admission.

Esame di laurea. See *laurea*.

Esame di stato. State examination entitling successful candidates to practise a profession, open only to holders of the required higher-education qualification. The examination mostly tests the practical aspects of the particular profession. The professional qualification is granted by the Ministero dell'Università della Ricerca Scientifica e Tecnologica. *Esame di stato* also means a final examination, like that of *maturità*, prescribed by law at the end of courses of upper-secondary education.

Laurea. Italian academic degree of higher education, generally obtained after four to five years' study (six in medicine). Programmes for the *laurea* are fixed by law at national level. To qualify for the *laurea* and to obtain the title of *dottore*, students must pass all prescribed examinations and then submit an original thesis. *Dottori* must also pass a state examination before they may practise the profession corresponding to their qualifications.

Maturità. See *diploma di maturità*.

Primary-school teaching diploma. See *maturità magistrale* under *diploma di maturità*.

Professional qualification. See *diploma di specialista, esame di stato, laurea*.

Scuola Diretta a Fini Speciali (SDAFS). Higher education programme lasting two or three years and leading to a diploma. This diploma does not entitle its holder to the title of *dottore* (see *laurea*).

Secondary-school-leaving certificate. See *diploma di maturità*.

BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEALING WITH OR PROVIDING INFORMATION ON THE RECOGNITION OF STUDIES AND QUALIFICATIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

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Jamaica

Higher education is provided by the University of the West Indies, the College of Arts, Science and Technology and teacher-training colleges.

The University of the West Indies was founded to serve all English-speaking territories of the region, with the exception of Puerto Rico. It is supported by and serves fourteen territories in the West Indies, six of which are independent countries. The university comprises eight faculties: natural sciences, law, arts and general studies, social sciences, education, medicine, agriculture and engineering. The faculties of agriculture and engineering are in Trinidad. Faculties are divided into departments. The supreme authority of the university is the council, which comprises representatives of member territories, professors and appointed members. The senate, composed of teaching members of the university, is responsible for academic decisions. Deans of faculties are elected yearly. The university is autonomous. More than 90 per cent of its resources come from contributing territories.

The College of Arts, Science and Technology is autonomous. It is administered by a council whose members are appointed by the government. The major part of its financial resources comes from official sources. The college has seven major departments offering over seventy different programmes of study. Access is based on the *general certificate of education*, ordinary (O) level. The college awards *certificates* after one or two years and *diplomas* after three years; in addition, it now offers post-diploma programmes.

Primary- and lower-secondary-school teachers are trained in teacher-training colleges, which are administered and financed by the

government. Studies last two or three years (according to the length of previous studies) and lead to a diploma of a level similar to that reached one year after the *general certificate of education*, ordinary (O) level.

Secondary-school teachers are trained in teacher-training colleges and at the College of Arts, Science and Technology.

Higher-education teacher training is provided through university qualifications, either locally or abroad. In addition, many colleges provide in-service courses for their new staff members.

Non-formal studies consist of a special course at the College of Arts, Science and Technology run as a sandwich programme for the personnel of Air Jamaica.

Non-university-level post-secondary education consists of instructor training for skilled craftsmen provided at the Vocational Training Development Institution. It lasts between six months and one year.

The **principal language of instruction** is English.

The basic level for **access to higher education** is usually reached after six or seven years' secondary following six years' primary education. Passes in certain subjects of the *general certificate of education*, ordinary (O) and advanced (A) levels, are required by certain faculties. Conditions of admission vary from one faculty to another, however, and each candidate is considered on individual merit.

The **first stage** of higher education (undergraduate studies) leads to the *bachelor's degree* (or *licentiate* in theology), or to a professional qualification. The *bachelor's degree* is usually obtained after three years' study (two in education and four in medicine). In arts and science, the *bachelor's degree* may be either a *general honours degree* or a *special honours degree*.

A professional qualification, the *certificate*, may be obtained after one year's study in education, management studies and nursing; after two years in social work; and after one, two or three years in engineering and technology. A *bachelor's degree* is not required.

The **second stage** of higher education (graduate studies) leads to *higher degrees*. The *master's degree* requires two years' study and the submission of a thesis. Medical specialization leading to a *master's degree* is available in a range of specialities after four years of an approved internship. In education, a *diploma* may be obtained after one year's postgraduate study by those intending to teach in upper-secondary schools.

The **third stage** leads, after three years' study following upon the *master's degree*, to a *doctorate* (PhD). Candidates are required to submit a thesis. Professional qualifications in the form of a *diploma* may be obtained in one year following certain degrees or qualifications.

Foreign students

Foreign students should hold a visa and have qualifications equivalent to the *general certificate of education* with passes in five subjects, two at advanced (A) level, for admission to the University of the West Indies, and passes in five subjects for admission to most diploma programmes at the College of Arts, Science and Technology. Students in computer science must pass a special aptitude test. Most students are funded on scholarship programmes. They should have a good command of English.

For access to a profession, responsibility rests with the individual professional group. Access to non-university-level studies is based on an assessment by the individual institution or professional body concerned.

Medical and counselling services are available for foreign students and financial aid is provided in the form of grants and loans. Students can also find jobs on campus.

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES

Academic year: September–June

Duration of studies

(Previous education: 12 years, *general certificate of education*)

	years	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Education		P	B	P					
Arts				B		M			D
Theology				L/B					
Law				B					
Social sciences			P						
Administration			P		P				
Economics				B		M			D
Mathematics				B					
Science				B		M			D
Engineering		P	P	P/B		M			D
Technology		P	P	P					
Medicine						B			
Agriculture				B		M			D

B *bachelor's degree* D *doctor's degree* L *licentiate* M *master's degree*
P *professional qualification*

Grades: Distinction, credit, pass, fail. Pass level: 50%

GLOSSARY

Bachelor's degree. Degree obtained after three years' undergraduate studies (four in medicine). In education, the *bachelor's degree* may be obtained after two years' study following upon five years' teaching. In arts and science, there are two types of first degree: the *general honours degree* and the *special honours degree*.

Certificate. See *professional qualification*.

Diploma. See *professional qualification*.

Doctorate. Higher degree obtained after three years' graduate studies

following upon the *master's degree* and requiring the submission of a thesis.

General certificate of education. Secondary-school-leaving certificate obtained after six years' primary followed by five years' lower-secondary education. Candidates then sit examinations at ordinary (O) level. After at least one year of upper-secondary education, candidates sit further examinations at ordinary and advanced (A) level; subjects are chosen according to future studies.

Higher degree. See *master's degree, doctorate.*

Honours degree. See *bachelor's degree.*

Licentiate. First degree in theology, awarded by the United Theological College of the West Indies and by Codrington College, Barbados, and St John Vianney, Trinidad, after three years' study.

Master's degree. Higher degree obtained after two years' postgraduate studies following upon the *bachelor's degree*. Candidates are required to submit a thesis.

Professional qualification. Qualification of higher education. As a *certificate*, it is awarded after one year's study in education, management studies and nursing; after two years in social work, etc.; and after one, two or three years in engineering and technology. *Diplomas* may be awarded one year after certain qualifications or degrees (e.g. in anaesthetics, education and international relations).

BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEALING WITH OR PROVIDING INFORMATION ON THE RECOGNITION OF STUDIES AND QUALIFICATIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

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Kingston
Tel.: 18-09-9221400

University of the West Indies, Mona, Kingston 7
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College of Arts, Science and Technology, 237 Old Hope Road,
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Japan

Higher education is provided by 489 universities (*daigaku*), about 520 junior colleges (*tanki-daigaku*) and 65 colleges of technology (*koto-senmongakko*). These institutions may be public (national,

prefectural or municipal) or private. The Ministry of Education, Science and Culture must approve the foundation of institutions of higher education and they are under its control. Some 70 per cent of the *daigaku* and 85 per cent of the *tanki-daigaku* are private institutions.

Universities comprise one or several faculties offering four-year courses in a variety of subjects. In some universities, institutes are attached to faculties and enable students to read for higher qualifications. The administrative systems of universities are extremely varied.

Public universities are financed mainly from national and local funds. Private universities and colleges are financed by students' fees and private funds. The national government provides private institutions with grants for about one-third of current expenditure.

A number of organizations ensure the co-ordination and planning of higher education: the Kokuritsu Daigaku Kyokai (National University Association), the Koritsu Daigaku Kyokai (Association of the Public (Local Government) Universities), the Nihon Shiritsu Daigaku Kyokai (Association of Private Universities) and the Daigaku Kijun Kyokai (Japanese University Accreditation Association), as well as the Chuo Kyoiku Shingikai (Central Council for Education) and the University Chartering Council (which are both consultative bodies of the Ministry of Education, Science and Culture). In 1987 the Minister of Education, Science and Culture set up an advisory body, the National Council on Universities and Colleges.

Junior colleges provide two- to three-year courses which do not lead to a first degree, but credits obtained at junior colleges may be counted as part of the credits leading to a degree.

Colleges of technology offer five-year courses, the last two of which are at post-secondary level. They train technicians, but do not grant university-level qualifications. Holders of technicians' certificates may, however, apply for admission to the third year of a university course. Two national universities, the Technological University of Nagaoka and Toyohashi University of Technology, provide four-year postgraduate courses for graduates of colleges of technology.

Pre-primary, primary-school and secondary-school teachers are trained mostly in four-year teacher-training courses in national universities; others are trained in two- or four-year courses at a small number of local and private institutions of higher education. There are also several graduate-teacher-training schools.

Non-formal studies consist of correspondence and evening courses offered by universities and colleges. These are almost entirely for degree programmes, the chief aim being to give young workers the chance of obtaining a university education. In principle, evening and correspondence courses are virtually identical to daytime courses.

In 1983 the University of the Air (Hoso Daigaku) was established under government auspices. It is a degree-granting institution and uses radio, television and other media. It promotes collaboration with other private and public universities by increasing mutual recognition of earned credits, by expanding the exchange of teaching staff and by making broadcast material available to other universities.

Companies also offer in-service training for adults. This involves intensive freshman training, on-the-job training and collective training.

The government encourages such activities by subsidizing one-third (one-quarter for large companies) of the costs of these training programmes.

Non-university-level post-secondary education is offered by about 1,500 special training schools (*senmongakko*), which require completion of upper-secondary school for admission. They offer courses of more than one year's duration for the acquisition of the necessary skills and knowledge in vocational and daily life. Around 85 per cent are privately established. Completion of these courses is not relevant to study at a university or junior college.

There are also miscellaneous schools (*kakushugakko*) which offer vocational and practical courses that vary in duration (between one week and more than one year beyond formal education). Upon completion of a programme, students are awarded the miscellaneous-school certificate of completion (*kakushugakko sotsugyo menjo*).

The **language of instruction** is Japanese.

Access to higher education is based on the *secondary-school-leaving certificate*, obtained after six years' primary school (*shogakko*) followed by six years' secondary education, divided into three years of lower-secondary (*chugakko*) and three to four years of upper-secondary (*kotogakko*) education, or equivalent qualifications. Given the extremely high number of applicants, universities apply a *numerus clausus* and students are selected by competitive entrance examination. The upper-secondary-school record is also taken into account.

Applicants to the national and public universities who have not completed an upper-secondary-school course are required to sit for a national test designed to ascertain whether applicants have the same scholastic abilities as upper-secondary-school graduates.

The **main stage** of higher education consists of a four-year course (six years in medicine, veterinary medicine and dentistry). In addition to study in a specialized field, general education (which includes humanities, social and natural sciences) is obligatory for every student. The credit system is followed and the minimum requirement for graduation is the acquisition of 124 credits (in medicine and dentistry, separately designated) including credits in general subjects, foreign languages, and health and physical education. In the case of junior colleges, the minimum requirement is the acquisition of more than 62 credits for two-year courses and 93 for three-year courses. The degree awarded at the end of the first stage is that of *gakushi*.

The **second stage** corresponds to further specialization. It takes place in postgraduate schools (*daigaku-in*), which do not exist in every university, and leads after two years to the *shushi* (postgraduate diploma or degree). It requires a number of additional credits, a research thesis and a final examination. There is no postgraduate diploma for medical studies, but *doctorates* may be obtained.

The **third stage** of higher education in universities corresponds to a period of specialization and individual research. It leads to the highest university degree, the *hakushi* (doctorate). Studies last a minimum of three years following upon the *shushi* (four years in medicine and dentistry). Candidates to the *hakushi* must submit a thesis and undergo a final examination.

Foreign students may enter a university by the same procedures as Japanese students. They must hold a visa. Students wishing to enter graduate-studies programmes must have completed sixteen years of formal education (eighteen years for medicine or dentistry).

There are two kinds of foreign student studying in Japanese universities. First, there are students under the Japanese Government Scholarship Programme, who may also be divided into two categories: research students and undergraduate students. Research students may receive a scholarship for one-and-a-half or two years, including a period for Japanese-language education. Undergraduate students may receive a scholarship for five years (seven years for medicine or dentistry). The initial selection of candidates is made by Japanese Embassies on the basis of documents, written tests and interviews. The second-stage selection

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES

Academic year: April–March

Duration of studies

(Previous education: 12 years, *secondary-school-leaving certificate* and entrance examination)

	years	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Education		G		S				H
Arts		G		S				H
Religion, theology		G		S				H
Fine arts		G		S				H
Law		G		S				H
Social sciences		G		S				H
Economics		G		S				H
Exact and natural sciences		G		S				H
Engineering		G		S				H
Medical sciences								
medicine				G				H
dentistry				G				H
pharmacy		G		S				H
veterinary medicine				G				H
Agriculture		G		S				H

G *gakushi* H *hakushi* S *shushi*

Grades: 0–100; 90–100; 80–89; 70–79; 60–69; 0–59. Pass level: 60

examination is carried out by the Ministry of Education, Science and Culture. Research students are finally selected by the Ministry of Education, Science and Culture after consultation with the university concerned.

Japanese language courses of one- to one-and-a-half year's duration are available at the Japanese Language School of the International Students Institute and at the Kansai International Student Institute. Some private universities also offer language preparation courses for their foreign students.

Foreign students studying at their own expense must acquire entrance permission from the university in advance. Procedures and criteria for selection differ from one university to another (documents or written tests).

GLOSSARY

Doctorate. See *hakushi*.

Entrance examination. Competitive examination organized by institutions of higher education where a *numerus clausus* applies. Results obtained in the secondary-school-leaving certificate, as well as the school principal's report, are also taken into account. There is no limit to the number of institutions to which an applicant may apply and applications may be repeated every year. Some universities, therefore, receive a number of applicants which greatly surpasses their enrolment capacity.

Gakushi. First qualification awarded after four years' study in most subjects (six in medicine, veterinary medicine and dentistry). At the end of each semester, candidates must take an examination in each subject, usually in the form of written tests, and sometimes as research progress reports.

Candidates for the *gakushi* must obtain a certain number of credits in given subjects. In all fields except medicine and dentistry, candidates must, in the course of their four years' study, obtain 124 credits comprising: 36 in general subjects, 8 in foreign languages, 4 in physical education and 76 in professional subjects. In university and junior colleges, credits are uniformly defined. A lecture class of one hour a week and fifteen weeks' duration, requiring two hours of student preparation a week, constitutes 1 credit. A seminar class of two hours a week and fifteen weeks' duration, requiring one hour of student preparation a week, constitutes 1 credit, as do laboratory classes of the same duration, requiring three hours' work per week.

In medicine and dentistry, students must complete two years' general education (64 credits) followed by four years' professional training. The qualification obtained is that of *igakushi*. It is a professional qualification.

Hakushi. The highest degree, awarded to students who have completed a *doctorate* course at a postgraduate school or have been recognized as holding equivalent qualifications. The requirement for completion of the *doctorate* course is more than five years of study (which may include the two-year course for the *shushi* degree) at a postgraduate

school, with 30 or more credits, the submission of a dissertation and success in a final examination. Those who have completed highly qualified research work may be awarded the *hakushi* after three years' study at postgraduate school.

In medicine and dentistry, this qualification is awarded after four years' study following the *gakushi*; candidates are exempted from the second qualification. In medicine, this qualification is called the *igaku-hakushi*, and corresponds to a *doctorate* in medical science.

Igaku-hakushi. See *hakushi*.

Igakushi. See *gakushi*.

Master's degree. See *shushi*.

Secondary-school-leaving certificate. Qualification obtained after six years' primary education followed by three years' lower-secondary and three years' upper-secondary education. The structure of studies is based on the American system (see entry for the United States of America). Candidates for higher education must sit a competitive entrance examination (see *entrance examination*) before gaining access to most universities.

Shushi. Completion of the *shushi* degree requires two years' full-time study following the *gakushi*, including 30 credit hours and a substantial amount of research culminating in a thesis.

BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEALING WITH OR PROVIDING INFORMATION ON THE RECOGNITION OF STUDIES AND QUALIFICATIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

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Jordan

Higher education has developed along two separate lines, with traditional universities on the one hand and non-university-level institutions (community colleges) on the other. All post-secondary education is supervised by the Ministry of Higher Education and the Council of Higher Education. The council includes the Minister of Higher Education (chair), three other ministers, the presidents of the four universities, two representatives of the public and private community colleges, and six other members appointed on the grounds of their distinction in fields relevant to higher education.

The University of Jordan was established in Amman in 1962 and comprises thirteen faculties and eleven affiliated centres.

Yarmouk University was established in Irbid in 1976 and comprises five faculties and two affiliated centres.

Jordan University of Science and Technology was part of Yarmouk University until 1986 when it became an independent university. It has seven faculties.

Mu'tah University was established in Karak in 1980. It has two separate divisions, civilian and military, and comprises several departments: natural sciences, humanities, administration, law and engineering.

Primary-school teachers must hold an *intermediate diploma* and an educational qualification certificate.

Secondary-school teachers must hold a *bachelor's degree* and preferably a *diploma of education*.

Higher-education teachers must usually hold a *doctorate* (PhD); in some cases a *master's degree* is sufficient.

The Higher College for the Certification of Teachers, established in 1988, provides educational opportunities for in-service school teachers and raises their qualifications to what would be equivalent to a university degree.

Non-formal studies are offered at the University of Jordan, Yarmouk University and the community colleges. Courses are in fields related to industry, computer science, agricultural industries, typing, foreign languages, etc. Students must hold the *general secondary-school certificate* (*tawjihi*). Courses last between one week and four months and students receive a certificate of attendance or achievement.

Non-university-level post-secondary studies are offered in community colleges, access to which is limited to holders of the *general secondary-school certificate* (*tawjihi*). There are fifty-seven public and private community colleges. Some are controlled by the Ministry of Higher Education, and some by other ministries and government departments, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) and the private sector. Community colleges follow the credit-hour system, offering two-year courses in programmes which include arts, science and education, engineering, agriculture, paramedical sciences, administration and finance, computer science, hotel management, applied arts, air-traffic-control services and social work. At the end of the two-year course, students are awarded an intermediate diploma for which they qualify after passing the *comprehensive examination* (*al-shamal*).

In order to ensure educational quality and guarantee minimum standards in terms of academic facilities and programmes in community colleges, a system of evaluation (accreditation) has been introduced by the Ministry of Higher Education.

Holders of *intermediate diplomas* are able to enrol in higher colleges where, after having successfully completed 70 credit hours over seven semesters, they are awarded a *bachelor's degree*. Hijjawi College of Technology at Yarmouk University offers a three-year course of non-university-level post-secondary education. Students must hold the *general secondary-school certificate* (*tawjihi*). They are awarded a *diploma* in technology. According to a decision taken by the Council of Higher Education in October 1988, Hijjawi College will now offer a four-year course of applied engineering culminating in the award of a *bachelor's degree* in applied engineering.

The **principal language of instruction** is Arabic, but English is occasionally used in science subjects.

Access to higher education is open to holders of the *general secondary-school certificate (tawjihi)* who pass the state examination after twelve years' primary and secondary education.

Certain institutions require students to be holders of a *general secondary-school certificate* with a specialization in science. For university studies, applications from candidates go before a selection committee. The secondary-school-leaving certificates of other Arab states, as well as those awarded by the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge and London, are also recognized for admission purposes. Secondary-school studies followed in the second phase of agricultural or technical institutions give the right to enter one of the corresponding fields in higher education.

Courses in teacher-training institutions last two years and lead to a *certificate*. Post-secondary courses in technical schools for the training of middle-grade technicians last three years.

The first year of university may be spent following courses common to all subjects.

The **main stage** lasts four years and leads to a *bachelor's degree*.

A **further stage**, reached two years after the *bachelor's degree*, leads to the *master's degree*. In the faculty of education, this leads after one year to the *diploma of education*. Here a further year is necessary in order to obtain the qualification of *master of arts in education*. The *diploma of education* must not be confused with the *diploma* awarded by primary-school teacher-training institutions. The degree of *doctor of medicine (MD)* is awarded after a seven-year course followed by one year's internship.

Foreign students

Foreign students have a 10 per cent quota of the total number of students admitted to Jordanian universities. A visa is required to enter Jordan and when foreign students are accepted at a university, they receive an annual residence permit. A health certificate is needed but no financial guarantees are required. Students should have a good command of Arabic; those who fail the language proficiency test follow a language course at the Language Centre of the University of Jordan. They must hold a school-leaving certificate equivalent to the Jordanian *tawjihi*. Foreign students should apply through their embassies to the Ministry of Higher Education not later than 15 August (a month before the beginning of each academic year).

For access to non-university-level studies and university studies, students should hold a *general secondary-school certificate* or its equivalent. To enter courses leading to a *master's degree*, students should hold a *bachelor's degree* from a recognized university with a rating of 'good' or above. To enter courses leading to a *doctorate*, they should hold a *master's degree* with a rating of 'very good' or 'excellent' from a recognized university. To exercise a profession, students must be admitted to membership of the professional association concerned. Questions concerning entry to a profession are the responsibility of the

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES

Academic year: September–June

Duration of studies

(Previous education: 12 years, *general secondary-school certificate, tawjihi*)

	years	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Education		<u>B</u>	<u>DE</u>	<u>M</u>				
Arts and science		<u>B</u>		<u>M</u>				<u>D</u>
Economics and administrative sciences		<u>B</u>		<u>M</u>				
Islamic studies		<u>B</u>		<u>M</u>				<u>D</u>
Physical education		<u>B</u>		<u>M</u>				
Law		<u>B</u>		<u>M</u>				
Fine arts		<u>B</u>		<u>M</u>				
Engineering and technology			<u>B</u>		<u>M</u>			
Agriculture		<u>B</u>		<u>M</u>				
Medicine				<u>B</u>				<u>M</u>
Pharmacy			<u>B</u>		<u>M</u>			
Dentistry			<u>B</u>					
Nursing		<u>B</u>		<u>M</u>				

B *bachelor's degree* D *doctorate* DE *diploma of education* M *master's degree*

Grades: 0–100. Pass level: 50. Cumulative average: 60

For theses: pass/fail

relevant professional associations. There is a compulsory state examination for the exercise of the following professions: medicine, pharmacy, dentistry and law.

The Ministry of Higher Education does not recognize partial studies undertaken abroad, but Yarmouk University may recognize partial studies undertaken abroad in accordance with the university regulations.

Counselling and advisory services are available to foreign university students. They are covered by medical insurance and scholarship-holders are provided with accommodation. Grants and loans are also available.

GLOSSARY

Bachelor's degree. The first university degree, usually earned after four to six academic years of full-time study, depending on the discipline.

Diploma of education. Postgraduate qualification awarded in education after a one-year course following upon the *bachelor's degree*.

Doctorate. The highest university degree, requiring three to five years' study following upon the *master's degree*. It is awarded on submission of an original dissertation.

General secondary-school certificate (tawjihi). Certificate awarded to students who pass the state examination after twelve years' primary- and secondary-school education. This certificate provides access to higher education.

Higher diploma. Postgraduate qualification awarded after two years' study following upon a *bachelor's degree*.

Intermediate diploma. Qualification awarded upon successfully finishing two years' study in a community college and passing the *comprehensive examination (al-shamal)*.

Master's degree. The second university degree, requiring two to five years' study beyond a *bachelor's degree*. It is awarded on submission of a thesis or completion of equivalent course-work.

Tawjihi. See *general secondary-school certificate*.

BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEALING WITH OR PROVIDING INFORMATION ON THE RECOGNITION OF STUDIES AND QUALIFICATIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Higher Committee for the Equivalence of Degrees and Diplomas,
Ministry of Higher Education, P.O. Box 138, Jbeiha, Amman
Tel.: 847671
Telex: 24131 MOHE JOR
Fax: 837616

Kenya

Higher education is provided by four public universities: Egerton University, Kenyatta University (with Jomo Kenyatta University College of Agriculture and Technology as its constituent college from 1988), Moi University (with Masano University College as its constituent college from 1990) and the University of Nairobi. Three national polytechnics provide higher-technical training.

The courses offered by the public universities range from agriculture, arts and social sciences, architecture, design, building and land economics, commerce, education, engineering/technology, law, medicine, science and veterinary medicine to forestry, information science, wildlife management and wood-science technology. In addition to degree programmes, undergraduate diploma courses continue to be offered at Egerton University in various fields of agriculture and at Jomo Kenyatta University College of Agriculture and Technology in agriculture and technology, concurrently with degree programmes. The University of Nairobi also still offers an undergraduate diploma in advanced nursing.

Apart from the four public universities, there are several private

universities which are in the process of being formally set up. Two of these, the University of Eastern Africa, Baraton, and the Catholic University of Eastern Africa, have already been accredited to operate as recognized universities by the Commission for Higher Education, the body created by the government to co-ordinate and advise on the development and growth of university education.

Kenya, Mombasa and Eldoret National Polytechnics offer a range of higher-technical training for technical cadres needed by the public and private sectors. The courses range from preparation for diplomas and higher diplomas to the final examination of various professional bodies such as the Institute of Bankers, Insurance and so on.

In 1985, the government introduced a new 8-4-4 system (eight years of primary school, four years of secondary schooling and four years at first-level university).

Primary-school teachers are trained at twenty-one primary-school teacher-training colleges. A minimum of division III at the *Kenya certificate of education* (KCE) (equivalent to the *general certificate of education*, ordinary (O) level) or an average grade of C- at the *Kenya certificate of secondary education* (KCSE) under the 8-4-4 system is required for admission to a two-year programme leading to the award of a *P1 teacher's certificate*.

Secondary-school teacher training is carried out at two levels. At the universities, graduate teachers are trained for the *bachelor of education* degree (BEd) for teaching in secondary schools. Under the 8-4-4 system it is a four-year course. In addition to holders of the BEd degree, graduates who hold the *bachelor of arts*, *bachelor of science* or *bachelor of commerce* degree but did not take education as one of their subjects at undergraduate level are admitted to the one-year postgraduate diploma course in education for teaching in secondary schools or teacher-training colleges.

Secondary-school teachers are also trained at six diploma-granting colleges, one of which specializes in training technical teachers for secondary schools. Under the 8-4-4 system, the course is three years from KCSE, with a minimum entry at C- level.

There is no formal training for **higher-education teachers** who wish to teach in universities. Candidates must be in possession of a good *master's degree*.

Non-university-level post-secondary education is provided by several apprenticeship programmes organized by various industries for their employees. These have no specific periods of study but progression depends on the candidates passing Government Trade Tests at various levels in accordance with the field or area of specialization. The levels range from grade III to grade I at the highest.

There are also a number of institutions for the training of middle-level and higher-technical staff at the *certificate* and *diploma* level. These include the national polytechnics, institutes of technology, technical-training institutes and other specialized institutions which meet the specific needs of government ministries: Utalii College (Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife) for the hotel and tourism industry; Co-operative College (Ministry of Co-operative Development) for co-operative management; Medical Training College (Ministry of Health) for health

personnel; Kenya Industrial Training Institute (Ministry of Industry); Kenya Water Institute (Ministry of Water Development); Kenya Institute of Mass Communication (Ministry of Information and Broadcasting); and the National Youth Service (Office of the President).

The **principal language of instruction** is English.

Access to higher education is based on the possession of the KCSE with a minimum average grade of C+ in eight subjects.

The **main stage** of higher education leads to the award of the *bachelor's degree*. The length of courses varies: four years in agriculture, arts, social sciences, commerce, education, engineering/technology, law, forestry, information science, wildlife management and wood-science technology; five years in dentistry, pharmacy and veterinary medicine; and six years in architecture and medicine.

The **second stage** leads either to a *postgraduate diploma*, awarded after one year's study beyond the *bachelor's degree*, or to a *master's degree* involving advanced study and research. The latter is awarded after two years' study following upon the *bachelor's degree*. The *postgraduate diploma* is offered in computer science, mass communications, cultural studies, international relations and population studies at the University of Nairobi, and in education and curriculum development at Kenyatta University.

Master's degrees have been established in almost all disciplines taught at the *bachelor's-degree* level at the University of Nairobi and Kenyatta University. Egerton and Moi Universities are in the process of establishing postgraduate programmes in disciplines in which facilities and academic staff are available.

The *master's-degree* programmes in the public universities involve course-work and written examinations during the first year, and research and the writing of a thesis during the second year. In a few cases, such as the *master of education* for primary-school teachers and the *master of education* for diploma-college tutors offered by Kenyatta University, the two-year course consists of course-work, examination and projects.

The **third stage** leads to the award of a *doctor's degree (doctor of philosophy, PhD)* in nearly all fields of study. It also leads to the award of a *doctor of education (DEd)* and a *doctor of medicine (MD)*. While the latter continues to be an unsupervised research degree in the faculty of medicine, the other doctoral degrees involve supervised research and the submission of a thesis. They are awarded after three years' study following upon the *master's degree*.

Foreign students

Foreign students require a visa, a residence permit, a financial guarantee and health certificates. They must hold qualifications equivalent to those specified for entry into the public universities and must be proficient in English at least at the *Kenya certificate of secondary education (KCSE)* or *general certificate of education*, ordinary (O) level, equivalent. Special one-year courses are arranged under the Mature Age Scheme (for candidates over 25 years of age) to allow students who do not meet university requirements to take the entrance examination under specified conditions.

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES

Academic year: Universities: September–June; other institutions: May–March

Duration of studies

(Previous education: 12 years, *Kenya certificate of secondary education*)

	years	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Agriculture		B	B ¹	M	M ¹		D	D		
Arts and social sciences		B	B ¹	M	M ¹		D	D ¹		
Architecture				B(P)	B(P) ¹	M	M ¹		D	D
Commerce		B	B ¹	M	M ¹		D	D ¹		
Education		B	B ¹	M	M ¹		D	D ¹		
Engineering, technology		B	B ¹	M	M(P) ¹		D	D ¹		
Law		B(P)	B ¹	M	M ¹					D ¹
Forestry		B	B ¹	M	M ¹		D	D ¹		
Medicine				B(P)	B(P) ¹		M(P)	M(P) ¹		
Dentistry			B(P)	B(P) ¹						
Pharmacy			B(P)	B(P) ¹		M(P) ¹				D
Veterinary medicine			B(P)	B(P) ¹	M	M(P) ¹	D			D ¹
Information science		B	B ¹							
Wildlife management		B	B ¹	M						
Science		B	B ¹	M	M ¹		D	D ¹		
Fine arts		B	B ¹							
Building and land economics		B	B ¹	M				D		
Design		B	B ¹							

B bachelor's degree **B(P)** bachelor's degree (professional) **D** doctor's degree
M master's degree

1. Length of years of study under 8–4–4 system

Grades: For universities: A: over 70% (first-class honours); B: 60–69% (upper-second-class honours); C: 50–59% (lower-second-class honours); D: 40–49%; E: 39% and below. Pass level: 40% (except for medicine and veterinary medicine: 50%).

Master's degrees and doctoral degrees are not classified.

For national polytechnics, institutes of technology and technical-training institutes: 1–2: distinction; 3–4: credit; 5–6: pass; 7–8: fail

Applications should be made directly to the universities or to the Secretary, Joint Admissions Board, P.O. Box 30197, Nairobi.

Services are only available to foreign students who have come as refugees. These services are offered by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

GLOSSARY

Bachelor's degree. First degree obtained in four years (agriculture, arts, social sciences, commerce, education, engineering/technology, law and science), five years (dentistry, pharmacy and veterinary medicine) or six years (architecture and medicine).

Certificate. See *professional qualification*.

Diploma. See *professional qualification*.

Doctor's degree. Higher degree (PhD, *doctor of philosophy, doctor of education, doctor of medicine*) obtained after a minimum of three years following upon the *master's degree*.

Kenya certificate of secondary education (KCSE). Secondary-school-leaving certificate obtained after four years' secondary education.

Master's degree. Higher degree awarded in arts and social sciences, architecture, commerce, education, forestry, law, engineering and veterinary medicine after a minimum of two and a maximum of three academic years following upon the *bachelor's degree*. For admission to these programmes, candidates should hold either a first-class honours or an upper-second-class honours degree or their equivalent. Nearly all *master's-degree* programmes consist of course-work and an examination during the first year and research work and the submission of a thesis during the second year.

Professional qualification. Qualification awarded at the level of the first degree (see *bachelor's degree*) after four years' study following the end of the first cycle of secondary education. It is awarded either as a *certificate* or as a *diploma*. At the level of a higher degree, a professional qualification is awarded after one year's study in education and two years in nursing, following a first degree or qualification.

Secondary-school-leaving certificate. See *Kenya certificate of secondary education*.

BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEALING WITH OR PROVIDING INFORMATION ON THE RECOGNITION OF STUDIES AND QUALIFICATIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Commission for Higher Education, P.O. Box 54999, Nairobi
Tel.: 228753

Higher education is provided by the University of Kuwait. This is a state institution under the Ministry of Higher Education, which supervises and controls all affairs of the university and all applied education and scientific research, and implements policies and plans aimed at improving general and applied higher education. The university comprises faculties of science, arts and human sciences, law and Islamic law (Sharia), and commerce and politics; a college of engineering and oil, a college of medicine and a college of graduate studies; and a community service and continuing-education centre.

The Public Authority for Applied Education and Training offers two-year programmes at post-secondary level in different specialities of a technical and vocational nature, except for teacher education which is a four-year programme.

Primary- and kindergarten-school teachers are trained at the College of Basic Education, **secondary-school teachers** at the university. In arts and science it is possible to take an education option leading to the award of the *bachelor's degree* in arts, or science, and education.

The **principal languages of instruction** are Arabic, English and French.

Access to higher education is based on the *shahadat al-thanawiya* (secondary-school-leaving certificate), normally awarded after four years'

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES

Academic year: September–June

Duration of studies

(Previous education: 12 years, *shahadat al-thanawiya*)

	years	4	5	6	7
Education		<u>B</u>	<u>GDE</u>	<u>SDE</u>	
Arts		<u>B</u>			
Law, Islamic law		<u>B</u>	<u>Di</u>		
Political sciences		<u>B</u>			
Commercial sciences (administration, accountancy, statistics)		<u>B</u>			<u>Di</u>
Sciences		<u>B</u>			
Engineering			<u>B</u>		
Medicine					<u>B</u>

B bachelor's degree *Di diploma* *GDE general diploma in education* *SDE special diploma in education*

primary followed by eight years' secondary studies, the latter divided into two phases.

The **main stage** of higher education leads to the *bachelor's degree*, normally awarded after four to seven years' study.

The **second stage** leads, in some subjects only, to a more specialized qualification: a *diploma* in law or Islamic law after one year's further study and a diploma in hydrology, accountancy, business administration or applied statistics after two years' further study. Two kinds of diploma of education are awarded at this level: the *general diploma in education* and the *special diploma in education*.

Foreign students

Foreign students should have a secondary-school-leaving certificate or equivalent for entry into the University of Kuwait. A good knowledge of Arabic or English is required for regular university courses. Full-time Arabic-language courses of up to one academic year are arranged for male students where necessary; women students may attend half-day courses in Arabic.

GLOSSARY

Bachelor's degree. First degree awarded after four years' studies except in engineering (four-and-a-half) and medicine (seven). It is normally designated by the abbreviation B followed by the speciality in which it has been obtained: BSc (science), BPSc (political science), etc.

Diploma. Higher-education qualification awarded after one or two years' study subsequent to the *bachelor's degree*, as are the *general* (one-year) and *special* (two-year) *diplomas in education*.

Secondary-school-leaving certificate. See *shahadat al-thanawiya*.

Shahadat al-thanawiya. Secondary-school-leaving certificate awarded after twelve years' primary and secondary education.

Lao People's Democratic Republic

Higher education is provided by: the Université des Sciences Médicales, Vientiane, founded in 1958; the École Supérieure de Pédagogie Dongdok, founded in 1958; the Institut National Pédagogique; the École Supérieure des Ponts et Chaussées, founded in 1983; the École Supérieure du Bâtiment, founded in 1979; and the École Technique Supérieure d'Électrotechnique et d'Électronique, founded in 1983. The Institut National des Sciences de l'Éducation, founded in 1982, and the Institut National des Sciences Sociales, founded in 1986, are research institutions.

The Ministry of Education is responsible for higher education.

Primary-school teachers must have completed the lower cycle of

secondary education. They are trained in three years at teacher-training school.

Lower-secondary-school teachers must have completed the lower cycle of secondary education. They are trained in three years at teacher-training colleges.

Upper-secondary-school teachers must have completed the *baccalauréat*. They are trained in four to five years at the École Supérieure de Pédagogie, Vientiane.

The **language of instruction** is Lao.

Access to higher education is based on the *baccalauréat*.

The **first stage** of higher education leads to the *bachelor* (BA) after four years' study.

The **second stage** of higher education leads to the *master* (MA) at the end of six years' study.

GLOSSARY

Baccalauréat. Secondary-school-leaving certificate awarded after five years' primary followed by three years' lower-secondary and three years' upper-secondary education.

Bachelor. First degree awarded after four years' study.

Master. Highest degree awarded after a total of six years' study.

BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEALING WITH OR PROVIDING INFORMATION ON THE RECOGNITION OF STUDIES AND QUALIFICATIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Ministry of Education and Sports,
B.P. 67, Vientiane
Tel.: 2213
Telex: 4317

Latvia

Possibilities for academic studies and higher professional training are offered by the University of Latvia, by technical and engineering universities (Riga Technical University, Daugavpils Pedagogical University, Latvia University of Agriculture and Riga Technological University of Civil Aviation), by academies (Medical Academy of Latvia, Latvian Academy of Sports Education, Maritime Academy of Latvia, Latvian Police Academy and National Academy of Defence) and teacher-training institutions (Liepja Pedagogical Higher School, Riga Teacher-Training Institute, Imanta Teacher-Training Institute and Rezekne Teacher-Training Institute).

At certain levels, students can earn academic or scientific degrees (*bachelor, master, doctor, doctor habilitatus*), and professional grades

(eng.) and *licenses*. The general requirements for degrees are determined by the Ministry of Education and the Latvian Science Council and, for *licenses*, by the different ministries (Ministry of Welfare, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Justice, etc.).

The Ministry of Education is responsible for the long-term planning of higher education, as well as for the assessment, organization and general administration of the institutions of higher education. The ministry also co-ordinates the training of higher-level professionals in the fields covered by other ministries. All the higher-education institutions mentioned above are state institutions and as such are financed primarily by the government. A few private institutions for professional training have been set up in certain fields (economics, business, administration, etc.).

Typically, the institutions of higher education in Latvia are headed by a rector and pro-rectors (for academic affairs and for research). The

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES

Academic year: September–June

Duration of studies

(Previous education: 12 years, *secondary-school-leaving certificate*)

	Years	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Humanities			B		M		D	
Education			B		M		D	
Philosophy			B		M		D	
Theology			B		M		D	
Economic, commercial science			B		M		D	
Business administration			B		M		D	
Law			B		M		D	
Natural sciences			B		M		D	
Technology, engineering		B	E	M	Dipl.E		D	
Architecture			B		M		D	
Arts, music			B		M		D	
Agriculture, forestry			B, E		M, Dipl.E		D	
Physical training			B		M		D	
Medicine				DDS	MD		D	
Pharmacy				Ph			D	

D *doctor* B *bachelor* M *master* E *engineer* Dipl. E *diploma engineer*
 MD *medical doctor* DDS *doctor of dental surgery* Ph *pharmacist*

main decision-making bodies are the senates. The main decision-makers dealing with studies and research in given fields in higher education institutions are the faculties (mainly for studies and training at the undergraduate level) and the institutes (mainly for studies and research at the graduate level).

The normal duration of studies at the *bachelor's level* is four years for full-time students and more for others (usually in evening or correspondence courses).

The **main language of instruction** is Latvian. Courses in Russian, English and some other European languages are offered.

The **access to higher education** is based upon a secondary-school-leaving certificate of the level recognized in the Republic of Latvia (determined by the Ministry of Education). Students can be registered (matriculated) either for full programmes (four academic years at *bachelor's level* and two academic years at *master's level*) taught exclusively in Latvian, or for selected courses (of varying duration and language of instruction) according to the courses available for the particular semester.

Other criteria for enrolment are determined by the individual higher-education institutions and depend on the field of studies.

Foreign students

Foreign students study in Latvian. Latvian diplomatic missions abroad provide all necessary information, gather the required documentation from applicants, make an initial evaluation, send the documentation on to the respective authorities in Latvia and issue entry visas to candidates who have been accepted.

Bilateral agreements on the recognition and equivalence of educational levels and certificates are in effect. Medical, social and welfare services, as well as sports and recreation camps, are available for foreign students. Foreign students may also apply for grants and scholarships.

BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEALING WITH OR PROVIDING INFORMATION ON THE RECOGNITION OF STUDIES AND QUALIFICATIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Ministry of Education and Science, Department of Higher Education and Research,
Vainu iela 2, LV-1098 Riga
Tel.: 371-2-213870
Telex: 161172 tema
Fax: 371-2-213992

Higher education is provided by six universities (the Lebanese University, the American University of Beirut, the Université Saint-Joseph, the Arab University of Beirut, the Université Saint-Esprit, Kaslik, and the University of Our Lady of Loueizé), as well as by twelve institutions of higher education which offer a wide variety of courses.

The Lebanese University is an autonomous state institution, under the control of the Ministry of Education and financed by the state. It comprises faculties of arts and humanities, science, law and political and administrative sciences, education, economics and business administration, information and documentation, civil engineering, agriculture, public health, medical and paramedical sciences, in addition to institutes of social sciences and fine arts. It confers *licences*, *magistères* and *doctorats d'État*.

The American University of Beirut is a private institution comprising faculties of arts and sciences, medical sciences, health sciences, engineering and architecture, agriculture and nutrition. A Division of Education and Programmes of Lifelong Education was founded in 1976. Its purpose is to promote the study of education by teaching and research. It confers *bachelor's degrees* (BA and BS) and *master's degrees* in arts, business administration, public health, science and engineering. PhD degrees are awarded in Arab history, Arabic literature, chemistry, physics, basic medical sciences and agronomy. Combined PhD programmes (MS-MD and PhD-MD) are also offered.

The Université Saint-Joseph is a Catholic university which has enjoyed full administrative, financial and academic autonomy since 1975. It comprises faculties of religious sciences, medicine, pharmacy, dentistry, engineering, law and political sciences, economics and business administration, arts and humanities, together with the Institute for Languages and Translation and the Institute of Engineering applied to Agriculture and Nutrition. The following institutes are also part of the university: the School of Nursing and Midwifery (affiliated to the faculty of medicine), a Centre for Modern Languages, the Lebanese School of Social Work, a Centre for Studies of the Modern Arab World, and the Lebanese Institute of Educators (Institut Libanais d'Éducateurs), affiliated to the faculty of arts and humanities. The regional centres at Tripoli and Zahle offer first-phase university courses. Lastly, the university helps the autonomous institutions (institutes or centres for research) which were founded in its buildings in collaboration with the professions concerned: Lebanese Law Association, Centre for Banking Studies, Centre for Insurance Studies and Institute of Research in Applied Economics. The university awards academic and professional degrees, as well as higher-technician degrees.

The Arab University of Beirut is a Muslim-inspired institution which is affiliated to the University of Alexandria. It is financed by the Muslim Society of Social Work, Beirut, and by students' fees. It comprises faculties of arts (including sociology), law, commercial studies, architecture, medical sciences and engineering.

The Université Saint-Esprit, founded in 1949 by the Lebanese

Maronite Order, was recognized by the government in 1962. This private institution of higher education comprises faculties of theology, philosophy and humanities, arts, law, commercial studies, agriculture, fine arts and applied arts, as well as institutes of liturgy, musicology and history. It awards *licences*, *diplômes d'études approfondies* (DEA) and *doctorats*, as well as *diplomas* in engineering, architecture and decoration.

The University of Our Lady of Loueizé, founded in 1988 by the Order of the Lebanese Monks, is a private institution of higher education comprising several faculties.

Other institutions of higher education include: Haigazian College, a 'liberal arts college', which awards *bachelor of arts* and *bachelor of science* degrees; and Beirut University College, an institution of higher education comprising institutes of fine arts, business administration, arts and humanities, as well as a specialized branch for computer sciences.

The Lebanese Academy of Fine Arts comprises a school of architecture and interior design, in addition to a school of painting and sculpture.

The Higher Institute of Wisdom is a private school of law.

The Middle East College awards a *bachelor of arts* degree in management, education, religion and theology.

The St Paul Institute, Harissa, founded by the Order of Paulist Friars, awards *licences* in philosophy and theology.

The St John of Damascus Institute (also called Balamand University Centre), founded by the Greek-Orthodox Community, comprises a faculty of arts and humanities and a school for the teaching of Orthodox theology. The Lebanese Academy of Fine Arts became affiliated to it in 1988.

The Faculty of Theology for the Middle East awards *bachelor of arts* and *magistère* degrees in Protestant theology.

The Imam Ouzai College of Islamic Studies and Business Management, Beirut, founded by the Islamic Centre for Education, awards *licence*, *magistère* and *doctorat* degrees in Islamic studies and business management.

The Tripoli University Institute, founded in 1988 by Al-Islah Islamic Centre, awards degrees in Islamic studies.

The faculties and institutes of Al-Maqassed Al-Khairiya Al-Islamiya, founded in 1988, comprise a Higher Institute for Teacher Training, a Higher Institute for the Training of Nurses and a Higher Institute for Islamic Studies.

Pre-primary and primary-school teachers are trained in teacher-training colleges located throughout the country.

Secondary-school teachers are trained in advanced teacher-training colleges or in faculties of education in universities. At the American University of Beirut, studies in education are taken concurrently with specialized courses in the faculties of arts and sciences.

Teachers of higher education specialize in foreign universities and higher-level institutions.

Non-university-level post-secondary education is offered in various fields (applied arts, photography, cinema, television, artistic fields, graphic arts, plastic arts, history of art, archaeology, artworks restoration, architecture, music, dancing and dramatic art).

The **languages of instruction** are Arabic, French and English. At the Lebanese University, all three languages are used. At the American University of Beirut, teaching is in English and Arabic. At the Université Saint-Joseph, instruction is mainly provided in French and Arabic. At the Arab University of Beirut, teaching is in Arabic for arts and in English for science and engineering. At the Université Saint-Esprit, teaching is mostly in French, but English is used in certain subjects. At the University of Our Lady of Loueizé, and in other institutions of higher education, English and Arabic are used.

Access to higher education is usually based on the Lebanese *baccalauréat deuxième partie* or equivalent qualifications obtained at the end of five years' primary education, four years' complementary education and three years' secondary education; however, conditions for access to institutions of higher education may vary. A competitive entrance examination must be taken by students who wish to enter the faculty of business administration at the Lebanese University and the faculties of medicine, dentistry, pharmacy and engineering at the Université Saint-Joseph. This university also organizes entrance examinations to other faculties.

The **main stage** of longer studies corresponds to a period of in-depth study and the acquisition of wide practical experience, or to a high-level professional qualification. It leads, after three to four years' study, to a *licence*, a *bachelor's degree* or a *maîtrise*, or to a professional qualification (*doctorat* in dentistry). In medicine, the *doctorat* is both the first degree and a professional qualification. It is awarded after seven years' study at the Université Saint-Joseph.

The **second stage**, corresponding to a period of specialization and individual work, leads (usually in one or two years' study following upon the first degree) to the *master's degree* at the American University of Beirut, to a *magistère*, a *diplôme d'études approfondies* (DEA), a *diplôme d'études supérieures* (DES) or a *doctorat de troisième cycle*. The faculty of pharmacy at the Université Saint-Joseph awards a *diplôme d'études supérieures* in biology after three years' study following the *diplôme de pharmacien* or *docteur en médecine*.

The **third stage** corresponds to a period of individual research. The results of this research lead to the *doctorat*, and to the title of *doctor of philosophy* (PhD) after the submission and defence of a thesis. The Lebanese University awards *doctorats d'État*.

Foreign students

Foreign students are admitted to universities under the same conditions as Lebanese students, provided that they hold a qualification equivalent to the Lebanese *baccalauréat*. They are not subject to any special quota system. Foreign students must have a good command of Arabic, French or English, depending on the field of specialization. Language courses may be organized for them.

Scholarships are granted within the framework of bilateral agreements concluded with other countries. All facilities provided by universities to national students are also available to foreign students.

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES
Academic year: September–June

Duration of studies

 (Previous education: 12 years, *baccalauréat*)

	years	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Education			Le	DEA			D	
Religion, Catholic, Orthodox								
or Islamic theology			Le		Ma			D
Arts and humanities		Lu		DEA		D		DE
		B	Td	Ma	Md			
Fine arts, applied arts			DES	DES				
Architecture			Di	B	DES	B		
Economics, law,								
political sciences		L	L/M	DEA	Di			
				DES				
Administration, management			L/B	Md				
Commercial sciences			L/B					
Information			L/B					
Social sciences		Le	M					
Exact and natural sciences			L/B	Md				
Engineering				B/Di				
Mechanical and								
industrial engineering		L						
Medical sciences								
medicine							Md	D
dentistry				Did		Did		
pharmacy				Did				
paramedical sciences		L	M	DEA				
Agriculture				B	Md			
Translation and interpreting		L	M					

B *bachelor's degree* D *doctorat* DE *doctorat d'État* DEA *diplôme d'études approfondies* DES *diplôme d'études supérieures* Di *diplôme* Did *diplôme de docteur* L *licence* Le *licence d'enseignement* Lu *licence universitaire* M *maîtrise* Ma *magistère* Md *master's degree* Td *teaching diploma*

 Grades: usually 0–20. Pass level: 10/20

Baccalauréat. Secondary-school-leaving certificate obtained after five years' primary education, four years' complementary education and three years' upper-secondary education. The *baccalauréat* is taken in two parts, the first after two years of upper-secondary education, and the second after a further year.

Bachelor's degree. First degree, awarded by the American University of Beirut at the end of three years' higher education (four years for the BE, *bachelor in engineering*). It is usually represented by an abbreviation: BA (*bachelor of arts*); BBA (*bachelor of business administration*); BEd (*bachelor in education*); BS (*bachelor of science*).

Competitive entrance examination. Entrance examination organized by certain institutions of higher education, for example the faculties of medicine, pharmacy and dentistry, as well as the faculty of engineering of the Université Saint-Joseph. Candidates who wish to enter the faculty of business administration at the Lebanese University must also sit for this examination.

Diploma. Title of higher education or professional qualification obtained after a varying number of years' study in certain subjects and at certain institutions of higher education (nursing diploma, engineer's diploma, dental surgeon's diploma, etc.).

Diplôme d'études approfondies (DEA). Qualification awarded after the *maîtrise* or the *licence d'enseignement* on submission of a short dissertation which shows the results of individual work and constitutes an initiation to scientific research.

Diplôme d'études scientifiques préparatoires. Diploma awarded, for example, at the faculty of engineering of the Université Saint-Joseph, after the first two years of higher studies in advanced and special mathematics.

Diplôme d'études supérieures (DES). Qualification awarded after the *licence* or the *maîtrise* on submission of a short dissertation.

Doctorat/Doctorate. Qualification obtained under varying conditions, according to the subject and the type of institution. A *doctorate in philosophy* (PhD) is awarded by the American University of Beirut in Arab history, Arabic literature, medicine and agricultural studies, usually after three years' study and research following upon the *master's degree*.

The Université Saint-Esprit confers a *doctorat de troisième cycle* after two years' study following upon the DEA in philosophy, humanities and musicology, and after two years' study following upon the DES in history. It awards the *doctorat d'État* after two years' further study.

The Université Saint-Joseph awards doctorates in theology, medicine, pharmacy, law, political sciences, economics, and arts and humanities upon the submission and defence of a thesis.

Medical students obtain the title of *docteur en médecine* after seven years' study—in this case, the *doctorate* is a first degree. At the American University of Beirut, medical students obtain the combined degree of MS-MD.

The Lebanese University is entitled to award the *doctorat d'État*.

Doctorat de troisième cycle. See *doctorat*.

Doctorate in philosophy (PhD). See *doctorat*.

Doctor's degree. See *doctorat*.

Licence. University degree awarded after four years' study in all subjects at the Lebanese University (except social science, where studies last three years), the Université Saint-Esprit and the Arab University of Beirut.

Magistère. University degree awarded following the *licence*, after five years' study and the presentation of a dissertation (faculty of arts and humanities of the Lebanese University).

Maîtrise. Higher degree obtained after one year's study following upon the *licence* in the fields that are not considered as teaching subjects (management, law, economics and commercial sciences).

Master's degree. Higher degree awarded by the American University of Beirut after one year's specialization following upon the *bachelor's degree*. It is usually designated by an abbreviation: MA (*master of arts*); MBA (*master in business administration*); MS (*master of science*).

Secondary-school-leaving certificate. See *baccalauréat*.

Teaching diploma. Diploma awarded by the universities or higher institutes which have adopted the American study system. This diploma is the equivalent of the fourth year of the *licence d'enseignement* awarded by the other universities or institutes.

BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEALING WITH OR PROVIDING INFORMATION ON THE RECOGNITION OF STUDIES AND QUALIFICATIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Commission Nationale des Équivalences,
Ministère de l'Éducation Nationale, Beirut
Tel.: 305111

Lesotho

Higher education is provided by the National University of Lesotho, Roma, which was founded in 1975 after the division of the University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland (UBLS) (see also entries for Botswana and Swaziland). The university is administered by a council and, in academic matters, by a senate, and is made up of seven faculties: education, humanities, law, agriculture, post-graduate studies, science and social sciences. It has two affiliated colleges, the Lesotho Agricultural College and the National Teacher-Training College, the National Health Training Centre and the Lesotho Institute of Public Administration.

Primary-school teachers are trained at secondary level. The *certificate in primary education* is conferred after one year's full-time or two years' part-time study; the *diploma in education* is conferred after two years' study following upon the *certificate in primary education*.

Secondary-school teachers are trained at the university.

At the **higher level**, the *postgraduate certificate in education* is awarded to holders of a *bachelor's degree* of a recognized university after one year's full-time or two years' part-time study.

Non-formal studies are offered by the Institute of Extra-Mural Studies where students can register for six-year part-time evening courses leading to a *bachelor of arts* in humanities and social sciences and a *bachelor's degree* in commerce. Admission requirements are the same as for full-time students. The institute also organizes radio programmes.

The **language of instruction** is English.

Access to higher education is based on the *Cambridge overseas school certificate* obtained after seven years' primary and five years' secondary education. This examination is organized in the United Kingdom. Holders of the *general certificate of education* and adults over 25 who have passed the special entrance examination may also gain entrance to the university under certain conditions.

The **main stage** in higher education (undergraduate studies) lasts four years, divided into two two-year phases. In humanities, science, commercial studies and education, it leads to the award of the *bachelor's degree* (first degree). In law, the *bachelor of law* degree is awarded after obtaining the *bachelor of arts* degree and a minimum of two years' full-time study. Students who wish to follow specialized studies not offered at the university may, after satisfactory completion of the first phase, pursue their studies further in another African or foreign university.

Professional qualifications are awarded as *certificates* in statistics (after two years' full-time study) and in business studies (after two years' part-time study).

A **second stage**, open to the holders of a *bachelor's degree*, leads to the award of the *master's degree* after two further years' study in arts (MA) and in science (MSc). The *master of education* degree may be obtained by holders of a *bachelor's degree* in a teaching subject on submission of a thesis, and after one year's full-time study and one-and-a-half years' research work, or after two years' part-time study and one or two years' research work.

A **third stage** leads to a *doctorate* (PhD), after a further two years' study following upon the *master's degree*. It is awarded on defence of a thesis and after an oral examination.

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES

Academic year: August–May

Duration of studies

(Previous education: 12 years, *Cambridge overseas school certificate*)

years	4	5	6	7	8
	B	M/BL	PhD		

B *bachelor's degree* BL *bachelor of law* M *master's degree* PhD *doctorate*

Foreign students

Foreign students must hold qualifications equivalent to those required for entry to the university. Applications should be made directly to the university before 1 April.

GLOSSARY

Bachelor's degree. First degree (undergraduate studies) obtained after four years' study in arts, science, commercial studies and education.

In law, the *bachelor of law* degree is awarded after obtaining the *bachelor of arts* degree and a minimum of two years' full-time study.

Cambridge overseas school certificate. Secondary-school-leaving certificate obtained after seven years' primary and five years' secondary education. The examination is organized in the United Kingdom and gives access to higher education.

Certificate. See *professional qualification*.

Diploma. See *professional qualification*.

Doctorate. Highest degree awarded after two years' study following upon the *master's degree*. Students are required to defend a thesis and sit for an oral examination.

Master's degree. Higher degree awarded at the end of graduate studies. It is conferred on holders of a *bachelor's degree* after two further years' study in arts and science. The *master of education* degree is awarded to holders of a *bachelor's degree* in a teaching subject on submission of a thesis, and after one year's full-time study and one-and-a-half years' research work, or after two years' part-time study and one or two years' research work.

Professional qualification. Qualification obtained as a *certificate* after two years' study in business and statistics or as a *diploma* in theology after two years. A *certificate in education* usually takes one year (graduate studies) after a *bachelor's degree* in a teaching speciality.

Secondary-school certificate. See *Cambridge overseas school certificate*.

Liberia

Higher education is provided by two degree-granting institutions: the University of Liberia and Cuttington University College.

The University of Liberia is made up of colleges and schools (social sciences, humanities, science and technology, law, education, agriculture and forestry, and medicine). It also has a department of lifelong education and an Institute of African Studies and Research. It is directed by a board of trustees, made up of government representatives and representatives from industry. The advisory council, which comprises all heads of administration and of the colleges and schools, advises the president on matters relating to internal administration. The university is under the authority of the Ministry of Education and the board of trustees.

Cuttington University College, which is administered by the Episcopalian Church, has departments of science, human and social sciences, nursing, education and theology, and an Institute of Rural Development. It is financed by the Episcopalian Church and a government subsidy.

Primary-school teachers are trained at Zorzo and Kakata Teachers Training Institutes. Courses last for three years and entitle students to teach in elementary and junior high schools.

Secondary-school teachers are trained at the Teachers' College of the University of Liberia and the department of education at Cuttington University College. Courses last for four years and lead to a *bachelor's degree*.

Higher-education teachers are mainly trained abroad.

Non-university-level post-secondary education consists of two-year courses offered by junior colleges leading to the award of an *associate degree*.

Several colleges also offer middle-level technical training and liberal arts education.

The **language of instruction** is English.

Access to higher education is based on the *Liberian national examination*, awarded after six years' primary, three years' junior high and three years' senior high education, and an entrance test to higher education.

The **first stage** lasts four years and leads to the award of the *bachelor's degree*. The curricular structure generally provides for the first two years to include basic and general courses, such as English, introductory physical science and social science, physical education and general mathematics. This is followed by courses in the student's area of specialization. Entry to legal studies requires at least two years' previous higher education; the degree of *bachelor of laws* is awarded after three years.

A **second stage** leads to the *master of science* degree, awarded by the University of Liberia in regional planning after two years' graduate study. In medicine, the *doctorate* is conferred after seven years.

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES

Academic year: March–December

Duration of studies

(Previous education: 12 years, *Liberian national examination* and entrance examination)

years	4	5	6	7
	B		MSc	D

B *bachelor's degree* D *doctorate* (medicine) MSc *master of science*

GLOSSARY

- Bachelor's degree.** Degree awarded after four years' higher education. In order to study law, at least two years' previous higher education are required.
- Doctorate.** Professional title awarded in medicine after seven years' study.
- Entrance examination.** See *Liberian national examination*.
- Liberian national examination.** Secondary-school-leaving certificate awarded after six years' primary education and six years' secondary (three years' junior high and three years' senior high) education. The first phase of secondary education is considered a guidance phase. The second phase may also be followed in a technical school. In both the senior high school and the technical school, studies lead to the award of the *Liberian national examination*. In order to enter higher education, there is a compulsory entrance examination.
- Master of science.** Degree awarded in regional planning after two years' graduate study.

Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

Higher education is provided by the University of Garyounis, Benghazi; the University of Al-Fateh, Tripoli; Sebha University, Sebha; the Al-Arab Medical University, Benghazi; the Higher Institute of Technology, Brack; and other institutes. All state institutions are state-financed.

The University of Garyounis comprises faculties of arts and education, economics and commerce, law, science, engineering, agriculture and dentistry. There is also a Research Centre for Social Sciences and Economics.

The University of Al-Fateh comprises faculties of science (including zoology), agriculture, engineering, arts, petroleum technology, nuclear engineering and electronics, medicine, pharmacy, veterinary medicine and education (Zawia).

Sebha University was founded in 1983, incorporating the faculty of education of the University of Al-Fateh. It also comprises a faculty of science and a Research Centre for African Studies.

The Al-Arab Medical University, founded in 1984, comprises a faculty of medicine and a faculty of dentistry.

The Higher Institute of Technology offers courses in technical fields, including food and medical technology, general science and environmental sciences.

Primary-school teachers are trained in state teacher-training institutions at the level of intermediate schooling.

Secondary-school teachers are trained at the universities.

Non-formal studies consist of short post-secondary courses for training paramedical personnel, inspectors of hygiene, etc.

The **languages of instruction** are Arabic and English.

Access to higher education is based on the *general secondary-school-leaving certificate*, which is awarded after six years' primary, three years' intermediate and three years' secondary schooling. Students enter

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES

Academic year: October–June

Usual duration of studies

(Previous education: 12 years, *general secondary school-leaving certificate*)

years	4	5	6	7	8
	B		M		D

B *bachelor's degree* D *doctorate* M *master's degree*

fields of higher education which are predominantly either literary or scientific, depending upon the section in which they have completed secondary education.

The **first stage** of higher education represents general education in a subject and leads, after studies lasting between three and five years, to a *bachelor's degree*.

The **second stage**, which represents more intensive study and training in individual work, leads to the *master's degree* after a further two years' study.

The **third stage** leads, after at least two further years of study beyond the *master's degree*, to the *doctor's degree (doctorate)*, which is the highest university degree. The award of this degree is conditional upon the submission of a thesis. (This third stage is still in the process of being developed.)

Foreign students

Foreign students should hold the *general secondary-school-leaving certificate* or its equivalent. The original certificate, issued in the same year as the application, should be submitted. Foreign candidates whose parents do not reside in the country must apply for admission through their own governments. A co-ordinating committee undertakes the placement of students admitted to the respective faculties in accordance with their grades and percentages.

GLOSSARY

Bachelor's degree. First degree awarded after studies lasting between three and five years.

Doctor's degree. The highest university degree, awarded after at least two years' further study following upon the award of the *master's degree*.

The *doctor's degree* represents individual work leading to the submission of a thesis.

General secondary-school-leaving certificate. Certificate awarded at the

end of a three-year phase of secondary education which has been preceded by three years' intermediate and six years' primary education. In the first year of upper-secondary education, all pupils follow the same course; the last two years of schooling are split into two sections, literary and scientific.

Master's degree. Higher degree usually awarded two years after the *bachelor's degree*.

Liechtenstein

Higher education is provided by two academic institutions: the International Academy of Philosophy (IAP) and the Liechtenstein Institute (LI).

The government exercises supervision over the entire education system. The Education Authority submits information and proposals to the attention of the central government, the various bodies of the education system (such as the Schools Council, the Educational Council and the Community School Council) and the various local government authorities.

The state education system is largely financed by the central government and to a lesser extent by the local authorities, the latter exercising some independent financial judgement.

The Education Act of 15 December 1971 deals with the entire education system; new higher education legislation came into force on 25 November 1992.

For the most part, Liechtensteiners receive their higher education in neighbouring countries. Special agreements facilitate their admission to Swiss and Austrian institutions of higher education.

Primary-school teachers are trained at teacher-training colleges.

Secondary-school teachers (for lower- and intermediate-secondary school) are appointed by the government in accordance with the teaching service requests and the school legislation. The service relationship is basically of a statutory civil service nature.

Teaching staff members in the intermediate-secondary schools are required to produce an *intermediate-secondary-school-teaching diploma*, which can be earned at teacher-training academic establishments or universities. As Liechtenstein does not have its own teacher-training establishments for prospective teachers of this level, candidates must complete their training in foreign institutions. As a rule, the diplomas earned are Swiss, Austrian or German.

Teaching staff in higher-secondary schools are required to produce evidence of an academic degree which includes *certification of expertise in teaching*.

Vocational training lasts one to four years at technical colleges, commercial schools, doctors' assistants' schools or teacher-training colleges.

The **language of instruction** is German.

Foreign students

Foreign students can study at the International Academy of Philosophy (IAP). There is a *numerus clausus*. Applications are available from IAP and must be completed and returned at least one month prior to the beginning of the semester, together with the stipulated documents: secondary-school-leaving certificate and residence permit issued by the Office for the Registration of Aliens.

The government establishes rules for the recognition of foreign higher-education degrees and diplomas. With regard to medicine, it takes into account the recommendations of the Sanitätskommission, which provides an appropriate test by which to judge candidates.

Scholarships and loans are available to foreign students who have lived in Liechtenstein for at least ten years and have fulfilled the residence requirements. Candidates for scholarships and loans must be able to prove that it would be unreasonable for them to be expected to contribute to the costs of their studies because of their (or their parents) low income and /or unfavourable economic situation.

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES

Duration of studies

(Previous education: 13 years of primary and secondary school, *Maturitätzeugnis*)

	years	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Philosophy	}								
Sciences									
History									
Political									
Law									
						MA		D	

MA *master of arts* D *doctor's degree*

Note: No academic degree can be obtained from the Liechtenstein

Grades: 1-6; Pass level: 4

BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEALING WITH OR PROVIDING INFORMATION ON THE RECOGNITION OF STUDIES AND QUALIFICATIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Education Office, Herrengasse 2, FL-9494 Vaduz
 Tel.: 41-75-236 67 70
 Fax: 41-75-236 67 71

In February 1991, the Supreme Council adopted the Law on Science and Studies, establishing the direction of development of higher education reform and defining the guidelines of transition towards a Western type of higher-education system.

The principles of academic freedom and scientific autonomy have been reinforced by the granting of autonomy and subsidies from the state budget to the most active groups of scientists and researchers. Studies and research are financed according to programmes elaborated by the scientists themselves. The greatest degree of autonomy has been granted to fourteen higher-education institutions, the statutes of which were approved by the *Seimas*, the previous Supreme Council.

The statutes of each institution are drawn up by the scientists and academics themselves, who also elect their highest organ, the senate, which in turn elects the rector. The institutions of higher education are recognized to be the sole proprietors of their buildings and land, and the state assigns funds for the training of a fixed number of students and for research conducted by both academics and students in their fields of interest.

There are six universities. Three—Vilnius University, Klaipeda University and Vytautas Magnus University in Kaunas—are general universities; the other three are specialized universities—Vilnius Pedagogical, Vilnius Technical and Kaunas Technological.

The basic units of higher-education institutions are faculties and departments. Some new institutes and centres have been founded since the period of reform began.

The remaining institutions of higher education, called academies or institutes, train specialists in a limited number of fields (usually three or four). They include the Academies of Agriculture, Veterinary Medicine, Medicine, Police, Music and Arts, the Institute of Physical Education in Kaunas and the Pedagogical Institute in Siauliai. Some institutions have departments, faculties and institutes in other Lithuanian towns.

Institutions which are mainly concerned with research are granted the status either of a research institute or of a research centre. There are twenty-nine research institutes which conduct research in the humanities, the natural and the social sciences, and in certain applied scientific fields which have a high priority for Lithuania, such as geology, biotechnology, construction, architecture, economics, informatics, physics and agriculture. These institutes train future *doctorate*-holders in collaboration with the higher-education institutions.

There are also two theological seminaries, in Kaunas and Telsiai.

The **principal language of instruction** is Lithuanian.

Higher education is offered at several levels. Upon completion of the **first level**, a *bachelor's degree* is awarded. After completion of the **second level**, a *master's degree* may be conferred. The *bachelor's degree* requires three or four years of studies; the *master's degree*, one or two additional years.

Graduates can earn higher-education diplomas which confer the credentials of engineers, teachers, artists, coaches, medical doctors and others.

As far as **non-formal education** is concerned, some institutions provide training through correspondence courses, and evening classes exist as well.

A uniform system of **advanced degrees** has been established. *Doctoral* and *habilitated doctoral degrees* are awarded. *Doctoral candidates* are trained in postgraduate programmes that can last up to five years, the first three years being reserved for course-work.

The right to award a *doctoral degree* is granted to institutions involved in research and study by the government on the recommendation of the Science Council; the councils (senates) of research and education institutions prepare and approve their own regulations on doctoral studies and the awarding of advanced degrees.

The *habilitated doctorate* can be conferred on *doctorate* holders who have published a monograph or who have written a *habilitation thesis* on a subject of significance in the given discipline.

The Lithuanian Agency for Higher Education, Research and Development is the state department which implements state policy in the fields of higher-education and training for new professions, forecasts technological and innovative policy for the national economy, proposes laws regulating activities in the relevant fields, co-ordinates foreign relations in science and higher education as well as the exchange of students and scientists, and directs the participation in international science and technology programmes.

Pre-primary and primary-school teachers are trained at Vilnius Pedagogical University, Klaipeda University, Siauliai Pedagogical Institute and higher schools (tertiary level) in Vilnius, Klaipeda, Panevezys and Marijampole. Pre-primary education teachers study for three years and primary-school teachers for four years.

Secondary-school teachers study at Vilnius University, Vilnius Pedagogical University, Siauliai Pedagogical Institute, Vytautas Magnus University (in Kaunas) and Klaipeda University. Four-year programmes are offered in certain other tertiary institutions.

The requirements for **teaching in higher education** institutions are not defined, but a *master's degree* is needed to begin a career as a lecturer.

The Ministry of Culture and Education has licensed approximately 90 institutions to offer **non-formal studies**. Around 700 institutions are listed in the Register of the Ministry of Economy for adults and others. These include 63 state-owned companies, 288 joint-stock companies, 271 individual companies and 46 foreign investment companies. In addition, special departments for adult training have been set up in the universities. The courses offered include training and retraining, particularly in the fields of pedagogy, psychology, special or additional education, languages, economics, management, trade, industry, bookkeeping, driving, computers, construction, dressmaking, secretarial work and business.

The Ministry of Culture and Education is in charge of non-university- level post-secondary education and studies leading to awards not equivalent to the first university degree. There are thirty-eight higher schools (tertiary level) for which only a *secondary-school-leaving certificate* is required. The duration of studies is three years and an *associated specialist degree* is awarded.

Foreign students

Foreign students need visas to enter the country. To enrol in the higher-education system, they must pay tuition fees unless they are covered by the system of collective contracts. All prospective students must pay a fee to take the entrance examinations; all students sit the same examinations.

One or two years of Lithuanian language studies are compulsory for those intending to enrol in the general course programmes. Some universities offer certain courses in Russian, Polish and English.

Other admission requirements for foreign students include the requirement that a document (for instance, a letter from a foreign firm or an organization which is going to pay the fees) stating the source of income be deposited in advance.

Foreign students apply for admission directly to the universities, the academies or the institutes. The deadlines for admission to regular programmes vary, usually the end of June or the beginning of July preceding the coming academic year.

Questions relating to the recognition of foreign qualifications and studies in higher education are handled as follows:

- to enter an institution of higher education: by the institution of higher education (university, academy, institute) concerned;
- to enter a profession: by the professional organizations or employers concerned;

The criteria for the recognition of studies, degrees and diplomas obtained abroad are as follows:

- for access to non-university-level studies: the secondary-school-leaving certificate or equivalent document;
- for access to university-level studies (according to the general rules in effect in 1993): 1. Secondary education certificate (12 years); 2. Examination or examinations in a particular subject; 3. Success in a competitive entrance examination.

The results of final examinations in secondary schools are taken into account in the application procedure for admission to higher-education institutions.

For access to postgraduate studies and research, a master's degree is required.

For the exercise of a profession, a nostrification procedure has been established to register scientists. The Science Council of Lithuania organizes and completes the procedure for the nostrification of diplomas and degrees which were awarded according to the former Soviet system. Rules for the recognition of foreign studies, diplomas and degrees were formulated in 1993–94.

The Lithuanian Agency for Higher Education, Research and Development is the co-ordinating body for all matters concerning the recognition of higher education diplomas.

Criteria for the evaluation and recognition of partial studies undertaken or experience obtained abroad are being prepared.

Services are available for foreign students. Some universities have international studies centres, while others provide counselling and advisory services in Departments of International Relations. Dormitories

and hostels are available for foreign students in Vilnius, Kaunas, Siauliai and Klaipeda. Student associations and other organizations provide counselling and support in social and practical matters.

Grants and scholarships are available for students studying on the basis of bilateral agreements between their countries or universities and Lithuania and Lithuanian universities. A discussion about the system of loans began in 1993. Fellowships and assistantships are available for researchers and professors coming to Lithuania on the basis of bilateral agreements between countries or universities. The Lithuanian International Studies Commission deals with support for foreign students and researchers (Address: Gedimino 11, 2039 Vilnius). Priority is given to those studying Lithuanian and Lithuanian literature. The Vilnius University Students' Labour Centre provides advisory services with regard to employment.

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES

Academic year: September–June

Long vacation (summer): July–August

Duration of studies

(Previous education: 12 years, *secondary-school-leaving certificate*)

	years	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Non-university		<u>AS</u>							
University									
(first level)			<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>					
(second level)				<u>M</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>M</u>			
Postgraduate studies								<u>D</u>	<u>D</u> <u>D</u>

AS *associated specialist* (non-university-level) B *bakalauras* M *magistras*
D *daktaras* HD* *habilituotas daktaras*

* Awarded for publication of a research paper

Grades: Pass level: pass; fail: 1–5, 1–10, 1–15 (depending on the university).

Grading system for doctoral examinations: 1–10.

GLOSSARY

Bakalauras (bachelor's degree). The first degree of university studies.

Daktaras (doctorate). Advanced academic degree.

Habilituotas daktaras (habilitated doctorate). Highest academic/scientific degree.

Magistras (master's degree). The second degree of university studies.

BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEALING WITH OR PROVIDING INFORMATION ON THE RECOGNITION OF STUDIES AND QUALIFICATIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

The Department of International Programmes and Agreements
The Lithuanian Agency for Higher Education,
Research and Development
Gedimino 11, 2039 Vilnius
Tel.: 370-22 62 70 78
Fax: 370-22 61 48 29

Luxembourg

Higher education is provided by the Centre Universitaire de Luxembourg and by several higher-education institutions: the Institut Universitaire International, the Institut Supérieur de Technologie, the Institut Supérieur d'Études et de Recherches Pédagogiques and the Institut d'Études Éducatives et Sociales.

The Centre Universitaire de Luxembourg is entirely financed by the state. It comprises three departments (law and economics, arts and humanities, and science) and two training departments, one for training teachers, the other for legal studies. A mathematics seminar for lifelong training for teachers in this subject and for research is affiliated to the centre. In the departments, students may follow first-year university courses which are adapted to those of neighbouring countries and which, according to the choice of subject, lead to a *certificat d'études juridiques et économiques*, a *certificat d'études littéraires et de sciences humaines* or a *certificat d'études scientifiques*. Since these qualifications are recognized by the governments or the universities of Austria, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany and the United Kingdom, holders may easily go abroad to pursue their studies further. The courses of the legal training department, which are compulsory for candidates to the bar, magistracy and notary studies, are centred on the specific characteristics of Luxembourg law in various fields.

Since the Centre Universitaire is an institution of higher education, it is also concerned with promoting scientific research, both in its departments and in collaboration with the research institutes of neighbouring universities.

The Institut Universitaire International is composed of a faculty of legal studies and comparative law, a faculty of political science and a Centre for European Studies and Research. Every year, the institute organizes postgraduate courses and colloquiums concerned with the scientific and practical problems arising from the growth of the economy and the evolution of laws, especially in the European Community.

Pre-primary and primary-school teachers are trained in three-year programmes at post-secondary level by the Institut Supérieur d'Études et de Recherches Pédagogiques.

Secondary-school teachers are trained in four-year programmes at foreign universities and must then undergo a three-year training period in Luxembourg.

Non-university-level post-secondary education is offered by: (a) the law and economics department of the Centre Universitaire de Luxembourg, which organizes short-term, two-year courses in management studies, leading to a *diplôme d'études supérieures en gestion*; (b) the Institut Supérieur de Technologie, which replaced the École Technique in 1979 and provides three-year post-*baccalauréat* courses which train highly skilled engineer-technicians for employment in industry and the service sectors (electrotechnical, mechanical, civil engineering, applied computer sciences); and (c) the Institut d'Études Éducatives et Sociales, which provides three-year training beyond the *baccalauréat* for teachers and instructors of 'special-education classes' (*éducation différenciée*).

The **principal language of instruction** is French. At the Institut Universitaire International, the languages of instruction are French, German and English, and at the Institut Supérieur de Technologie, French and German.

Access to higher education is based on the *diplôme de fin d'études secondaires* and on the *diplôme de fin d'études secondaires techniques*, which admit students to universities in Belgium, France, Germany and Switzerland. Holders of the latter are only admitted to technical higher education.

For admission to the Institut Universitaire International, students must hold a final diploma of higher education, preferably in the fields of law, economics or political sciences, or an equivalent professional title. In addition, they must present good academic references.

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES

Academic year: October–June

Duration of studies

(Previous education: 13 years, *diplôme de fin d'études secondaires*)

	years	1	2	3
Engineering				Ing-t
Education				CEP
Management			Di	
Law, arts, humanities		CER		
Science		CER		
CEP	<i>certificat d'études pédagogiques</i>			
CER	<i>certificat d'études juridiques et économiques; certificat d'études littéraires et de sciences humaines; certificat d'études scientifiques</i>			
Di	<i>diplôme d'études supérieures en gestion</i>			
Ing-t	<i>diplôme d'ingénieur-technicien</i>			
Grades: 0–20				

Candidates to the Institut Européen pour la Gestion de l'Information must hold a university degree or an equivalent qualification.

Foreign students

Foreign students applying for admission to higher-education institutions must hold a secondary-school-leaving certificate recognized by the Ministère de l'Éducation Nationale et de la Jeunesse, as well as a residence permit. They are not subjected to any quotas or *numerus clausus*. A perfect command of French is necessary. Applications should be made to the individual institutions. Foreign students cannot be admitted to the Institut Supérieur d'Études et de Recherches Pédagogiques.

Access to postgraduate study and research is based on a university degree such as the *maîtrise*, requiring four years' study beyond the *baccalauréat*.

In general, academic degrees and certificates are recognized only if they involve at least four years' full-time university study. There are no provisions for the evaluation and recognition of partial studies undertaken abroad.

Foreign students can obtain information at the Service d'Information, Centre de Psychologie et d'Orientation Scolaires, Ministère de l'Éducation Nationale, 280, rue de Longwe, Luxembourg. Accommodation is available at the University Centre of Luxembourg.

State grants may be awarded to foreign students who have obtained a secondary-school-leaving certificate from the École Européenne, Luxembourg.

GLOSSARY

Certificat d'études juridiques et économiques; certificat d'études littéraires et de sciences humaines; certificat d'études scientifiques. Qualifications obtained after one year's study at the Centre Universitaire in law and economics, arts and humanities, and science, giving access to further studies abroad.

Certificat d'études pédagogiques. Qualification obtained after a three-year training course at the Institut Supérieur d'Études et de Recherches Pédagogiques. Holders are allowed to teach in pre-primary and primary education.

Diplôme de fin d'études secondaires. Examination taken at the end of seven years' secondary following upon six years' primary education. Secondary education is divided into a first phase lasting three years and a second phase lasting four years. Holders of this qualification gain access to higher education.

Diplôme d'études supérieures en gestion. Qualification awarded at the end of short-term studies (two years) at the law and economics department of the Centre Universitaire.

Diplôme d'ingénieur-technicien. Qualification obtained after three years of study at the Institut Supérieur de Technologie.

BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEALING WITH OR PROVIDING INFORMATION ON THE RECOGNITION OF STUDIES AND QUALIFICATIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Ministère de l'Éducation Nationale
29, rue Aldringen, L-2926 Luxembourg
Tel.: 352-46-80-24-70
Telex: 3311 menj lu
Fax: 352-46-80-25-76

M a c a u

Higher education is provided by the Universidade da Asia Oriental.

The university was established in 1981 as a privately funded institution. Since 1988 it has been funded by its trustees, the Macau Foundation, an autonomous body chaired by the Governor of Macau.

The university comprises the University College, the Polytechnic College and the Junior College. The co-ordination of higher education is ensured by the government through the Education, Health and Welfare Secretariat. The Macau Foundation, which owns the university, is responsible for its administration and financing. The university itself is governed by its council, which is composed of academic and lay members of the Macau Foundation and academic members of the university. The senate, which is the arbiter for academic policy, is chaired by the rector and composed of two vice-rectors, all full-time professors with full-time appointments and all heads of units, together with elected representatives.

The Universidade da Asia Oriental is examining ways of transferring from a three- to a four-year *bachelor's degree* system and from a hierarchically divided structure to a faculty organization in which members of the respective faculties will teach at the preparatory, diploma and degree levels.

Pre-primary and primary-school teachers are trained at the university. A faculty of education is to be created in the near future.

Secondary-school teachers are mostly trained in Europe or North America.

The **principal language of instruction** is English. Diploma courses in law and public administration are taught in Portuguese and diploma courses in education are taught in Cantonese.

Access to higher education is based on the secondary-school-leaving certificate. It is entitled *diploma of secondary studies* in the Portuguese system and is awarded after six years' primary followed by six years' secondary education, and *diploma of Luso-Chinese secondary studies* in the Luso-Chinese system, awarded after six years' primary and five years' secondary education.

The university offers three-year undergraduate courses in the arts, social sciences, business administration, public administration and law. It also offers *diploma* and *higher diploma* courses in computer studies and

hotel management. The Junior College offers two-year *associate degrees* overlapping the first undergraduate year, and courses preparing for admission to studies for a *bachelor's degree*.

Foreign students

Foreign students are granted residence permits. All undergraduates below the age of 25 need at least a grade 'C' in English language at the *general certificate of education*, ordinary (O) level; a subsidiary pass in English language, English, general studies; proficiency in English obtained in a recognized public examination; or a satisfactory score in the *teaching of English as a foreign language* (TOEFL) test. A grade 'D' in English in the *Hong Kong certificate of education examination* is required for entrants to a diploma course.

The admission requirements to the Universidade da Asia Oriental vary according to course and college. For entry to the University

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES

Academic year: mid-September–mid-June

Duration of studies

(Previous education: 12–13 years for university courses and 11 years for polytechnic courses)

	years	2	3	4	5
<i>University courses</i>					
Education		<u>DP</u>			
Arts		<u>B</u>			
Business administration		<u>B</u>			
Social sciences		<u>B</u>			
Law		<u>L</u>			
Public administration		<u>L</u>			
<i>Polytechnic courses</i>					
Computer sciences		<u>D HD</u>			
Hotel management		<u>D HD</u>			

B *bachelor's degree* D *diploma* DP *professional diploma for teaching at pre-primary and primary schools* HD *higher diploma* L *licenciatura* (in case of a *licenciatura* in public administration, the previous education required is a minimum of two years of a university course)

Grades: A+ to C–

Bachelor of arts degree (honours): A– and above: first class; B+ and above: upper-second class; B– and above: lower-second class; C and above: third class; D and above: pass

College, applicants must have: (a) recognized *general certificate of education* (GCE) passes in five subjects, including English, of which at least two must be at advanced (A) level; (b) recognized GCE passes in four subjects, including English, of which at least three must be at advanced level; (c) qualifications equivalent to either (a) or (b) obtained in a public examination recognized by the university (qualifications which satisfy the entry requirements of the University of Hong Kong are acceptable); or (d) qualifications equivalent to (a) or (b) obtained in examinations set by the Junior College.

For admission to the Polytechnic College, applicants must have five passes in the *Hong Kong certificate of education examination* with grade D or above in English and mathematics.

For admission to the first year of the *associate degree* course at the Junior College, candidates must have satisfactorily completed secondary-school education and have: (a) grade E or above in five subjects, including English, in the *Hong Kong higher level examination* (HKHLE); (b) grade C or above in five subjects, including English, in the *Hong Kong certificate of education examination* (HKCEE); (c) a combination of five subjects, including English, in the HKHLE, the *Hong Kong advanced level examination* (HKALE) or the *general certificate of education*, ordinary and advanced level, examinations; (d) a *teaching of English as a foreign language* (TOEFL) score of 500 plus a College Entrance Examination Board (CEEB) Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT) score of 875 or more; or (e) any other qualification considered equivalent to the above requirements.

For admission to the second year of the *associate degree* course, applicants must show an acceptable record of study in another institution. Credits earned in other comparable colleges will be granted after a course-to-course evaluation, but any course-work achieved below grade C will not be accepted for credit transfer. A transfer student must earn at least 30 credit hours in the Junior College prior to graduation.

Foreign students can obtain counselling and welfare services through the director of student affairs, the dean of studies and the Student Affairs Office.

GLOSSARY

Associate degree. Qualification awarded by the Junior College after two years' study.

Bachelor's degree. Usually the first qualification awarded after three years' study, but whose length varies according to the subject, in the Anglo-Saxon education system.

Diploma. Qualification awarded after three years' study at the Polytechnic College.

Higher diploma. Qualification awarded after the *diploma* at the Polytechnic College.

Licenciatura. Usually, the first qualification awarded after studies whose length varies between four and six years according to subject in the Portuguese education system.

Professional diploma. Qualification for teaching at pre-primary and primary schools, awarded after two years' study.

BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEALING WITH OR PROVIDING INFORMATION ON THE RECOGNITION OF STUDIES AND QUALIFICATIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

University of East Asia, University Hill,
Taipa, P.O. Box 3001
Tel.: 27322
Telex: 88397 uea om
Cables: ueastasia

Madagascar

Higher education is provided by six universities. They were formerly called regional university centres and then constituted the Université de Madagascar. Directive 88.016 of October 1988 provides for the foundation in each of the six provinces of a university as a public institution of a cultural, scientific and technical nature, a legal entity in its own right enjoying academic and administrative autonomy.

Each university is headed by a rector and administered by the Conseil d'Administration.

Universities offer courses in law, economics, administration, sociology, health sciences, engineering, humanities, agriculture and fishery. Their research institutions are committed to the development of regional resources and of socio-economic and technical infrastructures.

Primary-school teachers are trained in three years at the École Normale, niveau I.

Secondary-school teachers are trained in three or four years at the École Normale, niveau II (lower phase), and in five years at the École Normale, niveau III (upper phase).

Higher-education teachers and researchers are selected from students in the third cycle of university education who hold a *diplôme d'études approfondies* (DEA), a *doctorat de troisième cycle* or a *doctorat d'État* and who have received their instruction at either Malagasy or foreign universities. The Université d'Antananarivo has an institute for research into the teaching of mathematics.

The **languages of instruction** are French and Malagasy.

Access to higher education is normally based on the *baccalauréat*, which is awarded after completion of seven years' secondary studies. Various foreign diplomas are recognized as equivalent to the *baccalauréat*.

The **first stage** of higher education comprises two years' study devoted to the acquisition of knowledge on a broad multidisciplinary basis. It leads to the *diplôme universitaire d'études littéraires* (DUEL) in humanities, the *diplôme universitaire d'études scientifiques* (DUES) in science, the *diplôme universitaire d'études technologiques* (DUET) at the École Polytechnique, the *diplôme de fin d'études du premier cycle* (DFEPC) in law, economics, management and sociology and the *diplôme universitaire de technicien supérieur en informatique* (DUTSI) in computer science.

The **second stage** reflects greater knowledge and experience of the subject-matter. The *licence* is awarded after three years' study and the *maîtrise* after four in humanities, science, law, economics, management and sociology.

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES

Academic year: October–July

Duration of studies

(Previous education: 13 years, *baccalauréat*)

	years	2	3	4	5	6	7
Education						P	
Arts		DUEL	L	M	DEA	D3C	
Law		DFEPC	L	M		DES	D3C
Economics		DFEPC	L	M		DES	D3C
Management		DFEPC	L	M		D3C	
Sociology		DFEPC	L	M			
Science		DUES	L	M	DEA	D3C	
Polytechnical sciences		DUET			P(Di)	D3C	
Computer sciences		DUTSI			P(Di)		
Fishery sciences					P(Di)		
Medical sciences							
dentistry					P		
medicine							DM
Agriculture and forestry					P	D3C	

D	<i>doctorat d'État</i>
D3C	<i>doctorat de troisième cycle</i>
DEA	<i>diplôme d'études approfondies</i>
DES	<i>diplôme d'études supérieures</i>
DFEPC	<i>diplôme de fin d'études du premier cycle</i>
DI	<i>diplôme d'ingénieur (professional qualification)</i>
DM	<i>doctorat en médecine</i>
DUEL	<i>diplôme universitaire d'études littéraires</i>
DUES	<i>diplôme universitaire d'études scientifiques</i>
DUET	<i>diplôme universitaire d'études technologiques</i>
DUTSI	<i>diplôme universitaire de technicien supérieur en informatique</i>
L	<i>licence</i>
M	<i>maîtrise</i>
P	<i>professional qualification</i>

Grades: 0–20. Pass level: 10/20 in most institutions of higher education. In some other institutions, however, students who have not obtained a 12 or more for the written tests in a subject have to take oral tests.

Theses: *passable* (10–11.99); *assez bien* (12–13.99); *bien* (14–15.99); *très bien* (16–17.99); *très honorable* (18 or more)

The professional qualifications of *ingénieur* (at the École d'Agriculture, the École Polytechnique or the École Nationale d'Informatique) and *docteur en chirurgie dentaire* are awarded after five years. The *certificat d'aptitude pédagogique* (awarded by the École Normale, niveau III, which trains upper-phase secondary-education teachers) also requires five years' study.

Studies in health sciences last seven years (including the period of clinical experience) and lead to the *doctorat en médecine*.

The **third stage** involves a high degree of specialization and initiation in research work. The award of the *diplôme d'études supérieures* in law, economics and management allows the candidate to proceed to the *doctorat*, while in science, humanities and engineering, the *diplôme d'études approfondies* (DEA) leads, after a minimum of one further year, to the *doctorat de troisième cycle*.

Training in fishery science is provided in two years. Students are recruited by a competitive entrance examination open to students who have completed higher studies in the École d'Agriculture, to holders of a *maîtrise* in natural sciences and to senior in-service staff.

Foreign students

There is no special provision concerning the access of foreign students to higher education. They are recruited on the same basis as national students in the fields of study whose access is governed by a competitive entrance examination. For access to university studies the *baccalauréat* is required; for access to postgraduate studies and research, candidates must possess at least the level of *maîtrise* and have a good command of French. Applications should be sent in June to the Direction de l'Enseignement Supérieur, Ministry of Higher Education, Antananarivo.

To enter a profession, the main body dealing with recognition is the Ministry of Public Service and Labour. Foreign students do not receive any financial assistance but usually hold scholarships awarded by their respective governments which meet all expenses.

GLOSSARY

Baccalauréat. Secondary-school-leaving certificate, obtained after six years' primary followed by seven years' general or technical secondary education. The latter is divided into two phases, a four-year 'lower' and a three-year 'upper' phase, when candidates choose a literary or scientific option. The *baccalauréat* gives access to higher education.

Diplôme d'études approfondies (DEA). Qualification awarded on submission of a *mémoire* in science, humanities and engineering, one year after the *maîtrise*, that is, after five years in higher education. It is the prerequisite for the preparation of the *doctorats de troisième cycle* and *d'État* (the latter is not yet awarded).

Diplôme d'études supérieures (DES). Qualification awarded in law and economics, required for the *doctorats de troisième cycle* and *d'État*. It

includes written examinations and the submission of a *mémoire*. The course lasts two years, and is open only to those who already have the *maîtrise*.

Diplôme d'ingénieur. See *professional qualification*.

Diplôme universitaire d'études littéraires (DUEL). Qualification obtained at the end of the first phase of studies (two years) in humanities. Candidates have to pass an examination at the end of each year.

Diplôme universitaire d'études scientifiques (DUES). Qualification obtained at the end of the first phase of studies in science. Candidates have to pass an examination at the end of each year.

Diplôme universitaire d'études technologiques (DUET). Qualification awarded after two years' studies at the École Polytechnique.

Diplôme universitaire de technicien supérieur en informatique (DUTSI). Qualification awarded after two years' study at the École Nationale d'Informatique.

Doctorat en médecine. Qualification awarded after seven years' study (including internship).

Doctorat de troisième cycle (D3C). Qualification awarded at least one year after the *diplôme d'études approfondies* and reflecting specialization and research work.

Licence. Degree obtained after three years' study in law, arts, economics, management, sociology and science. In arts, the first phase (consisting of two years' study on a broad multidisciplinary basis) leads to the *diplôme universitaire d'études littéraires* (DUEL). The second phase, of one year's study, leads to the *licence*.

Maîtrise. Degree awarded after four years' study in arts, law, economics, management, sociology and science. The first two years (first phase) are common to the *licence* and the *maîtrise*, and give basic knowledge on a broad multidisciplinary basis. The second phase also spans two years, during which students acquire a deeper knowledge of their subject. The first year leads to the *licence* and the second year to the *maîtrise*.

Professional qualification. Qualification awarded after five years' study by the École Polytechnique and the École d'Agriculture. The qualification is the *diplôme d'ingénieur*.

BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEALING WITH OR PROVIDING INFORMATION ON THE RECOGNITION OF STUDIES AND QUALIFICATIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Direction de l'Enseignement Supérieur,
Ministère de l'Enseignement Supérieur,
B.P. 4163, Tsimbazaza, Antananarivo 101
Tel.: 272 92
Telex: 22539 mrstd

Higher education is provided by the four constituent colleges of the University of Malawi: Bunda College (agriculture), Chancellor College (arts, education, science, social sciences, law and public administration), Kamuzu College of Nursing (community and mental health, maternal and child health, and medical surgical nursing) and the Polytechnic. The aim of the university is to bring together all post-secondary education in the country and to encourage the exchange of students, professors and courses between the constituent institutions. The university is governed by a council, most of whose members are appointed by the government. The senate, composed of academics, is responsible for academic matters. The university awards diplomas and degrees, as well as various certificates for short courses. It is mainly supported by government grants (91 per cent) and miscellaneous income (9 per cent).

There are also a number of colleges (teacher-training, technology, forestry and natural resources), a marine-training school and a government hotel-training school.

Primary-school teachers are trained at the lower-secondary level in teacher-training colleges where courses last two years. Selection for entry is by interview.

Secondary-school teachers are trained at the post-secondary level at Chancellor College: a three-year course leads to a *diploma in education*; a five-year course leads to a degree of *bachelor of education*. Technical teachers are trained jointly at the Polytechnic and Chancellor College.

Non-university-level post-secondary education is provided by technical and training colleges which offer courses in such fields as forestry, social welfare and hotel management, and training in various trades. These courses lead to *certificates* awarded after studies lasting between six months and four years.

The **language of instruction** is English.

Access to higher education is based on the *Malawi certificate of education* (MCE), in which at least five credits (including English) must normally be obtained, or the *general certificate of education*, ordinary (O) level. Both may be taken after eight years' primary and four years' secondary education. The results in these examinations must be excellent, and the subjects must be those required by the branch of higher education the candidate wishes to enter. One secondary school offers courses at the upper level of secondary education, leading to the *general certificate of education*, advanced (A) level.

The **first stage** (undergraduate studies) leads to the award of the *bachelor's degree* (first degree) or a professional qualification. The *bachelor's degree* is usually obtained after four years' study (five in education, law, agriculture and commerce; six in engineering). *Honours degrees* are awarded in a few subjects. A professional qualification is awarded as a *diploma* after three years of study.

The **second stage** leads, after one to two years' full-time (or a maximum of four years' part-time) graduate studies to a *master's degree* (in humanities, science, social sciences and agriculture) or a professional qualification.

A **third stage** may lead, subject to the availability of supervisors, to a *doctor's degree* (doctor of philosophy, PhD) after three to five years. Candidates must submit a thesis and spend at least six months in residence.

Foreign students

Foreign students should hold qualifications equivalent to the *Malawi certificate of education* or to the *Cambridge school certificate*. They must also be in possession of a visa and have a good knowledge of English. Applications should be made to the Registrar, University of Malawi, University Office, Box 278, Zomba, before 30 April.

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES

Academic year: September–June

Duration of studies

(Previous education: 12 years, *Malawi certificate of education* or *general certificate of education*)

	years	3	4	5	6	7	8
Education		P		B			
Arts			B	H	M	M	M
Law				B			
Social sciences			B				
Administration		P		P			
Commercial sciences		P		B			
Exact and natural sciences			B		M		
Engineering		P			B		
Agriculture		P		B			

B *bachelor's degree* H *honours degree* M *master's degree* P *professional qualification*

GLOSSARY

Bachelor's degree. First degree (undergraduate studies) usually obtained after four years' study (five in agriculture, education, law and commerce; six in engineering). *Honours degrees* are awarded in humanities, science, social sciences and law.

Diploma. See *professional qualification*.

Doctor's degree (PhD). Highest degree awarded after three to five years' postgraduate study, six months of which must be spent in residence. Candidates are required to present and defend a thesis.

First degree. See *bachelor's degree*.

Honours degree. See *bachelor's degree*.

Malawi certificate of education. A secondary-school-leaving certificate is obtained after eight years' primary and four years' secondary education. Candidates take ordinary (O) level examinations in subjects required by the branch of higher education they wish to enter. Very good results must be obtained. Some schools enter their pupils for the *Cambridge school certificate* instead, and these examinations have the same validity. The *general certificate of education* and the *Cambridge school certificate* are organized in the United Kingdom (see entry for the United Kingdom).

Master's degree. Higher degree (graduate studies) obtained after one to two years' full-time (or a maximum of four years' part-time) study.

Ordinary degree. See *bachelor's degree*.

Professional qualification. Qualification awarded as a *diploma* after three years' study at undergraduate level and as a *certificate* after one year's postgraduate study in education or midwifery.

School certificate. See *Malawi certificate of education*.

Secondary-school-leaving certificate. See *Malawi certificate of education*.

Malaysia

Higher education is provided by seven universities and various colleges. The University and University Colleges Act of 1971 provides a common legislative framework for all universities in Malaysia. All institutions of higher education are under the supervision of the Minister of Education. All universities are self-administering and are government-financed. The 1971 Act also provides that no university college may be established other than in accordance with the Act (s.5) and that a university or a university college is to be established in accordance with an Incorporation Order signed by the King.

The University of Malaya has faculties of arts and social sciences, economics and administration, education, science, engineering, medicine, dentistry, law, Sharia (Islamic law), Usuluddin (Islamic theology) and Islamic education.

The University of Science, Malaysia, at Penang offers courses in humanities, social sciences, education, building science, housing and planning, applied science, pharmaceutical science, medicine, engineering and industrial technology.

The National University has faculties of social sciences and humanities, Islamic studies, economics, business administration, law, development sciences, physics and applied science, life sciences, natural resources sciences, engineering and medicine, and a Malay Language and Literature Institute.

The University of Agriculture provides courses at both *degree* and *diploma* level in the fields of agricultural sciences, veterinary medicine and animal science, education, business and economics, science and food technology, engineering, forestry, environmental studies, horticulture,

fishing, biotechnology and teaching of English as a second language (TESL).

The University of Technology has faculties of engineering, architecture, surveying and science with education. It provides courses at both *degree* and *diploma* level.

The Northern University of Malaysia, established in 1984, offers courses in economics, public administration, business administration and accountancy.

The International Islamic University was founded in 1983 under a co-sponsorship between the Malaysian Government, Maldives, the Organization of Islamic Conference, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Turkey, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Saudi Arabia. It offers courses in law and economics.

Other institutions providing technical education include polytechnics, the MARA Institute of Technology, the Tunku Abdul Rahman College and a large number of teacher-training colleges.

Pre-primary and primary-school teachers are trained at the various teacher-training colleges. The minimum entrance requirement is the *Malaysian certificate of education* with credits in the national language and four other subjects. At the end of a three-year course, students are awarded the *certificate of education*.

Secondary-school and higher-education teachers are trained at university. The University of Malaya, through its faculty of education, offers a four-year undergraduate programme leading to a *bachelor's degree in education* and a one-year postgraduate course leading to a *diploma in education*. The University of Science, Malaysia, and the National University offer a four-year *degree* course with concurrent professional training. The University of Agriculture and the University of Technology offer a three-year *diploma* course in science with education.

For higher-education teachers, the minimum entry requirement is a first *degree with honours* for teaching at the MARA Institute of Technology. After completing their studies for a *master's degree* (1–2 years) and for a *doctor's degree* (PhD) (2–4 years), students are allowed to teach in higher-education institutions.

Non-formal studies consist of off-campus programmes offered by the University of Science, Malaysia, to allow working adults to follow undergraduate courses on a part-time basis. There are three programmes, the *bachelor of science*, the *bachelor of social science* and the *bachelor of arts*.

Non-university-level post-secondary education is offered by several universities which conduct courses to upgrade the skills of the members of staff. *Diplomas* and *certificates* are awarded to those who have completed the course, which generally takes one to two years. The minimum entrance requirement for these courses is the *Malaysian certificate of education* and some years of working experience.

The **principal languages of instruction** are Bahasa Malaysia (national language) and English.

The first level for **access to higher education** is the *Malaysian certificate of education* (taken in grade 11). This examination is used to select students for post-secondary education or for entry into the various

diploma- and *certificate*-level courses in higher-education institutions. At the post-secondary level, two years of education (grades 12 and 13) are provided for students selected on the basis of their performance in the *Malaysian certificate of education*. At the end of the two years, students sit the *higher school certificate examination*. This examination is used largely for entrants to the universities. It is also the qualification for appointment to certain jobs in the private and public sectors.

The **main stage** of higher education leads either to a *diploma* (at the University of Technology and the University of Agriculture) or to a *bachelor's degree*. The structure of first-degree courses presents a varied pattern. Both *honours* and *pass degree* courses in the humanities, social sciences and natural sciences may be of either three or four years' duration, while for medicine, dentistry, and veterinary science five or six years are required. An exception to the normal three-year period is at the National University where a student, on completion of the three-year course, is awarded a *pass degree* and, if selected, continues for another year to obtain *honours*. In other universities a *pass degree* may be awarded to those who fail to reach an *honours* standard in the examinations.

A **second stage** leads to a *master's degree* after one or two years' study.

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES

Academic year: June/July–March/April

Duration of studies

(Previous education: 11 years, *Malaysian certificate of education*+2 years, *higher school certificate examination*)

	years	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Education		P		M						
Arts				B		M				D
Economic sciences				B	B	M				D
Administration		P								
Commercial sciences				B		M				D
Natural sciences				B		M				D
Engineering sciences					B		M			D
Medicine							B	M		D
Agriculture		P			B		M			D

B *bachelor's degree* D *doctor's degree* M *master's degree* P *professional qualification*

Grades: A: 80–100; B+: 75–79; B: 65–74; C+: 55–64; C: 50–54; D: 45–49; F: 44 or less.
Pass level: D

A **third stage** is reached after a further two years' study and individual research leading to the degree of *doctor of philosophy* (PhD). A *higher doctor's degree* may be awarded after five years in literature, and seven years in law and science.

Foreign students

Foreign students are subjected to entry regulations such as possession of a student visa, health certificates and financial guarantees. They must meet these requirements before entering the country. They must hold qualifications that are equivalent to the *Malaysian certificate of education* and must be proficient in the national language. The languages of instruction at the International Islamic University are Arabic and English. Students can choose either language according to their proficiency. Applications should be made to the university registrar by the end of March of the academic year.

GLOSSARY

Bachelor's degree. First degree awarded after undergraduate studies lasting three (*pass degree*) or four years (*honours degree*). Professional qualifications are awarded after four (agriculture, engineering) to six years (medicine, dentistry).

Doctor's degree. Highest degree, awarded at two levels: (a) the degree of *doctor of philosophy* (PhD) is awarded after two years' research following upon the *master's degree* and submission of a thesis; and (b) the *doctor's degree* in literature (DLit), science (DSc) and law (LLD), awarded after five to seven years' study following upon the *master's degree* or PhD leading to a thesis. Exceptionally, the *doctor's degree* may be awarded after studies following directly upon a *bachelor's degree with honours*.

Higher school certificate examination. Secondary-school-leaving qualification, obtained after six years' primary followed by five years' secondary education leading to the *Malaysian certificate of education* examination, then followed by two years' post-secondary education (13 years in all).

Malaysian certificate of education. Secondary-school-leaving qualification obtained after six years' primary followed by five years' secondary education. It entitles holders to enter technical, agricultural and teacher-training colleges, then continue to higher education. It also entitles candidates to enter post-secondary education.

Professional qualification. Awarded as a *certificate* after two to five years' technical or professional training, the last one to three of which are at higher-education level. Postgraduate *certificates* and *diplomas* are awarded one to two years after the *bachelor's degree*. The *bachelor's degree* may be a professional qualification (dentistry, veterinary medicine, medicine, law).

BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEALING WITH OR PROVIDING INFORMATION ON THE RECOGNITION OF STUDIES AND QUALIFICATIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Public Service Department,
Training and Career Development Division,
Perkim Building, Jalan Ipoh, 50510 Kuala Lumpur
Tel.: 03-4424455
Fax: 4412966/4411460

M a l i

Higher education is provided by eight institutions of higher education.

The École des Hautes Études Pratiques offers courses in business administration, accountancy and secretarial studies.

The École Nationale d'Administration trains for careers in administration, the magistrature and diplomacy, as well as for the legal, social, economic and financial services.

The École Nationale d'Ingénieurs comprises sections of civil, mechanical and electrical engineering, geology, topography and science.

The Institut Polytechnique Rural de Katibougou, Kulikoro, is devoted to the training of technicians and graduates in agriculture, husbandry, forestry and veterinary medicine.

The Institut Supérieur de Formation et de Recherche Appliquée, created as the Centre Supérieur Pédagogique in 1970, which comprises departments of ecology, entomology, microbiology, comparative literature, geology, applied linguistics and animal biology, offers training at postgraduate level.

The École Nationale de Médecine et de Pharmacie du Point G trains medical doctors and pharmacists.

The École Normale Supérieure trains secondary-school teachers and inspectors for basic schools.

The École Nationale des Postes et Télécommunications trains telecommunication engineers.

Primary-school teachers are trained at secondary level in teacher-training institutions.

Secondary-school teachers are trained in the École Normale Supérieure.

The **language of instruction** is French.

Access to higher education is provided by the *baccalauréat* awarded after nine years at the basic school followed by three years' secondary schooling. Although this qualification is usually necessary, it is not always sufficient; a number of institutions also require success in a competitive entrance examination (*concours d'entrée*).

The **main stage** of studies comprises a four-year course which entails both in-depth study and practical experience. This stage leads to a *diplôme* or professional qualification, such as engineer or

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES

Academic year: October–June (Institut Polytechnique Rural:
October–February; June–September)

Duration of studies

(Previous education: 12 years, *baccalauréat*)

years	4	5	6	7
	P/Di		DM/P D	

D *doctorat* (including *docteur ingénieur*) Di *diplôme* DM *docteur en médecine*
P *professional qualification*

Grades: 16–20: *très bien*; 14–15: *bien*; 12–13: *assez bien*; 10–11: *passable*

secondary-school teacher, or (after six years' study) doctor in medicine or pharmacist.

A **further stage** is reached at the Institut Supérieur de Formation et de Recherche Appliquée.

Studies corresponding to a **third stage** are offered at the Institut Polytechnique Rural de Katibougou leading to a *diplôme de docteur ingénieur ès sciences* after a further three years' study following upon the *diplôme de technicien supérieur* and the *diplôme d'ingénieur des sciences appliquées*.

GLOSSARY

Baccalauréat. Qualification awarded as a leaving certificate after three years' secondary education following upon nine years in a basic school. In the latter, a first phase of four years is followed by a second phase of five years. The *baccalauréat* gives access to higher education, but entrance sometimes depends also on success in a competitive entrance examination.

Concours d'entrée. Competitive entrance examination organized in certain institutions of higher education to select the best candidates.

Diplôme. Diploma (degree) awarded on successful completion of higher education. The *doctorat en médecine* and *diplôme de pharmacien* are awarded after six years' study.

Doctorat. Degree awarded as a diploma of *docteur ingénieur ès sciences* by the Institut Polytechnique Rural de Katibougou, after three years' study following upon the first degree.

Professional qualification. Qualification awarded after courses in certain institutions of higher education, for instance, as engineer, teacher, pharmacist or medical doctor.

Secondary-school-leaving certificate. See *baccalauréat*.

The Education Act of 1988 is the principal legislation governing the provision of education in the Maltese Islands. It obliges the state to provide free university education to all students with the necessary entrance qualifications. It gives a large degree of autonomy to the university in formulating its statutes, regulations and bye-laws; in the administration of its budget; in the provision of courses; and in the appointment of staff.

The state provides free education in all institutions, including free textbooks and school transport in the primary and secondary schools, as well as study grants to practically all students in post-compulsory education.

In conformity with constitutional provisions, it is the state—rather than the minister responsible for education—that is held responsible for implementing the Act. At the same time, however, the minister has the right to instruct auditors to examine the books and accounts of the university and to report to him.

The highest office of the university is that of the chancellor, who is appointed by the President of Malta. The chancellor appoints a pro-chancellor, who is, *ex officio*, president of the council, while the rector of the university is now elected. The rector may appoint a pro-rector. Deans of faculties are also elected officials.

The governing body of the university is the council, which normally acts on the advice of the senate but which also has responsibility for appointing faculty staff, promulgating regulations, overseeing and approving expenditures, and ensuring that the university responds to the needs of the country as perceived by the government.

Primary- and secondary-school teachers are trained at the faculty of education.

Higher-education teachers must hold a *bachelor of education* (BEd), a *master of education* or a *doctor of philosophy* degree. They are trained overseas.

Non-formal studies are offered by the Centre for Distance Education, whose purpose is: (a) to promote distance-learning projects that help to satisfy the demand for wider access to higher education that cannot be met by traditional on-campus courses; and (b) to develop structured programmes leading to the award of a diploma or degree of the University of Malta.

The Department of Education has an Adult Education Unit which was established in 1988. There are also a number of other organizations, some of them privately run, which provide adult education, the most important of which is the Employment and Training Corporation (ETC), designed to provide training and retraining to persons already in employment or registering for employment.

The **languages of instruction** are Maltese and English.

Access to higher education is based on the *matriculation examination*, the *general certificate of education*, or an equivalent qualification with passes in four to five subjects at ordinary (O) level and three at advanced (A) level. Maltese and English are compulsory for admission to degree and

diploma courses. Individual faculties also impose special requirements. The *matriculation examination* is taken after six years' primary followed by five years' secondary and two years' upper-secondary education.

The **first stage** of higher education leads to the award of the *bachelor's degree* or a professional qualification. The *bachelor's degree* is obtained in three, four or five years according to the field of study. In the faculty of arts, it is awarded after three years as a *pass degree*. Professional qualifications are obtained after five years in medicine (*doctor of medicine*) and six years in law (*doctor of laws*). Other qualifications are marked by *certificates* or *diplomas*.

The **second stage** leads to the award of the *master's degree* after a period of one to two years. Candidates must hold an appropriate first degree with at least second-class honours. Studies for the *master of arts* degree involve course-work, a dissertation and a written examination. In special circumstances, candidates without an *honours degree* may be admitted after a one-year preparatory course and success in a qualifying examination.

The *master of education* degree is awarded: (a) after one year's study following the *bachelor of education* degree and three years' teaching experience; or (b) after a *bachelor of education* followed by either a professional teaching qualification and three years' teaching experience, or at least five years' teaching experience.

A *certificate in education* is awarded after one year's postgraduate studies.

The periods of study and research must be spent at the university.

The **third stage** leads, after at least three years' study following upon the *master's degree*, to the *doctor's degree* (*doctor of philosophy*, PhD). Candidates are required to submit a thesis after a period of research on an approved topic. In theology, the *doctor's degree* is awarded after a minimum of one year's study after the *mastership* in sacred theology.

The university may also award the following degrees *honoris causa*: *doctor of laws* (LLD), *doctor of medicine and surgery* (MD), *doctor of literature* (DLitt), *doctor of engineering* (DEng) and *doctor of science* (DSc).

Foreign students

Foreign students must have qualifications equivalent to the *general certificate of education* at ordinary (O) and advanced (A) level as stipulated by the University Rules and faculty course requirements. They must have an entry permit and financial guarantees. A good knowledge of English is essential for regular university courses. English-language courses are offered by the National Students Travel Service (NSTS) English Language Centre in Valetta.

Applications should be made to the Registrar, University of Malta, by mid-November.

Foreign students are entitled to social and welfare services, and counselling and advisory services. They may also receive scholarships, grants, loans, fellowships and assistantships, and work on campus.

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES
Academic year: October–June

Duration of studies

 (Previous education: 11 years, *matriculation examination*
or *general certificate of education*)

	years	3	4	5	6	7	8
Education				B			
Accountancy				B			
Administration				B			
Architecture				B/P			
Arts		B		M			
Business management				B			
Law							P
Medical sciences							
medicine				P			
dentistry			B				
pharmacy				B			
Theology				B		M	D

 B *bachelor's degree* D *doctor's degree* M *master's degree* P *professional qualification*

 Grades: A (highest) – E (lowest)

GLOSSARY

Bachelor's degree. First degree awarded at two levels after three, four or five years of study according to the subject. The qualification is either a general *bachelor's degree*, for which students study various subjects for a minimum of three years, or a *bachelor's degree (honours)*, which usually requires two additional years of study.

Certificate. See *professional qualification*.

Diploma. See *professional qualification*.

Doctor's degree. Highest university degree, requiring three years of research following the *master's degree* and the successful completion of a thesis. In theology, it is awarded after a minimum of one year's graduate study after a *master's degree*. In medicine and law, the title of *doctor* obtained after five or six years' study is a *professional qualification*.

General certificate of education. Secondary-school-leaving certificate issued in the United Kingdom and recognized by the senate of the University of Malta as equivalent to the *matriculation*.

General degree. See *bachelor's degree*.

Honours degree. See *bachelor's degree*.

Master's degree. First advanced university degree normally awarded after one to two years' study following upon the *bachelor's degree* and the submission of a dissertation.

Matriculation examination. Secondary-school-leaving examination held by the university for students having completed six years' primary and five to seven years' secondary education. The examination comprises papers in a number of subjects at two levels: ordinary (O) and advanced (A) level. After the fifth year of secondary studies, candidates usually sit for various papers of the United Kingdom (London or Oxford) *general certificate of education*, ordinary (O) level. They then continue their studies for a further one or two years to obtain the number and combination of examination passes at advanced (A) level required for admission to higher education in their chosen field of study.

Professional qualification. Higher-education qualification obtained after one to five years' study (six in law). Professional qualifications are normally marked by the award of a *certificate* or *diploma*. Other professional qualifications are: diplomas in administration (DBA, DPA) after three quadrimesters; notary public (NP), four years.

Secondary-school-leaving certificate. See *general certificate of education, matriculation examination*.

BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEALING WITH OR PROVIDING INFORMATION ON THE RECOGNITION OF STUDIES AND QUALIFICATIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Malta Equivalence Information Centre (MEIC)
Ministry of Education, Beltissebh, La Valetta, Malta
Tel.: 356-33-23 15 89
Fax: 356-33-22 22 56
Telex: 11 00 modmlt mt

Mauritania

Higher education is provided by the Université de Nouakchott, the Centre Supérieur d'Enseignement Technique, the École Nationale d'Administration, the Institut Supérieur des Sciences and the Institut Supérieur Scientifique.

The Université de Nouakchott comprises faculties of letters and humanities, and law and economics.

The Centre Supérieur d'Enseignement Technique comprises departments of mechanical and electrical engineering.

The École Nationale d'Administration comprises a department of public administration which includes law and economics.

The Institut Supérieur des Sciences, the former École Normale

Supérieure, Nouakchott, acquired its present status and title in 1986. It offers courses in applied sciences.

The Institut Supérieur Scientifique comprises departments of mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology and geology.

The **languages of instruction** are French and Arabic.

Access to higher education is based on the *baccalauréat* (secondary-school-leaving certificate) or through an entrance examination.

The École Nationale d'Administration awards a *diplôme* after five years' study. It also offers short courses of two years' duration.

Mauritius

Higher education is provided by the University of Mauritius which comprises three institutions, the School of Agriculture, the School of Administration and the School of Industrial Technology. The university is an autonomous institution, directed by an administrative board presided over by the chancellor of the university and the university council. The highest academic authority is the senate, which is made up of members of the university, teachers and students.

The School of Agriculture is divided into six sections: botany, chemistry, management, zoology, animal production and crop production. Its teaching concentrates mainly on sugar agriculture and technology.

The School of Administration is principally concerned with accountancy, applied social and technical studies, business and management studies, economics and social studies, and public administration.

The School of Industrial Technology is divided into divisions of civil, electrical and mechanical engineering, physics and electronics, and sugar technology. There is also a law department, a centre for micro-computer science and a medical research centre.

Since the Mauroy Report in 1987, there are plans for the creation of four or five faculties instead of schools, namely, agriculture, engineering, science, and law and management.

Shorter studies lead in one or two years' part-time study, after the *general certificate of education*, ordinary (O) level, to a *certificate*; other courses lead after two years' part-time study to a *diploma*. The School of Agriculture confers an in-service government laboratory technician's *diploma* in medical laboratory technology after successful completion of four years' part-time study.

Non-formal studies in fields such as computer science and law are organized at the request of the government.

The **principal languages of instruction** are English and French.

Access to higher education is based on the *general certificate of education*, ordinary (O) and advanced (A) levels, obtained at the end of eleven to twelve years of primary and secondary education.

The **first stage** in higher education leads, usually after three years' study, either to a *diploma* or to a *bachelor's degree*. New courses are being offered leading to a *bachelor of science* degree in management

studies and a *bachelor's degree* in education, English, French, mathematics or chemistry.

A **further stage** may be reached after research and the presentation of a thesis. This leads to a *master of philosophy* (MPhil) or a *doctor of philosophy* (PhD). The period of study for the MPhil is two years' full-time or three years' part-time; for the PhD it is three years' full-time or five years' part-time to be spent at the university. Candidates are expected to hold at least a first degree of the university (second-class honours).

Foreign students

Foreign students must hold a visa, a residence permit and a health certificate and present financial guarantees. They must have: for *diploma* courses, *general certificate of education* (GCE), ordinary (O) level, in five subjects, including English language; and for *degree* courses, either GCE advanced (A) levels in two subjects plus O-levels in three, or A-levels in three subjects plus an O-level in one. For a higher degree, they must have a first degree, at least second division. They must be proficient in English. Applications should be addressed to the registrar of the university.

To enter a profession, foreign students must apply to the National Equivalence Council of the Ministry of Education.

A Youth Guidance Unit at the Ministry of Employment offers services to foreign students.

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES

Academic year: September–August

Duration of studies

(Previous education: 11–12 years, *general certificate of education*)

	years	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Personnel management, social work, co-operatives				<u>Di¹</u>				
Agriculture and sugar technology						B/Di	MPhil	PhD
Business management				<u>Di¹</u>	<u>Di</u>			
Administration and accountancy					Di	B/Di	MPhil	PhD
Engineering					Di	B	MPhil	PhD

B *bachelor's degree* Di *diploma, diplôme* MPhil *master of philosophy* PhD *doctor of philosophy*

1. Part-time.

GLOSSARY

Bachelor's degree. A *bachelor of science* degree (*honours*) may be obtained in agriculture or sugar technology after a minimum of three years' study. Degrees are divided into four classes: first, second (i), second (ii) and third. The BA (Hons) in administration is awarded after three years' study, and the BTech (Hons) certificate in civil, electrical, electronic and mechanical engineering after four years' full-time study. It may be obtained in various subjects after one year's study, after a *diploma* (often part-time) in sugar-cane production, road construction, electronics or co-operative studies. A BA (Hons) course in Indian music is offered at the Mahatma Gandhi Institute.

Certificate. Qualification awarded after one or two years' part-time study after the *general certificate of education*, ordinary (O) level, or *school certificate* in such fields as sugar-cane production and sugar manufacture.

Diploma. Professional qualification obtainable in various subjects. In agriculture, *diplomas* are awarded after three years' study. In industrial technology, the *diploma in engineering* is also awarded after three years' full-time study. In the School of Administration, *diplomas* may be obtained after two years' part-time study (e.g. social work, co-operative administration, personnel management and the *diploma in business administration*). Three years' full-time or part-time studies in accountancy lead to a *diploma* recognized by the Association of Certified or Corporate Accountants (London). The *diploma in business management* is awarded after three years' full-time study.

Doctor of philosophy. Higher degree obtainable after three years' full-time or five years' part-time study and the presentation of a thesis in agriculture (including zoology and agricultural management) and sugar technology, civil and electrical engineering.

General certificate of education. Secondary-school-leaving certificate obtained at the end of eleven to twelve years' primary and secondary education. Ordinary (O) level passes are obtained after the fifth year of secondary education, advanced (A) level passes after one or two years' further studies.

Master of philosophy. Higher degree obtainable after two years' full-time study or three years' part-time study and the presentation of a thesis in agriculture, zoology, sugar technology, agricultural management, civil and electrical engineering, administration and economics.

BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEALING WITH OR PROVIDING INFORMATION ON THE RECOGNITION OF STUDIES AND QUALIFICATIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

University of Mauritius, Reduit
Tel.: 54-1041
Telex: 4621 UNIM IW
Fax: 54 96 42
Telegrams: University Mauritius

Higher education has set itself the following objectives: to train students for professional activities, research work, university teaching and technical employment; to organize and initiate research; and to obtain the maximum possible diffusion of cultural values. It is provided in a variety of establishments. The number of technical and teacher-training colleges in the country is increasing annually; some of these technologically orientated institutions have departments that would normally be considered as falling under the province of the universities.

Among some 309 institutions of higher education (which include 97 private or public universities), the following categories can be distinguished: (a) public universities, autonomous universities and those universities supported by one of the states; (b) autonomous private institutions, recognized by the Secretaría de Educación Pública, the state governments or the public universities; and (c) teacher-training and technical institutions and decentralized public institutions that come under various secretariats of state.

The oldest university, the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM), was founded in 1551 as the Universidad Real y Pontificia de México. The most important of the Mexican universities, it is a public body regulated by federal law and enjoying educational and administrative autonomy. It comprises schools, faculties, professional schools, the College of Science and Humanities and an open university. The traditional schools are those of medicine, law, engineering, etc.; the faculties also offer traditional-style instruction; the professional schools are multidisciplinary and their instruction is innovatory (health sciences, administration, etc.); the College of Science and Humanities is an interdisciplinary system offering instruction in new subjects. The other public, autonomous, state-dependent universities are the Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana (whose seat is in Mexico City) and the public universities of each Mexican state.

Private institutions include the Colegio de México, the Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México, the Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey, plus those establishments officially recognized by the Secretaría de Educación Pública, the state governments or the public universities.

The teacher-training establishments include: the Universidad Pedagógica Nacional (a federal institution); the advanced, specialized teacher-training colleges; and other teacher-training colleges coming under state governments and private institutions.

Public institutions of higher education are almost entirely financed by the state. Private institutions are financed for the most part by students' fees.

The universities are divided into faculties and schools (concentrating upon one or more subjects) which, together with the research institutes, are the basic teaching units. The schools offer instruction up to *licenciatura* level, while the faculties offer instruction up to the level of the *doctorado*.

Higher education in the technological field is offered above all by the

Instituto Politécnico Nacional, founded in 1946, as well as by the regional technological institutes founded since 1948 to meet the need for professional training, in particular in engineering and administration. The Instituto Politécnico Nacional includes a Centre for Research and Higher Studies which helps to train research workers and teaching staff for scientific and technical subjects.

The legal status of institutions of higher education varies considerably.

The Asociación Nacional de Universidades e Institutos de Enseñanza Superior (ANUIES) was founded in 1950 to co-ordinate internal relationships among the various higher-education institutions and their external relationships with the educational authorities of the central or state governments. In 1978 the association drew up and put into practice the National Plan for Higher Education. This plan, which comprises the totality of measures defining the present and future (long-term) conditions of higher education, aims to reinforce the existing contacts between the Secretaría de Educación Pública and the higher-education institutions themselves and thus to ensure the harmonious and unified development of higher education. The bodies responsible for co-ordination within the plan are: (a) the Comité Nacional para la Coordinación de la Educación Superior, presided over by the Secretario para la Educación and composed of the Consejo Nacional of ANUIES along with representatives from the Secretaría de Educación Pública; (b) eight regional councils for the planning of higher education, whose function is to apply in detail the programmes required by the national plan; (c) thirty-one state committees for planning in higher education, whose function is to establish the overall pattern of higher education in the conditions particular to each area; and (d) various planning bodies within the higher-education institutions of the country, which are intended to reinforce the planning system as a whole.

The award of professional qualifications is subject to legislation governing the exercise of the liberal professions in general.

Since 1984 the **training of primary- and secondary-school teachers** has taken place in centres of higher education (normal schools). Secondary-school teachers are trained in public institutions of higher education, chief of which is the Universidad Pedagógica Nacional, or in private institutions. Students who hold the *bachillerato pedagógico* may enter normal schools or faculties of education.

Non-university-level post-secondary education consists of three-year technical studies offered by the Colegio Nacional de Educación Profesional Técnica (CONALEP). A *diploma* is awarded in technical skills, such as laboratory technical or medical assistant.

The **language of instruction** is Spanish.

Access to higher education is based on the *bachillerato* (secondary-school-leaving certificate). This is awarded after six years of primary followed by two cycles of secondary education, each of three years, the *enseñanza media básica* and *enseñanza media superior*. The second cycle involves a general education orientated towards university entrance. It leads to the *bachillerato*, which allows access to all the establishments of higher education (universities, the Instituto Politécnico

Nacional, regional technological institutes, institutes of economics, animal husbandry and fish-farming, and colleges of education).

Certain establishments require either a minimum grade for the second cycle of secondary education or that the candidate sit an entrance examination. This may be an aptitude test or a test of the candidate's knowledge.

Short courses, usually of two or three years, are provided in certain establishments. They lead to professional *diplomas* for interpreters, secretaries, archivists, journalists, accountants, nurses, social workers, physiotherapists, laboratory technicians, medical auxiliaries, topographers, etc.

The **main stage** of higher education varies in length according to the institution and the subject studied. It normally leads to a university diploma (*licenciatura, maestría*) or a professional qualification (in three to five years).

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES

Academic year: September–June

Duration of studies

(Previous education: 12 years, *bachillerato*)

	years	3	4	5	6	7	8
Education			P L	M			D
Arts			L			M	D
Fine arts			P	M			
Law				L		M	D
Social and economic sciences				L M			
Administration, accountancy			L	L			D
Exact and natural sciences			L	M			D
Technology, engineering		P		P		M	D
Architecture				P			
Medical sciences							
medicine			P			P	D
dentistry				P		M	D
pharmacy				P			
veterinary medicine				P			D
Agriculture				P			

D *doctorado* L *licenciatura* M *maestría* P *professional qualification*

(The duration of studies and the names of degrees vary according to the institution, in literary studies in particular.)

Grades: 10: *excelente*; 9: *muy bien*; 8: *bien*; 7: *suficiente*; 6: *reprobado/no suficiente*

The *maestría*, however, is normally reserved for postgraduate (*postgrado*) studies. It is then awarded after a **second stage** of studies, for example at UNAM, in engineering, social sciences, politics and law. Postgraduate study is open only to holders of a professional or equivalent qualification. In some universities and some subjects, preparatory courses and selection procedures are imposed.

A **third stage**, lasting between one and three years, is available in most public and certain private universities in the humanities, social sciences, science and education and leads, on submission of a thesis, to the degree of *doctorado*.

Foreign students

Foreign students must hold a visa (those who have a scholarship from the Government of Mexico are entitled to an official visa) and be in possession of the *bachillerato* or its equivalent. Admission to certain universities is based on an entrance examination. Foreign students wishing to graduate from UNAM or its incorporated institutions must sit a Spanish-language examination and an examination in compulsory subjects and have health insurance in their home country. Students must be proficient in Spanish.

GLOSSARY

Bachillerato. Secondary-school-leaving certificate, awarded after six years of primary education followed by a first phase of secondary education lasting three years and a second phase (for general education) lasting three years; it gives access to all faculties (see *entrance examination*, *certificado de estudios preparatorios*).

Certificado de estudios preparatorios. Secondary-school-leaving certificate, awarded after six years of primary education followed by a first phase of secondary education lasting three years and a second phase of three years' duration in a specialized institution. It gives entrance to higher education in certain faculties. Thus, for example, students leaving a teacher-training institution may enter the faculty of philosophy and humanities and the faculty of education; those leaving a technical institution may enter the majority of scientific and technological faculties (see *bachillerato*, *entrance examination*).

Diploma. See *professional qualification*.

Doctorado. The highest degree, awarded on submission of a thesis in the following faculties: medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine, administration, philosophy and arts, law, science, engineering, international relations, biology and education. Studies last three years following upon the *licenciatura* or *maestría*; conditions are the same as those that apply to the *licenciatura*.

Entrance examination. Entrance examination for certain faculties of higher education. It may consist of a scholastic aptitude test to evaluate the candidates' ability or examination papers to test their level of knowledge. The scholastic aptitude test is the most frequent. The formal examination is used more for entry to private institutions

and to the faculty of medicine (see *bachillerato, certificado de estudios preparatorios*).

Licenciatura. First university degree awarded in the following faculties: business administration, philosophy and arts, law, economics, politics, commerce, social sciences and fine arts. Courses last from three to five years. The university year is divided into semesters. The entire examination takes place in the presence of three professors who pose oral questions to the candidates and determine the nature of the written and practical papers they must also take. In order to take this final examination the candidate must have followed the whole course and, in the case of professional studies, have followed the necessary practical courses. Candidates must also submit a thesis on an original subject to be defended publicly before five examiners.

Maestría. Sometimes the first degree awarded in certain subjects by some universities, but usually a higher degree awarded one to two years after the *licenciatura* or a professional title (longer courses, four to five years).

Professional qualification. First qualification (sometimes termed *diploma*) awarded in those fields of study in which the *licenciatura* is not awarded. Courses are of varying length and are subject to the same conditions as those for the *licenciatura*. A professional qualification may be the sole qualification awarded or may be followed by the *licenciatura*. Professional qualifications are also awarded after short courses of two or three years, as for example those leading to careers in nursing, physiotherapy, topography, as laboratory technician, medical assistant, archivist, etc.

Secondary-school-leaving certificate. See *bachillerato, certificado de estudios preparatorios*.

Mongolia

Since 1990, higher education has been organized into the centralized university system. While previously institutes and universities dealt basically with teaching, now the teaching and research activities formerly carried out in research institutes are being combined within the colleges and universities.

At present, the university system includes the Mongolian National University, the Technical University, the Medical University, the Agricultural University, the Teacher's Training University, the University of Art, the Institute of Technology, the Economics College and the College of Business and Commerce.

The Academy of Sciences, a government-sponsored organization with seventeen research institutes, is part of the system of higher education, as are the Military University, the Police Institute, the government's Management Development Institute, some political training centres sponsored by political parties and a religious (Buddhist) institute.

Since 1991 several private institutions of higher education have been established, including the Mongol Business School, the School of

Mongolian National Sports and the University of Mongolian Knowledge.

At the governmental level, the Ministry of Science and Education (MOSE) is responsible for higher education matters, including accreditation issues. In 1991, parliament appointed a Higher Education Reform Commission (HERC) to co-ordinate all public and private higher-education institutions and to develop higher-education policies.

Public higher-education institutions are funded by the central government or by local governments. The government is allowed to provide for private institutions with low-interest loans and grants. Tuition fees were introduced in public institutions in July 1993.

The Mongolian National University (MNU) has the following faculties: mathematics, natural sciences, physics and social sciences, and conducts courses in the specialities of Mongolian and foreign languages, literature, history, philosophy, law, mathematics, natural science, economics and accounting. It also has a Mongolian Study Centre, which conducts teaching and research, and Institutes of Economics, Law, Biology and International Relations. There is an MNU branch of economics, commerce and business in Zavkhan province. A branch in Khovd province offers degrees in linguistics, mathematics, physics, natural sciences and social sciences.

The Technical University (TU) conducts courses in computer science, civil engineering, architecture, energy, geology, mining, transport, communication, light technology, food-industry technology, metallurgy, mechanics and technology, sanitary engineering, construction and road machinery and equipment, and management of industry. The School of Computer Science and Management, Information Engineering School, School of Energy, School of Mechanic Technology, School of Transport and the School of Construction all offer teaching and research at a branch of the TU in Darkhan city. These engineering education schools provide teaching at several diploma and degree levels.

The Agricultural University (AU) includes the following faculties: veterinary medicine, husbandry, agronomy, agricultural mechanics, agricultural economics and accounting. Some colleges of veterinary medicine, plant technology, agricultural machinery, geodesy, meteorology, land management, and irrigation are attached to the AU.

The Medical University (MU) offers programmes in medicine, dentistry, pharmacy and health management. A retraining institute for physicians in Ulan Bator and a medical college in Dornogobi province are part of the MU.

The Teacher's Training University (TTU) is responsible for training secondary-school teachers in mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, geography, social science, and practical skills. The Foreign Language Institute, the Institute of Physical Culture, the Teacher's College of Primary Schools, the Kindergarten and the Music School are part of TTU.

The University of Art offers training programmes for singers, musicians and drama artists, and in the fine arts.

The Mongolian colleges basically offer *bachelor's degrees*. Some also offer vocational training leading to diplomas.

Access to higher education is based on the secondary-school-leaving certificate and entrance examinations. Under the 1991 Education Law,

students, regardless of how they obtained their previous education, have the right to apply for and take the appropriate degree qualifying examinations provided that they have attained an adequate level of performance.

Programmes in higher educational institutions are for full-time students, but evening and part-time (correspondence) courses exist in some institutions and in some fields of study.

The **language of instruction** is Mongolian, but dissertations and theses may be presented in a foreign language.

Higher-education studies are sanctioned by the *bachelor's degree*, *master's degree* and *doctorate* (PhD and *doctor of science*), as well as by some *diplomas*. Committees authorized by the top Council of the MOSE are responsible for awarding scientific degrees, and for maintaining and guaranteeing the quality of educational degrees.

The **main stage** of higher education leads to the acquisition of the *bachelor's degree*, which is awarded to persons who pass programmes determined by the MOSE. Some research work is required as well. Those

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES

Academic year: September–June

Duration of studies

(Previous education: 10 years, *secondary-school-leaving certificate* and *entrance examination*)

	Years	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	varied duration
Education		A	B	M					PhD		DSc
Fine arts, music			A	B		M			PhD		
Law			B		M				PhD		DSc
Social sciences, economics			B		M				PhD		DSc
Exact and natural sciences				B		M			PhD		DSc
Engineering, technology		A		B		M			PhD		DSc
Medical sciences											
medicine						P		MD			DSc
dentistry						P		MD			DSc
pharmacy						B		M			DSc
veterinary medicine						P		MD			DSc
nursing (midwifery)						P					
Agriculture, forestry				B		M			PhD		DSc

A associate degree or certificate *B bachelor's degree* *DSc doctor of science*
M master's degree *MD doctor of medicine* *P professional qualification* *PhD doctor of philosophy*

who do not qualify for the *bachelor's degree* are awarded diplomas by the institutions.

A **further stage** may be undertaken by those who have obtained the *bachelor's degree*, passed programmes determined by the MOSE, completed research work and are able to speak or use fluently any international language. These courses lead to the acquisition of a *master's degree*.

GLOSSARY

Associate degree or certificate. Awarded after two years of post-secondary education.

Bachelor's degree. A first degree of higher education awarded after four or five years of university-level studies.

Doctor of medicine. Degree awarded to persons who graduate from the Medical University, have practised and studied in an area of specialization, and have done research work.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD) degree. Awarded to persons who have achieved a *master's degree*, who studied either at the postgraduate level or did graduate work.

Doctor of science (DSc). The highest degree of higher education, it is offered to persons who have achieved a PhD degree and done graduate work. The DSc degree is granted by the decision of the top Council.

Master's degree. Second higher-education degree obtained after six to seven years of university-level studies. Professional qualifications in medicine are awarded after six years of study, and in dentistry, pharmacy and veterinary medicine after five years.

Secondary-school-leaving certificate. Certificate awarded after ten years of primary and secondary education.

BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEALING WITH OR PROVIDING INFORMATION ON THE RECOGNITION OF STUDIES AND QUALIFICATIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Ministry of Science and Education,
Barilgachdyn talbai-15, Ulan Bator-210644
Tel.: 3-24531
Telex: 229-ULEMJ

Morocco

Higher education is provided by teacher-training schools and centres responsible to the National Education Ministry and by thirteen universities: the Université Mohammed V Agdal (Rabat), the Université

Mohammed V Souissi (Rabat), the Université Hassan II Aïn Chok (Casablanca), the Université Hassan II Mohammadia (Casablanca), the Université Sidi Mohammed Ben Abdellah (Fes), the Université Quaraouiyine (Fes), the Université Mohammed I (Oujda), the Université Cadi Ayyad (Marrakesh), the Université Moulay Ismaïl (Meknes), the Université Abdelmalek Saâdi (Tetouan), the Université Chouaïb Doukkali (Eljadida), the Université Ibn Tofaïl (Kenitra) and the Université Ibn Zohr (Agadir).

There is also a large number of specialized institutes and schools, including the Institut National des Statistiques et d'Économie Appliquée, the Institut Agronomique et Vétérinaire Hassan II, the École Hassania des Travaux Publics, the Institut Supérieur de Commerce et de Gestion des Entreprises, the École Nationale d'Administration Publique and several schools of nursing.

A characteristic feature of training is the existence, beside the traditional system of higher education, of twenty-two *établissements de formation des cadres*. These have the status of institutions of higher education and provide specialized training for high-level personnel under the direct control of technical ministries.

Primary-school teachers are trained in two years after the *baccalauréat* in *centres de formation des instituteurs*.

Secondary-school teachers for lower-secondary education are trained in *centres pédagogiques régionaux* in two years after the *baccalauréat*. They are then appointed to a secondary school. There is a special one-year professional training system under which holders of a first-cycle university degree may qualify as teachers. **Secondary-school teachers for upper-secondary education** are also trained in *écoles normales supérieures* and in the faculty of education. There are two systems: (a) a four-year training course to which holders of the *baccalauréat* are admitted by competitive entrance examination (these *professeurs stagiaires* are enrolled in a training programme equivalent to that leading to the *licence* in their field of specialization, complemented by theoretical and practical teacher training preparing them to enter practice as teachers); and (b) a one-year professional training course to which holders of a *licence* are admitted by competitive entrance examination.

Non-university-level post-secondary education is provided by secondary-school preparatory classes in advanced and special mathematics (Casablanca, Fez, Rabat, Marrakesh, Mohammadia and Agadir). They are open to holders of the *baccalauréat* (mathematics stream) and selection is based on results obtained in the *baccalauréat* in mathematics and physics. Studies in these classes last two years, after which successful candidates may take a competitive entrance examination for admission to schools of engineering.

The **languages of instruction** are Arabic and French. Arts and humanities, theology, educational science and Islamic law are taught in Arabic. Exact sciences, medicine and engineering are taught in French. Law is taught in Arabic and partly also in French. Economics is also taught in French but economic terminology, economic geography and the economy of Morocco, the Arab world and the Maghreb are taught in Arabic.

Access to higher education is based mainly on the *baccalauréat*, which is awarded at the end of secondary education, or on a qualification recognized as equivalent. Significant reforms to the Moroccan *baccalauréat* were introduced by decree in 1987. The *baccalauréat* examinations are organized by the Academies set up by this decree. It provides for examinations to take place at the end of the first, second and third years of upper-secondary education. This change replaces the single final examination organized at the end of the third year by several quarterly examinations during the three years of upper-secondary education.

In law studies, those who do not hold the *baccalauréat*, but who have finished upper-secondary education and exercise a profession, may obtain a *capacité en droit (kafaa fil-huquq)* after two years' study. In medicine, holders of the *baccalauréat* must pass a competitive entrance examination. The Centre International de Génie Sanitaire, founded in 1970 in collaboration with the World Health Organization (WHO) at the École Mohammédia d'Ingénieurs, Rabat, recruits its students after the *diplôme d'ingénieur* or the *doctorat en médecine*.

Three stages may be distinguished in higher education. In the faculties, the main stage is divided into two phases of two years each. The **first stage** (or cycle) is devoted to broadly based studies and leads to a *certificat universitaire d'études littéraires* (CUEL) (*shahadat al-dirasat al-ulya*), *d'études de droit* (CUED) (law), *d'études scientifiques* (CUES) or *d'études économiques* (CUEE). A *diplôme universitaire de technologie* is awarded after two years' study by the schools of technology; the *diplôme universitaire de technologie juridique, économique et sociale* may be awarded after two years' study in the faculties of law, economics and social sciences.

The **second stage** (or cycle) is a phase of in-depth training and leads to the *licence*. In arts and in law, the two years of the first and second phase lead to an examination. In arts, students must write a dissertation of approximately fifty pages: the mark they obtain counts along with that obtained in the examination they sit at the end of the year. Attendance at the courses (theoretical and practical) is compulsory. After the *licence*, the *diplôme de l'École Normale Supérieure* may be obtained in one year. New degrees at this level include: (a) a *diplôme d'ingénieur d'État* in electrical and mechanical engineering, awarded to holders of the *baccalauréat* after five years' study at the École Nationale Supérieure d'Électricité et de Mécanique or after a further three years' study to candidates who are also holders of the diploma of the preparatory classes in advanced and special mathematics; and (b) a *diplôme supérieur de traduction ou d'interprétariat* which requires five years' post-*baccalauréat* study at the École Supérieure de Traduction du Roi Fahd.

A **third stage** (or cycle) leads to the *diplôme d'études supérieures* (DES) (*takhsis*) in arts, science, law and economics. Usually awarded at the end of two or three years' study, it comprises theoretical courses and individual research work and the submission of a dissertation. In arts and science, this stage also leads to a *certificat d'études universitaires supérieures* (CEUS), open to holders of a *licence* who have passed an entrance examination. Studies last two years, the second being research-oriented. There are examinations at the end of each year. At the

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES

Academic year: October–June

Duration of studies

(Previous education: 12 years, *baccalauréat*)

	years	2	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Education		CAPES1	CAPES2	DENS	DES				D
Arts		CUEL	L		CEUS/DES				D
Philology and linguistics of Arabic and Semitic languages			L		DES/T				D/A
History of religions and allied subjects			L		DES/T				D/A
Islamic law and allied subjects (Sharia)			L		DES/T				D/A
Law		C/CUED	L		DES				D
Economics		CUEE	L		DES				D
Exact and natural sciences		CUES	L		CEUS/DES				D
Technology, engineering									P
Medical sciences									
medicine									D/P
dentistry									D/P
pharmacy									D/P

A	<i>alimiya</i>
C	<i>capacité en droit (kafaa fil-huquq)</i>
CAPES1	<i>certificat d'aptitude pédagogique à l'enseignement secondaire du 1^{er} cycle (shahadat al-kafaa lil-taalim al-thanawi)</i>
CAPES2	<i>certificat d'aptitude pédagogique à l'enseignement secondaire du 2^e cycle (shahadat al-kafaa lil-taalim al-thanawi)</i>
CEUS	<i>certificat d'études universitaires supérieures</i>
CUED	<i>certificat universitaire d'études de droit</i>
CUEE	<i>certificat universitaire d'études économiques</i>
CUEL	<i>certificat universitaire d'études littéraires</i>
CUES	<i>certificat universitaire d'études scientifiques</i>
D	<i>doctorat</i>
DES	<i>diplôme d'études supérieures</i>
DENS	<i>diplôme de l'École Normale Supérieure</i>
L	<i>licence</i>
P	<i>professional qualification</i>
T	<i>takhsis</i>

Grades: 0–20. Pass level: 10/20

end of the first year, candidates may prepare for the DES or a *diplôme de spécialité de troisième cycle* (science) thesis.

The **final stage** leads to the *doctorat d'État*, which is obtained by holders of the *diplôme d'études supérieures* after defence of a thesis. The *doctorat d'État* is awarded in arts, science, law, economics and education after a minimum of two years' study after the DES. In law, science and arts, the period of research for the thesis may be very extended. Professional doctorates are awarded after five years' study in dentistry (*diplôme de docteur en médecine dentaire*), six years in pharmacy (*diplôme de docteur en pharmacie*) and seven years in medicine (*diplôme de docteur en médecine*).

Foreign students

Foreign students must hold the *baccalauréat* or an equivalent qualification. Within the framework of agreements or conventions concluded with other countries, foreign applicants may be admitted to the *écoles normales supérieures* on the basis of their academic record, provided they hold a *licence* entitling them to practise as a teacher, a *diplôme d'ingénieur d'application* or a qualification recognized as equivalent.

Each university institution provides students with information on study and accommodation facilities and takes decisions concerning access to studies.

The Ministère de l'Éducation Nationale grants scholarships to foreign nationals from countries which have signed cultural conventions or agreements with Morocco. Applications must be sent before 31 August. They must be accompanied by a visa issued by the Moroccan Embassy in the student's home country and be channelled through the Moroccan Ministère des Affaires Étrangères.

GLOSSARY

Alimiya. Degree of higher Islamic education equivalent to the *doctorat*.

Baccalauréat. Certificate of secondary education, obtained after five years' primary followed by six years' secondary education (the latter divided into lower-secondary and upper-secondary).

Capacité en droit (kafaa fil-huquq). Diploma awarded after two years' study of law and open to those who do not hold the *baccalauréat* but practise a profession.

Certificat d'aptitude pédagogique à l'enseignement secondaire (shahadat al-kafaa lil-taalim al-thanawi). Certificate obtained after two years' study which entitles the holder to teach in the lower phase of secondary education.

Certificat d'études universitaires supérieures. Postgraduate qualification normally conferred two years after the *licence*. Examinations take place at the end of each year. The second year of study is research-oriented.

Diplôme de l'École Normale Supérieure. Degree awarded in advanced

teacher-training colleges to holders of the *licence* after one year's study (former system), or to holders of the *baccalauréat* after four years' study, entitling them to teach in the upper phase of secondary education.

Diplôme d'études supérieures (DES). Qualification normally conferred after two years of study following upon the *licence*.

Doctorat. Degree conferred on candidates who have successfully defended a thesis on research undertaken following the award of the *diplôme d'études supérieures*. The *diplôme de docteur en médecine dentaire*, *docteur en pharmacie* and *docteur en médecine* are awarded after five, six and seven years respectively. They are professional qualifications.

Kafaa fil-huquq. See *capacité en droit*.

Licence. First degree conferred after four years' study, divided into two phases of two years each. The first phase leads to: *certificats universitaires d'études littéraires* (CUEL), arts; *d'études scientifiques* (CUES), science; *d'études de droit* (CUED), law; or *d'études économiques* (CUEE), economics. The second phase leads to the *licence*.

Professional qualification. Qualification conferred after a variable number of years' study in an institution which does not grant a *licence* or a *diplôme d'études supérieures* (see also *doctorat*).

Shahadat al-kafaa lil-taalim al-thanawi. See *certificat d'aptitude pédagogique à l'enseignement secondaire*.

Takhsis. Degree of higher Islamic education, equivalent to the *diplôme d'études supérieures*.

BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEALING WITH OR PROVIDING INFORMATION ON THE RECOGNITION OF STUDIES AND QUALIFICATIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Ministère de l'Éducation Nationale
Place de la Victoire, Rabat
Tel.: 748-39
Telex: 31016 meps-mes

Mozambique

Higher education is provided by the Eduardo Mondlane University, Maputo (founded in 1962 as Estudos Gerais Universitários). It is a state institution, responsible to the Ministry of Education and Culture, financed by the state and governed by a university council made up of the rector, administrative and academic directors and Party representatives.

The university comprises faculties of agricultural sciences, law, economics, biology, geology, medicine, veterinary medicine, mathematics, arts, physics, electrical, civil and mechanical engineering, and

chemistry. It also includes an Institute of Scientific Research and centres of African studies, ecology, communication studies and psychopedagogics.

The **language of instruction** is Portuguese.

Access to higher education is based on the secondary-school-leaving certificate (*certificado de habilitações literárias*), holders of which may sit for the entrance examination to the university. A special commission has been set up to examine applications for diploma equivalences.

The **first stage** of higher education leads to the *bacharelato* after three years' study in most subjects. In law, it is conferred after two years' study.

The **second stage** leads to the *licenciatura* after two years' study following upon the *bacharelato*. In veterinary medicine, it is conferred after five years' study following upon the *bacharelato*.

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES

Academic year: February–December

Duration of studies

(Previous education: *certificado de habilitações literárias* and entrance examination)

years	3	4	5
	B		L

B *bacharelato* L *licenciatura*

GLOSSARY

Bacharelato. First degree awarded after three years' study. In law, it is conferred after two years.

Certificado de habilitações literárias. Secondary-school-leaving certificate.

Licenciatura. Degree awarded after two years' study following upon the *bacharelato*. In veterinary medicine, it is conferred after five years.

Myanmar

Higher education is provided by two universities and nine university institutes, and by specialized institutions of higher education (teacher-training schools and colleges, technical and professional institutes and an institute for foreign languages).

All universities and colleges are state institutions under the control of the Department of Higher Education of the Ministry of Education (except for the university institutes of medicine, transferred to the Ministry of Health), but they are independent units. Each university has an academic board and an administrative board. Policies are framed by

two bodies: the Universities' Central Council, which draws up broad policies and co-ordinates the work of the universities and colleges, and the Universities' Academic Council, which draws up all academic regulations and co-ordinates all academic work. Statutes and regulations are uniform for institutions offering the same courses. All universities and colleges are completely state-financed. A nominal fee is charged for studies, but one-fifth of students are exempt.

Primary and lower-secondary-school teachers are trained in two years at upper-secondary level in teacher-training colleges. A four-year course in education at the university leads to the award of a *bachelor's degree* (BAEd). There is a one-year postgraduate course leading to a diploma and a two-year course leading to the *bachelor's degree of education* (BEd) for holders of a *bachelor's degree* in a teaching subject.

Non-formal studies are offered by twenty two-year regional colleges which were opened between 1977 and 1979 in the various states of the country to 'deconcentrate' higher education. They train middle-level technicians engaged in production and industry.

University correspondence courses were set up in 1975/76. Administrative control of the University Correspondence Education Department (responsible for the university correspondence courses) lies with the Universities' Central Council and the University Correspondence Education Management Board. Academic control lies with the Universities' Academic Council. The syllabuses and courses are those approved by the Arts and Science University of Yangon academic body. Course books and assignments are prepared by the professors and heads of departments at the Arts and Science University of Yangon and the Institute of Economics, Yangon.

The **language of instruction** is Burmese, except in some subjects at postgraduate level where English is used.

Access to higher education is based on success in the basic education high-school examination, taken after eleven years of schooling. Candidates are chosen from the 'A' list, which denotes eligibility for university admission.

The **main stage** of higher education leads to the *bachelor's degree*, obtained after four years in arts, science and economics. These faculties offer a *bachelor's degree (pass)* after four years and a *bachelor's degree (honours)* after five years. In agriculture and education, the degree is awarded after five years' study; in engineering, architecture and forestry, after six years; and in dentistry, veterinary science and medicine, after six-and-a-half years. In law, the course only takes two years but candidates must hold a *bachelor's degree*. Professional qualifications are awarded in the form of *certificates* or *diplomas* after one to three years' study.

The **second stage** is reached after two to three years, and leads to the *master's degree*.

The **third stage** is reached after three to four years following upon the *master's degree*, and leads to the *doctor's degree*. Both higher degrees are awarded in almost all subjects.

Foreign students

Foreign students are admitted to higher-education institutions only under officially sponsored programmes. A good knowledge of Burmese is essential.

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES

Academic year: September–August

Duration of studies

(Previous education: 11 years, *secondary-school-leaving certificate* and *matriculation examination*)

years	4	5	6	7	8
	Bp	Bh		M	D

Bh *bachelor's degree (honours)* Bp *bachelor's degree (pass)* D *doctor's degree*
M *master's degree*

GLOSSARY

Bachelor's degree. First degree usually obtained after four years' study.

The faculties of arts, science and economics offer two levels: a *bachelor's degree (pass)* in four years and a *bachelor's degree (honours)* in five years. The *bachelor's degree* in engineering, architecture and forestry is taken in six years. In dentistry, medicine and veterinary science, it is taken in six-and-a-half years. In law, it is obtained in two years' study following upon a *bachelor's degree* in arts, science or social science, which is a prerequisite.

Certificate. See *professional qualification*.

Diploma. See *professional qualification*.

Diploma of education. Qualification obtained after one year by candidates who already hold a *bachelor's degree*. Holders of a *bachelor's degree* may obtain a degree of *bachelor of education*.

Entrance examination. See *matriculation examination*.

Honours degree. See *bachelor's degree*.

Master's degree. Qualification obtained in two to three years after the *bachelor's degree*.

Matriculation examination. University entrance examination open to candidates who hold the *secondary-school-leaving certificate*.

Pass degree. See *bachelor's degree*.

Professional qualification. Qualification which may be awarded as a *certificate* or a *diploma*. In technology, three years' study lead to the award of a *diploma*.

Secondary-school-leaving certificate. Qualification obtained after four years' primary and six years' secondary education. It gives access to higher education in technology, to the teacher-training schools and to the *matriculation examination*.

BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEALING WITH OR PROVIDING INFORMATION ON THE RECOGNITION OF STUDIES AND QUALIFICATIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Ministry of Education, Theinbuy St, Yangon

Nepal

Higher education is provided mainly by Tribhuvan University (Tribhuvan Vishwavidyalaya) and Mahendra Sanskrit University.

Under the National Education System Plan (NESP) in 1972, Tribhuvan University had twelve institutes. Later, however, two were converted into research centres and, in 1985, four became technical institutes. The remaining six became faculties. Today, Tribhuvan University has five technical institutes (engineering, medicine, agriculture and animal science, forestry, and science and technology); three professional faculties (education, management and law); and one general faculty (humanities and social sciences). There are four research centres: the Research Centre for Nepal and Asian Studies, the Research Centre for Applied Science and Technology, the Research Centre for Economic Development and Administration and the Research Centre for

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES

Academic year: July–June

Duration of studies

(Previous education: 10 years, *school-leaving certificate*)

	years	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Education		C		B		M			PhD
Humanities, social sciences		C		B		M			PhD
Law		C				B			
Commerce, business administration		C		B		M			
Sciences		C		B		M			
Engineering				C		B			
Medical sciences									
medicine				C				B	D
veterinary science		C		B		M			

B bachelor's degree C proficiency certificate M master's degree PhD doctorate

Educational Innovation and Development. (The first two were initially the Institute of Nepal and Asian Studies and the Institute of Applied Science and Technology.) The institutes and faculties of Tribhuvan University have sixty-four campuses (colleges) spread over the country. The university organizes its own examinations and has the sole right to award qualifications.

In 1986 a new university, Mahendra Sanskrit University, was established. Its objectives are to promote higher learning in Sanskrit language and literature and research in Nepalese religious history and culture. The Institute of Sanskrit of Tribhuvan University is now part of this university.

There are also sixty-eight private campuses which provide higher education in the fields of humanities and social sciences, management and science.

Non-formal studies include the Radio Education Teacher-Training (RETT) project for teachers with the school-leaving certificate, and technical training provided by ministries and government departments in fields such as telecommunications, civil aviation, surveying, and tourism and hotel management. There are also training centres for in-service training of personnel in government and public companies. These include the Nepal Administrative Staff College, the Legal Service Training Centre, the Research Centre for Economic Development and Administration and the Co-operative Training Centre.

The **principal languages of instruction** are English, Nepali and Sanskrit.

Access to higher education is based on the *school-leaving certificate*, awarded after five years' primary followed by two years' lower-secondary and three years' secondary education. The examination is organized by the School Leaving Certificate Examination Board.

Higher education is divided into four phases. The **first stage** leads to the *proficiency certificate* and the *technician certificate*. The *proficiency certificate* is awarded after two years' study following upon the *school-leaving certificate* in humanities and social sciences, management, education, law and science. The *technician certificate* is awarded after three years' study in medicine, engineering, forestry and agriculture.

The **main stage** of higher education leads to the award of the *bachelor's degree*. It is generally awarded after four years' study (in technical fields, three to five years; and in medicine, six-and-a-half years).

A **further stage** leads to the award of the *master's degree*, conferred after a further two years' study and one year's National Development Service.

The **last stage** leads to the award of the *doctorate* (PhD) conferred after three years' study following upon the *master's degree*.

Postgraduate degrees are also awarded in medicine.

Foreign students

Foreign students must hold a visa and qualifications equivalent to the *school-leaving certificate*. They must also have *school-leaving-certificate-level* English.

Bachelor's degree. Degree generally awarded after four years' study. In technical fields, it is awarded after three to five years' study and in medicine after six-and-a-half years.

Doctorate. Highest degree conferred after three years' study following upon the *master's degree*.

Master's degree. Degree conferred after two years' study following upon the *bachelor's degree* and one year's National Development Service.

Proficiency certificate. Qualification awarded after two years' study following upon the *school-leaving certificate* in humanities and social sciences, management, education, law and science.

School-leaving certificate. Secondary-school-leaving certificate awarded after five years' primary followed by two years' lower-secondary and three years' secondary education.

Technician certificate. Qualification awarded after three years' study following upon the *school-leaving certificate* in medicine, engineering, forestry and agriculture.

BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEALING WITH OR PROVIDING INFORMATION ON THE RECOGNITION OF STUDIES AND QUALIFICATIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Ministry of Education and Culture, Kathmandu
Tel.: 14064

Tribhuvan University, Kirtipur, Kathmandu
Tel.: 15313

Netherlands

Two types of government-funded higher education institutions operate: the universities, which provide training oriented towards independent scientific/academic research; and the *hogescholen* (HBOs), in which teaching is of a more practical nature, relating directly to future vocational activities.

There are fourteen universities, including the Open University, and more than ninety HBOs. In addition, there are approved institutions of higher education which offer courses leading to the award of diplomas which are equivalent to those awarded by the government-funded institutions. Approved institutions are subject to the same quality requirements as government-funded institutions and students in these institutions also qualify for student grants and loans.

The universities of Leiden, Amsterdam, Groningen, Utrecht, Limburg, Nijmegen and Tilburg, the Erasmus University of Rotterdam and the Free University of Amsterdam offer a broad range of subjects.

The universities of Delft, Twente and Eindhoven offer mainly engineering-oriented degree programmes. The Agricultural University of Wageningen offers degree programmes in the field of agriculture.

HBOs offer programmes in the fields of agriculture, teacher training, technical education, commercial education, social work and community education, health care and the arts.

Under the new Higher Education and Research Act which went into effect on 1 August 1993, the higher-education institutions are financed by the state but are largely autonomous as regards the disposition of the funds allocated to them and the elaboration of their curricula. In addition to the provision of funding, the role of the government consists in setting general policy through a Higher Education and Research Plan which is published every two years and in assuring the quality of higher education through an inspectorate. The new Act sets maximum periods of enrolment for full-time and part-time students.

Pre-primary and primary-school teachers are trained by means of Pedagogische Academie voor het Basisonderwijs, a type of HBO higher-professional training programme (full-time, four years; part-time, six years).

Secondary-school teachers are separated into two levels. The first-level teachers are qualified to teach every age-group in all types of secondary schools. The second-level teachers are only qualified to teach pupils in the first three years of the pre-university education (VWO) programme and in senior-secondary general education (HAVO-level) secondary schools. They may teach all classes in junior-secondary general education (MAVO), pre-vocational education (VBO), secondary-vocational education (MBO-level) secondary schools and apprenticeship (LLW-level) courses.

First-level secondary-school teachers complete a one-year post-*doctoraal* course at a university, which is open to graduates of universities and HBO institutions.

Second-level secondary-school teachers are trained at HBOs in four-year full-time course programmes or in six-year part-time course programmes. To obtain a *first-level teaching qualification*, second-level teachers can either take a three-year part-time programme of studies at an HBO or a one-year full-time university programme of studies.

There are no specific credential requirements for higher-education teachers. In general, higher-education teachers in HBOs must hold a degree from either an HBO or a university. University teachers must hold a university degree.

Non-formal education is provided by the Open University through distance education for those who are not able to attend regular institutions of higher learning. It offers both university- and HBO-level courses in law, economics, business administration and public administration, the technical sciences, the natural sciences, the cultural sciences and the social sciences. Courses are open to anyone over 18 years of age.

Non-university-level post-secondary education is provided through the apprenticeship system, through part-time secondary vocational education for adults and through specific training at adult vocational training centres. The aim of the Vocational Courses Act of 1992 was to introduce a flexible system of training and refresher courses, to align

education with the labour market and to utilize the educational infrastructure for the benefit of the employed and the unemployed.

The **principal language of instruction** is Dutch; however, there is a growing tendency for courses designed especially for foreign students to be conducted in English.

Access to higher education in universities is open to anyone who has completed six years of pre-university education (VWO) and has a secondary-school-leaving certificate. However, in certain subjects, the number of requests for enrolment exceeds the available capacity. All applications for admission to universities are submitted to the Central Office for the Registration and Placement of First-year Students which determines which students are admitted to which courses on a countrywide basis. Students who have completed the first year of an HBO are eligible for admission to the first year of university studies.

The minimum entrance requirement for admission to HBOs is a *diploma* from the five-year senior-secondary general-education course (HAVO) or from the four-year junior-secondary general-education course (MAVO).

The **first stage** of higher education in the university is called the *doctoraal* programme and lasts four years; however, students may take up to six years to complete their studies. At the end of the first year, the students must pass a preliminary examination (*propaedeutische examen*) in order to continue their studies. The student must write a diploma thesis (*doctoraal examen*) before being awarded the title of *doctorandus*. The corresponding title used by graduates in engineering/agriculture is *ingenieur* and in law *meester*.

Graduates of HBO programmes receive the degree of *getuigschrift hoger beroepsonderwijs* and may use the title *baccalaureus* (bc). Graduates in engineering/agriculture are awarded the title *ingenieur* (ing). Holders of HBO degrees are considered fully qualified to practise their profession.

The **second stage** of higher education is the *post-doctoraal opleiding*. In the fields of medicine, dentistry, pharmacy and veterinary medicine, advanced *post-doctoraal* training of from one to four years is required to obtain a professional qualification.

The **third stage** of higher education leads to the highest academic degree awarded by universities, the *doctoraat*, which is essentially a research degree involving the writing and defence of an original dissertation. Those who complete the degree are awarded the title *doctor* (dr). Since 1986 university and HBO graduates are admitted to the *promotie* (the procedure for obtaining a *doctoraat*). In addition to the traditional way of obtaining a *doctoraat*, it is now possible for a limited number of candidates to apply for posts as temporary research assistants, known as *assistent in opleiding* (*aio*). These posts last for four years, during which time the research assistant has to complete a dissertation in addition to performing certain other tasks.

Foreign students

Foreign students must hold a residence permit and have achieved a level of education in their home country which is considered equivalent to the level of education required for entry into the proposed programme.

Students whose native language is not Dutch are asked to pass an examination and demonstrate a level of proficiency necessary to read, write and follow lectures in Dutch.

Students wishing to enrol in a university must first register with the Central Office for the Registration and Placement of First-year Students (*Central Bureau Aanmelding en Plaatsing a.s. eerstejaarsstudenten*) (CBAP). It is important for prospective students to contact the university of their preference at the same time to obtain information concerning specific admissions requirements. The document from the university granting permission to sit examinations must reach the CBAP by 15 August of the year the student wishes to begin.

Foreign students wishing to take an HBO course of study should contact the individual institution where they wish to study. Access to HBO courses is based on a level of secondary education considered equivalent to the *HAVO diploma*.

Access to postgraduate studies is based on a level of university education equivalent to the *doctoraal* degree. Students planning to undertake research and write a doctoral dissertation must give the name

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES

Academic year: August/September–June

Duration of studies

(Previous education: 12 years plus *VHO diploma* or 13 years plus *HBO propaedeuse* for university; 11 years plus *HAVO diploma* for HBOs)

	years	4	5	6	7	8
<i>HBOs</i>						
All subjects except:						bc
Technology						ing
Agriculture						ing
<i>Universities</i>						
All subjects except:				drs		dr
Law				mr		dr
Technology				ir		dr
Agriculture				ir		dr

bc *baccalaureus* drs *doctorandus* mr *meester in de rechten* ing *ingenieur* (HBO)
ir *ingenieur* (university)

Grades: 10–1; 10: *uitmuntend* (excellent); 9: *zeer goed* (very good); 8: *goed* (good); 7: *ruim voldoende* (very satisfactory); 6: *voldoende* (pass); 5: *bijna voldoende* (fail); 4: *onvoldoende* (unsatisfactory); 3: *zeer onvoldoende* (very unsatisfactory); 2: *slecht* (poor); 1: *zeer slecht* (very poor).

of a full professor willing to supervise the research and approve the dissertation.

Partial studies undertaken abroad are recognized if the content is considered relevant to, and the level on a par with, the proposed programme of study in the Netherlands.

The language of instruction is usually English, courses last between a few weeks and two years and, depending on the course, the qualifications conferred are *professional certificates*, a *master's degree* and, in some cases, a PhD. Entrance requirements vary, but, in general, possession of a *bachelor's degree* or the equivalent as well as several years of work experience are essential.

Foreign students are entitled to the same services as Dutch students. Facilities vary from one institution to another, but generally consist of medical and dental services, academic and personal counselling, restaurants and sports facilities.

GLOSSARY

Baccalaureus (bc). Title awarded to all graduates of four-year HBO programmes with the exception of engineering and agriculture.

Bachelor's degree. Alternative, internationally more familiar title which graduates of all four-year HBO programmes may choose to use instead of the Dutch title associated with their discipline.

Doctor (dr). The title used by those who have completed the *doctoraat*.

Doctoraal examen. Final examination ending the four-year university programme, at the successful completion of which the *doctoraal diploma* is conferred.

Doctoraat. The highest academic degree obtained after successful research, and the preparation and defence of a thesis.

Doctorandus (drs). Title conferred on all graduates of four-year university programmes, except those in the fields of engineering/agriculture and law.

Getuigschrift hoger beroepsonderwijs. Degree awarded to students who successfully complete a four-year programme of study at an HBO institute.

HAVO institution. Senior-secondary education (five years) designed to prepare students for higher vocational education.

Ingenieur (ir). Title awarded to all graduates of university programmes in either engineering or agriculture and which gives the right to exercise the profession. Not to be confused with *ingenieur* (ing): title awarded to all graduates of HBO programmes in either engineering or agriculture, which gives the right to professional practice.

Master. Alternative, internationally more familiar title which graduates of all university (*doctoraal*) programmes may choose to use instead of the Dutch title associated with their discipline.

Meester in de rechten (mr). Title awarded to all graduates of four-year university programmes in the field of law, which gives the right to professional practice.

Propaedeuse. See *propaedeutische examen*.

Propaedeutische examen. Preliminary examination in both university and

HBO education at the end of the first year, which students are required to pass before continuing their studies.

VWO diploma (voorbereidend wetenschappelijk onderwijs). Diploma awarded at the end of the six-year university preparatory stream of secondary education, which may be from a *gymnasium*, *atheneum* or *onverdeeld*. The level of the VWO *diploma* is two years beyond that of the HAVO and grants university entrance.

BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEALING WITH OR PROVIDING INFORMATION ON THE RECOGNITION OF STUDIES AND QUALIFICATIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Netherlands Organization for International Co-operation
in Higher Education (NUFFIC)
Kortenaerkade 11, P.O. Box 29777, NL-2502 The Hague
Tel.: 31-70-426 02 71
Telex: 33565 nufic nl; 35361 nufic nl
Fax: 31-70-426 03 59

Netherlands Antilles

Higher education is provided by the Universiteit van de Nederlandse Antillen. It was founded as a Law School, became an Institute of Higher Studies in 1973 and acquired its present status and title in 1979, incorporating the School of Engineering.

The university comprises faculties of law, social sciences and economics, and engineering (including architecture). It also has a computer centre.

It is an autonomous institution, responsible to the Ministry of Education, and its governing bodies are the board of trustees and the university council.

Pre-primary and primary-school teachers are trained at a teacher-training college in Curaçao. Admission is based on the *secondary-school-leaving certificate*. Courses are of three years' duration, two of theoretical and practical work and one of practice in educational institutions. A new structure for this institution is being proposed to increase the duration of study and introduce changes into the curriculum and the methodology of teaching and learning. There would be one common year for all students to bring them to the same standard of knowledge, two years of specialized study and one year of practice.

The **language of instruction** is Dutch.

Access to higher education is based on the *secondary-school-leaving certificate* obtained after eleven years.

The **main stage** of higher education at the faculty of law leads to the diploma of *kandidaat* after two years' study and the diploma of *doctor in*

legal studies after four-and-a-half years. Courses at the faculty of social science and economics last four years and lead to the award of the *bachelor in management* or *bachelor in public administration*. The faculty of engineering grants the *diploma of engineer* in three fields: civil engineering and architecture, electrical engineering and mechanical engineering.

BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEALING WITH OR PROVIDING INFORMATION ON THE RECOGNITION OF STUDIES AND QUALIFICATIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Department of Education, 24-26 Schouwburgweg,
Apna buildings, Curaçao
Tel.: 615 577
Fax: 618 941

New Zealand

Higher education is provided by universities, polytechnics, colleges of education and *wananga* (tertiary institutions in which tuition is provided in the indigenous Maori language and in accordance with Maori custom). An increasing number of private training establishments also offer courses at the tertiary level.

In 1993, there were seven state-funded universities: Auckland, Canterbury (Christchurch), Lincoln (Christchurch), Massey (Palmerston North), Otago (Dunedin), Victoria (Wellington) and Waikato (Hamilton). Although these universities are virtually independent of the government, they receive the bulk of their funding from the government and their accounts are subject to government audit. The Ministry of Education negotiates funded places with the universities on behalf of the government.

The governing body of a university is its Council of up to twenty members, comprising nominees of the government and local authorities, elected representatives of graduates, current students, teaching and general staff, and the vice-chancellor *ex officio*. The chair is the chancellor of the university, elected by the council from among its number. The vice-chancellor, the academic and administrative head of the university, takes advice in academic matters from the academic board of the university, a body whose membership generally consists of the deans of faculties and the chairs of all academic departments within the university.

The major groupings of departments in the universities are known variously as faculties, schools or divisions. Departments with a commonality of interest are grouped in this way and the academic head of each group is known as the dean.

The polytechnics and colleges of education became autonomous state-funded institutions in 1990 and are governed by councils constituted in a similar way to those of the universities.

There are twenty-five state-funded polytechnics ranging from small rural institutions to larger urban ones. There are five autonomous colleges of education, located in Auckland, Palmerston North, Wellington, Christchurch and Dunedin. A sixth is an integral part of the University of Waikato (Hamilton).

Universities award *bachelor's degrees*, *master's degrees* and *doctorates* as well as *diplomas* (both undergraduate and graduate) and *certificates*.

Polytechnics have a more vocational and professional orientation and offer a wide range of courses for which they award *diplomas* and *certificates*. If they are accredited to offer *nationally recognized qualifications* they may award appropriate *diplomas* or *certificates* preceded by the words 'New Zealand' or 'National'. Some polytechnics and private training establishments are accredited by the New Zealand Qualifications Authority to offer *degrees* and *postgraduate diplomas*.

Colleges of education provide professional training for future teachers. A variety of *diplomas in teaching* is awarded following courses of study in early childhood education, special education in a range of areas, primary or secondary teaching. They also provide postgraduate courses of study for practising teachers.

Increasingly, the universities join with polytechnics and colleges of education for the provision of conjoint programmes of study leading to *bachelor's degrees* (e.g. the University of Otago and Otago Polytechnic for the *bachelor of physiotherapy*, Victoria University of Wellington and Wellington College of Education for the *bachelor of education*).

Institutions of higher education are accredited to offer courses or groups of courses either, in the case of universities, by the New Zealand Vice-Chancellors' Committee or, for all other courses leading to *nationally recognized qualifications*, by the New Zealand Qualifications Authority.

The Polytechnic Programmes Committee accredits polytechnics to teach *nationally recognized qualifications* below degree level, on delegated authority from the New Zealand Qualifications Authority.

Distance education is concentrated at Massey University and the Open Polytechnic of New Zealand but other institutions are now engaged in this activity. Whole qualifications (*bachelor's degrees*, *master's degrees*, *diplomas* and *certificates*) are available by correspondence study. Study is generally on a part-time basis but full-time study is possible.

The **principal language of instruction** is English. The Maori language (*te reo Maori*) is used in *wananga*.

Access to higher education varies. Admission to a university may be gained in a number of ways (described below). The polytechnics generally require schooling to sixth-form level (although access to trade training may be gained without this) and a minimum age of 17 years. Colleges of education require schooling to sixth-form level and to a satisfactory standard or a minimum age of 20 years, except for secondary teacher training, where a university degree is a prerequisite.

On completion of eight years' primary and five years' secondary education a student may qualify for **entry to a university** by reaching a specified level of achievement in the *New Zealand university bursaries*

examination taken in the seventh-form year. The required level at present is three passes at grade C or better, taken within a full programme of study, evidenced by a *higher school certificate*.

There are four other ways of qualifying for admission to a university. A student under 20 years of age who has completed a sixth-form year may apply to a university for *provisional entrance*, provided at least one *sixth-form certificate* credit has been gained. Universities receiving such applications review the information supplied, including references from teachers and advisers, and determine them on the basis of the students' likely prospects of success with university study. On reaching the age of 20 years a student may apply to a university for *special admission* and is entitled to enrol, although in the majority of cases the range of courses available is likely to be restricted. These two avenues are available to New Zealand citizens and permanent residents only.

A student who obtained university entrance under the University Entrance Examination—a sixth-form qualification in force before 1986—is also eligible to enrol at a university. Students who have received their secondary education in whole or in part overseas may apply to any university for admission *ad eundem statum* at entrance level and, on provision of satisfactory evidence of appropriate qualifications, may be so admitted.

Many university courses have restrictions on entry. In practice this means that students need a very high level of achievement in the *New Zealand university bursaries examination* for admission to courses in architecture, engineering, dentistry and medicine, and high achievement for courses in commerce, law and pharmacy. Affirmative action plans are in place at some institutions whereby a quota of places is reserved for disadvantaged groups.

The main stage of tertiary education leads to the award of *certificates*, *diplomas* or *bachelor's degrees*. All three are available in all universities, some polytechnics and private training establishments, and colleges of education associated with universities. A study programme as short as twelve weeks can lead to the issue of a basic certificate by a polytechnic. More typically, certificates and diplomas take at least one year of study to complete and in many cases two or three years. A *bachelor's degree* course is normally of three years' duration for arts, commerce, science, agriculture and horticulture (although certain commerce degrees take four years to complete); four years for engineering, law, pharmacy, physiotherapy; five years for architecture and dentistry; and six years for medicine. After a three-year *bachelor's degree* in arts, commerce and science at a university a further year of study can lead to the award of *honours*. Some *bachelor's degrees* of four or five years' duration may be awarded with or without *honours*, depending on the performance of the student.

The second stage of tertiary education is available only in universities and leads to a *master's degree*. A prerequisite is a *bachelor's degree* (sometimes with *honours*) and the course of study is sometimes one year, more frequently two years, and may be as long as four years. A *master's degree* is typically awarded on the results of a piece of research through the presentation of a thesis. Becoming more common are *master's degrees* by coursework (often including a substantial research component) or by coursework combined with a thesis.

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES
Academic year: February–November

Duration of studies

 (Previous education: 12–13 years, *sixth-form certificate*
and *New Zealand university bursaries examination*)

	years	3	4	5	6	7	at least 8	varied duration
Agriculture/horticulture		B		M				
Architecture				B	M			D
Arts and social sciences		B	Bh	M	M/D			DLitt
Commerce		B	Bh	M	M/D			
Dentistry				B				M
Education		BorDi	BDi	M		D		
Engineering			B	M		D		
Fine arts			B		M			D
Forestry			B	M		D		
Law			B	M		D		LLD
Medicine					B			M/D
Music		B	Bh	M		D		DMus
Nursing		B	Bh		M			D
Parks and recreation management		B	Bh		M			D
Pharmacy			B		M			D
Planning			B		M			D
Science		B	Bh	M		D		DSc
Technology			B	M				D
Theology		B	Bh	M		D		
Veterinary science				B	M			D

B	<i>bachelor's degree</i>
BDi	<i>bachelor's degree and diploma in teaching</i>
Bh	<i>bachelor's degree with honours</i>
BorDi	<i>bachelor's degree or diploma in teaching</i>
D	<i>doctorate (generally PhD)</i>
Di	<i>diploma in teaching</i>
DLitt	<i>doctor of letters</i>
DMus	<i>doctor of music</i>
DSc	<i>doctor of science</i>
LLD	<i>doctor of laws</i>
M	<i>master's degree</i>

The **third stage** is where specialization becomes more focused and properly directed research is crucial. After a minimum of two years' study (generally four years or longer) and the presentation of a thesis, for which a *viva voce* examination is normal, a student may be awarded the degree of *doctor of philosophy* (PhD). This degree is available at all universities and in most subjects. A *master of philosophy* (MPhil) is available at some universities. This may be completed in one year of full-time research, but typically requires longer, and is regarded as higher in status than the *master's degrees* of the second stage. Candidates for the PhD or the MPhil must previously have completed at least a *bachelor's degree* with first- or second-class *honours*.

A range of higher *doctorates* is also available: in law (LLD), letters (DLitt), music (DMus or MusD) or science (DSc). These are normally awarded on the basis of published work to graduates of the university concerned. No candidate is eligible to apply for such an award until at least five years after the first graduation.

Foreign students

Foreign students may be divided into two broad categories: private and government-sponsored. For the purposes of administration the term 'private' includes those students who are financed by grants from their home governments as well as those who are supported by private means. 'Government-sponsored' means financed by the New Zealand Government. Such students are primarily from countries of the South Pacific region, but are also accepted from other developing countries with which New Zealand has bilateral development co-operation programmes.

Private students wishing to study in New Zealand must apply directly to the institution(s) of their choice, which will charge tuition fees on a full cost-recovery basis. An exception is made for citizens of France and Germany. Under cultural agreements with these countries their citizens may study in New Zealand at the postgraduate level only at the rate of fees set for domestic students.

GLOSSARY

Bachelor's degree. The first degree of higher education, awarded after at least three years' study. Some *bachelor's degrees* (e.g. medicine) take up to six years of study. The course for a *bachelor's degree* consists of a prescribed number of units, papers or courses, which are taken progressively from year to year and involve increasing levels of difficulty. By the final year of study for most degrees a student is expected to have completed a specified sequence of courses in at least one subject which then represents the 'major subject' for the degree, together with supporting subjects. Final examinations are held for many courses; others are assessed on the basis of in-term work alone.

Certificate. A course, generally of one year's duration either full-time or part-time, which provides students with a basic level tertiary qualification.

Diploma. At the undergraduate level, a two-year course in which the second year consists of more advanced courses than the first year. At the graduate level, a course of at least one year's duration which either (i) comprises a coherent programme in a field of study which the student is deemed qualified to undertake and includes work at the level of the third year of a *bachelor's degree* (sometimes referred to as the 'diploma for graduates' or (ii) consists of advanced courses building on the student's attainment in a particular field of the qualifying degree (often known as the 'postgraduate diploma').

Diploma in teaching. The professional qualification awarded by a college of education, generally after a three-year course of study.

Doctor's degree. A higher degree typically awarded upon the presentation of a thesis embodying the results of independent research spanning a period of at least two years under the supervision of a senior academic. This degree is generally known as the *doctor of philosophy* (PhD). Other higher doctorates are the *doctors* of letters (DLitt), laws (LLD), music (DMus or MusD) and science (DSc). These may be awarded either on the basis of published work to a candidate who graduated at least five years before from the university concerned or as honorary degrees in recognition of distinguished service in an appropriate field.

Higher school certificate. A *certificate* issued to students completing the seventh form at a secondary school denoting full-time attendance at school for one year after sixth form.

Honours. An ascription to a *bachelor's degree* signifying that the candidate has achieved more than the minimum requirement for obtaining the degree, by means of (a) completing an additional bachelor's year in which study is focused on a particular subject or area, or (b) completing a discrete series of honours-specific courses for three years from the second year of study for a *bachelor's degree*, or (c) performing at a standard significantly above average in a four-year course in which all students follow similar programmes. There are three classes of honours: first-class, second-class (first division and second division) and third-class honours. *Master's degrees* may also be awarded with honours (see below).

Master's degree. A qualification awarded subsequent to completion of a *bachelor's degree* and involving a course of advanced study which may include research. It is based on course-work, or course-work and thesis, or thesis alone and takes between one and four years to complete. If course-work is included the degree may be awarded with honours (classes as for *honours*) or, in certain cases, distinction; if the degree is by thesis only it may be awarded with distinction.

Nationally recognized qualifications. Any qualification which is recognized nationally for occupations admission, professional registration or entry to a course at a higher educational level is deemed to be a nationally recognized qualification. The New Zealand qualifications framework is being restructured and, from 1995, all current national qualifications other than degree and postgraduate awards will be subsumed under the titles 'national certificate' and 'national diploma'.

New Zealand university bursaries examination. An examination sat in the

seventh form after five years of secondary education. Five subjects are generally taken. Students who achieve 300 marks or more (out of 500) receive an 'A' award; students with 250–299 marks received a 'B' award. These awards are recognized by small once-only monetary grants. The best student in any subject is regarded as a 'top scholar' and receives a monetary prize. To be eligible to enrol at a university a student must obtain 3 C grades (C = 50–64 per cent) or better in the examination and be awarded a *higher school certificate*.

Postgraduate diploma. See *diploma*.

Provisional entrance. A means of admission to university for students under 20 years of age who have not obtained a university entrance qualification through the bursaries examination. Applications are assessed on performance in sixth-form certificate and determined according to the student's prospects of success with university study.

Sixth-form certificate. A qualification obtained without examination upon completion of a sixth-form year (the fourth year of secondary education). It is issued with subject scores awarded by schools according to strict assessment criteria. The scores range from 1 (high) to 9 (low). Sixth-form certificate is generally seen as adequate preparation for polytechnic or college of education study.

Special admission. A student who reaches the age of 20 years may apply for special admission to a university and is entitled to enrol. Applications are assessed on the student's scholastic achievements and employment history, together with any other relevant information, and enrolment possibilities are determined according to the student's prospects of success with university study.

BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEALING WITH OR PROVIDING INFORMATION ON THE RECOGNITION OF STUDIES AND QUALIFICATIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

New Zealand Qualifications Authority,
P.O. Box 160, Wellington
Tel: 385-0459
Fax: 385-4929

New Zealand Vice-Chancellors' Committee,
P.O. Box 11-915, Wellington
Tel: 801-5086
Fax: 801-5089

Nicaragua

Higher education is provided by three types of institution: universities, *centros técnicos superiores* (CETS) and *centros de investigación y de capacitación* (research centres).

The Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Nicaragua (UNAN) is a public body which enjoys full administrative, financial and academic autonomy. It is mainly financed by the state. Income from registration fees has decreased considerably since August 1979, when it was decided that state higher education should be free.

UNAN comprises two autonomous campuses, one in León and one in Managua. It has faculties of medicine, law and social sciences, pharmacy, dentistry, engineering, economics, humanities, chemistry, science and arts, education, agriculture and health sciences. There are also various affiliated institutes and schools. The main governing body is the Junta Universitaria, which comprises the rector (chair), vice-rector, secretary-general, deans of the faculties, a student representative and a representative of the Ministry of Education.

The Universidad Nicaragüense de Ingeniería 'Simón Bolívar' (UNI), founded in 1983, is also a state institution. It comprises faculties of basic sciences, construction engineering and architecture, industrial engineering and technical studies.

The Universidad Centroamericana (UCA) is a private university founded by the Society of Jesus and financed by students' fees and donations. It has faculties of agriculture and animal husbandry, business and administration, law and humanities (including library science and journalism), a centre for languages and a research institute on Central American history.

The Instituto Superior de Ciencias Agropecuarias (ISCA) awards the professional title of *ingeniero agrónomo* after five years.

The CETS are: the Universidad Politécnica de Nicaragua (UPOLI), the Escuela Internacional de Agricultura y Ganadería (EIAG), the Escuela de Agricultura y Ganadería (EAG), the Centro Popular de Estudios Superiores (CPES) and the Instituto Politécnico de la Salud (IPS).

The *centros de investigación y de capacitación* are: the Instituto Nicaragüense de Investigaciones Económicas y Sociales (INIES), the Centro de Investigación y Documentación de la Costa Atlántica (CIDCA) and the Instituto Nicaragüense de Administración Pública (INAP).

The Consejo Nacional de Educación Superior (CNES) was created in 1980 and is responsible for all higher-education planning in the country.

Primary-school teachers are trained in three years in teacher-training institutions, following upon basic education. The courses lead to the *diploma de maestro de educación primaria*, possession of which gives entrance to higher education.

Secondary-school teachers are awarded the *título de profesor de educación media* (qualification for secondary education) together with the *licenciatura* after four years' study at UNAN. Admission to this course is based on the *bachillerato en ciencias y letras y filosofía* or the *diploma de maestro de educación primaria*.

Non-university-level post-secondary education is offered at the CETS and *centros de investigación y capacitación*. The *bachillerato* (secondary-school-leaving certificate) is required for admission and studies last two or three years. The degree of *técnico superior* is conferred. Holders of the *técnico superior* may enter university-level programmes in some fields of study.

The language of instruction is Spanish.

Access to higher education is based on the *bachillerato* (normally awarded after six years' primary followed by five to six years' secondary schooling) or on the *técnico medio* in technical studies. In a period of *prematricula* (pre-registration), students must list three options. Placement is made by the CNES and is based on the average marks earned in the last two years of secondary education. There is great competition for evening classes.

The main stage of higher education leads to the *licenciatura* degree or

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES

Academic year: May–February

Duration of studies

(Previous education: 11–12 years, *bachillerato*,
maestro de educación primaria, técnico medio)

years	2	3	4	5	6	7
Education		P	L/P	L		
Arts			L	L		
Architecture			P			
Accountancy					L	
Law		P			L	
Social sciences, economics					L	
Business administration, management					L	
Commercial studies		P			L	
Social work				L		
Exact and natural sciences				L		
Technology, engineering		P		L/P		M
Medical sciences						
medical technology				P		
medicine						D
nursing				L		
dentistry						P
pharmacy				L		
veterinary medicine						L
Agriculture						P

D *doctorado* L *licenciatura* M *maestría* P *profesional qualification*

Grades: 90–100: *sobresaliente*; 80–89: *muy bueno*; 70–79: *bueno*; 60–69: *regular*; 0–60: *reprobado*

to a professional qualification. The length of courses varies according to the choice of subject. The *licenciatura* degree is usually awarded after four or five years' study. The length of courses for professional qualifications varies from one field to another, ranging from two years in accountancy to six years in medicine, where the professional qualification awarded is that of *doctor*. The title of *ingeniero* is awarded in engineering and agriculture, *arquitecto* in architecture, etc.

A *maestría* in environmental engineering is conferred two years after the *licenciatura* at the Universidad Nicaragüense de Ingeniería 'Simón Bolívar' and in applied ecology and agricultural pest control at UNAN.

Medical specializations are offered at UNAN-León and lead after three years to the title of *especialista*.

Foreign students

Foreign students should hold the same school-leaving certificate as nationals. Professional qualifications of Nicaraguan and foreign students awarded abroad are recognized by UNAN. Students must be proficient in Spanish.

GLOSSARY

Bachillerato. Secondary-school-leaving certificate awarded after six years' primary followed by five to six years' secondary education divided into two cycles: *ciclo básico* (three years) and *ciclo diversificado*. Secondary education usually leads to a *bachillerato* after two years of *ciclo diversificado*, giving entrance to higher education. In technical secondary education, students are granted the title of *técnico medio* after three years of *ciclo diversificado*. In education, the *diploma de maestro de educación primaria* gives access to higher education.

Diploma. See *bachillerato*, *diploma de maestro de educación primaria*, *professional qualification*.

Diploma de maestro de educación primaria. Diploma awarded after three years in teacher-training institutions following upon six years' primary and three years' basic education. It entitles the holder to teach in primary schools and gives entry to higher education.

Doctorado. See *professional qualification*.

Entrance examination. See *bachillerato*.

Licenciatura. Degree usually awarded after a course lasting four to five years.

Professional qualification. Qualification awarded after two to five years' study, according to the field (six years in medicine). In engineering and agriculture the qualifications awarded are those of *ingeniero* and *ingeniero agrónomo*.

Prueba de ingreso. See *bachillerato*.

Secondary-school-leaving certificate. See *bachillerato*, *diploma de maestro de educación primaria*.

Título de profesor de educación media. Secondary-school teaching qualification awarded, with *licenciatura*, after four years of higher education.

Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Nicaragua, León
Tel.: 505-26-12

Niger

Higher education is provided by the Université de Niamey, which was founded in 1971 as a *centre d'enseignement supérieur* and became a university in 1973. It is a state institution under the jurisdiction of the Ministère de l'Enseignement Supérieur, de la Recherche et de la Technologie. There are seven faculties (science, arts and humanities, agriculture, law and economics, health sciences, agriculture and education) and three research institutes (teaching of mathematics, humanities and radio-isotopes).

The university's council defines the guidelines for teaching, curricula and study systems, and the organization of examinations, votes the budget and expresses its views on any questions which are submitted to it either by the Minister of Education or by the rector.

The faculty of education trains **teachers** for the *collèges d'enseignement général* in two years and awards the *diplôme d'aptitude pédagogique au professorat des collèges d'enseignement général* (DAPCEG); it also trains pedagogical advisers in two years. Studies lead to the *diplôme de conseiller pédagogique de l'enseignement primaire* (DCPEP).

University teachers must have completed a doctoral thesis (*thèse de troisième cycle* or *thèse d'État*).

Non-university-level post-secondary education leads to the *capacité en droit* awarded after two years' study in the faculty of law and economics.

The **language of instruction** is French.

Access to higher education is based on the *baccalauréat de l'enseignement secondaire* or a qualification either equivalent or permitting exemption. Entrance to the university may also be gained through special examination 'A' for the faculty of humanities or special examination 'B' for the faculties of science and health sciences.

The **first stage** of higher education lasts two years and leads to: the *diplôme universitaire d'études scientifiques* (DUES) in science and agricultural studies; the *diplôme universitaire d'études littéraires* (DUEL) in human sciences; the *diplôme universitaire d'études juridiques générales* (DUEJG) in law; the *diplôme universitaire d'études économiques générales* (DUEEG) in economics; and the *diplôme d'aptitude pédagogique au professorat des collèges d'enseignement général* (DAPCEG) in education.

The **second stage** lasts two years. The first year leads to the *licence* (science, humanities, economics and law) and the second to the *maîtrise* (science, humanities, economics and law) or the *diplôme d'ingénieur des techniques agricoles* (DITA).

A further stage lasts one year and leads to the *diplôme d'études supérieures scientifiques* (DESS) in agricultural studies.

Foreign students

Access to higher education is based on the *baccalauréat* (secondary-school-leaving certificate) or an equivalent qualification. Candidates must also sit for a special or competitive entrance examination. They must have a good knowledge of French.

Applications should be made to the Ministère de l'Enseignement Supérieur, de la Recherche et de la Technologie.

Students who hold scholarships are entitled to accommodation at the Cité Universitaire; the card issued by the Centre des Oeuvres Universitaires also entitles foreign holders to the university restaurant, accommodation and health services.

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES

Academic year: October–June

Duration of studies

(Previous education: 13 years, *baccalauréat*)

	years	2	3	4	5	6	7
Education		<u>DAPCEG</u>					
		<u>DCPEP</u>					
Exact and natural sciences		<u>DUES</u>	<u>L</u>	<u>M</u>			
Arts and humanities		<u>DUEL</u>	<u>L</u>	<u>M</u>			
Law		<u>DUEJG</u>	<u>L</u>	<u>M</u>			
Economics		<u>DUEEG</u>	<u>L</u>	<u>M</u>			
Medicine							<u>D</u>
Agriculture		<u>DUES</u>	<u>M/DITA</u>	<u>DESS</u>			
D		<i>doctorat</i>					
DAPCEG		<i>diplôme d'aptitude pédagogique au professorat des collèges d'enseignement général</i>					
DCPEP		<i>diplôme de conseiller pédagogique de l'enseignement primaire</i>					
DESS		<i>diplôme d'études supérieures scientifiques</i>					
DITA		<i>diplôme d'ingénieur des techniques agricoles</i>					
DUEEG		<i>diplôme universitaire d'études économiques générales</i>					
DUEJG		<i>diplôme universitaire d'études juridiques générales</i>					
DUEL		<i>diplôme universitaire d'études littéraires</i>					
DUES		<i>diplôme universitaire d'études scientifiques</i>					
L		<i>licence</i>					
M		<i>maîtrise</i>					
Grades: 0–20. 16–20: <i>très bien</i> ; 14–15: <i>bien</i> ; 12–13: <i>assez bien</i> ; 10–11: <i>passable</i> For these: <i>honorable, très honorable, très honorable avec félicitation du jury</i>							

- Baccalauréat.** Secondary-school-leaving certificate, obtained after six years' primary followed by seven years' secondary education (divided into two phases of four and three years). The *baccalauréat* gives access to higher education.
- Capacité en droit.** Qualification in law awarded after two years' study by students who do not hold the *baccalauréat*.
- Diplôme d'aptitude pédagogique au professorat des collèges d'enseignement général (DAPCEG).** Qualification awarded by the faculty of education after two years of study in science and humanities.
- Diplôme de conseiller pédagogique de l'enseignement primaire (DCPEP).** Qualification awarded by the faculty of education after two years' study.
- Diplôme d'études supérieures scientifiques (DESS).** Qualification awarded at the end of five years of university studies in agriculture.
- Diplôme d'ingénieur des techniques agricoles (DITA).** Qualification awarded after two years' study following the DUES in agricultural studies.
- Diplôme universitaire d'études économiques générales (DUEEG).** Qualification awarded at the end of two years of university studies in economics.
- Diplôme universitaire d'études juridiques générales (DUEJG).** Qualification awarded at the end of the first phase (two years) of university studies in law.
- Diplôme universitaire d'études littéraires (DUEL).** Qualification awarded at the end of the first phase (two years) of university studies in humanities.
- Diplôme universitaire d'études scientifiques (DUES).** Qualification awarded at the end of two years of university studies in science and agricultural studies.
- Doctorat.** Only awarded as a professional qualification in medicine after seven years of study.
- Licence.** First degree awarded after one year of study following upon the DUES, DUEL, DUEJG or DUEEG, according to the subject chosen.
- Maîtrise.** Degree awarded after one year of study and research following upon the *licence*.

BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEALING WITH OR PROVIDING INFORMATION ON THE RECOGNITION OF STUDIES AND QUALIFICATIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Service des Équivalences, Université de Niamey, B.P. 237, Niamey
Tel.: 73 27 13
Telex: UNINIM 5258

Higher education is provided by thirty universities, twenty-seven technological and polytechnical colleges, forty-seven advanced teacher-training colleges/colleges of education and five professional institutions.

The first university in Nigeria, the University of Ibadan, established in 1948 as a College of the University of London, became autonomous in 1962. In the same year, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, the University of Ife (now Obafemi Awolowo University), Ile-Ife, and the University of Lagos were established. The University of Nigeria, Nsukka, was established in 1960. In 1970 the University of Benin, Benin City, was founded, bringing the total number of universities to six. Seven more universities were established in 1975. These are located at Calabar, Ilorin, Jos, Kano, Maiduguri, Port-Harcourt and Sokoto. Between 1979 and 1988 another seventeen universities were founded: two are federal universities of agriculture, five are federal universities of technology, one is a conventional university at Abuja, one is a military university and eight are state universities.

The National Universities Commission (NUC) allocates funds to the federal universities. The commission's further objectives include overall planning of Nigerian universities, and ensuring their harmonious development and co-ordination, with particular reference to the planning of curricula so that these correspond to national professional requirements. Each university is administered by a council whose members are co-opted or chosen either by the government or by the university senate. The senate is the supreme arbiter in academic affairs and is composed of faculty and/or department heads and representatives of the teaching body. Within the universities, the institutes and colleges are more or less autonomous.

Noteworthy among the other institutions of higher education are fourteen federal and thirty-three state-directed colleges of education/advanced teachers' colleges which form part either of the universities or of the polytechnical colleges or are affiliated to one or another of these.

Primary-school teachers are trained for the grade II teacher's certificate over two to five years. The grade II teacher-training colleges are gradually being phased out. The *Nigerian certificate of education* (NCE) in primary and pre-primary education will in time be the minimum qualification for primary-school teaching.

Secondary-school teachers are trained at the advanced teachers' colleges/colleges of education, which offer three-year training courses open to candidates who have completed five years of secondary education or possess the grade II teacher's certificate. They lead to the *Nigerian certificate of education* (NCE), which qualifies students to teach in the lower classes of secondary education. University faculties of education train *bachelor's degree* teachers for senior secondary schools.

Higher-education teachers are trained at universities, where they can obtain degrees such as a *bachelor of education*, a *postgraduate diploma in education*, a *master of education* and a *doctor of philosophy* (PhD) in education.

Non-formal studies are offered by the National Directorate of Employment (NDE) under the Federal Ministry of Labour and Productivity, which undertakes to provide training through apprenticeship of young people who prefer to enter the labour market after their secondary education. They are expected to possess passes in some subjects. Training is offered in fields such as refrigeration, electronics, engineering, automobile engineering, fashion design, catering, upholstery, etc., and lasts for two years. Other forms of in-service training last between one and six weeks. The qualification obtained is either a *trade test certificate* or a *diploma* in the chosen field or a *certificate of attendance*. Access is by nomination or individual performance.

Non-university-level post-secondary courses are offered in institutions such as the Nigerian Television College, Jos; the Nigerian Telecommunication Training Centre, Oshodi; the Adult Education Institute, Bauchi; the Centre for Continuing Education, University of Jos; and the Federal Institute of Industrial Research, Oshodi. These are geared towards professional ends. The University of Calabar, the University of Nigeria, Nsukka, and the University of Lagos run holiday or sandwich courses for teachers and for those who are specially designated and sponsored by their employing agencies. Full-time studies last for one to two weeks in research institutes and for one or two years in other schools. The Nigerian Television College, Jos, offers *diplomas* in television journalism, programming and production, engineering, design and lighting. The University of Jos and the Oshodi Adult Education Institute, Bauchi, offer one- to two-year *certificates* and a *diploma in adult education*.

The **principal language of instruction** is English.

Access to higher education is currently based on the *school certificate* awarded after six years' primary and five years' secondary education, or the *higher-school certificate* awarded after a further two years of secondary education (sixth form). As from 1992 the *senior-school certificate*, obtained after six years' primary, three years' junior secondary and three years' senior-secondary education, will be the minimum requirement for university entry. At present, holders of the *school certificate* are eligible to sit the *joint matriculation examination* (holders of the *senior-school certificate* would also sit the *matriculation examination*); they then enrol for the first year of the degree programme. Admission for holders of the *higher-school certificate (general certificate of education (GCE), advanced (A) level)* is direct. Other qualifications granting access to higher education are the *West African school certificate (WASC)* and/or the GCE ordinary (O) level and/or the *Nigerian certificate of education*.

Owing to the shortage of places, university entrance is highly competitive for fields such as medicine, law, pharmacy and accountancy.

The **main stage** of higher education leads, after a period of undergraduate studies lasting a minimum of three years (to be increased to a minimum of four years as from 1992), to the *bachelor's degree* (first degree) or to a professional qualification. The *bachelor's degree with honours* denotes a higher level of achievement than the *pass degree*, despite the similarity of courses. In several professionally oriented areas,

programmes are longer: four years in fine arts, five years in medicine, architecture and veterinary medicine.

Professional qualifications (*certificates* or *diplomas*) are awarded after one-, two- or three-year courses. In veterinary medicine, the professional qualification at first-degree level is *doctor of veterinary medicine* (DVM).

The **second stage** of higher education leads, after a period of postgraduate studies lasting for one or two years, to the *master's degree*. Candidates must hold a *bachelor's degree with honours*. They usually have to submit a project or thesis, as well as follow courses.

A **third stage** may lead to the degree of *doctor of philosophy* (PhD) after two to three years' study, usually after the *master's degree*. It requires the submission of a dissertation. The University of Ibadan awards a higher degree of *doctor of literature* (DLit) or *doctor of science* (DSc) for published work not less than ten years after the *bachelor's degree* or seven years after a postgraduate degree (*master's degree* or PhD). In medicine, the degree of *doctor of medicine* (MD) is awarded after four to five years' study following upon the *bachelor's degree*. Higher professional qualifications are marked by the award of *certificates* or *diplomas* obtained after postgraduate study varying between several months and one year.

Foreign students

Foreign students are required to hold a valid visa, a resident (student's) permit, evidence of sponsorship and health papers. Candidates must be qualified for admission before the beginning of the session in which they wish to enrol. They must pass the *joint matriculation examination* (JME) if they hold the equivalent of the *West African school certificate/general certificate of education*, ordinary (O) level, with no fewer than five credits, including English and mathematics, obtained at not more than two sittings. They must possess appropriate credit for departmental requirements of their course and show evidence of proficiency in English. Applications should be made not later than February to the Registrar of the Joint Admissions and Matriculation Board (JAMB), 13 Hawksworth Road, SW Ikoyi-Lagos.

For access to non-university-level studies, the awarding institution must be one accredited by the home country and the Nigerian authorities.

For access to university-level studies, the awarding institution must be accredited and candidates must have met the necessary conditions for the award of the degree. For access to postgraduate studies and research, a good *bachelor's degree* or its equivalent from an accredited university plus such other requirements as the institution deems fit are necessary.

The exercise of a profession is subject to the degree or *diploma/certificate* being registrable with the appropriate professional body. For law, a one-year course at the Nigerian Law School is required.

Information services are available at the office of the educational attachés of Nigerian Embassies and High Commissions and from the Joint Admissions and Matriculation Board, the individual institutions of higher education and the Federal Ministry of Education. The institutions offer counselling, career and advisory services. Grants and scholarships

are awarded only under bilateral cultural or educational agreements. Fellowships and assistantships are restricted to those from educationally disadvantaged African countries.

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES

Academic year: October–June

Duration of studies

(Previous education: 11 years, *school certificate*; 13 years, *higher-school certificate*. As from 1992, *senior-school certificate* after 12 years)

	years	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10/14
Education					Di	B	M	PhD			
Arts						B	M	PhD			DLit
Fine arts							B	M	PhD		
Architecture								B	M	PhD	
Law							B	M	PhD		
Science								B	M	PhD	DSc
Economic and social sciences								B	M	PhD	
Engineering								B	M	PhD	
Medical sciences											
medicine								B			D
veterinary medicine								D/P	M	PhD	
Agriculture								B	M	PhD	

B *bachelor's degree* D *doctor* Di *diploma* DLit *doctor of literature* DSc *doctor of science* M *master's degree* P *professional qualification* PhD *doctor of philosophy*

Grades: A, B, C, D, E, F. Pass level: E

GLOSSARY

Bachelor's degree. First degree awarded after three to four years of undergraduate studies. The award of an *honour's degree* indicates greater achievement than that of a *pass degree* but courses are usually similar. Holders of the *school certificate* are eligible to sit the *joint matriculation examination* and do one year's preliminary course before proceeding to the *bachelor's degree*. Professional studies may take longer: four years in fine arts and five in medicine, architecture and veterinary science. In veterinary studies, the first qualification is that of *doctor of veterinary medicine* (DVM).

Certificate. See *professional qualification*.

Diploma. See *professional qualification*.

Doctor's degree. Higher degree awarded in certain universities after between two and three years of studies subsequent to the award of the *master's degree* and upon submission of a thesis. The University of Ibadan offers a higher degree of *doctor of literature* (DLit) or *doctor of science* (DSc) for work published at least ten years after the *bachelor's degree* or seven years after the MA, MSc or PhD.

Honour's degree. See *bachelor's degree*.

Joint matriculation examination. Special entrance examination of Nigerian universities organized by the Joint Admissions and Matriculation Board (JAMB). Holders of the *school certificate* having credit passes in at least five subjects, including English language, of the *West African school certificate* (WASC) are eligible to sit for the *joint matriculation examination*. It gives access to a preliminary course of one year. Successful students may continue their studies for the *bachelor's degree*.

Master's degree. Higher degree obtained after one or two years' postgraduate study following upon the *bachelor's degree (honours)* (five years in medicine). Candidates must usually submit a dissertation.

Pass degree. See *bachelor's degree*.

Professional qualification. Qualification marked by a *certificate* or a *diploma* either at *bachelor's degree* level or at postgraduate level, after studies of variable duration but usually for one, two or three years. In veterinary medicine, the qualification awarded is that of *doctor of veterinary medicine* (DVM).

School certificate. Secondary-school-leaving certificate awarded after six years' primary followed by five (six as from 1992) years' secondary education. Holders of the *school certificate* having credit passes in at least five subjects are eligible to sit the *joint matriculation examination* organized by the Joint Admissions and Matriculation Board (JAMB). Students who pass the entrance examination enrol for a probationary course of one year. As from 1992 the probationary year will constitute the first of the four required for the first degree. Success in this course allows the student to continue with undergraduate studies for the *bachelor's degree*. Until 1992 students can also take the two-year course of preparation for higher education that leads to the *general certificate of education*, advanced (A) level.

BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEALING WITH OR PROVIDING INFORMATION ON THE RECOGNITION OF STUDIES AND QUALIFICATIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Federal Ministry of Education and Youth Development,
Evaluation and Accreditation Branch,
Ahmadu Bello Way, Victoria Island, Lagos
Tel.: (234) 1-612852
Telex: Seceducate

Although most education is controlled and mainly financed by the state, institutions of higher education enjoy a high degree of autonomy in academic and financial matters. Higher education takes place in four universities and a number of other institutions of university rank. The Ministry of Cultural and Scientific Affairs is responsible for institutions of higher learning, with the exception of agricultural and veterinary studies, which fall under the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture. The Conference of Rectors, composed of rectors of universities and colleges and representatives of the Ministry of Cultural and Scientific Affairs and the Ministry of Agriculture, examines areas of common interest.

The University of Oslo has faculties of theology, law, medicine, arts (humanities), mathematics and natural science, dentistry and social sciences. It also offers degrees in nursing, engineering, health administration and occupational health.

The University of Bergen has faculties of arts (humanities), law, mathematics and natural sciences, engineering, social sciences, dentistry, psychology and medicine.

The University of Trondheim comprises the Norwegian Institute of Technology, the College of Arts and Science, and the Royal Norwegian Society of Science and Letters (the Museum) with departments of medicine, humanities, mathematics and natural science, social sciences, engineering and architecture.

The University of Tromsø has a faculty of medicine and institutes of humanities, mathematics and natural sciences, social sciences and law, and a school of fisheries.

The University of Oslo International Summer School offers five-week general courses in Norwegian language, literature, history, art, folklore, politics and society. The University of Bergen offers a three-week summer course in Norwegian language and culture.

Other institutions offering university-level education are: the Oslo School of Architecture, the Free Faculty of Theology, the Norwegian School of Economics and Business Administration, the Norwegian College of Physical Education and Sport, the Agricultural University of Norway, the Norwegian State Academy of Music and the Norwegian College of Veterinary Medicine.

Regional colleges (*distriktshøgskoler*) were established mainly in the 1970s to relieve pressure on the universities and enable young people to study near home. There are fifteen colleges offering two-, three- and four-year post-secondary programmes in economics, administration, social sciences, humanities, technology, natural sciences, environment, tourism, etc. The colleges offer final higher-education diplomas and a four-year *candidatus magisterii* (cand mag) degree. Students can also transfer to universities or other university-level institutions without loss of recognition of studies completed. Teachers at regional colleges must have the same qualifications as university lecturers. The colleges maintain a high standard of education but are not research institutions to the same extent as universities.

Primary-school teachers are trained in teachers' colleges which offer

four-year courses leading to the certificate of *lærervitnemål*. Primary-school teachers who take an additional year of study may obtain the *cand mag* degree, giving them *adjunkt* status. Depending on their subject combination, this may qualify them to teach in lower-secondary schools.

Teachers at upper-secondary schools (*videregående skole*) in humanities and mathematics and science are trained in universities. This requires approximately six years of study. Candidates are awarded the title of *lektor* after a period of teacher training.

University teachers are trained at a university and must hold a 'higher degree' (*cand philol, cand polit, cand scient*, etc.). Current trends, however, indicate that in the near future university teachers will be required to hold a doctoral degree (*dr art, dr polit, dr scient*).

Many institutions offer **medium-term courses**: technical schools (*tekniske skoler*), schools of nursing and schools for social workers, physiotherapists, laboratory technicians, journalists, librarians, accountants or business managers. Most of these schools require the upper-secondary final examination or a combination of secondary education and practical skill as a basis for admission. The education offered does not generally lead to an academic degree but, after several years of study, it prepares students for responsible positions. Several of the schools offer examinations which may be integrated into a university degree.

The **language of instruction** is Norwegian. In many subjects, however, much of the required course reading is in English.

Access to higher education is based primarily on the upper-secondary final examination (*videregående skole, generell studiekompetanse*) which is obtained at the end of three years' upper-secondary education following nine years' primary and lower-secondary school. Access to higher education is limited by a *numerus clausus* in most fields of study. Candidates are selected on their performance in the secondary-school-leaving examination, sometimes combined with other qualifications, such as examinations from other faculties or regional colleges or practical experience. Admission standards are high and only the best-qualified students are accepted.

After matriculation and registration, students begin their studies towards their university degrees. These are awarded after a period varying between three-and-a-half and seven years, according to the nature of studies.

A first short period of university study is usually devoted to the acquisition of basic knowledge in philosophy and related subjects (*examen philosophicum*). This examination is not required in the other institutions of higher learning. It consists of a one-semester course.

In many fields of study the **first stage** leads to the first degree of *candidatus magisterii* (*cand mag*). This is usually obtained after three-and-a-half to four years of study. Successful candidates may then proceed to the **second stage** which leads to the higher degree of *candidatus* in a particular field, for example, *candidatus philologiae* (*cand philol*), *candidatus politicarum rerum* (*cand polit*) or *candidatus scientiarum* (*cand scient*). It includes a thesis and is awarded after further studies lasting two years and may be considered a final degree.

In some fields of study a licentiate degree is offered (such as

licentiatus odontologiae). Candidates must hold one of the regular higher degrees and also meet the requirements set in each case. Only a few institutions faculties offer courses especially designed for study towards the licentiate degree.

A **third stage** leads to the doctorate: the *doctor scientiarum* (Dr scient) is offered by the faculties of mathematics and natural sciences; the *doctor artium* (Dr art) is awarded in humanities; and the *doctor politicarum rerum* (Dr polit) is awarded in social sciences, as well as the *Dr psychol* and the *Dr oecon*. These degrees normally require at least three years of study after obtaining the appropriate *candidatus* and the presentation of a dissertation based on original research.

The *doctor philosophiae* (Dr philos) is awarded after submission of a dissertation to a committee of specialists appointed for each individual case. The degree is based on independent research carried out over a number of years and is the highest academic qualification awarded at the universities.

Foreign students

Foreign students should have qualifications at least equivalent to completed general education at upper-secondary level or the *International Baccalaureate*. There are strict quotas.

Norway has implemented measures aimed at standardizing university admission policies: minimum entrance requirements; test scores documenting sufficient proficiency in English; and a deadline of 1 February for submitting application for the following academic year. An educational package to ease the practical problems facing foreign students provides the necessary official documents for obtaining a student's residence permit (letter of acceptance from an educational establishment, housing contract and financial plan). Applications should be submitted directly to the Registry of the university concerned or, in the case of the University of Oslo, to the Section for International Education Services.

Before foreign students may begin regular studies they must successfully complete a one-year preparatory programme, thus demonstrating an adequate knowledge of Norwegian. Foreign students who fulfil entrance requirements, are proficient in English and have the required knowledge of Norwegian in the preparatory programme may be admitted for studies. Foreign students who do not fulfil the Norwegian-language requirements must first apply for admission to the one-year preparatory programme. This has a social studies component which includes an introduction to Norwegian history, geography and literature.

In order to exercise a profession, foreign nationals who have obtained a degree abroad must apply for membership to the corresponding professional association (architects, civil engineers, economists). For medical or paramedical service, they must apply to the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs; for teaching, to the Ministry of Cultural and Scientific Affairs.

Foreign student services include social counsellors and student health centres in Bergen and Oslo run by the Student Welfare Organization. Because it has the largest number of foreign students, the University of Oslo currently has foreign student advisers available for consultation at the Section for International Education Services. They

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES
Academic year: September–June

Duration of studies

 (Previous education: 12 years, *videregående skole generell studiekompetanse*)

	years	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Education				LC		C	C		D
Arts				Cmg	C/M				D
Religion, theology						C			
Psychology, philosophy							C		D
Fine arts				Di					
Architecture					Di	Di			
Law							C		D
Political and social sciences									
				Cmg		CM			D
Economics, commercial sciences				P	P	C		L	D
Exact and natural sciences									
				Cmg		C			D D
Technology and engineering									
				P	P				D
Medical sciences									
medicine								C	D
dentistry						C			D
pharmacy				P		C			D
veterinary medicine								C	D
nursing					P				
Agriculture				P	C	C			D

C *candidatus* Cmg *candidatus magisterii* D *doktor* Di *diplom* LC *lærervitnemål certificate* M *magister* P *professional qualification or diploma*

Note: The duration of studies varies according to the institution. The degree of *doktor* is awarded after a varying period of years.

Grades: 1 to 6. For the University of Oslo the most common scale is: *laudabilis prae ceteris*: 1.0–1.5 (highest mark); *laudabilis*: 1.6–2.5; *haud illaudabilis*: 2.6–3.2; *non contemnendus*: 3.3–4.0 (lowest pass mark); *immaturus*: fail

Note: In practice, this scale is used in different ways according to faculties. In medicine and dentistry: 1.00–12.00 (highest), 6.00 being the lowest pass mark. In law: 2.15 (highest), 3.15 being the lowest pass mark, 2.75 the lowest mark in the area of *laudabilis*.

Some subjects only have the system of pass/fail.

assist foreign students at all levels in the process of admission and academic planning. Students, in addition, receive full hospital benefits free of charge through the national health insurance scheme.

Since there are no tuition fees, universities do not offer scholarships. However, selected foreign students are eligible for government loans from the State Educational Loan Fund. Most students from Third World countries admitted to a preparatory programme receive grants. Foreign students are also guaranteed adequate housing. They may work part-time during the academic year and full-time during the holidays.

GLOSSARY

Adjunkt. Title awarded upon completion of four-and-a-half years of teacher training.

Authorisasjon. A professional qualification.

Candidatus. Term indicating an academic degree, seldom used alone. The *candidatus magisterii* (cand mag) is the degree conferred upon the successful candidate after three-and-a-half to four years' study in liberal arts, sciences and social sciences. It is the first degree in the university system. The following are higher degrees in particular fields of study: *candidatus theologiae* (cand theol), *candidatus juris* (cand jur), *candidatus medicinae* (cand med), *candidatus philologiae* (cand philol), *candidatus actuarus* (cand act), *candidatus pharmaciae* (cand pharm), *candidatus scientiarum* (cand scient), *candidatus odontologiae* (cand odont), *candidatus oeconomiae* (cand oecon), *candidatus paedagogiae* (cand paed), *candidatus politicarum rerum* (cand polit), *candidatus psychologiae* (cand psychol) and *candidatus sociologiae* (cand sociol).

Distrikthøyskole. Regional college.

Doctor artium (Dr art). Doctoral degree in the humanities requiring original research, course-work and a dissertation. A minimum of three years of study is required beyond the *cand philol* degree.

Doctor philosophiae (Dr philos). Doctoral degree conferred after submission of a dissertation to a committee of specialists appointed for each individual case. The degree is based on independent research carried out over a number of years and is the highest academic qualification awarded by the universities.

Doctor politicarum rerum (Dr polit). Doctoral degree in the social sciences requiring original research, course-work and a dissertation. A minimum of three years of study is required beyond the *cand polit* degree. The same requirements apply to Dr ing (engineering), Dr juris (law), Dr med (medicine), Dr odont (dentistry), Dr oecon (economy), Dr psychol (psychology) and Dr theol (theology).

Doctor scientiarum (Dr scient). Qualification awarded in mathematics and science at least two years after the *cand scient* degree. The degree consists of advanced course-work awarding 20 course units (one-year study load) and a thesis based on independent research or a selection of two to three interrelated research reports (minimum workload one year).

Embetseksamen. Old term for any Norwegian university degree.

Examen artium, eksamen fra økonomisk gymnas or gymnaseksamen. These terms were used until the mid 1970s. *Examen artium* was the

secondary final examination giving formal admission to higher education. The others were at the same level.

Grad. Degree.

Hovedfag. Graduate study component of higher degrees, i.e. *cand philol*, *cand polit*, *cand scient*. The *hovedfag* takes one-and-a-half (science) or two years and is earned in the same subject as the major in the *cand mag degree*.

Hovedfagsoppgave. Graduate (*hovedfag*) dissertation.

Høyere grad. University second degree or 'higher degree', awarded upon completion of *cand mag degree* + *hovedfag* study.

Høyskole/høgskole. School of higher education (university level, i.e. credit from such schools may be transferred for credit into university degrees).

Ingeniør. Title indicating graduation from a technical college or similar institution.

Lærer. Title awarded upon completion of three years of teacher training.

Lærerhøgskole. Teacher-training college.

Lavere grad. University first degree ('lower degree').

Lektor. Title awarded upon completion of a second university degree and teacher training.

Licentia practicandi. Term denoting a professional qualification, for example, authorization to practise medicine conferred on medical graduate (*cand med*) on completion of internship.

Magistergrad. *Magister artium* on equal level with higher degrees indicated by the word *candidatus*.

Sivilarkitekt (siv ark). Title in architecture after four-and-a-half to five years' study.

Sivilingeniør (siv ing). Title in engineering after four-and-a-half years' study at university.

Siviløkonom (siv økon). Title in economics and business administration awarded after four to five years' study.

Videregående skole. Upper-secondary school with ten branches, two of which lead to university studies while the remaining are vocational (10th to 12th grade). Students from all paths may enter university studies if their curricula include a certain number of general subjects.

Vitnemål. Diploma certificate (e.g. *laerervitnemål*).

BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEALING WITH OR PROVIDING INFORMATION ON THE RECOGNITION OF STUDIES AND QUALIFICATIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Mobility and Information Centre (NARMIC), University of Oslo,
Songsveien 70,
P.O. Box 1081, Blindern, N-0317 Oslo
Tel.: (47) 22-85-88-50; (47) 22-85-88-57
Telex: 72425 unios n
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Higher education is provided by one university, several specialized institutes, technical and vocational intermediate colleges and intermediate teacher-training colleges.

Sultan Qaboos University, founded in 1980, comprises faculties of education and Islamic studies, arts, engineering, medicine, agriculture and science. There are also computer, language and Islamic research centres. The university is an autonomous institution; its governing bodies are the university council and the academic council.

The Sultan Qaboos Institutes for Islamic Studies at Sahar and Ja'lan Bani Bu Hassan are affiliated to the Royal Court and grant a *bachelor's degree* in Islamic studies after four years.

The Oman Industrial and Technical College, which is under the responsibility of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, offers courses in engineering, commercial studies and laboratory sciences.

Specialized institutes are the Oman Banking Institute (affiliated to the Omani Central Bank), the Telecommunication Training Centre, the Health Services Training Centre (under the responsibility of the Ministry of Health) and the Engineering Training Centre. They award *diplomas* and *certificates* on completion of one to three years' study.

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES

Academic year: September–June

Duration of studies

(Previous education: 12 years, *general secondary-level certificate*)

	years	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Education and Islamic studies					B				
Teacher training		TD	D						
Arts					B				
Sciences						B			
Engineering						B			
Industrial education			D						
Medical sciences					B				
clinical medicine								B	
health-related science			D						
Agriculture					B				
Banking studies		C	D						

B *bachelor's degree* C *certificate* D *diploma* TD *primary teacher's diploma*

Primary-school teachers are trained at intermediate teacher-training colleges in two years after secondary education. They are awarded the *teacher's intermediate college diploma*.

The **languages of instruction** are Arabic and English.

Access to higher education is based on the *general secondary-level certificate*, awarded after six years' primary, three years' preparatory and three years' secondary education. Interviews are also held for admission to technical fields.

Basic education comprises two types of general education: the academic type, upon completion of which students are granted the *general secondary-level certificate* in arts or science; and the vocational and technical type, which leads to the *secondary-level certificate* in industry, commerce or agriculture.

Most specialized institutes offer one- to three-year programmes leading to *diplomas* or *certificates*.

Sultan Qaboos University awards *bachelor of arts* degrees in Islamic sciences and education (after four years' study) and *bachelor of science* degrees in agriculture (four years) and in agricultural engineering, and science and engineering (five years). In medicine, a four-year programme leads to the *bachelor of medical science* (BMedSci); a further three years' study leads to the *bachelor's degree in medicine and surgery*.

GLOSSARY

Bachelor's degree. University degree awarded after studies lasting between four and seven years in Islamic sciences, education, agriculture, engineering and medicine. In medicine, two types of *bachelor's degree* are granted: the first (general) is in medical sciences and is obtained upon the successful completion of four years of study; the second, which involves a further three years' study, is in clinical medicine. Those who successfully complete the second stage are granted a *bachelor's degree in medicine and surgery*.

Certificate. Qualification awarded in banking after one year's study following upon the *general secondary-level certificate*.

Diploma. Qualification awarded by specialized institutes after studies whose length varies between two and three years.

General secondary-level certificate. Secondary-school-leaving certificate awarded after twelve years' primary, intermediate and secondary education.

Secondary-level certificate. Secondary-school-leaving certificate awarded at the end of vocational and technical secondary education.

Pakistan

Higher education is provided by universities and technical universities and their constituent colleges, and in colleges affiliated to universities. Of the twenty-three universities, three are private. Several comprise colleges which are integrated with them; others have colleges which are affiliated to them.

A number of universities were founded during the 1980s: the Aazad Jammu and Kashmir University (1980), the International Islamic University, Islamabad (1980), the NWFP University of Engineering and Technology (1980), the NWFP Agricultural University (1981), the Agha Khan University (1983), the Lahore University of Management (1985) and the Shah Abdul Latif University (1987). The universities are usually divided into faculties and departments teaching one or several subjects or providing professional education.

The following four universities are devoted to engineering and technology: the NED University of Engineering and Technology, Karachi; the University of Engineering and Technology, Lahore; the Mehran University of Engineering and Technology, Nawabshah; and the NWFP University of Engineering and Technology, Peshawar. There are three agricultural universities: at Sind, Faisalabad and Peshawar.

Universities are autonomous organizations, founded by the central or provincial parliament. The syndicate and the academic council are the university bodies responsible for matters concerning studies.

Inter-university activities are co-ordinated by the University Grants Commission, which: (a) examines the financial needs of the universities and fixes five-year programmes for their development; (b) grants credits to universities for those projects which have been approved and makes sure they are properly used; (c) gathers information and facts on all questions concerning higher education in Pakistan; (d) creates grants, especially for visiting professors to the universities in the country; (e) generally controls the courses of education and the development of the various institutions of higher education; and (f) makes recommendations to the universities concerning necessary measures for the improvement of higher studies. Affiliated colleges depend entirely on the university to which they are attached for their programmes and application, and their examinations and qualifications.

In 1979 the federal government decided to cover all the expenditure of universities in order to solve their financial problems.

Primary-school teachers are trained at the post-secondary level in normal schools (two years) and primary-school training schools (three years). The Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad, offers a primary-school teacher *certificate* one year after the *secondary-school-leaving certificate*.

Secondary-school teachers are trained in university departments of education or in affiliated colleges. They are awarded a *certificate of teaching* one year after the *higher secondary examination*.

Higher-education teacher training leads to the award of a *bachelor of education* one year after the *bachelor of arts*; a *bachelor of science in education* three years after the *higher-secondary examination*; a *master of education* one year after the *bachelor of education*; a *master of philosophy* two years after the *master of education/master of arts*; and a *doctor of philosophy* three years after the *master of arts*. The University of Sind awards a *doctorate* in education three to five years after the *master's degree*. A National Academy of Higher Education has also been created to train high-level teachers before they take up their functions or during their careers.

As far as **non-formal studies** are concerned, the Allama Iqbal Open

University provides a wide range of courses at different levels in humanities, teacher education, technical education, business management, commerce, social sciences, Arabic, Pakistan studies, Islamic studies, and home economics and women's studies. It is primarily a distance-teaching institution using multi-media techniques. The main components of its teaching system are correspondence packages, radio and television broadcasts, tutorial instruction through correspondence and face-to-face learning at study centres, and course assignments.

The university offers functional courses in agriculture, technical and vocational studies at *certificate* and *diploma* level after the *secondary-school-leaving certificate*. Courses last for one or two years. It also offers general courses at the *higher-secondary examination* (*bachelor's* and *master's* levels) in educational planning and management, business administration, English as a foreign language and Pakistan studies. A *master of philosophy* degree has been introduced in Islamic studies, Iqbaliat, Urdu and education. In addition, the Literacy and Mass Education Commission has launched the 'Iqra' project (functional literacy programme for adults).

Non-university-level post-secondary education consists of courses offered by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan and the Associate Membership of the Institutes of Engineering (AMIE).

The **principal languages of instruction** are English and Urdu.

Access to higher education is based on the *intermediate examination* or *higher-secondary examination*, awarded after eight years' elementary and four years' secondary education, divided into two phases. Candidates take the *matriculation examination* at the end of the first phase of secondary education (high school). The second phase of secondary education leads, after two years' study in an intermediate college, to the *intermediate examination* which prepares for higher education. Success in this examination, however, constitutes only one prerequisite for entrance to university; access to certain universities (Quaid-i-Azam University) requires a first university degree in the subject chosen.

The **first stage** of higher education (undergraduate studies) leads to the *bachelor's degree* (first degree) or a professional qualification. The *bachelor's degree* is awarded after two years as a *pass* degree or after three years as an *honours* degree in arts and science. The International Islamic University has introduced a BA (Hons) in Islamic studies, which is awarded four years after the *higher-secondary examination*, and a BSc (Hons) in economics. Professional studies for a *bachelor's degree* are of varying length, for example, four years in engineering, agriculture and pharmacy and five years in architecture and medicine. Other professional studies lead to a *certificate* or a *diploma* after one or two years.

The **second stage** of higher education leads to a *master's degree* or to a professional qualification. The *master's degree* is usually obtained after two years' study following upon the *bachelor's degree (pass)* or one year's study following upon the *bachelor's degree (honours)*. The International Islamic University has introduced a *master of arts* in Usluddin one to two years after the *bachelor's degree* or *bachelor's degree (honours)*, and a *master of science* in economics one to three years after the *bachelor of arts/bachelor of arts (honours)*. The *master's degree* in education requires one year's study beyond the *bachelor's degree* in education.

Several universities (Quaid-i-Azam, Karachi, Peshawar, Baluchistan, Multan and Sind) award the qualification of *master of philosophy*, which is at a level between the *master's degree* and the degree of *doctor of philosophy*, after a period of two to four years' study and submission of a thesis.

A **third stage** may lead to the *doctor's degree* (PhD, *doctor of philosophy*). Candidates must study for another three years after a good *master's degree*. The Agricultural University of Faisalabad awards a *doctorate* two years after the *master's (honours) degree*.

There are doctorates at a higher level than the PhD in several universities: at the University of Karachi, the Punjab University, Lahore, and Sind University, the titles of *doctor in literature* (DLit), *doctor of science* (DSc) and *doctor of laws* (LLD) are awarded by the faculties of arts and science respectively after five to seven years of study (according to the university) following upon the PhD.

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES

Academic year: August/September–June/July

Duration of studies

(Previous education: 12 years, *intermediate examination* or *higher-secondary examination*)

	years	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	varied duration
Education				B/M	M					D
Arts		B	B	M		MPhil	PhD			D
Architecture					B					
Law					B		M		PhD	D
Commercial studies		B	B	M		MPhil	PhD			D
Science		B	B	M			PhD			D
Engineering				B	M					
Medical sciences										
medicine					B		M	M		
dentistry				B/M						
pharmacy				B			M			
veterinary medicine		B		M						
Agriculture		B	B	B/M		M			D	

B *bachelor's degree* D *doctorate* M *master's degree* MPhil *master of philosophy*
P *professional qualification*

Grades: division I: 60–99.9; division II: 45–59.9; division III: 33–44.9; fail: below 33.
Pass level: 33 (some universities: 40/50)

Some universities: A: excellent; B: good; C: satisfactory; D: average; F: fail

Foreign students

Foreign students should hold the equivalent of the *higher school certificate* or the *general certificate of education*, advanced (A) level, for admission to first-degree courses. They should be in possession of a health certificate and must show financial guarantees. They must present copies of their academic certificates or degrees and a birth certificate, and be proficient in English.

Applications should be made to the Deputy Educational Adviser, Ministry of Education, Islamabad, before 30 June. The Pakistan Engineering Council (Engineering) and the Pakistan Medical and Dental Council (Medicine) are responsible for matters related to entry to a profession.

Partial studies can be evaluated only by the university or institution to which admission is requested for a particular course.

The University Grants Commission and regional centres at Karachi, Lahore, Hyderabad and Peshawar provide services to foreign students for the attestation of degrees/certificates, the extension of visas, information and counselling. The Ministry of Education provides assistance concerning scholarships.

GLOSSARY

Bachelor's degree. First degree awarded in arts and science after two years' undergraduate study as a *pass degree* and three years as an *honours degree*. Professional studies for a *bachelor's degree* vary in length (four years in engineering, agriculture and pharmacy, and five years in architecture and medicine). Sometimes a *bachelor's degree* is obtained following upon another degree: in education it is awarded after one year's study following upon the *bachelor's degree* in arts and science; and in law it is conferred two years after a first degree.

Certificate. See *professional qualification*.

Diploma. See *professional qualification*.

Doctor's degree. Higher degree, obtained after three years' research following upon the *master's degree*. Candidates have to submit a thesis. A *higher doctor's degree* in literature and science is awarded after five to seven years following upon the degree of *doctor of philosophy* (PhD).

Higher-secondary examination. See *intermediate examination*.

Honours degree. See *bachelor's degree*.

Intermediate examination. Secondary-school-leaving certificate, awarded after eight years' primary and four years' secondary education divided into two phases. The first phase (high school) leads, after two years, to the *matriculation examination*. The second phase leads, after two years in an intermediate college, to the *intermediate examination* or the *higher-secondary examination*.

Master of philosophy. Qualification awarded by several universities at an intermediate stage between the *master's degree* and the *doctor of philosophy*.

Master's degree. Qualification obtained on submission of a thesis two

years after a *bachelor's degree (pass)* and one year after a *bachelor's degree (honours)*. This qualification is a graduate qualification of higher education.

Matriculation examination. Secondary-school-leaving certificate, awarded after eight years' primary education followed by two years' secondary education in a high school.

Pass degree. See *bachelor's degree*.

Professional qualification. Qualification awarded, after one or two years' study at first-degree level, as a *certificate* or *diploma*.

Secondary-school-leaving certificate. See *higher-secondary examination, intermediate examination, matriculation examination*.

BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEALING WITH OR PROVIDING INFORMATION ON THE RECOGNITION OF STUDIES AND QUALIFICATIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

University Grants Commission, Sector H-9, Islamabad
Tel.: (92-51) 254230
Telex: 5591
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Panama

University higher education is provided by three universities, the Universidad de Panamá, the Universidad Tecnológica and the Universidad 'Santa María La Antigua'. The first two are public institutions, the third is a private institution. All have regional centres: the Universidad de Panamá in the provinces of Coclé, Colón, Chiriquí, Azuero and Veraguas; the Universidad 'Santa María La Antigua' in the provinces of Colón and Chiriquí; and the Universidad Tecnológica in the provinces of Azuero, Bocas del Toro, Coclé, Colón, Chorrera, Chiriquí and Veraguas.

Other important schools and institutes are: the Escuela Náutica de Panamá, which offers a *diploma* in marine engineering after five years' study; the Escuela Superior de Secretarías Ejecutivas Bilingües; the Instituto Superior de Turismo; and the Instituto Superior de Enseñanza.

The Universidad de Panamá, founded in 1935, comprises faculties (agriculture, business administration and accountancy, public administration, architecture, social communication, economics, natural sciences and pharmacy, law and politics, philosophy, arts and education, medicine and dentistry), institutes and research centres (the Criminology Research Institute, the Institute of Earth Sciences and the Institute of Education Administration Research).

The Universidad 'Santa María La Antigua', founded in 1965, comprises departments of administration, law and politics, technology and natural sciences, social sciences, humanities and religious studies, and fine arts.

The Universidad Tecnológica, founded in 1984, has faculties of civil, electrical and mechanical engineering, as well as of computer systems, and a department of natural and social science.

Basic-education teacher training (first and second cycles) is provided in teacher-training institutions known as *escuelas normales* ('normal schools') to which candidates are admitted after completing grade 9 of basic education. Studies last three years and lead to the *certificado de maestro*. Third-cycle basic-education teachers receive an additional training of three years at the Universidad de Panamá where they receive the title of *profesor de educación primaria*.

Secondary- (or intermediate-)education teacher training takes place in the university where students obtain the *licenciatura* after four to five years' study and a teaching qualification (*título de profesor*) generally after one further year.

Non-university-level post-secondary education is provided in the Escuela Superior de Secretarías Ejecutivas Bilingües, the Instituto Superior de Turismo and the Instituto Superior de Enseñanza. All three offer two-and-a-half- to three-year courses leading to a professional qualification (*técnico*).

The **language of instruction** is Spanish.

Access to higher education is based on the *bachillerato* (secondary-school-leaving certificate), normally awarded after nine years' basic and three years' secondary (or intermediate) education or its equivalent in other secondary-education streams (*certificado de maestro*). For admission to the state universities, candidates must also undergo psychological orientation tests and a general knowledge test, and follow a short pre-university course.

Special short courses (from one to three years) leading to a *diploma* or the title of *técnico* in executive secretarial skills, bank administration, commercial teaching, etc., are offered by the Universidad 'Santa María La Antigua'. The Universidad de Panamá and the Universidad Tecnológica award the professional qualification of *técnico* (technician) after two or three years' study in various specialities such as agriculture, commerce, architecture and technology.

The **main stage** of study in the three universities and the Escuela Náutica de Panamá leads to the *licenciatura* degree or to a professional qualification. The *licenciatura* normally requires between three and five years (three in agricultural engineering; five in agriculture, architecture, plastic arts, interior design, law and political science, and engineering; and four years in other fields). Professional titles are conferred in several fields, generally after five years (three years in nursing and six years in medicine) at the Universidad de Panamá.

The Universidad de Panamá confers the degree of *maestría* after two years' study after the *licenciatura* in mathematics, entomology and educational development. The Universidad Tecnológica offers a *maestría* in basic engineering services. The Universidad 'Santa María La Antigua' also confers *maestrías*.

Foreign students

Foreign students must apply for admission six months in advance and submit their secondary or university qualifications, authenticated by the Panamanian Consul in the country of origin. They must also pass an entrance examination.

Foreign students must apply for the validation of their qualifications at the universities' general secretariats.

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES

Academic year: April–December

Duration of studies

(Previous education: 12 years, *bachillerato* or *certificado de maestro* and entrance examination)

years	2	3	4	5	6
Education	P		L	L/Pr	M
					Pr
Arts			L	L/Pr	Pr
Fine and plastic arts		P		L	
Architecture		P		L	
Law				L	
Public administration, commercial sciences		P		L	
Mathematics, sciences	P		L	Pr	M
Engineering and technology		P		L	M
Medical sciences					
medicine					D
dentistry					D
pharmacy			L		
nursing		P			
Agriculture	P	P		L	
Physical education				L	P

D doctorado L licenciatura M maestria P professional qualification

Pr titulo de profesor

Grades: 100–91: *sobresaliente*; 90–81: *bueno*; 80–71: *regular*; 70–61: *minima de promocion*; 60–below: *fracasado*.

Bachillerato. Secondary-school-leaving certificate awarded after nine years' basic and three years' secondary education (the previous system of six years' primary followed by two cycles of secondary education, each of three years, still exists). Secondary education comprises several streams, including an academic stream, a 'normal school' stream leading to the *certificado de maestro* and a vocational stream on completion of which students are awarded the title of *perito* or, more often, a *bachiller industrial* or *comercial*. The *bachillerato* is awarded in humanities, science and technology, commerce, industry and animal husbandry. Entrance examinations (*pruebas de admisión*) and orientation courses are also a prerequisite.

Certificado. See *professional qualification*.

Certificado de maestro. Secondary-school-leaving certificate awarded at the end of the final phase (lasting three years) of secondary education in a teacher-training institution (*escuela normal*). The certificate gives access to the same faculties as the *bachillerato*.

Curso de capacitación. Pre-university (summer) course for entry to the universities for those who have failed the *prueba de admisión*. If they fail again after the course they must complete a one-semester *preparativa* programme.

Diploma. See *professional qualification*.

Doctorado. See *professional qualification*.

Examen de ingreso. Entrance examination.

Licenciatura. Degree awarded for studies lasting between three and five years. Access is normally by *secondary-school-leaving certificate*.

Maestría. Degree awarded two years after the *licenciatura*.

Perito. A secondary-school vocational qualification awarded after eleven years' studies. Holders of this diploma may continue for one year and sit for the *bachillerato*. It is being gradually phased out in favour of the more comprehensive *bachillerato industrial* or *commercial*.

Profesor. See *professional qualification*.

Professional qualification. Qualification awarded after two or three years' study following on the award of the *secondary-school-leaving certificate*. It may be conferred as a *certificado*, *diploma* or *técnico*. The Universidad de Panamá awards the titles of *doctor* of medicine and *doctor* of dentistry after six and five years respectively. The qualification of *profesor* may be obtained simultaneously with the *licenciatura* if the student follows the courses for both qualifications. It may also be obtained after the *licenciatura* after two further semesters' study in the faculty of philosophy, letters and education.

Prueba de admisión. Compulsory test for university entry. It consists of three examinations: *examen de capacidades académicas*, *examen psicológico* and *examen de conocimientos generales*. Students who fail must take a summer training course (*capacitación*).

Secondary-school-leaving certificate. See *bachillerato*.

Técnico. Intermediate-level qualification usually requiring one to three year's study. See *professional qualification*.

BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEALING WITH OR PROVIDING INFORMATION ON THE RECOGNITION OF STUDIES AND QUALIFICATIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Universidad de Panamá, Estafeta Universitaria, Panamá
Tel.: 23-9985
Telex: 2661 cab pub attnvip pg
Fax: 507-664450

Papua New Guinea

Higher education is provided by two universities and other specialized institutions of higher education.

The University of Papua New Guinea, founded in 1965, is financed by the government and governed by a council. The academic board controls the academic affairs of the university. The university has faculties of arts, education, law, medicine and science. Connected institutions include the Administrative College of Papua New Guinea and the National Sports Training Institute.

The Papua New Guinea University of Technology was given university status in October 1973. It offers courses in architecture and building, accountancy and business studies, agriculture, civil engineering, electrical and communication engineering, surveying, chemical technology and forestry, language and communication studies, mathematics and statistics, and applied physics.

Other institutions of higher education include nine primary-school teacher-training colleges, one in-service teacher-training college, one secondary-school teacher-training college (Goroka, which is part of the University of Papua New Guinea) and other vocational institutions administered by the Departments of Education, Health, Primary Industry, Public Service Commission and Post and Telegraph (colleges and institutes of nursing, paramedical studies, technical colleges, administration training colleges, etc.). There are sixty-six of these facilities of which forty-one receive direct funding through the national budget.

The Pacific Adventist College, set up in 1984, provides courses in commerce, education and theology.

The Commission for Higher Education (CHE), established in 1983, is the authority legally responsible for formulating policies and strategies for the development of higher education.

Primary-school teachers are trained at the nine primary-school teacher-training colleges where they take a two-year course after successfully completing grade 10.

Secondary-school teachers are trained at Goroka Teachers' College or at the University of Papua New Guinea after successful completion of grade 10 or 12. Courses at Goroka Teachers' College are of three years' duration for grade 10 entrants and of two years for grade 12 entrants. At

the University of Papua New Guinea, teachers may obtain a *bachelor of education* (BEd) through the university's four-year programme or a *diploma of education* (one year of postgraduate study).

In-service training is provided at the in-service teacher-training college for those teachers seeking advancement or lacking adequate qualifications and teacher training.

Non-formal studies consist of correspondence courses and adult education courses run by the Department of Extension Studies of the University of Papua New Guinea.

The **language of instruction** is English.

Access to higher education is based on the *secondary-school-leaving certificate* obtained after four years of secondary education in a high school. Courses at four senior high schools lead, after a further two years' study, to the *higher school certificate*. Access to university studies is open to holders of the *secondary-school-leaving certificate* who follow a one-year preliminary course at the university, or to holders of the *higher school certificate* without any further requirement.

The **main stage** of higher education leads, at the University of Papua New Guinea, after a four-year course, to a *bachelor's degree*, except in medicine where the course lasts five years. The *bachelor's degree* of arts, economics, commerce, education, science and law may be awarded with *honours* after a fifth year. The Papua New Guinea University of Technology awards a *bachelor's degree* after three to five years, as well as *certificates* and *diplomas* after two to three years. *Bachelor of technology* degrees are awarded in surveying, cartography and therapy radiology after four years from grade 12. *Diplomas* in cartography, valuation and communication are awarded after three years' academic study, while *certificates* in surveying and draughtsmanship may be awarded after two years' study.

The **second stage** leads, after one year's study following preliminary studies and an appropriate first degree with honours, to the *master's degree*. Candidates have to submit a thesis. They are required to spend a minimum of two semesters in the university. Candidates for a *master's degree* in education must have obtained an appropriate *bachelor's degree*, completed one year's graduate work in education and have two years' experience in teaching or other educational work: initial preliminary studies and the qualifying examination may be waived for candidates with *honours degrees*. *Diplomas* in teaching English as a second language or education in developing countries may be obtained after one year's graduate study.

A **third stage** leads, after a minimum of three years' study, to the degree of *doctor of philosophy* (PhD) which is open to holders of a *master's degree*, or of a *bachelor's degree* after an additional minimum preliminary training period.

Foreign students

There is a 10 per cent quota for foreign students. Those who wish to register in institutions of higher education and who are not sponsored by their own government and international agencies or children of *bona fide* dependants of employees in Papua New Guinea must have resided in the

country prior to applying for entry for a minimum of two years in the case of admission to medical faculties and six months for admission to other faculties. They must hold visas. They are expected to hold the following qualifications: credit passes at form IV level in English, mathematics and science (upper passes are also accepted). For entry to the University of Papua New Guinea: matriculation or provisional admission. For entry to first-degree or diploma programmes at Papua New Guinea University of Technology: *Papua New Guinea school certificate* grade 12 or (for certain courses) grade 10 or equivalent. For entry to Goroka Teachers' College: *Papua New Guinea school certificate* with three credits including English and mathematics, or equivalent, or higher qualifications; provisional admission and/or matriculation or equivalent. They must have a good knowledge of English. An orientation programme is organized each year for new students at the University of Papua New Guinea.

Applications should be made directly to the universities by 31 August.

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES

Academic year: February–November

Duration of studies

(Previous education: *secondary-school-leaving certificate*)

years	4	5	6	7	8	9
	B	BH	M			D

B *bachelor's degree* BH *bachelor's degree (honours)* D *doctor of philosophy*
M *master's degree*

GLOSSARY

Bachelor's degree. First qualification obtained after three to five years' study. A *bachelor's degree with honours* may be awarded in arts, economics and science after a fifth year.

Certificate. See *professional qualification*.

Diploma. See *professional qualification*.

Doctor's degree (doctor of philosophy, PhD). Qualification awarded after a minimum of three years' study following upon a *master's degree* or *bachelor's degree* with an additional minimum preliminary training period.

Higher school certificate. Secondary-school-leaving qualification, obtained after six years' secondary education, the last two of which are in a senior high school. This qualification gives direct access to university.

Honours degree. See *bachelor's degree*.

Master's degree. Higher degree, awarded after one year's full-time study

following preliminary studies undertaken after the *bachelor's degree*. Candidates must submit a thesis.

Professional qualification. *Diploma* or *certificate*, awarded after one to three years' study at a university or at other institutions of higher education. *Diplomas* or *certificates* may be awarded at undergraduate or graduate level.

Secondary-school-leaving certificate. Qualification awarded after four years' secondary education in a high school. Holders of this qualification may gain access to university after a preliminary year of study at the university.

BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEALING WITH OR PROVIDING INFORMATION ON THE RECOGNITION OF STUDIES AND QUALIFICATIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Commission for Higher Education, Waygani

Paraguay

Higher education is provided by two universities, by non-university institutions of higher education and by 'outside the system' (*parasistémica*) institutions of higher education. The internal organization of each university is defined in its charter. Both are administered by a Consejo Universitario, composed of the rector, vice-rector, deans, professors, university graduates and student delegates.

The Universidad Nacional de Asunción is a state university, financed by the state and completely autonomous in all academic matters. The Minister of Education is the Honorary President of its council. It comprises faculties of law and social sciences, medical sciences, dentistry, economics, philosophy, chemistry, pharmacy, physics, mathematics, architecture, technology, and engineering; schools and institutes for agricultural studies and veterinary medicine, librarians, languages and social work (including nursing and midwifery). Some of these institutions are situated in different cities.

The Universidad Católica 'Nuestra Señora de Asunción' is a private university, under the authority of the Episcopal Conference of Paraguay. The Archbishop of Asunción is the chancellor of the university. It is financed mainly by fees paid by students and is autonomous in academic matters. It comprises faculties of accountancy and administration, law and diplomacy, philosophy and humanities, science and technology and science and letters, a higher institute of theology, a centre for computer science and a nursing school. Some of the faculties are in two or three other towns. The degrees it confers are recognized by the state.

Non-university institutions offer professional courses in teacher training, physical-education teacher training, health and art education.

Parasistémica institutions of higher education are private and, in general, offer short study programmes of a vocational and professional kind. They are: the Universidad Politécnica Autónoma de Asunción, the Universidad Privada Columbia and the Instituto Superior Internacional de Relaciones Públicas.

Primary-school teachers are trained in two years at the Instituto Superior de Educación (ISE) and in several other teacher-training institutions.

Secondary-school teachers are also trained in two years at the Instituto Superior de Educación, which offers training programmes in special and adult education, as well as aptitude certification for administrative and teaching personnel. Secondary-school teacher

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES

Academic year: March–December

Duration of studies

(Previous education: 12 years, *bachillerato* and entrance examination)

years	3	4	5	6	7	8
Education	L	L	D	D		
Arts, humanities	L	L				D
Philosophy		L				D
Religion, theology				L	L	
Architecture					P	
Law					L/P	D
Social sciences, economics						L
Administration						L
Mathematics			L			D
Chemistry			L			P
Engineering						P
Medical sciences						
medicine						P
dentistry						P
nursing and midwifery		P				L
veterinary medicine						P
pharmacy						P
Agriculture			P			P

D *doctorado* L *licenciatura* P *professional qualification*

Grades: 5: *sobresaliente*; 4: *distinguido*; 3: *bueno*; 2: *regular*; 1: *reprobado*

education is also provided in a few other teacher-training institutions in the country.

Non-university-level post-secondary education is offered at the teacher-training institutions and other non-university institutions of higher education. Aptitude tests are required for access.

The **language of instruction** is Spanish.

Access to higher education is restricted to holders of the *bachillerato*, conferred after six years' primary and six years' secondary education. The *bachillerato* is awarded in different specialities and gives access to higher education after success in the *examen de ingreso* in the Universidad Nacional and completion of the *curso probatorio de ingreso* in the Universidad Católica. The *curso probatorio* includes vocational orientation and a general training course. Entrance requirements have become increasingly demanding. Academic, administrative and financial requirements exist for access to higher education, as well as other specific requirements, according to the nature of the programme. The two universities have established different criteria and procedures to enter the various specialities offered. In addition to the *examen/curso probatorio de ingreso*, an aptitude test is required for admission to study in professional fields such as nursing, social services, engineering, chemistry and pharmacy.

The length of studies varies according to the university and subject chosen, and depending on whether it constitutes a final phase leading to a professional qualification (short-term studies) or the first stage of long-term studies. In the Universidad Nacional short-term studies lead to professional qualifications in topography, midwifery and nursing after three years' study.

The **main phase** of long-term studies leads to the *licenciatura* degree or to a professional title after three years' study (in chemistry and agriculture, four years). In law, accountancy and administration, social sciences, theology and religion, courses last six years. The professional titles conferred are those of: *doctor* in dentistry and *médico veterinario* in veterinary medicine (after five years); *doctor* in medicine, biochemistry and industrial chemistry, *arquitecto* in architecture and *abogado* in law (after six years). A thesis must be submitted for the professional title of engineer.

A **further stage** leads to the *doctorado* degree, awarded after submission of a thesis; at the Universidad Nacional this generally entails two years' further study beyond the *licenciatura*, in philosophy, arts, humanities, mathematics and education. The Universidad Católica also confers the *doctorado* in law, history, education, accountancy and administration, following the *licenciatura*.

GLOSSARY

Bachillerato. Certificate of secondary education awarded after six years' primary followed by six years' secondary schooling divided into two phases. The first phase (*ciclo básico*) comprises three years of general education. The second phase leads to the title of *bachiller humanístico-científico*, *bachiller técnico-industrial*, *bachiller*

agropecuario or *bachiller comercial*, according to the option chosen. The *bachiller* is the only prerequisite for entry into *parasistémica* higher education. The award of any one of these certificates gives the right to sit for the entrance examination (*examen de ingreso*) of the Universidad Nacional or to enter the *curso probatorio de ingreso* of the Universidad Católica. The other institutions require different aptitude tests for particular fields of study.

Curso probatorio de ingreso. See *bachillerato*.

Doctorado. The highest degree awarded in philosophy, arts, humanities, mathematics and education two years after the *licenciatura* (see also *professional qualification*) and following submission of a thesis.

Licenciatura. First degree awarded after studies of varying duration, from three or four to six years.

Professional qualification. Title awarded after a course which lasts three years (topography, midwifery), three to four years (nursing) or six years (civil engineering). In industrial engineering a thesis is required. The titles awarded are those of *doctor* in dentistry, medicine, biochemistry and industrial chemistry, *médico veterinario* in veterinary medicine, *arquitecto* in architecture and *abogado* in law. The submission of a thesis is necessary.

Secondary-school-leaving certificate. See *bachillerato*.

Peru

Higher education is based on the Ley General de Educación No. 23384 (Articles 52-67) and the Ley Universitaria No. 23733, which led to a complete reorganization of the system of higher education. The first transformed the former *escuelas superiores de educación profesional* (ESEP) into *escuelas e institutos superiores*, and the former *escuelas normales* into *institutos superiores pedagógicos*, while maintaining the status of *escuelas superiores de régimen especial* for the Escuela Nacional de Bellas Artes and the Conservatorio Nacional de Música, *inter alia*.

The higher-education system is divided into 46 universities and 355 schools and institutes of non-university higher education (e.g. *institutos superiores tecnológicos*).

The university system is made up of twenty-seven public universities and nineteen private universities. Universities enjoy legal, academic, administrative and financial autonomy. They are the only institutions entitled to award the degrees of *bachiller*, *maestro* and *doctor*, and professional qualifications equivalent to the *licenciatura* degree or *segunda especialización*. They are co-ordinated centrally by the Asamblea Nacional de Rectores (ANR), created in 1983, which defines the general objectives of university activities, ensures their co-ordination, and oversees their economic development and the carrying out of their tasks in relation to the needs of the community. A president is elected for two years among the rectors of the member institutions.

The organs of the ANR are: the Consejos Regionales Interuniversitarios; the Comisión de Coordinación Interuniversitaria (CCI); and the legal council.

Universities are grouped in six regions; each one has a Consejo Regional made up of the rectors of each university, which may establish their respective rules concerning organization and functions. They elect their president for two years on a rotation basis among the rectors of the constituent universities. The legal provisions of each Consejo Regional are laid down by the Comisión de Coordinación Inter-universitaria.

Universities are divided into faculties offering courses of study in all fields at *pregrado* (undergraduate) and *postgrado* (postgraduate) levels.

Interdisciplinary research is essentially carried out in universities that are considered *centros de excelencia*: Universidad Particular Peruana 'Cayetano Heredia', Universidad Nacional de Ingeniería, Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos, Universidad del Pacífico, Universidad Católica del Perú, Universidad Particular de Lima and Universidad Nacional Agraria de La Molina.

The Consejo Nacional de Ciencia y Tecnología (CONCYTEC) (formerly the Consejo Nacional de Investigación) grants scholarships for postgraduate studies in national or foreign universities.

The *escuelas superiores* and *institutos superiores tecnológicos* (IST) may be publicly or privately managed. They offer courses in technology, humanities and fine arts, and are responsible to the Department of Higher Education of the Ministry of Education. They train professionals, technicians and experts, and award, after three years (ISTs) or four years (*escuelas superiores*), the professional qualifications of *técnico* and *experto* in their respective fields, as well as those of *segunda especialización*.

The *institutos superiores pedagógicos* (ISP) are not autonomous. They are responsible to the Department of Higher Education of the Ministry of Education. Together with universities, they train in five years the academic staff required for the first three levels of education and award the professional qualification of *profesor*.

The *institutos y escuelas superiores de formación artística* are not autonomous. They train in five years artists, professionals and teachers in fine arts, music, theatre and dance.

Other institutions of higher education include the Escuela Diplomática del Perú, the Escuela Superior de Administración Pública (ESAP), the Escuela de Salud Pública del Perú, the Escuela Nacional de Bellas Artes, the Conservatorio Nacional de Música, the Escuela de Administración de Negocios para Graduados (ESAN) and the Facultad de Teología Pontificia y Civil de Lima. They are responsible to the relevant ministries and sectors of the public administration.

Teachers for the first three levels of education are trained in five years in the ISP and in the universities. Studies lead to the award of the professional qualification of *profesor*, with mention of the educational level and the speciality.

University teachers are trained at higher-education level by successive integration and promotion from one category to another. To be entitled to teach as *profesores ordinarios*, applicants must hold the *maestría* or a professional qualification awarded or recognized by the universities. *Profesores ordinarios* must pass a competitive entrance examination based on merit and show evidence of teaching capacity defined by the

constitution of each university. *Profesores ordinarios* are divided into three levels: *auxiliar* (head of practical work); *asociado* (associate); and *principal* (titular). A minimum of three years is required to rise from *auxiliar* to *asociado* and a minimum of five years from *asociado* to *principal*.

Profesores principales must hold a *maestría* or a *doctorado* and have published several works in the field of research.

Non-formal post-secondary education programmes in business administration, commerce and production, and international trade are offered in industry through the dual school/business system (alternate or sandwich studies).

Specialized studies not leading to an academic degree are provided by the Centro de Altos Estudios Militares (CAEM), by the *escuelas superiores de los institutos militares e institutos policiales*, by the Instituto Peruano de Administración para Ejecutivos (IPAE) and by the Escuela Superior de Administración Pública. Some courses are also offered on a non-regular basis in various hospitals and research centres.

Part-time education is offered as daytime or evening classes in teaching, accountancy, law, computer science and economics. In-service courses are organized for teaching staff. Lifelong courses are organized for businessmen and the community. A *certificado de asistencia* is awarded at the end of the course. Summer classes are also provided for regular students (which enable them to gain *créditos*) and for teaching staff who are free in January and February.

The **language of instruction** is Spanish.

Access to higher education is based on the *certificado de educación secundaria completa* awarded to those who have completed general secondary education. Candidates for entry to universities and institutions of non-university higher education must sit for either a *concurso* or an *examen de admisión*; holders of a technical or professional qualification may have access to post-secondary and university education after passing an *examen de admisión*. Both consist of tests designed to assess the candidates' general knowledge and capacity for study. In the first case, the aim is to select candidates with the best grades according to merit, in order to fill the fixed number of places (*numerus clausus*). In the second case, not only must a place be available, but candidates must also pass an examination designed to assess their knowledge. Each university must fix a *numerus clausus* for each faculty. These figures are not subject to change after they have been approved and published. Admissions take place once or twice a year.

The **first stage** of higher education (*pregrado*) consists of a cycle comprising the acquisition of broadly based knowledge. The duration and general orientation of studies are established by each university. In the universities, this stage leads, after five to seven years depending on the field, to the award of the *bachiller* degree and to the professional qualification of *licenciado* or its equivalent: *ingeniero*, *médico*, *abogado*, *economista*, etc. This entitles holders to enter practice.

To obtain the professional qualification of *licenciado* or its equivalent, candidates must have obtained the relevant *bachillerato* and, if applicable, have received specialized professional training. To be awarded the degree of *licenciado* or its equivalent, students must obtain

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES

PERU

Academic year: April–December**Usual duration of studies**(Previous education: 11 years, *certificado de educación secundaria completa*, and *concurso* or *examen de admisión*)

	years	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Universities					B/L	M		D
<i>Institutos superiores pedagógicos</i>								Pr
<i>Institutos superiores tecnológicos</i>					PT			
<i>Escuelas superiores</i>								P.esp

B *bachiller* D *doctor* L *licenciatura* M *maestría* P *esp profesional con mención de la especialidad* Pr *profesor* PT *profesional técnico*

Grades: 0–20. Pass level: 11. *regular*: 12; *bueno*: 13–14; *muy bueno*: 16–17–18; *excelente*: 19–20

the corresponding *créditos* and submit a thesis or pass a professional examination. Studies last a minimum of ten semesters.

The **second stage** of higher education (*postgrado*) leads to the degrees of *maestro* and *doctor*. The minimum duration of studies is four semesters in each case. Candidates for the *maestría* and *doctorado* degrees must defend original research work in public; *maestría* candidates must be proficient in one foreign language, *doctorado* candidates in two.

Foreign students

Foreign students must hold a secondary-school-leaving certificate and have a satisfactory command of Spanish. Recognition of foreign studies, degrees and diplomas may be carried out in two different ways: foreign nationals from countries with which Peru has concluded agreements to that effect obtain the *convalidación* of their studies; when Peru has not signed such agreements they obtain the *revalidación*.

The Instituto Nacional de Becas y Crédito Educativo (INABEC) awards scholarships and financial assistance for *pregrado* and *postgrado* students. Foreign students may be employed on campus.

GLOSSARY

Bachillerato. Degree awarded after a minimum of ten semesters' study, and after fulfilling the requirements of the constitution of each university.

Certificado de educación secundaria completa. Secondary-school-leaving certificate, awarded after six years' primary followed by five years' secondary education in an institution of general education. The period of secondary education is divided into two phases of three and two years respectively.

Concurso. Competitive entrance examination, one of the two prerequisites (together with *examen de admisión*) for holders of a secondary-school-leaving certificate to obtain access to higher education.

Doctorado. Highest degree awarded to candidates who have submitted a thesis, after studies following upon the *licenciatura* or a professional qualification.

Examen de admisión. Compulsory examination for holders of the secondary-school-leaving certificate who seek access to higher education.

Licenciatura. Degree awarded after the *bachillerato*. The title of *licenciado* is a generic one. Specific titles include *sociólogo, ingeniero, abogado, médico, arquitecto*.

Maestría. Degree awarded after study following upon the *licenciatura*.

Professional qualification. Qualification awarded by ISTs after three years, by *escuelas superiores* after four, by ISPs after five and by universities after five to seven years.

BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEALING WITH OR PROVIDING INFORMATION ON THE RECOGNITION OF STUDIES AND QUALIFICATIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Ministerio de Educación Pública, Parque Universitario s/n, Lima 1
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Philippines

Higher education is provided by 291 public institutions (including 48 universities and colleges on which charters have been conferred, 108 technical institutes and 96 technical/professional schools) and 707 private institutions (46 universities, 490 colleges and 171 technical/professional schools). The constitution stipulates that both public and private institutions come under the control of the state and may only operate if they have already received government approval through the Ministry of Education, Culture and Sports. This is conferred upon them if they respect the basic national norms in matters of their programmes, equipment, teaching staff and institutional structures.

The 48 universities and colleges on which charters have been conferred (among which figure the University of the Philippines and the Mindanao State University) are autonomous. The 108 technical

institutes on which charters have not been conferred offer two-year post-secondary courses and four-year programmes leading to a *diploma* in commercial studies and agricultural and fishery studies. The 96 technical/professional schools offer two-year post-secondary courses.

The private institutions of higher education meet the educational needs of almost 85 per cent of all students enrolled in tertiary education. Almost half these students belong to religious groups (most are Catholic but some are Protestant). Three accreditation associations, recognized by the Ministry of Education, Culture and Sports and organized into a federal system, encourage the private institutions to raise the level of their courses above minimum requirements. They accredit the programmes, not the institutions, for three years on the basis of reports and recommendations made by their specialist teams. The institutions whose programmes have been recognized enjoy great prestige and a large degree of autonomy.

Primary-school teachers are trained in universities and colleges. They must complete one of the following degrees: *bachelor of science in early childhood education; bachelor of science in family and child development; bachelor of science in kindergarten education; bachelor of science in elementary education/bachelor of elementary education*. *Bachelor's degree* holders with at least 18 units in education courses are entitled to teach in primary schools in subjects related to their area of academic specialization. Teachers in public schools must pass the Professional Board Examination for Teachers (PBET) organized by the Civil Service Commission.

Secondary-school teachers must complete one of the following degrees in a recognized college or university: *bachelor of science in education/ bachelor of secondary education; bachelor of science in practical arts education*. *Bachelor's degree* holders with at least 18 education units are entitled to teach in secondary schools in subjects related to their field of specialization. Teachers in public schools must pass the *professional board examination for teachers*.

Higher-education teachers must hold at least a *master's degree* earned at a recognized college or university. They may only teach subjects in the field of their specialization.

Non-university-level post-secondary education consists of two- to three-year programmes aimed at training highly skilled technicians, office staff, health personnel, etc. Candidates are awarded *diplomas, certificates* or *certificates of proficiency* at the end of these studies.

The **languages of instruction** are Filipino and English.

Access to higher education is based on the *secondary-school-leaving certificate* obtained after six years' primary and four years' secondary education and success in the *national college entrance examination* (NCEE). Since both public and private institutions of higher education have very selective admission procedures, candidates must obtain a mark above the minimum required by the NCEE. Many institutions set entrance examinations. Some require an interview and a letter of recommendation.

The **main stage** of higher education (undergraduate studies) leads to the award of a *bachelor's degree* or professional qualification. The total number of units required for the title varies according to the institution

and subject chosen. The *bachelor's degrees* in science require four years' study (engineering, five years). Possession of a *bachelor's degree* is a prerequisite for admission to study law or medicine.

In order to exercise the following professions—teaching, accountancy, architecture, engineering, dentistry, dietetics, nursing, medicine, medical technology, obstetrics, pharmacy, veterinary medicine, law and forestry—students must pass examinations held by the order or council of the relevant profession. The examinations are set and organized by councils composed of specialists appointed by the government. The councils may make recommendations concerning modifications to the programmes.

The **advanced level** of higher education (postgraduate studies) may

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES

Academic year: June–March

Duration of studies

(Previous education: 10 years, *secondary-school-leaving certificate* and entrance examination)

	years	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Education				B		M		D			
Arts				B		M					
Fine arts		A		B		M					
Architecture				B							
Law				B				B			D
Business management				B		M		D			
Commercial studies		A		B							
Exact and natural sciences				B		M					
Engineering				B		M					
Medical sciences											
medicine				B				P			
dentistry						P					
pharmacy				B		M					
veterinary medicine						P					
Agriculture		A		B		M					

A *associate degree* B *bachelor's degree* D *doctor's degree* M *master's degree*
P *professional qualification*

Grades: A, 1.00–1.20, 100%–94%, excellent; A-, 1.25–1.50, 93%–90%, very good; B, 1.75–2.20, 89%–84%, good; B-, 2.25–2.75, 83%–80%, fair; C, 2.80–3.00, 79%–75%, pass; D, 4.00–5.00, 74%–below, fail

lead to a *certificate* after one or two years' study following upon the *bachelor's degree* or to a *master's degree* after two years' study and the submission of a thesis (or without a thesis in the case of the *master's degree* in education).

A **further stage** of postgraduate studies leads to a *doctor's degree* after at least two years' study and the defence of a thesis in public.

Foreign students

Foreign students must be in possession of a visa, health certificates and a financial guarantee. They must hold a *secondary-school-leaving certificate* and pass the *national college entrance examination* (NCEE). They should be proficient in English. Students coming from a non-English-speaking country are required to follow a one-semester English orientation course. Applications for the first semester should be made before the end of January and for the second semester before the end of July to the institution of the student's choice. Social and welfare services, counselling and advisory services and scholarships are available to foreign students.

GLOSSARY

Associate's degree. Degree obtained at the end of two years' studies in agricultural technology, secretarial studies, business studies and fine arts.

Bachelor's degree. Degree awarded after a minimum of four years' undergraduate studies in a university or other institution of higher education.

Certificate or diploma. At the level of undergraduate studies, a qualification conferred at the end of programmes requiring a minimum of six months' study. At the level of graduate studies, a qualification conferred at the end of a minimum of one year's study following the *bachelor's degree*.

Doctor's degree (doctorate). The highest university degree, conferred at the end of at least two years' study following the *master's degree* and requiring research work and the defence of a thesis. In medicine, dentistry and veterinary medicine, the title of *doctor* is the first professional qualification.

Master's degree. Degree conferred, according to the field of study, after a minimum of one or two years of postgraduate study. Presentation of a dissertation may or may not be compulsory, depending on the programme of study.

Professional qualification. Qualification awarded as a *certificate*, a *diploma* or other professional qualification after studies of variable length, ranging from one year to eight in medicine. It may be a first professional qualification or an advanced one.

Secondary-school-leaving certificate. Certificate obtained at the end of six years' primary and four years' secondary education and giving access to higher education.

BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEALING WITH OR PROVIDING INFORMATION ON THE RECOGNITION OF STUDIES AND QUALIFICATIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

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P o l a n d

Polish higher education is currently undergoing a phase of major transformation in order to increase the number of students, to restructure vocational education along the lines of academic education, to offer greater possibilities for transferring among the various study paths in what is becoming a multi-level higher-education system (while reducing the number of overly narrow fields of study), to make Polish higher education compatible with foreign higher education, to rationalize spending and to integrate the academic community through the merging of universities and other institutions located in the same place.

Higher education is offered by more than a hundred higher-education institutions. These include eleven universities which offer courses in the humanities, science, the socio-political sciences, law and teacher training; fourteen technical universities; four higher schools of engineering which offer courses in science, the technical sciences, transportation, architecture and construction; eight agricultural academies which offer courses in agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry and veterinary medicine; two agricultural academies which offer technical courses; one college of agriculture and teacher training which trains veterinary technicians, agricultural workers and humanities and science teachers; five academies of economics which prepare economists of various specializations; and ten teacher-training colleges which prepare primary- and secondary-school teachers.

These institutions and two theological academies are under the authority of the Minister of National Education. There are also institutions of higher education supervised by other ministries. The Ministry of Health and Social Welfare supervises eleven medical academies which train physicians, dentists and pharmacists; the Ministry of Culture and Art supervises fifteen academies of the fine arts, music and drama; the Office of Physical Culture and Tourism supervises six academies of physical education; and the Ministry of Transportation and Water Management supervises two merchant marine colleges.

The Higher Education Act of 12 September 1990 provides a legal framework for the functioning of these state institutions; it does not, however, apply either to seminaries run by churches or religious congregations or to the military, the police or the fire brigade academies.

Up to 1990, only one private university operated in Poland, the Catholic University of Lublin. Since 1991, additional private institutions have been established, offering courses in management, marketing, banking and computer science. As of January 1993, fourteen private institutions were operating in Poland, offering training programmes of three to four years in duration leading to the professional licentiate (*licencjat*) title.

Higher education is financed from the state budget (through the relevant ministries or the State Committee for Scientific Research) and from the proceeds of contractual research and economic activities, public service and tuition fees. According to the Act, full-time course programmes are free of charge to students who complete their studies in the allotted time period. In most institutions, full-time students must pay fees if they must repeat a year because of academic failure. Extramural, evening and correspondence students, as well as non-degree students, are charged fees for their studies. Private institutions charge fees for all forms of education.

The Central Council for Higher Education is a democratically elected body representing the academic community. It is composed of fifty members: thirty-five professors, ten academic teachers and five students.

The Minister of National Education supervises the activities of the higher-education institutions, especially the use of funds allocated from the state budget. He must consult with the council on the criteria for allocating these funds. The council formulates opinions with regard to the directions to be given to the development of higher education and with regard to all proposed legislation concerning higher education. To a certain degree, it supervises the actions of the minister.

Polish institutions of higher learning may enjoy considerable autonomy depending upon their teaching and research capacities. Larger institutions with more than sixty professors and in which more than half the organizational units have the right to confer the degree of *doktor habilitowany* (senior doctorate) are totally independent with regard to their status, study regulations and admission requirements. They have the right to establish and to dissolve faculties or institutes, and to introduce new fields of study if the latter meet the curriculum standards set by the Central Council of Higher Education. Smaller universities have to obtain the approval of the relevant minister for decisions on the above matters.

The basic unit of each institution of higher education is the faculty. It consists of institutes and chairs which include the teaching and service staffs and the students in a given field of study. Each institution is governed by a rector and a university senate, and each faculty by a dean and a faculty council.

All governing bodies are elected for three-year periods. Rectors and deans are elected by a college of electors. The composition of the senate or faculty council is usually as follows: professors, 50–60 per cent; other academic staff, 15–20 per cent; other employees, 10 per cent; representatives of student self-government, 15–20 per cent.

The senate draws up the statutes of the institution and its study regulations; it approves all decisions concerning the economic activity of

the institution and its development, its international co-operation and the introduction of new fields of study. Faculty councils determine the directions of the activities of the given faculty, its curricula and its course plans.

Primary- and secondary-school teachers are trained in universities, teacher-training higher schools, teacher-training colleges and foreign-language teacher-training colleges. They can attend vocational courses and those leading to a *magister degree*. Primary-school teachers may also graduate from teacher-training institutions which are considered institutions of higher education.

The basic form of higher education is full-time (day) studies. Institutions of higher education also conduct part-time (evening, extramural and correspondence) courses which are equivalent to full-time courses, have similar requirements, and lead to the same degrees and diplomas. During the last few years, these forms of study have become more common as they provide an opportunity to upgrade the qualifications of persons who are employed. They are more accessible because their admission criteria are not so restrictive. They are not free.

Postgraduate studies are organized as extramural or evening courses.

In Poland, it is possible to study at the tertiary level in the so-called *pomaturalne* (post-secondary) schools. These schools do not have academic status. They offer courses of two-year duration which lead to a *technician's diploma* or its equivalent. Their students should have completed secondary school, but a *secondary-school-leaving certificate* is not required. Three-year teacher-training institutions which are not affiliated to universities do not have academic status either.

The **language of instruction** is Polish; however, students often attend classes conducted in English, German or French.

Access to higher education normally takes place after twelve or thirteen years of primary (eight years) and secondary (four years, general, or five years, vocational) education. A prerequisite is a secondary-school-leaving certificate (*świadectwo dojrłości*). This prerequisite is not the only qualification for admission to universities and similar institutions, which may impose their own conditions, especially in the case of full-time studies. The criteria are defined by the senates on the recommendation of the authorities of the faculties or institutes.

There are several criteria for, and means of, student selection. The most usual are written or oral entrance examinations based on tests of knowledge, *secondary-school-leaving certificates* and qualifying interviews which test the background knowledge of candidates or their general mental abilities. Sometimes candidates must give proof of their ability to understand a university lecture or a scholarly text. Candidates for artistic and athletic studies must give proof of their ability to meet the requirements of these programmes. Winners and laureates of national competitions (*olimpiada*) in various subjects are usually exempt from the entrance examinations.

Universities and other institutions of equal rank offer general studies, professional studies and complementary studies leading to a *magister degree*. General studies last from nine to twelve semesters depending on the field of study. Their graduates as well as graduates of complementary studies are awarded the title of *magister: magister edukacji* (teacher-

training courses); *magister inżynier* (technical, agricultural and, in some cases, economics courses); *magister sztuki* (artistic studies), *lekarz* (medical studies), *lekarz stomatolog* (dental studies) and *lekarz weterynarii* (veterinary surgery).

Higher professional studies last three to four years and lead to the award of the title of engineer (*inżynier*) in technical, agricultural and some economics-oriented institutions, and to the title of *licencjat* in the humanities, in the mathematical and natural sciences, in the social sciences, in economics, in medicine, in physical education, and in tourism and recreation.

Students may study according to a plan of study and curriculum determined by the authorities of the given institution, or they may follow an individual plan and curriculum. They may also follow courses in other than their basic fields of study. Attempts are being made to introduce a credit-point system of studies.

A holder of the title of *magister* may continue studying to obtain the degree of doctor (*doktor*). The degree of *doktor* can be granted by institutions of higher education and other establishments such as the Polish Academy of Sciences or research institutes supervised by various ministries. The right to grant this degree is accorded to institutions employing at least eight professors representing the academic subject in which the institution is entitled to grant the degree. It is possible to prepare for the doctorate (*doktorat*) while pursuing doctoral studies (which last four years), while working in an institution of higher education, or while working in another place. Academics should have earned the *doktor degree* after eight years of employment.

The *doctorat* is awarded to those who have passed the appropriate doctoral examination (in a discipline corresponding to the subject of the doctoral thesis, in an additional discipline and in a modern language) and have submitted and successfully defended a thesis reviewed by at least two specialists. The thesis, written under the supervision of a professor, should present the author's original solution to an academic problem and demonstrate general theoretical knowledge of the discipline and ability to conduct independent research.

Holders of the degree of *doktor* with considerable scholarly achievement can obtain the degree of *doktor habilitowany* after submitting a thesis which contributes to the development of the chosen discipline. Assessment of achievement should be supported by at least three specialists. Candidates for this degree must pass an oral examination. The right to confer this degree is given to those institutions of higher education and other scientific establishments which employ at least twelve professors, including six professors representing one given discipline.

Foreign students

Candidates of Polish origin living abroad and foreigners who wish to begin their higher education in Poland should possess a *secondary-school-leaving certificate* and prove their fluency in Polish or complete an appropriate language course. Candidates for artistic and athletic studies must meet specific requirements regarding success in aptitude tests.

Foreign candidates, including doctoral and postgraduate students, and scholarly apprentices, should have earned a first university degree. Candidates for a *doktor habilitowany degree* should already hold an advanced degree equivalent to the *doktor*.

Foreign students must pay tuition fees. Generally the fees run from US\$3,000 to US\$7,000 per year. In some individual, well-grounded

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES

Academic year: October–June

Long vacation (summer): June–September

Duration of studies

(Previous education: 12–13 years, *świadectwo dorzałości* and entrance examination)

	years	3	4	5	6	varied duration	varied duration
Education		LT		ME		D	Dhab
Arts				M		D	Dhab
Theology				M		D	Dhab
Fine arts, drama, music				MS		D	Dhab
Economics		LT	I	M		D	Dhab
Law				M		D	Dhab
Political sciences				M		D	Dhab
Organization, management		LT		M		D	Dhab
Commercial sciences		LT		M		D	Dhab
Exact and natural sciences				M		D	Dhab
Technology, architecture			I	MI		D	Dhab
Medical sciences							
medicine					L		
dentistry				LS		D	Dhab
pharmacy				M		D	Dhab
Veterinary surgery				LW		D	Dhab
Agriculture, forestry			I	MI		D	Dhab
Physical training		LT		M		D	Dhab

I *inżynier* LT *licencjat* M *magister* ME *magister edukacji* MS *magister sztuki*
 MI *magister inżynier* L *lekarz* LS *lekarz stomatolog* LW *lekarz weterynarii*
 D *doctor* Dhab *doktor habilitowany*

Note: *doktor* and *doktor habilitowany* are scientific degrees; the remaining are professional titles.

Grades: 6: *celujący* (excellent); 5: *bardzo dobry* (very good); 4: *dobry* (good); 3: *dostateczny* (satisfactory); 2: *mierny* (mediocre); 1: *niedostateczny* (unsatisfactory).

cases, the authorities of an institution of higher education may reduce or waive the fee for a foreign student of Polish origin.

Academic degrees, diplomas and professional titles obtained abroad must be evaluated by a faculty council or another unit entitled to grant scientific degrees in a given field.

GLOSSARY

Doctor's degree (medicine). See *lekarz medycyny* or *dplom lekarza*.

Doktor. Degree conferred following the title of *magister* or its equivalent.

The candidate must submit a thesis offering an original solution to a scientific problem and pass three examinations for the *doktorat*.

Doktor habilitowany. Degree conferred after that of *doktor*. The candidate must present a thesis constituting a considerable contribution to the progress of knowledge in a given discipline. The degree is awarded by authorized scientific councils of faculties and institutes.

Egzamin wstępny. Examination organized by a faculty or an institute to select candidates for studies in a higher-education institution. The examinations are oral and written or test the special abilities of candidates.

Entrance examination. See *egzamin wstępny*.

Inżynier. Professional title usually awarded after the completion of eight semesters of technical and agricultural studies and, in some cases, the same number of semesters in economics.

Lekarz medycyny or **dplom lekarza**. First qualification and professional title awarded after higher medical studies.

Licencjat. Professional title usually awarded after the completion of three years of higher professional studies in the humanities, the exact sciences, the social sciences, economics, physical education, tourism and recreation, and physical rehabilitation.

Licentiate. See *licencjat*.

Magister. Professional title usually awarded after five years of study in the humanities, the exact sciences, the social sciences, economics, theology, physical education, tourism, recreation, rehabilitation and the medical sciences (with the exception of medicine and dentistry).

Magister edukacji. *Magister degree* in education.

Magister inżynier. *Magister degree* in technology, agriculture and some economics studies.

Magister sztuki. *Magister degree* in the fine arts, music and drama.

Matura or **świadectwo dojrzałości**. Secondary-school-leaving certificate obtained at the end of four years of general secondary education or five years of vocational secondary education.

Post-secondary school. See *szkoła pomaturalna*.

Professional qualification. See *tytuł zawodowy*.

Secondary-school-leaving certificate. See *matura* or *świadectwo dojrzałości*.

Senior doctor. See *doktor habilitowany*.

Świadectwo dojrzałości. See *matura*.

Szkoła pomaturalna. Post-secondary school; school which awards professional qualifications at a secondary level to secondary

school-leaving youth (including those who have the secondary-school-leaving certificate).

Tytuł zawodowy. (professional qualification). See *magister, magister lekarz, inżynier, licencjat*. (All higher-education qualifications give the right to exercise the corresponding profession.)

BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEALING WITH OR PROVIDING INFORMATION ON THE RECOGNITION OF STUDIES AND QUALIFICATIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

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Portugal

Higher education includes university and polytechnic education and takes place in both public and private institutions in accordance with the Comprehensive Law on the Education System (Law 46/86 dated 14 October 1986).

There are fourteen public universities, the oldest being that of Coimbra, founded in the thirteenth century. The Universidade de Lisboa and the Universidade de Porto were founded in 1911 and the Universidade Técnica de Lisboa in 1930.

After 1970, new universities were established, taking into account the diversification policy for higher education and the development of the regions where they are located. There is one university institution which is not integrated into any university and which offers courses in management, anthropology and sociology.

The network of polytechnic institutions was launched in 1979. Currently, it consists of fifteen polytechnic institutes, most of which began to operate in 1985-86.

In addition, there are thirty-one higher-education institutions under the joint responsibility of the Ministry of Education and other ministries.

There are four private universities and sixty-four private higher-education institutions of other types.

Finally, there is the Universidade Católica, created in 1971, which occupies a special place within the system of higher education. It is a legal and economic entity instituted by decree of the Holy See and recognized by the state of Portugal for the purposes of internal law under the aegis of Article XX of the Concordat between Portugal and the Holy See.

Public universities enjoy administrative, scientific, academic,

statutory, financial and disciplinary autonomy. This autonomy implies the right to grant their own degrees and diplomas, to create new courses and to determine teaching methods.

The polytechnics, on the other hand, must submit their proposals for curricula to the Minister of Education, the authority responsible for the approval of study plans.

Private higher-education institutions are supervised and partially supported by the Ministry of Education. The 1989 Statute of Private and Co-operative Higher Education states the conditions for the establishment of institutions, the creation of courses and the recognition of the corresponding degrees and diplomas. It also defines the supervisory role of the state concerning the quality of teaching offered and financial support.

Universities are organized in *escolas*, *institutos*, *faculdades* and other units (for instance, departments, courses or projects).

Polytechnic education is offered at *escolas* and *institutos superiores*.

Universities offer programmes in the arts and humanities, law, the social sciences, the exact and the natural sciences, medicine, pharmacy, dentistry, engineering and technology, architecture, physical education, pedagogy and teacher training, fine arts and design, communication sciences (including journalism), agriculture and silviculture, veterinary medicine, management, economics, music, science, social service, the military sciences, etc.

The polytechnic institutes offer programmes in the following fields of study: pedagogy and teacher training, fine and applied arts, nursing, business and management, agriculture and silviculture, engineering and technology, etc.

The **language of instruction** is Portuguese.

Access to higher education is limited by a *numerus clausus* set by the respective administrative bodies in public higher-education institutions and by the Minister of Education in private higher-education institutions.

In accordance with the new system of access to public and private higher education, in force for the 1993-95 period, in order to be considered for enrolment in higher education candidates must: (1) have successfully completed the twelfth year of schooling or an equivalent; (2) have taken the *prova de aferição* (aptitude test); (3) have taken the *provas específicas* (specific examinations) required by the higher-education course in which they wish to enrol; and (4) have fulfilled any particular prerequisites for the given course. The Núcleo de Acesso ao Ensino Superior is responsible for placing applicants in courses according to their preferences.

In addition to a general entrance competitive examination, special competitive examinations are held under certain conditions for applicants with certain qualifications.

Polytechnic institutions offer three-year courses which lead to the *bacharel degree*, qualifying its holder to proceed to study for *licenciatura courses* and for courses leading to the *diploma de estudos superiores especializados* (DESE).

University institutions offer courses which run for four to six years and lead to the *licenciado degree*. Holders of a *licenciado degree* may

pursue studies leading to the *mestre degree* which is obtained after two more years of study. Holders of a *licenciado* or a *mestre degree* may continue their studies in order to obtain a *doutor degree*.

Studies leading to the award of the *doutor degree* usually take between five and six years in the humanities and three to four years for subjects in technology and in exact sciences. The other academic degree conferred at this level, the *agregação*, is only open to holders of the *doutor degree*. It is awarded after passing specific examinations.

Foreign students

Foreign students must have the equivalent of the twelfth year of schooling and take the same examinations as Portuguese candidates. Applications must be submitted in July to the Núcleo de Acesso ao Ensino Superior, Av. Elias Garcia 137, 1000 Lisboa.

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES

Academic year: October–July

Duration of studies

(Previous education: 12 years, *certificado de fim de estudos secundários* and entrance examination)

	years	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Education		B	DESE/L	L	L	M	M	D/Ag
Literature and languages			DESE/L	L	L	M	M	D/Ag
Architecture				L		M		D/Ag
Law				L		M		D/Ag
Social sciences			L		M			D/Ag
Medicine					L		M	D/Ag
Dentistry					L		M	D/Ag
Veterinary medicine				L		M		D/Ag
Pharmacy				L		M		D/Ag
Exact sciences			L	L		M		D/Ag
Economic sciences				L		M		D/Ag
Technology		B	DESE/L	L		M		D/Ag
Engineering sciences		B		DESE/L		M		D/Ag

Ag agregação B *bacharelato* D *doutoramento* DESE *diploma de estudos superiores especializados* L *licenciado* M *mestrado*

Grades: 0–20; 20: *muito bom con distinção e honor* (very good with distinction and honours); 18–19: *muito bom con distinção* (very good with distinction); 16–17: *bom con distinção* (good with distinction); 14–15: *bom* (good).

Each higher-education institution has social services which are available to foreign students.

GLOSSARY

Agregação. Highest degree, reserved to holders of the *doutoramento* and requiring the ability to undertake high-level research and special pedagogical competence in a specific field of knowledge. It is obtained after success in specific examinations.

Bacharel. A degree awarded by polytechnic institutions for courses lasting three years and at universities offering training courses for teachers of first and second cycles of basic education.

Certificado de fim de estudos secundários. Qualification obtained after successful completion of twelve years of schooling.

Concurso nacional. Selection procedure for applicants to higher education which differentiates candidates according to the available places for each course.

Diploma do ciclo básico. Qualification awarded after a three-year course by higher-education institutions of fine arts. This diploma has the same value as the *bacharel*.

Diploma do ciclo especial. Qualification awarded after a two-year course following the *diploma de ciclo básico* by higher-education institutions of fine arts. It corresponds to the *licenciado*.

Diploma de estudos superiores especializados (DESE). Qualification awarded by polytechnic institutions to holders of a *bacharel* degree or its equivalent after two years of study. This diploma corresponds to the *licenciado* for academic and professional purposes.

Doutor. Academic degree awarded by universities following upon the *licenciado* or the *mestre degree*. Candidates must defend an independent thesis.

Licenciado. First degree awarded by universities after a course of studies lasting between four and six years.

Mestre. Degree awarded after a two-year university course of study following upon the *licenciado*. The candidate must defend a dissertation.

Prerequisites. Physical, functional and vocational prerequisites which are particularly relevant to certain higher-education course programmes. It is incumbent upon each higher-education institution to decide whether or not applicants to some of its courses must be subjected to these prerequisites and to decide upon their content. The decisions are expressed in terms of *apto* (qualified) and *não apto* (not qualified).

Prova de aferição. A written national test aimed at ensuring the equity of the grades obtained in secondary education. It covers one of the subjects of the secondary education curriculum which students have studied. This test is not eliminatory. Although the *prova de aferição* must cover subjects taught in secondary education, it may have nothing to do with the higher-education course in which a given student might wish enrol. The results of this test as well as the results of secondary education and of the *provas específicas* are factors

which determine the order in which vacancies in higher-education programmes are filled.

Provas específicas. Written non-eliminatory and national examinations to assess the capacity of candidates to complete given higher-education courses successfully. They are compulsory for all public and private higher-education courses.

BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEALING WITH OR PROVIDING INFORMATION ON THE RECOGNITION OF STUDIES AND QUALIFICATIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Ministry of Education, General Directorate for Education
 Centre of Information on Academic Recognition of Diplomas (CIRAD)
 Av. Duque d'Avila 137-4, P-1000 Lisboa
 Tel.: 351-1-574 72 70 ext. 18
 Telex: 18428 educa P
 Fax: 351-1-57 96 17

Puerto Rico

Higher education is provided by thirty-two institutions, six of which account for 87 per cent of the student enrolment. The major institutions are the University of Puerto Rico (a state university system with three main campuses, two separate four-year programme colleges and six regional two-year colleges throughout the island) and five private accredited institutions: Bayamon Central University (Catholic), the Catholic University of Puerto Rico, the Interamerican University, Ana G. Mendez Educational Foundation (comprising the Metropolitan University, Puerto Rico Junior College and the University of Turabo) and the University of the Sacred Heart. The rest are mostly smaller four- and two-year institutions and professional and graduate programmes.

The University of Puerto Rico draws most of its funds from the state and the rest from fees, donations and its own private revenue.

Teacher training takes place in higher-education institutions. A two-year course leads to the degree of *associate* and a four-year course to a *bachelor's degree*.

The **principal language of instruction** is Spanish, but English textbooks are used in most courses. Instruction at the schools of medicine and dentistry of the University of Puerto Rico is in English.

Access to higher education is based on the *secondary-school-leaving certificate*, awarded after six years' primary and six years' secondary schooling. The latter is divided into two phases of three years each. The second phase may be general or technical and allows a choice of subjects. In order to qualify for higher education, the candidate must have a secondary-school diploma and take an entrance examination. In medicine and dentistry, at least three years of preparatory study are

required, but generally a *bachelor's degree* is preferred. In law, a *bachelor's degree* is required for admission to the course. For admission to any one of the above professional schools, the appropriate entrance examination must be taken.

The studies are organized on a credit-unit system and thus do not take a fixed number of years (see entry for the United States). However, two stages may be distinguished.

The **first stage** (undergraduate studies) leads to the *bachelor's degree* or to a professional qualification. The *bachelor's degree* may take between three and six years, but four years is the average period required. Certain courses are of a higher standard (honours programmes) and are designed for stronger students. In certain fields an intermediate degree of *associate* may be awarded after two years. Professional qualifications are awarded in the form of a *certificate* or *diploma* in various subjects. The duration may be up to five years.

A **second stage** (postgraduate studies) leads to the *master's degree*, which consists of more advanced course-work, and to a higher professional qualification. The *master's degree* is awarded after one or two years' further study, depending on the field of study selected.

The degree of *doctor of philosophy* (PhD) is awarded in Spanish and in a limited number of other fields at the University of Puerto Rico and several other institutions.

GLOSSARY

Associate degree. Intermediate degree usually awarded after two years' study. It may be part of a course towards a *bachelor's degree* or a final qualification.

Bachelor's degree. First degree awarded after three to six years of undergraduate studies. Certain courses of a higher standard (honours programme) may be taken by better students.

Certificate. See *professional qualification*.

Diploma. See *professional qualification*.

Doctorate of philosophy (PhD). Higher degree awarded after postgraduate studies in Spanish and a limited number of other fields at the University of Puerto Rico and several other institutions.

Master's degree. First degree awarded for postgraduate studies.

Professional qualification. Qualification awarded at the level of completion of undergraduate studies (see *associate degree*, *bachelor's degree*) or at the level of graduate or professional studies after a course of varying length. The degree consists of a *certificate* or *diploma*. The *bachelor's*, *master's* and *doctor's degrees* are professional qualifications if awarded in professional fields.

Secondary-school-leaving certificate. Certificate awarded after six years' primary followed by six years' secondary schooling. The latter is divided into two phases of three years each. The second phase may be general or vocational and allows the possibility of a choice of subjects. The certificate gives entrance to higher education in those subjects or fields corresponding to the endorsements on the certificate. There is also an entrance examination to higher

education. In medicine and dentistry, there is also at least a three-year preparatory course and an entrance examination. In law, a *bachelor's degree* and an entrance examination are prerequisites for admission to the law schools.

Qatar

Higher education is provided by the University of Qatar, Doha. Founded as the Faculties of Education in 1973, this university is a state institution, autonomous in both financial and academic matters. Its resources come from credits granted by the state. Its governing bodies are the University Council (which is made up of the president of the university, the vice-presidents, the secretary-general, the deans, the directors of research centres, two professors and three eminent external academic figures), the Higher Council of Education (whose chairman is the Minister of Education) and the Board of Regents, which is made up of fifteen members (from Qatar and distinguished foreign universities). The university comprises faculties of education, science, humanities and social sciences, Islamic jurisprudence and Islamic studies, engineering, and administration and economics. Four research centres for scientific and applied research, for educational research, for Islamic studies (Sirra and Sunna), and for documentation and humanities studies are also affiliated to the university. The university is undergoing changes with a view to introducing new technological education programmes. New fields of specialization such as computer sciences and psychological counselling have also been introduced.

Pre-primary and primary-school teachers are trained at the university's faculty of education, which provides an eight-semester programme in elementary education, made up of a four-semester programme leading to a *certificate in elementary education* and a further four-semester programme leading to a *bachelor of arts in elementary education*. A new eight-semester programme for women kindergarten and primary classroom teachers, leading to a *bachelor of arts in education*, is to be introduced.

Secondary-school teachers are trained at the faculty of education, which provides: (a) eight-semester (four-year) programmes leading to a *bachelor of arts and education* and a *bachelor of science and education* in literary and scientific specializations; (b) eight-semester (four-year) programmes in home economics education, art education and physical education leading to *bachelor of arts* and *bachelor of science* degrees; and (c) a *general diploma in education* programme of 36 credit hours for in-service teachers who do not have university degrees in education.

Higher-education teachers are trained at the faculty of education, which conducts workshops and seminars in areas such as instructional design and development of courses, methodology and strategies of teaching, and student evaluation.

A PhD degree is required for all academic staff.

Non-formal studies are offered at the faculty of education, which provides evening programmes leading to a *general diploma in education*, a

special diploma in education and a *special diploma in educational counselling*. The faculties of science and engineering conduct professional short courses with no certificates awarded.

Non-university-level post-secondary education is offered by institutes such as the Gulf Civil Aviation College, the Language Teaching Institute (which offers short- and long-term courses leading to a *certificate of proficiency* in English, French and Arabic for national and non-national government employees), the Administration and Commerce Institute, the Regional Training Centre and the Music Institute.

The **principal language of instruction** is Arabic, with English in some science subjects and engineering.

Access to higher education is based on the *secondary-school certificate* or an equivalent qualification.

The **first stage** of higher education, after four years' study, leads to the *bachelor of arts* degree (BA), the *bachelor of arts and education* degree (BAEd), the *bachelor of science* degree (BSc), the *bachelor of science and education* degree (BScEd), the *bachelor of home economics education* degree (BHEcoEd), the *bachelor of art education* degree (BArEd), the *bachelor of physical education* degree (BPHEd), the *bachelor of Islamic studies* degree (BISEd), the *bachelor of business administration, or of public administration, or of accountancy, or of economics* degree (BAd&Eco). Five years' study leads to the *bachelor of electrical, of mechanical, of civil or of chemical engineering* degree (BEng).

The **second stage**, which is being prepared for implementation, will be two years' further study following upon the *bachelor's degree*, leading to a *master's degree* in arts, arts and education, science, science and education, and Islamic studies. In education, the university already awards a *general diploma of education* and a *special diploma of education* at this second stage of postgraduate studies.

The **third stage**, which is also being prepared for implementation, will lead to the award of the *doctor of philosophy* (PhD) after three years' study following upon the *master's degree*.

Foreign students

Foreign students' quotas range from 10 to 25 per cent of the total number of admissions. Limited numbers of non-Qatari students are admitted on a scholarship basis. Visas, residence permits and health papers are required. In certain circumstances, foreign students undertake a year of Arabic-language studies before formal admission. English is required in engineering and certain science subjects. Applications should be made to the Academic Registrar, University of Qatar, at least six months before the new academic year.

To enter a profession, the authority concerned with the profession is responsible for the recognition of qualifications. Access to non-university-level studies depends on bilateral or multilateral cultural agreements and rules set up by the Certificate Equivalence Authority.

Foreign students admitted on a scholarship are granted social and welfare services, information, counselling and advisory services, scholarship services and grants.

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES
Academic year: September–June

Duration of studies

 (Previous education: *secondary-school certificate*)

	years	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Education		C		B		GDE/SD			PhD
									M
Arts				B					M
Arts and education				B					M
Science				B					M
Science and education				B					M
Home economics				B					
Art education				B					
Physical education				B					
Islamic studies				B					M
Accountancy				B					
Economics				B					
Public administration				B					
Business administration				B					
Mechanical engineering									B
Chemical engineering									B
Civil engineering									B
Electrical engineering									B

B *bachelor's degree* C *certificate in elementary education* GDE *general diploma in education* M *master's degree* PhD *doctor of philosophy* SD *special diploma in education*

 Grades: A-F. Pass level D

GLOSSARY

Bachelor's degree. First degree awarded at the end of four years' full-time study in arts, arts and education, physical education, art education, science and education, home economics, primary education, Islamic studies, business and public administration and economics and at the end of five years' full-time study in engineering.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). Highest degree awarded after three years' study following upon a *master's degree*.

Master's degree. Second degree awarded after two to three years of further study.

Secondary-school certificate. Secondary-school-leaving certificate giving access to higher education.

BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEALING WITH OR PROVIDING INFORMATION ON THE RECOGNITION OF STUDIES AND QUALIFICATIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Ministry of Education, P.O. Box 80, Doha
Tel.: 974 413717
Telex: 4316 min ed dh
Fax: (974) 413886

University of Qatar, P.O. Box 2713, Doha
Tel.: 832222
Telex: 4630 UNVSTY DH
Fax: (974) 835111

Republic of Korea

Higher education is provided by seven types of institution. There are 104 *dae hag* (universities) and *dae hag yo* (colleges). Each university is composed of at least three departmental colleges, one of which must be for natural sciences and engineering. Both colleges and universities may establish graduate schools.

There are eleven national teachers' colleges for elementary-school teachers.

The Korea Air and Correspondence University (KACU), established in 1972 as a two-year college attached to Seoul National University, was separated in 1982 and developed five-year university programmes leading to a *bachelor's degree*.

Since 1982, six open colleges have been established to offer industrial workers an opportunity to receive higher education. Applicants should have worked at least one year in an industrial firm after graduating from secondary school. Open colleges adopt the non-grade system allowing students to schedule time to incorporate both their work hours and study.

Numerous miscellaneous schools are private and include theological seminars, art colleges and a judo college. They operate highly specialized academic programmes and award academic credits equivalent to those of regular schools, depending on the school. Miscellaneous schools that have received approval from the Ministry of Education as four-year schools can offer students a *diploma* on the completion of their programmes. Their graduates may be accepted by a graduate school for study in a similar field.

There are 119 junior vocational colleges, 16 national and 103 private, mainly offering programmes in engineering, technology, nursing and

kindergarten education programmes. These programmes are of two years' duration, with the exception of the fisheries/marine colleges, which offer an additional six-month course for navigation practice, and the nursing programme, which lasts for three years. Some programmes, such as nursing and kindergarten education, award related *certificates* or *licences*.

Finally, there are two types of graduate school, professional and general. The former, which numbered 132 in 1987, provide professional programmes in the fields of education and business. The minimum duration of study for the *master's* course is usually two years or four terms; it is open to students who have completed more than 24 credits of course-work, passed a foreign-language test and submitted a thesis. Students must hold a *master's degree* or an equivalent qualification; following completion of more than 36 credits of course-work, a foreign-language test and submission of a thesis, they are awarded a *doctor's degree*.

The role of the private sector in higher education is very important: 80 of the 104 colleges and universities and 103 of the 119 junior vocational colleges are private. The private higher-education institutions receive over 80 per cent of their revenue from tuition fees.

Pre-primary-school teachers are trained at junior vocational colleges, at four-year colleges and universities and at KACU. Graduates of four-year colleges, universities and KACU obtain a *kindergarten teacher's licence* after two years of training, the minimum qualification required for pre-primary-school teachers.

Primary-school teachers are trained at the national teachers' colleges, KACU and the Korea National University of Teacher Education (KNUTE). After four years of study, students are awarded a *bachelor's degree* and an *elementary school teacher's licence*. All graduates of the national teachers' colleges and the KNUTE are employed by the local boards of education.

Secondary-school teachers are trained at colleges of education or departments of education, or follow courses for teacher education in general colleges and universities or graduate schools of education. Students taking courses of teacher education in general colleges and universities should complete 20 credits of education subjects concurrently with the study of the major subject related to one of the secondary-school subjects. The graduate schools of education admit graduates of general colleges and universities. The major subject and education subject are studied for two years in order to obtain a *master's degree* and a *secondary school teacher's licence*. The minimum qualification for a secondary-school teacher is the teacher's *licence*; the local boards of education and all private schools employ secondary-school teachers.

Most **higher-education teachers** are trained at the graduate schools of local and foreign universities. A *master's degree* is the minimum qualification for a higher-education teacher, but a *doctor's degree* has begun to be recognized as a minimum qualification for a faculty member of a university or four-year college, except in certain specialist fields such as music, fine arts and physical education.

The **language of instruction** is Korean.

Since 1985 **access to higher education** has been based on the

composite score of the *scholastic achievement examination for the college entrance* (SAECE), high-school academic records and an essay test. Since 1988 applicants have been required to select a university or college before taking the entrance examination; applicants to junior vocational colleges sit an entrance examination prepared by the National Institute for Educational Evaluation. High-school graduates with a national skill certification are admitted within the limit of 20-50 per cent of the admission quota to each college.

The **first stage** of higher education leads to a *bachelor's degree* or to a *diploma*. The *bachelor's degree* is awarded after four years. Junior vocational colleges offer a variety of courses leading to *certificates* of state-authorized second-class technician.

A **second stage** represents a period of postgraduate study leading to a *master's degree*. Two or more years of further study beyond the *bachelor's degree* are required in the same subject.

A **third stage** leads to the *doctor's degree*, which is awarded in the following subjects three years after the *master's degree*: humanities, philosophy, theology, politics, public administration, business administration, education, economics, law, medicine, natural sciences, pharmacy, engineering, agriculture, veterinary medicine, dentistry, oriental medicine and marine science. Success in the examination for a foreign language is required for the *doctor's degree* before submitting a dissertation.

Foreign students

Foreign students may be admitted if they are able to certify that they have been accepted for a course of study at a higher-education institution and that they are able to support themselves. The education law makes a special provision stipulating that foreign students may be admitted to a higher-education institution even if the *numerus clausus* is exceeded. Foreign students should have a working command of Korean. Applications should be made to the dean of academic affairs of the institution by the month of March of the academic year in which the student intends to start his or her course.

Foreign degrees are registered with the Ministry of Education but recognition of foreign qualifications is carried out by the institutions concerned.

There are no special criteria for access to non-university-level studies.

Access to university-level studies requires twelve or more years of school education.

Access to postgraduate studies and research requires a first degree related to the studies and research.

For the exercise of a profession, the institution determines the criteria for the recognition of qualifications.

The Korea Research Foundation (KRF) provides foreign students with accommodation, scholarships and fellowships. There are also international houses run by universities for foreign students coming to study Korean during the holiday period. Foreign students are eligible to receive medical treatment from the university health service. More information about services available to foreign students can be obtained

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES

Academic year: March–December

Duration of studies

(Previous education: 12 years, *scholastic achievement examination for the college entrance* and entrance examination)

	years	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Education		P		B		M		D		
Arts				B		M		D		
Theology				B		M		D		
Fine arts				B		M		D		
Law				B		M		D		
Economics				B		M		D		
Commercial sciences				B		M				
Science				B		M		D		
Engineering				B		M		D		
Medical sciences										
medicine						B		M		D
dentistry						B		M		D
pharmacy				B		M		D		
veterinary medicine				B		M		D		
Agriculture				B		M		D		
Marine science				B		M				

B *bachelor's degree* D *doctor's degree* M *master's degree* P *professional qualification*

Grades: A: 100–90; B: 89–80; C: 79–70; D: 69–60; F: 59–50. Pass: D

For theses: Pass or fail

from the KRF, the Korean Council for University Education (KCUE) and higher-education institutions. Scholarships and fellowships are available to foreign students.

GLOSSARY

Bachelor's degree. First degree, awarded after four years' study.

Doctor's degree. Highest degree, awarded after three years' study beyond the *master's degree* in eighteen subjects (since 1987): humanities, philosophy, theology, politics, public administration, business administration, education, economics, law, medicine, natural

sciences, pharmacy, engineering, agriculture, veterinary medicine, dentistry, oriental medicine and marine science.

Entrance examination. Obligatory examinations: scholastic achievement examination and entrance examination for secondary-school graduates who wish to gain access to higher education.

Master's degree. Second degree awarded two years after the *bachelor's degree* in twenty-five subjects: theology, humanities, fine arts, music, law, politics, public administration, urban planning, education, library science, economics, business administration, commerce, natural sciences, home economics, physical education, engineering, medicine, dentistry, oriental medicine, public-health nursing, pharmacy, agriculture, veterinary medicine and marine science.

Secondary-school-leaving certificate. Certificate awarded after six years' primary followed by six years' secondary schooling (three years each of middle school and high school).

BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEALING WITH OR PROVIDING INFORMATION ON THE RECOGNITION OF STUDIES AND QUALIFICATIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Ministry of Education, 77 Sejongno, Chonnogu Seoul, 110-760
 Republic of Korea
 Tel.: 720-3329/3427
 Fax: 733-2322/736-3402

Republic of Moldova

The main purpose of higher education is to ensure the training of highly qualified specialists in all spheres of activity. Higher education is integrated with research.

Higher education is provided by thirteen public higher-education institutions and one private university founded in 1992. All public higher-education institutions are financed by the government. Decisions as to the allocation of funds are made by the ministry which is responsible for the corresponding higher-education institutions.

The Ministry of Education and Science is responsible for eight public higher-education institutions. The others fall under the responsibility of the Ministries of Agriculture, of Culture and Cults, of Internal Affairs and of Health.

Pre-primary and primary-school teachers are trained in four-year teacher-training colleges, short-cycle higher-education level.

Lower-secondary-level education (*gimnaziu*) teachers are trained in five-year university programmes.

Upper-secondary-level education (*liceu*) and higher-education teachers are trained for five to six years in universities, polytechnics, academies, institutes and the conservatory. Possession of a *doctor's degree* is mandatory for an *associate professor* and a *professor*.

Institutions of higher education are composed of faculties and of sections.

Each faculty has a number of departments (*catedre*).

The **languages of instruction** are Romanian and Russian.

Access to higher education is based on both the *diplomă de bacalaureat* (baccalaureate diploma) and the *atestat de maturitate* as well as a competitive entrance examination.

The higher-education institutions offer courses lasting four to six years depending on the field of study.

All graduate programmes must be attended full-time. Extramural higher education is available in some subjects (engineering, construction, economics, humanities, agronomy and sports). Evening courses are offered in engineering. Extramural and evening courses, as a rule, last a year longer than regular courses.

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES

Academic year: September–July

Duration of studies

(Previous education: 12 years, *diplomă de bacalaureat*;
11 years, *atestat de maturitate*)

	years	4	5	6
Agronomy				<u>DI</u>
Arts				<u>DDS</u>
Economics			<u>DDS</u>	
Engineering			<u>DDS</u>	
Humanities			<u>DDS</u>	
Law			<u>DDS</u>	
Medicine				
general				<u>DDM</u>
dentistry			<u>DDS</u>	
pharmacy			<u>DDM</u>	
Music			<u>DDS</u>	
Physical education and				
sports		<u>DDS</u>		
Science			<u>DDS</u>	
Theatre			<u>DDS</u>	

DI *diplomă de inginer* DDM *diplomă de doctor-medic stomatolog* DD *diplomă de doctor* DA *doctor abilitat*

Grades: 1–10. Pass level: 5

Upon completion of a full programme, each student must sit a final examination (*examen de diplomă*), covering, *inter alia*, a completed diploma project or thesis (*lucrare, proiect de diplomă*) proposed by the relevant department of the higher-education institution. The thesis is produced under the supervision of a teacher and is defended in public.

The diplomas granted at graduation from the higher-education institutions are at the *master's level*.

In addition to the above-mentioned higher-education institutions, fifty-four colleges provide short-cycle specialized higher education in different fields (agriculture, teacher training, medicine, arts, energetics, economics, etc.). The duration of study is two to three years depending on the field of study and the courses lead to qualifications at the undergraduate degree level.

Postgraduate training for a *doctorate* can be undertaken either full-time (three years) or in extramural courses (four years).

The diploma awarded after three to four years of study is the *diplomă de doctor*. Doctoral activities follow a specific study plan (*plan de activitate individuală*) with courses, scientific papers, examinations and preparation of a doctoral thesis (*teză de doctorat*), which is a scientific work that proposes a new solution to an important scientific problem. The examination consists of a public defence of the *teză de doctorat*. It is the first advanced degree at the highest level and is conferred in all disciplines.

The second scientific degree at the highest level is the *doctor abilitat in . . .*, conferred after a public defence of a doctoral thesis.

Foreign students

On arrival, each foreign student should present an original of his or her academic record which has been stamped by the Education Ministry of his or her country.

Foreign students begin their studies in the Republic of Moldova with a one-year preparatory course during which they study Romanian or Russian.

Application forms may be obtained from the Ministry of Science and Education, 1 Piața Marii Adunări Naționale, 277033 Chișinău, Republic of Moldova.

Documents required for registration are a graduation certificate from the last school attended and a medical certificate.

Access to a doctoral programme is based on a competitive entrance examination. Doctoral studies can be undertaken in either Romanian or Russian. As a rule, students abroad can be accepted for studies either on their own account or on the basis of bilateral agreements. Visas may be obtained at Moldovan Embassies or at border check points.

Foreign students may receive board and lodging in student residence halls and cafeterias after September of each academic year.

- Atestat de maturitate (matriculation certificate).** Document awarded on completion of upper-secondary education (general school) after eleven years' primary and secondary education. It is a prerequisite for the *concurs de admitere* which gives access to higher education. See also *diplomă de bacalaureat*.
- Calificare profesională.** Professional qualification attested by the *diplomă de studii superioare*.
- Concurs de admitere.** Competitive examination for entry into higher education. Each institution organizes its own entrance examination. The number of students to be admitted is determined by manpower needs in the various branches of the national economy.
- Diplomă de arhitect.** Degree awarded in architecture.
- Diplomă de bacalaureat.** Diploma awarded on completion of upper-secondary education (*liceu*) after twelve years' primary and secondary education. It is a prerequisite for the *concurs de admitere* (competitive examination). See also *atestat de maturitate*.
- Diplomă de doctor-medic (medical doctor/dentist).** Degrees awarded in general medicine and in stomatology.
- Diplomă de inginer.** Degree awarded in engineering, construction and agrotechnics.
- Diplomă de medic veterinar.** Degree awarded in veterinary medicine.
- Diplomă de studii superioare.** Degree awarded in the exact and natural sciences, letters, human sciences, economics, law, pharmacy, arts, and physical training and sports.
- Doctor abilitat (în . . .).** Second advanced degree of higher education conferred after a public defence of a doctoral thesis contributing to the advancement of knowledge in a particular field. The candidate must normally have the *doctorat*.
- Doctorat.** First advanced degree of higher education awarded to holders of a *diplomă de studii superioare*. The candidate must submit a thesis (*teză de doctorat*) which contains an original solution to an important scientific problem and defend it in public. This qualification may be obtained after three to four years of study, during which students are required to attend a number of courses, pass several examinations and carry out research. The degree is conferred in all disciplines.

BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEALING WITH OR PROVIDING INFORMATION ON THE RECOGNITION OF STUDIES AND QUALIFICATIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Ministry of Education,
Division for Sciences and Humanities
1, Piața Mării Adunări Naționale
277033 Chișinău, Republic of Moldova
Tel.: 7-0422-23 34 18
Fax: 7-0422-23 35 15

The main purpose of higher education is to ensure the training of highly qualified specialists in all spheres of activity and to prepare students for professional/working life. Every attempt is made to ensure direct links between higher education and economic, scientific and cultural activities. Higher education is integrated with the processes of production and research by means of internships.

Higher education is provided by sixty-four public higher-education institutions: universities, academies, polytechnics (technical institutions) and institutes offering courses varying from four to six years according to the subject area. University colleges provide short-cycle higher education which lasts three years.

Public higher-education institutions are financed by the state. Decisions about the allocation of funds are made by the Ministry of Education. Higher-education institutions are accorded a great deal of autonomy.

Most Romanian higher-education institutions are under the responsibility of the Ministry of Education.

A number of private universities have been established throughout the country since 1990.

Institutions of higher education comprise faculties and sections. A faculty has a number of departments (*catedre*) composed of academics who have similar or related specializations. The length of study at long-cycle higher-education institutions varies according to the subject chosen: technical studies, agronomy and economics—five years; university studies (the exact and the natural sciences, law, human sciences, theology)—four to five years; architecture and medical education (general medicine and dentistry)—six years; pharmacy—five years; music and fine arts—four to five years; film and theatre—four to five years; and physical education and sports—four years.

All graduate programmes are full-time course programmes. Evening courses as well as extramural higher education are organized in some subject areas (engineering, construction, economics, humanities, agronomy and sports). They last one year longer than full-time courses.

Courses follow a specific study plan (*plan de învățământ*) with 25–30 hours per week and internships.

Upon completion of their studies, students sit a final examination (*examen de diplomă*), including the defence of a diploma thesis. They must prepare a diploma project/thesis (*lucrare (proiect) de diplomă*), which is a specific work demonstrating ability to solve problems in their field of study. It is prepared under the supervision of the university teacher in charge. *Diplomas* granted upon graduation from higher-education institutions are at the *master's degree* level.

After completing university college programmes, students must sit a final examination, including a defence of their diploma projects/theses. The *diplomă de absolvire* is awarded in technology, agronomy, economics, administration, etc. The degree of *tehnician superior* (superior technician) is also awarded.

Postgraduate programmes include postgraduate specialization

courses and doctoral programmes. Postgraduate specialization courses are offered in every field or discipline in which higher education is organized. The length of study varies between two months and two years for all fields, except for medicine in which courses last three years and lead to the award of the title of *medic-specialist*.

A doctorate can be pursued either full-time (three years) or in extramural courses (four years). The diploma awarded is the *diplomă de doctor*. Activities follow a specific study plan (*plan de activitate individuală*), with course-work, the writing of research papers and examinations. The preparation of a doctoral thesis (*teză de doctorat*) is required. It must be an academic/scientific work that proposes a solution to an important scientific problem that has been posed either by the university teacher who is supervising the student or by the university. The final examination consists of a public defence of the doctoral thesis. The designation of the degree, the highest level of advanced scientific degree awarded, is *doctor în . . .*

Pre-primary and primary-school teachers are trained in four years in teacher-training *licee* (secondary-education level).

Upper-secondary-level education (*licee*) and higher-education teachers are trained in four to six years in universities, polytechnics, academies and institutions. Higher-education teachers are appointed on a competitive basis from among graduates of higher-education institutions who have shown outstanding teaching and research qualities. Most candidates seeking positions as teachers in higher education are working for or have completed doctoral studies. Possession of a *doctor's degree* is mandatory for senior appointments as *lectori* and *profesori* (reader and professor).

The **language of instruction** is Romanian (however, Hungarian is used in certain sections of the University of Cluj-Napoca). Beginning with the 1990/91 academic year, it became possible to study at university level in English, French and German: in Bucharest, at the Polytechnic University, at the Civil Engineering Institute, at the Academy for Studies in Economics and at the University of Bucharest; in Cluj-Napoca, at the Technical University; in Iași, at the Gheorghe Asachi Polytechnic Institute; and in Timișoara, at the Technical University. Approval to study in a foreign language is conditional on passing an examination to verify both the applicant's knowledge of the language chosen and of his or her capacity to use it for studying in the field or discipline chosen.

Access to higher education is based on the *diplomă de bacalaureat* obtained after twelve years' primary and secondary education and the *concurs de admitere* (competitive entrance examination). Certain disciplines require special subjects. The aim of this examination is to select the best candidates for higher education by evaluating their knowledge of disciplines taught in upper-secondary education.

Foreign students

The registration of students wishing to study in Romania (undergraduate programmes, postgraduate specialization programmes and doctorate-level study) is handled by the International Relations Department of the Ministry of Education, 30 General Berthelot Street, 70732 Bucharest I.

Application forms may be obtained at the above-mentioned address or at Romanian Embassies.

Documents required for registration are: a secondary-school-leaving certificate equivalent to the Romanian *bacalaureat* for admission to undergraduate courses; a graduation diploma earned at a higher-education institution and a transcript of academic record for postgraduate studies. Students should bring with them an original copy of their transcripts and a health certificate, both having the endorsement of the Education Ministry of the country of origin and that of the Romanian Embassy in that country.

As a rule, foreign students begin their studies with a preparatory year in order to learn Romanian and any special terminology and to widen their knowledge of mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, anatomy, technical drawing, etc., as required by their future disciplines or fields of

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES

Academic year: October–July

Duration of studies

(Previous education: 12 years, *diplomă de bacalaureat*)

years	4	5	6	7	8	9
Agriculture	E/Dp		D			
Architecture			A/Dp		D	
Arts	L/Dp	L/Dp	D		D	
Civil engineering	E/Dp		D			
Economics	L/Dp		D			
Engineering	E/Dp		D			
Exact and natural sciences	L/Dp		D			
Humanities	L/Dp		D			
Law	L/Dp		D			
Medical sciences						
medicine			Dp		D	
dentistry			Dp		D	
pharmacy	L/Dp		D			
Theology	L/Dp		D			
Physical education and sports	L/D		D			
Veterinary medicine	Dp		D			

A *arhitect* D *doctor* DP *diplomă* E *inginer* L *licență*

Grades: 1–10. Pass level: 5

study. Candidates who have mastered Romanian may be matriculated without a preparatory year if they can pass an examination in which this knowledge is verified. Applicants who wish to follow studies in the arts, architecture, and physical education and sports must first pass certain aptitude tests.

Matriculation for the doctorate is subject to the requirement of an oral admission interview to determine if the candidate has the knowledge necessary to complete doctoral studies.

Doctoral studies can also be undertaken extramurally and in major languages for persons who are employed in their countries of origin. Extramural programmes of this sort are organized in economics, humanities, agriculture and sports.

In specific situations, students from other countries are accepted for final examinations, such as diploma examinations, or for the defence of doctoral theses.

Foreign students are accepted for study in Romania in their own right under the above-mentioned conditions. Students are also accepted who have won scholarships awarded directly by the Romanian authorities, within the framework of bilateral agreements, through the competent authorities of their own countries, or as holders of scholarships or grants offered by other states or by international organizations.

Entry visas for Romania may be obtained at Romanian Embassies or at border check points.

Foreign students may receive board and lodging in student hostels and canteens if places are available after 1 October of each academic year. Students holding Romanian scholarships are given priority.

GLOSSARY

Calificare profesională. Professional qualification attested by the *diplomă de licență*.

Concurs de admitere. Competitive examination for entry into higher education. Each faculty organizes its own entrance examination. Candidates are examined in subjects related to the fields of study they intend to pursue and are admitted on the basis of their results. The number of students to be admitted is determined by manpower needs in the various branches of the economy and national life.

Diplomă. Degree awarded upon graduation from higher-education institutions.

Diplomă de arhitect. Awarded in architecture, architectural design and architectural restoration.

Diplomă de bacalaureat. Diploma awarded on completion of upper-secondary education (*liceu*) after twelve years' primary and secondary education. It is a prerequisite for the *concurs de admitere* (competitive entrance examination) which gives access to higher education.

Diplomă de doctor-medic (doctorate in medicine). Awarded in general medicine and in dentistry.

Diplomă de doctor-medic veterinar (doctorate in veterinary medicine).

Awarded in veterinary medicine; comparable in type and orientation to similar degrees awarded in Western European countries.

Diplomă de inginer (engineer's diploma). Awarded in engineering, construction, agrotechnics, and environmental protection.

Diplomă de licență. Higher professional qualification entitling the holder to exercise the profession corresponding to the studies pursued and awarded after four to six years' study, depending on the field of study.

Doctorat. Postgraduate degree granted to holders of a *diplomă de licență* who have passed the oral examination for admission to doctoral studies and have completed the programme of doctoral studies which lasts three to four years, including the submission and defence of a substantial thesis based on original research.

Examen de diplomă. Final examination for completion of undergraduate higher-education studies. It consists of the defence of a dissertation and leads to the first higher-education degree which also serves as the attestation of a higher professional qualification.

Licentiat în . . . (graduate of . . .). Diploma awarded in the exact and the natural sciences, in letters, in the human sciences, in economics, in law, in pharmacy, in the fine arts, in physical education and sports, and in theology.

University colleges. Three-year higher-education institutions offering courses according to a specific study plan (*plan de învățământ*) with 30 to 36 hours of course-work per week and practical stages.

BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEALING WITH OR PROVIDING INFORMATION ON THE RECOGNITION OF STUDIES AND QUALIFICATIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Ministry of Education, Higher Education Department
30 Gen. Berthelot Str., R-70738 Bucharest
Tel.: 40-1-615 42 35; 40-1-615 74 30; 40-1-615 43 25
Telex: 1167 ro
Fax: 40-1-615 26 52

Russian Federation

Reforms undertaken in the mid-1980s resulted in the overall reorganization of the Russian system of higher education. They covered content, control and management, and the principles governing the functioning of the system. Since 1992, the system of higher education has offered the country's citizens free higher professional education, on a competitive basis, at the state higher-education institutions, according to both traditional higher-education programmes and various programmes of multi-level education. There are also newly established non-state (private, social, religious, etc.) higher-education institutions.

In accordance with the Law on Education of 10 July 1992, the

following stages of education have been established in the Russian Federation: basic general education, secondary (completed) general education, initial vocational education, intermediate professional education, higher professional education and postgraduate professional education.

The educational establishments which have been granted state accreditation and offer general educational (excluding pre-primary) and professional programmes, confer a state document on persons who have fulfilled the requirements, bearing the name of the level of education and/or qualification.

Lists of fields of study, specialities and publicly recognized standards for the content and quality of higher education at all levels have been developed in fifty-six educational-methodological associations by researchers, teachers and specialists, and have been approved by the State Committee of the Russian Federation for Higher Education.

The federal programme for the development of education, which forms the organizational basis for undergraduate and postgraduate education policy, has three main parts: an analytical part, which deals with the state of the art; a part dealing with trends in the development of higher education; and a programme-organizational part.

The programme aims to establish the organizational basis, the instruments and the tools for the implementation of the principles of public policy in the field of education corresponding to the needs of the country, as stated in the Law on Education and in the decisions of the legislative and executive authorities.

In 1992, higher education was offered by 534 state universities, academies and higher-education institutions, and over 130 non-state education institutions possessing a state licence to conduct educational activities in the field of higher professional education. These institutions had a total enrolment of 3,000,000 students and offered instruction in more than 350 specialities.

The main duty of the state with regard to higher education is the organization and the financing of state higher education. Bearing in mind the relevant state regulations, the state controls the number of students admitted to specialist training and ensures that expenditure for the maintenance and development of higher-education institutions does not exceed budgetary allocations. State higher-education institutions can admit additional students if the expenses of the latter are fully covered from other sources, the students themselves or various juridical or physical persons as approved by the relevant state management bodies. Any reduction in the numbers of applicants who can be admitted on a competitive basis as part of the tuition-free category is prohibited.

The Law on Education and the educational standards which it upholds guarantee academic freedom and autonomy for higher-education institutions. A higher-education institution is independent with regard to decision-making and to any actions which it takes in conformity with the terms of its charter. Any interventions by the state authorities and the state management bodies in the areas of research and teaching are regulated by the Law on Education. In general, such interventions confine themselves to the licensing of educational activities, the introduction of accreditation rules and procedures, and the

formulation of public education standards. Academic staff members have the right to elaborate and to use whichever teaching and learning methods they consider best, and students have the right to participate in the formulation of educational policies.

Pre-primary and primary-school teachers are trained in 96 higher-education institutions and 352 specialized secondary schools, enrolling 283,000 students. There are also over 620 pedagogical classes (the twelfth and thirteenth years of training) in which staff members are trained for employment in pre-school institutions.

Secondary-school teachers and teachers for specialized secondary-education schools and vocational schools are trained in over 600 higher-education institutions, including 98 vocational higher-education institutions, and in 54 industrial-pedagogical secondary schools.

Higher-education teachers are trained in all higher-education institutions authorized to train specialists of a given level (accreditation).

One of the traditional ways of training teaching staff for higher-education institutions is through training in research. This begins at the undergraduate level. Elements of research training are included in the teaching process and students are introduced to forms of research. They are urged to continue their studies to the *master's degree* level and to register for postgraduate courses. At the same time, they are offered opportunities to teach and to do research in their departments. The post of *probationer-teacher* has been introduced for the most gifted students who, after a year in this position, are recruited as *assistant lecturers*. After taking *candidate's examinations*, one of the compulsory elements of postgraduate training is the preparation and defence of a thesis.

A second approach to the recruitment and training of young academics makes use of the relations between higher education, science and industry, and other branches of the economy.

Postgraduate courses constitute the main form of graduate training for academic staff members. Practice teaching is obligatory for graduate students who complete their formal studies with the preparation and defence of a thesis. A common way in which highly skilled academic staff members are trained is by means of one-year, fixed-target graduate courses for staff with considerable teaching experience who have achieved good research results.

The typical career path of a teacher in a higher-education institution is as follows: *bachelor's degree*—four years; *master's degree*—two years; *postgraduate studies*—two to three years (lecturer); *candidate of science* (private-docent, associate professor); *promotion*—no less than three years; and then *doctor of science*, followed by the possibility of being appointed to a post as adjunct or full professor.

Non-formal courses have been established by the Moscow Open University, the University of Foreign Languages, the Academy of Management and the Academy of Economic Knowledge.

Vocationally oriented courses to train junior and mid-level specialists have recently been established. They are organized at 4,367 vocational schools. Courses last from one to two-and-a-half years. The form of studies is open and students must pay tuition fees.

A wide network of educational-industrial complexes, centres and extension programmes offering one- to three-year post-secondary

vocational courses has been established. Access is gained by success in entrance examinations in subjects drawn from the secondary-school curriculum at ninth- to twelfth-grade levels. Applicants should be 18 years old, have passed a vocational examination and hold a qualification certificate.

Professional education of mid-level specialists employed in industry and in other occupations, including budget and finance, is offered by the secondary-professional establishments. Access to these specialized secondary schools, as well as to technical schools, naval schools, and teacher-training schools and colleges, is on a competitive basis. The requirements are stricter than those for the non-formal educational establishments. Moreover, students with initial vocational education can be enrolled in the senior year of studies. Studies last from two to five years depending on the speciality and level of initial education.

The **first level** of higher education is an incomplete higher professional level with a duration of study of two years. Students having completed a course programme at this level have the right to continue their studies at the succeeding level, or, if they discontinue their studies, to be awarded a diploma of incomplete higher education.

The **second level** is a higher professional level, the duration of studies being no less than four years. It leads to a *bachelor's degree* or a *specialist's certificate*, both implying higher-education qualifications.

The basic course for a *bachelor's degree* includes general humanities, fundamental natural science and professionally oriented training in fields covering a wide range of scientific, technological and cultural areas and disciplines.

The basic professional education programme for the training of a specialist with a higher-education qualification includes both general (humanities and natural science) and professional courses. Upon completion of the course, the student is granted the title of specialist in a given speciality.

The **third level** of training is the highest level of professional training. It leads to a *master's degree* or to a specialist extended-education qualification.

The duration of studies for a *master's degree* is no less than six years. The *master's degree* is awarded with mention of the given discipline or field and the specialization.

The *master's professional education programme* consists of a *bachelor's programme* in a given field and a corresponding programme at the third level which has two roughly equal parts: education and research. It is completed with the public defence of an independently elaborated thesis and by final examinations.

In the case of specialists, the duration of studies is no less than five years. Upon completion, the qualification awarded is the extended education qualification with a mention of the speciality and the specialization.

Postgraduate studies are open to persons having completed any educational-professional programme at third level. At the same time, there are traditional *internatura* and doctoral studies at the postgraduate level. Postgraduate studies are offered by a wide network of institutions and faculties of advanced training.

The **main language of instruction** is Russian.

Access to higher education is based on the secondary-school-leaving-certificate or a diploma of secondary-professional education and success in an entrance examination.

Foreign students

Since 1992, all the higher-education institutions have accepted foreign students on the condition that their tuition fees and other expenses be fully covered either according to intergovernmental agreements and contracts or by the individuals themselves. Foreign candidates can apply individually to higher-education institutions, colleges and specialized secondary schools to enrol in full courses, including advanced training, or to participate in internships.

According to the standard agreement linking the Russian Federation and other countries, foreign students should be 17 to 35 years old, depending on the form of instruction, should have completed their secondary education with high grades in their major subjects and must pay their educational expenses. Application documents of candidates for postgraduate studies and internships should be submitted no later than 1 April and for other study programmes no later than 15 May.

Foreign applicants should be in good health.

Once admitted, foreign students are required to follow a one-year preparatory course in the Russian language which is concluded by an examination covering both the language and the student's intended area of study.

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES

Academic year: September–July

Duration of studies

(Previous education: 11 years, *secondary school* or 12 years of *secondary-professional education, secondary-school-leaving certificate*)

	years	2	3	4	5	6	7	9	12	
First level				<u>Di</u>						
Second level					<u>B/Sp</u>					
Third level						<u>SE</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>
Di										<i>diploma of uncompleted higher education</i>
Sp										<i>specialist</i>
B										<i>bachelor</i>
SE										<i>specialist with extended education</i>
M										<i>master</i>
I										<i>internatura for medical staff</i>
C										<i>candidate of science</i>
D										<i>doctor of sciences</i>

Grades: 1–5. 5: excellent; 4: good; 3: satisfactory. Pass level: satisfactory

Foreign students may be given financial aid in the form of grants and fellowships. Medical coverage is also available to foreign students. The Department for the Education of Foreign Specialists of the State Committee of the Russian Federation for Higher Education is responsible for the admission of foreign students.

The State Committee of the Russian Federation for Higher Education, specifically its Department for Licensing, Accreditation and Nostrification, and the Council on Equivalence attached to the latter are responsible for the recognition of courses and qualifications. It is also the main national body responsible for the recognition of foreign qualifications and courses of study undertaken in higher-education institutions.

Two non-governmental organizations, Incorvuz and Interobrazovanie, function as intermediaries between higher-education institutions and foreign partners.

GLOSSARY

Aspirantura. Postgraduate status; form of training for academic staff and researchers at university-level and research institutions offering the opportunity to write a thesis in a field of science or knowledge within a specified period (there are one-year postgraduate courses, extramural postgraduate courses and fixed-target postgraduate courses).

Attestat ob okonchanij polnoj srednej shkoly. Certificate awarded after completion of the second stage of secondary education and entitling its holder to apply for university-level studies.

Diplom ob okonchanij vyššego učebnogo zavedeniya. Official standard document certifying the completion of university level or specialized secondary education as well as the recognition of certain professional qualifications and entitling the holder to assume certain professional responsibilities or to continue studies.

Doktor nauk (doctor of science). Advanced degree conferred upon a person already holding the advanced degree of candidate of science (*kandidat nauk*), usually within the same discipline, after the successful defence of a doctoral thesis. The latter is expected to be an independent research paper in which the author has formulated and proposed a coherent set of ideas proved by his/her own investigations and viewed as a new direction in a specific discipline or field or as a new theoretical approach to a major scientific/academic problem of great economic, political or cultural importance.

Gosudarstvennyi ekzamen. Examination taken to test and assess the qualifications of undergraduates. The state examinations include examinations in specific subjects within the limits of the present curricula. State examinations may, in some cases, be optional for those students who have prepared and defended a diploma project or paper.

Internatura. A one-year educational-professional programme for medical graduates leading to the award of a specialization certificate.

Kandidat nauk (candidate of science). Advanced degree conferred upon

students who have passed examinations in a given field or discipline and have prepared and defended a thesis. The latter must be a genuine scientific paper written independently or under the guidance of a *doctor* or a *candidate of science*. It must offer new solutions to a major scientific/academic problem which is of substantial importance to the given field or discipline.

Spetsialist s uglublennoj podgotovkoj. Qualification awarded upon successful completion of a basic professional education programme, the duration of which is no less than five years, confirmed by a diploma with the mention of the speciality and the specialization of training. In the title of a particular speciality, the generalized term, speciality, is replaced by the traditional professionally oriented term (engineer, doctor, teacher, actor, etc.).

Vstupitel'noe ispytaniye. Competitive testing of the knowledge and skills of applicants in order to assess their ability to study at a university-level institution. The results serve as a basis for admission. *Vstupitel'noe ispytaniye* are held in various forms: interviews, written or oral examinations, and testing in subjects related to the future speciality within the limits of the secondary-school programme. The form of *ispytaniye* is determined by the given higher-education institution.

BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEALING WITH OR PROVIDING INFORMATION ON THE RECOGNITION OF STUDIES AND QUALIFICATIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Council on the Recognition of Studies and Qualifications in Higher Education,
State Committee for Higher Education,
51 Lusinovskaja St, Moscow 113833
Tel.: (7095) 237-65-94; (7095) 237-83-12
Fax: (7095) 230-20-89

R w a n d a

Higher education is provided by the Université Nationale du Rwanda (UNR) and by public and private institutions.

UNR has two campuses, Ruhengeri (Nyakinama) and Butare, and eight faculties (agriculture, law, medicine, applied sciences, economics, social sciences and management, education, and science and humanities), as well as a School of Modern Technology and a higher Institute of Public Administration. The Faculty of Science has a pharmacy department.

L'Université Adventiste d'Afrique Centrale (UAAC), Mudende (Gisenyi), is an international private institution of higher education open to candidates from sub-Saharan Africa and the Indian Ocean. It comprises faculties of education, theology, science, arts, technology, and

administration and management and public health, and confers the *baccalauréat* after three years' study.

The Institut Supérieur des Finances Publiques (ISFP), Kigali, offers specialized training courses in budgeting and public accountancy, the financial system, customs and excise, and financial control.

The École Supérieure Militaire (ESM), Kigali, awards the *diplôme de licencié en sciences sociales et militaires* after four years' study.

Private institutions include the École Supérieure de Gestion et d'Informatique (ESGI, Institut Saint-Fidèle), which offers training in computer science, management, customs and secretarial studies; and the Institut Supérieur Catholique de Pédagogie Appliquée (ISCPA), Ruhengeri (Nkumba) which awards the *diplôme de licencié en pédagogie appliquée* in French and English teaching.

The Institut Supérieur d'Agriculture et d'Élevage (ISAE), Busago, in a public institution of higher education in agriculture and animal husbandry. It awards the *diplôme d'ingénieur technicien* after three years' study.

The Institut Africain et Mauricien de Statistiques et d'Économie Appliquée (IAMSEA), Kigali (Remera), is an international public institution of higher education open to candidates from French-speaking countries in Africa and the Indian Ocean. It awards the *diplôme d'ingénieur des travaux statistiques* after three years' study.

A reform in higher education was initiated at UNR in October 1987. Its main innovations are: the creation of new programmes and curricula adapted to those of secondary education, which have also been changed; and a reduction in the duration of studies in certain courses from three years to two years for the first stage and two years for the second stage, corresponding to a total of four years for the first and second stages instead of five years (six years in medicine and five years in agriculture).

Pre-primary and primary-school teachers are trained in secondary-school teacher-training institutions.

Secondary-school teachers are trained at UNR, ISCPA and UAAC, and in foreign institutions.

Higher-education teachers are trained at UNR. They often go abroad to complete their training.

Non-university-level post-secondary education is offered by ISFP, ESGI, ISAE and IAMSEA, which provide short-term technical and professional education. They train *techniciens supérieurs* in public accountancy, public finance, management, computer science and statistics. Studies last two years at ISFP and ESGI and three years at IAMSEA.

The **language of instruction** is French.

Access to higher education is based on the *certificat* or *diplôme de fin d'études secondaires* obtained after twelve years' primary and secondary education.

The **first stage** of higher education (the only one in some fields of study) leads to the *baccalauréat*, the *diplôme d'ingénieur technicien* or the *diplôme de technicien supérieur*, obtained after two to three years, according to the field of study.

A **second stage** leads to the degree of licence, *ingénieur agronome*, *ingénieur civil* or *docteur en médecine*. The diploma is obtained, according to the field of study, after two to four years' study following

the first stage, or after three to four years of the only existing cycle, at IAMSEA.

Foreign students

Foreign students must hold a visa, a residence permit for the current year, financial guarantees and a health certificate. They must hold the

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES

Academic year: September–June

Duration of studies

(Previous education: 12 years + *certificat* or *diplôme de fin d'études secondaires*)

	years	2	3	4	5	6
Education		<u>B</u>		<u>L</u>		
Arts		<u>B</u>		<u>L</u>		
Law		<u>B</u>		<u>L</u>		
Accountancy		<u>B</u>				
Economics		<u>B</u>		<u>L</u>		
Management sciences		<u>B</u>				<u>L</u>
Social sciences		<u>B</u>		<u>L</u>		
Applied sciences			<u>IrT</u>			<u>IrCiv</u>
Finance and public accountancy		<u>TS</u>				
Statistics and applied economics			<u>IrTr</u>			
Management and computer science		<u>TS</u>	<u>B</u>			
Public health		<u>B</u>		<u>L</u>		
Nutrition, dietetics		<u>B</u>				
Medicine		<u>B</u>				<u>D</u>
Medical and management secretariat		<u>TS</u>				
Agriculture		<u>B</u>	<u>IrT</u>			<u>IrAgr</u>
Pharmacy		<u>B</u>				<u>L</u>

B *baccalauréat* D *doctorat* I *ingénieur* L *licence* TS *technicien supérieur*
 IrT *ingénieur technicien* IrTr *ingénieur des travaux* IrAgr *ingénieur agronome*
 IrCiv *ingénieur civil*

Grades: 0–20. Pass level: 10/20

certificat or *diplôme de fin d'études secondaires* (secondary-school-leaving certificate) or its equivalent for the first stage, or the *baccalauréat* or its equivalent for the second stage, and have a good command of French. Foreign students must pay registration fees higher than those paid by nationals and vary according to the country. Applications should be sent to UNR, B.P. 56 Butare.

Foreign students who are nationals of the Member States of the Economic Community of the Countries of the Great Lakes (CEPGL), Burundi and Zaire are entitled to the services and facilities available to national students provided that they pay the corresponding fees. Foreign students do not receive any financial aid.

GLOSSARY

Baccalauréat. First degree awarded after two years' study (that is, at the end of the first stage of higher education) in education, arts, law, economics and commercial sciences, science, finance, accountancy, agriculture and medicine and which gives access either to the second cycle or to employment.

Certificat or **diplôme de fin d'études secondaires.** Secondary-school-leaving certificate awarded after twelve years' primary and secondary education.

Doctorat. Degree awarded by the faculty of medicine at the end of the second cycle, namely after six years' study. It is both a professional qualification and a degree giving access to the third cycle.

Ingénieur. Qualification obtained, according to the level and field, after studies of varying duration. The qualification of *ingénieur technicien* is awarded at the end of the first cycle of the faculty of applied sciences of UNR and after three years' study at ISAE, and gives access to second-cycle studies or to employment. Those of *ingénieur agronome* and *ingénieur civil* can be obtained at the end of the second cycle of studies offered by the faculties or institutes concerned; they also give access either to the third cycle or to employment.

Licence. Degree (second cycle) awarded in most faculties of UNR and ISCPA after two years' study following the *baccalauréat* (first cycle). It gives access either to the third cycle or to employment.

Technicien supérieur. Qualification obtained after two years' study in finance and public accountancy, management and computer science, and medical and management secretarial skills. However, the degree of *ingénieur des travaux statistiques* awarded by IAMSEA requires three years' study.

BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEALING WITH OR PROVIDING INFORMATION ON THE RECOGNITION OF STUDIES AND QUALIFICATIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Ministère de l'Enseignement Supérieur et de la Recherche Scientifique,
MINSUPRES, B.P. 624, Kigali
Tel.: 82745; 83051

Saint Lucia

The main tertiary-education institution is the Sir Arthur Lewis Community College, created in 1987 through the integration of three separate institutions, the St Lucia Teachers' College, the Technical College and the 'A' level College, which are now divisions of the Sir Arthur Lewis Community College. The divisions of continuing education and nursing education, added in 1988, will soon be joined by the College of Agriculture.

The Sir Arthur Lewis Community College makes provision for a number of courses in teacher education, advanced-level academic studies in arts, science, social sciences and business studies leading to university matriculation, technical education and nursing, as well as a variety of courses at adult evening classes. As from 1988/89, the college embarked on a programme to provide first-year university courses for a limited number of students. Successful students complete their undergraduate work at the University of the West Indies.

The college works in collaboration with three overseas institutions: the University of the West Indies; the College of Arts, Science and Technology (CAST) in Jamaica; and St Lawrence College, Ontario (Canada) (technical, vocational and business studies programmes).

San Marino

Higher education is provided by the Università degli Studi della Repubblica di San Marino. The university, established in 1985, was opened in September 1989. It enjoys autonomy in the fields of administration and management. It is a state university organized into departments, some of which have foundations, academies and institutes. It is presided over by a rector and governed by an administrative board made up of the rector, the administrative secretary, a representative of the Dicastero Pubblica Istruzione e Cultura and two senior civil servants or senior professionals in the technical or administrative fields. It also comprises a Comitato Universitario Scientifico (CUS) made up of eminent specialists in the field of science.

Since 1988, the departments and institutes making up the university have been offering a number of courses. These include workshops organized by the International Centre for Semiotic and Cognitive Studies, which lead to the certificate of *attestato di frequenza*, and primary-school teacher-training courses for English-language teachers, which also lead to the certificate of *attestato di frequenza*.

The School of Historical Studies (Scuola Superiore di Studi Storici) is open to students holding the *laurea* (degree) or an equivalent qualification. It functions in an international setting and trains its students for research after three years' study.

Certain university programmes provide training leading to the *laurea* and to a *specializzazione* (specialization) in economics.

Primary- and secondary-education teachers are trained in Italy; all

primary- and secondary-education teachers have to attend a two- to three-week special course in San Marino in September before the start of the school year.

The **language of instruction** is Italian. The School of Historical Studies also uses French and English.

Access to higher education is through the *diploma di maturità* (secondary-school-leaving certificate).

The **main stage** at the university lasts from four to six years and leads to the title of *dottore*.

The **concluding stage** corresponds, at the university, to a period of *specializzazione* (specialization) lasting a minimum of two years after the *laurea*. It requires the submission of a thesis.

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES

Academic year: November–July

Duration of studies

(Previous education: 13 years, *maturità*)

	years	4	5	6	7
Economics		<u>L...</u>			
History		<u>L...</u>			<u>Speci</u>
L <i>laurea</i> Speci <i>specializzazione</i>					

As regards the recognition of studies, degrees and diplomas, the Governments of San Marino and Italy have been linked since 1983 by an agreement of indefinite duration.

GLOSSARY

Diploma di maturità. Qualification awarded to successful candidates after the final secondary-school-leaving examination (*esame di maturità*).

Laurea. Degree generally obtained after four to six years' study.

Programmes for the *laurea* are fixed by law at national level. In order to qualify for the *laurea* and to obtain the title of *dottore*, students must pass all prescribed examinations and submit an original thesis.

Dottori must pass the state examination before they may practise the profession corresponding to their qualifications.

Maturità. See *diploma di maturità*.

Specializzazione. Degree awarded after a minimum of two years' study following upon the obtaining of the *laurea*. Students must prepare and submit a thesis containing the results of original research in a specific field.

BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEALING WITH OR PROVIDING INFORMATION ON THE RECOGNITION OF STUDIES AND QUALIFICATIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Ministry of Education, Culture and University
Academic Equivalence and Mobility Services
Palazzo Maggio, Contrada Omerelli, 23, RSM-43031
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Saudi Arabia

Higher education is provided by seven universities, an institute of public administration and seventeen teacher-training colleges, all state institutions whose capital and running costs are a charge on the national budget. The university rectors form part of the Supreme Council of Universities, which makes proposals relative to the overall policy of higher education and supervises the application of the state policy in scientific research.

King Abdul-Aziz University, originally a private institution, attained its present status in 1971. It has two campuses, one at Mecca, the other at Jeddah, and comprises faculties of law and Islamic studies, education, economics and business administration, science, marine sciences, arts and human sciences, engineering and medicine.

King Saud University (formerly Riyadh University) comprises faculties of arts and human sciences, science, administration, pharmacy, medicine, agriculture, education, engineering, Arabic language, computer studies and architecture.

The Islamic University of Medina and Imam Muhammad Ibn Saud Islamic University comprise faculties or colleges of Islamic law, Koranic studies, Arabic language and social sciences.

King Fahd University of Petroleum and Minerals, Dhahran, was originally founded as a college and acquired its present status in 1975. Although dependent on the Ministry of Higher Education, it has internal autonomy and is almost entirely state-funded. It comprises undergraduate colleges of engineering, applied engineering, science, environmental studies, industrial management and computer science; a graduate college; and an institute for research in the fields of petroleum and gas.

King Faisal University, Dammam, founded in 1975, is principally concerned with agriculture, animal husbandry and veterinary medicine, medicine and pharmacy.

Primary-school teachers are trained at the higher-education level in seventeen teacher-training colleges where a bachelor's degree in primary education is offered.

Secondary-school teachers are trained in the education faculties of

King Abdul-Aziz and King Saud Universities and at the faculty of social sciences at Imam Muhammad Ibn Saud Islamic University, where the *bachelor of arts degree in education* is taken after four years.

Physical-education teachers are trained over three years in a special institute.

Higher-education teachers are trained at King Abdul-Aziz University's Centre for Teaching and Learning Development.

Non-formal studies are offered at King Fahd University of Petroleum and Minerals. The Deanship of Educational Services organizes short courses of varying duration under the continuing-education and educational services programme. Specialized courses in engineering, science, management, computers, librarianship and English language are provided for professionals. They are of one to four weeks' duration (except English, which lasts six to twelve weeks). *Certificates* are awarded upon successful completion of these courses.

The **principal languages of instruction** are Arabic and English, the latter being largely confined to technological disciplines. At King Fahd University of Petroleum and Minerals, the only language used is English.

Access to higher education is based on the *tawjihiya* (secondary-school-leaving certificate). This is awarded after six years' primary followed by three years' intermediate-secondary and three years' upper-secondary education. King Fahd University of Petroleum and Minerals has an entrance examination. The Islamic University of Medina and Imam Muhammad Ibn Saud Islamic University normally require candidates to hold a secondary-school-leaving certificate.

The **main stage** of higher education involves general training in a particular discipline, sometimes amounting to a high-level professional qualification. It leads after four or five years to the *bachelor's degree*. In medicine, studies last eight years and the qualification awarded is that of *doctor of medicine* (MD).

The **second stage** reflects a deeper knowledge of the subject. It leads in one year to the *general diploma in education* at King Saud University. In most universities the *master's degree* is awarded after two years (in arts and science at King Saud University; in science and business administration at King Fahd University of Petroleum and Minerals; and in economics, business and public administration, accountancy, engineering, arts and humanities, marine sciences, science, earth sciences, meteorology, environment and arid-land agricultural science at King Abdul-Aziz University) or after three years' study subsequent to the award of the *bachelor's degree* (Islamic law, Arabic and social sciences). A thesis is required.

The **third stage** takes three or four years from the award of the *master's degree* and leads to the degree of *doctor of philosophy* (PhD). Candidates must submit a thesis based on individual research work. Universities currently award the PhD in: Islamic law, Arab and Islamic studies, social sciences, earth sciences, Islamic call (*Da'wa*), Islamic *Ihtisab*, communications and Orientalism.

Foreign students

Foreign students should hold visas and qualifications equivalent to the *tawjhiya* with the required pass mark. They should have a good knowledge of Arabic (English for King Fahd University of Petroleum and Minerals). Applications should be made to the Deanship of Admission and Registration of the universities. Scholarships and grants are available for foreign students.

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES

Academic year: September–June, October–June

Duration of studies

(Previous education: 12 years, *tawjhiya*)

	years	4	5	6	7	8	9
Education		<u>B</u>	<u>Di</u>				
Arts		<u>B</u>		<u>M</u>			
Social sciences		<u>B</u>			<u>M</u>		<u>PhD</u>
Islamic and Arabic studies		<u>B</u>			<u>M</u>		<u>PhD</u>
Economic and commercial sciences		<u>B</u>		<u>M</u>			
Exact and natural sciences		<u>B</u>		<u>M</u>			
Engineering, technology			<u>B</u>				
Medical sciences							
medicine						<u>D/B</u>	
pharmacy			<u>B</u>				
Agriculture		<u>B</u>					

B *bachelor's degree* D *doctor's degree* Di *diploma* M *master's degree*

PhD *doctor of philosophy*

Grades: A-D. Pass level: D

GLOSSARY

Bachelor's degree. First degree awarded after four years' study in arts, science, education, economics, commerce, agriculture, Arabic and Islamic studies (five years in engineering, industrial engineering and pharmacy; eight years in medicine). It constitutes a first final degree and in some subjects is a high-level professional qualification. The *bachelor's degree* is awarded in King Abdul-Aziz and King Saud Universities, the Islamic University of Medina, Imam Muhammad

Ibn Saud Islamic University and King Fahd University of Petroleum and Minerals.

Doctor's degree. The highest degree, awarded after between two and four years' study following upon the award of the *master's degree*. It is given for advanced individual research work culminating in the submission of a thesis.

General diploma of education. Qualification in education awarded at King Saud University and Imam Muhammad Ibn Saud Islamic University following one year's study after the award of the *bachelor's degree*.

Master's degree. Degree awarded on submission of a thesis after two years' study in arts, science and business administration (three years in Islamic law, Arabic and social sciences) subsequent to the award of the *bachelor's degree*. It reflects advanced knowledge in a particular subject.

Religious secondary-institute-leaving certificate. Qualification obtained at the end of a three-year course at a religious secondary institute at upper-secondary level. It corresponds to the *tawjihiya*. The institutes provide intensive studies in Arabic language and Islamic religion side by side with other general cultural studies.

Secondary-school-leaving certificate. See *tawjihiya*.

Tawjihiya. Certificate awarded after six years' primary and six years' secondary education, the latter being divided into two phases of three years, intermediate and upper respectively, and giving access to higher education.

BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEALING WITH OR PROVIDING INFORMATION ON THE RECOGNITION OF STUDIES AND QUALIFICATIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Degree Equivalence Committee, Ministry of Higher Education, Riyadh
Tel.: 404 28 88
Telex: 401673 maaref sj

Senegal

Higher education is provided by the Université Cheikh Anta Diop de Dakar and by other establishments founded for the training of scientific, technical, teaching and administrative personnel. The university is responsible to the Ministry of Higher Education. It comprises seven financially independent institutions as well as affiliated centres and institutes, some of which are devoted exclusively to research, while others are teaching institutions. There is also an École Inter-États des Sciences et de Médecine Vétérinaires de Dakar which is not under the supervision of the university.

In addition, there are research institutes (social paediatrics; teaching

of physics, mathematics and technology; dentistry and stomatology; and applied mathematics) and research centres (applied linguistics (Dakar); research into psychopathology; research into and documentation of African institutions and law; applied economics; biological research in relation to leprosy; and advanced Afro-Ibero-American studies).

In 1969 the system of studies was reformed in the faculties of law and economics, science and arts and humanities. Prior to this reform, curricula were 'aligned' with those in the French universities and the degrees awarded were fully valid in France. The 1969 reform was designed to Africanize the curricula, so that higher education may be better adapted to African realities and to the requirements of African development. The diplomas awarded at the end of the new system of studies are no longer fully valid in France, but this country recognizes their international value and considers them as equivalent to the corresponding French qualifications. Diplomas awarded by the faculties of medicine and pharmacy are still fully valid in France.

Other establishments offer instruction to holders of the *baccalauréat* or other diplomas. These are professional schools whose regulations often require the passing of entrance examinations. Among these establishments are: a polytechnical school (Thiès), which offers five-year courses in engineering under the joint supervision of the Ministry of Higher Education and the Armed Forces; the *École Nationale d'Administration et de Magistrature*; the *École Nationale d'Économie Appliquée*; the *École Nationale des Postes et Télécommunications*; the *École Nationale des Beaux-Arts*, etc.

Technical-education teachers are trained in two technical teacher-training colleges.

Secondary-school teachers are trained in the humanities and science faculties of the *École Normale Supérieure*. The latter provides one-year courses for intermediate-secondary teachers (who must already hold the *licence*) and for upper-secondary teachers (who must hold the *maîtrise*); the former receive the *certificat d'aptitude à l'enseignement moyen* (CAEM) and the latter the *certificat d'aptitude à l'enseignement secondaire* (CAES). It also trains teachers for the middle-level teacher-training colleges over two years; entrants must hold the *baccalauréat* or have completed the first year of university education. They may choose mathematics-physics; mathematics-natural sciences; arts-English; and arts-history and geography.

Non-formal education is provided in the form of short courses, offered in mechanics and rural engineering by the *École Nationale Supérieure Universitaire de Technologie*. The *Institut de Pédiatrie Sociale* trains midwives, nurses and social workers in child health protection. The *Centre d'Études des Sciences et Techniques de l'Information* provides refresher courses and training for middle-grade personnel. The faculty of law and economics trains, in two years, students who do not hold the *baccalauréat*. They are then awarded the *capacité en droit*.

The **language of instruction** is French.

Access to higher education is based on the *baccalauréat* (secondary-school-leaving certificate) or an equivalent qualification. Those who do not hold the *baccalauréat* may enrol in the university in one of two cases: if they have passed the special entrance examination, or if they

have received dispensation from both of the former by a special committee. In addition, each establishment lays down its own special requirements.

The **first stage** (or cycle) of higher education offers multidisciplinary and basic studies. Two years' study in the humanities lead to the *diplôme universitaire d'études littéraires* (DUEL), in science to the *diplôme universitaire d'études scientifiques* (DUES), in law to the *diplôme d'études juridiques générales* (DEJG) and in economics to the *diplôme d'études économiques générales* (DEEG). No qualification is awarded in medicine and pharmacy. Holders of the DUES may take the competitive entrance examination for the *grandes écoles* of engineering. Studies at the École Nationale Supérieure Universitaire de Technologie lead after two years to a *diplôme universitaire de technologie* (DUT).

The **second stage** reflects advanced knowledge acquired in the second-cycle courses. The *licence* is awarded in humanities and science after one year, and the *maîtrise* in humanities, science, law and economics after two years. Secondary-school teachers must normally hold the *maîtrise*.

The **third stage** involves specialization with an emphasis on scientific research. It comprises third-phase training: in law, leading to the *diplôme d'études approfondies* in private law, public law and the history of law; in economics, leading to the *diplôme d'études approfondies* in management sciences and economic analysis; and in financial management, to the *diplôme d'études supérieures spécialisées*.

In science, third-phase studies lead to the *diplôme d'études approfondies* and to the submission of a thesis in mathematics, chemistry, physics, geology, and vegetal and animal biology. Courses offered by the Institut des Sciences de l'Environnement (ISE) last two years after which students submit a thesis. In arts and humanities, it is planned to found new *doctorats de troisième cycle* in the following fields: philosophy, contemporary languages, English, German, history, geography and linguistics.

In the medical sciences, dentistry and pharmacy, studies lead to full professional qualifications. In medicine, the *doctorat* is taken after seven years' study; following the *doctorat*, the faculty awards *certificats d'études spéciales* (CES) which require from one to four years' preparation according to the speciality (psychiatry, bacteriology, paediatrics, cardiology, leprology, etc.). These CES may be prepared at the faculty of medicine in Dakar, in co-ordination with the French faculties of medicine. The final examination takes place in France. Students may have their CES recognized in France after agreement by the national jury.

In dentistry, studies lead to the *doctorat* after five years' study, then to the *certificats d'études spéciales* in preventive and social dentistry and in tropical odonto-stomatology. The *doctorat de troisième cycle en sciences odontologiques* is awarded after seven to eight years' study.

In pharmacy, the *doctorat d'exercice* is taken after five years' study; after four to five further years, graduates obtain the *doctorat d'État ès sciences pharmaceutiques*.

The Institut de Médecine Tropicale Appliquée offers a post-university eight-month course leading to the *diplôme de médecine*

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES

Academic year: October–July
Duration of studies
 (Previous education: 13 years, *baccalauréat* or special entrance examination)

	years	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Arts and human sciences		<u>DUEL</u>	<u>L</u>	<u>M</u>				<u>D3C</u>
Pedagogy		<u>CAEM¹ CAES²</u>						
Law		<u>DEJG</u>		<u>M</u>	<u>CESup</u>			<u>DEA</u>
		Cap						
Economics		<u>DEEG</u>		<u>M</u>	<u>CESup</u>	<u>DESS/DEA</u>		
Exact and natural sciences		<u>DUES</u>	<u>L</u>	<u>M</u>		<u>DEA</u>		
Technology		<u>DUT</u>						
Medical sciences								
medicine							<u>D</u>	<u>CES...</u>
tropical medicine								<u>Dmta</u>
dentistry					<u>D</u>	<u>CES</u>		<u>D3C...</u>
pharmacy					<u>De</u>			<u>DE...</u>
veterinary medicine					<u>D</u>			

- CAEM *certificat d'aptitude à l'enseignement moyen*
- CAES *certificat d'aptitude à l'enseignement secondaire*
- Cap *capacité en droit*
- CES *certificats d'études spéciales*
- CESup *certificats d'études supérieures*
- D *doctorat*
- De *doctorat d'exercice*
- DE *doctorat d'État*
- D3C *doctorat de troisième cycle*
- DEA *diplôme d'études approfondies*
- DEEG *diplôme d'études économiques générales*
- DEJG *diplôme d'études juridiques générales*
- DESS *diplôme d'études supérieures spécialisées*
- Dmta *diplôme de médecine tropicale appliquée*
- DUEL *diplôme universitaire d'études littéraires*
- DUES *diplôme universitaire d'études scientifiques*
- DUT *diplôme universitaire de technologie*
- L *licence*
- M *maîtrise*

1. One-year course for holders of the *licence*.
2. One-year course for holders of the *maîtrise*.

Grades: 0–20. 16–20: *très bien*; 14–15: *bien*; 12–13: *assez bien*; 10–11: *passable*

tropicale appliquée. This training is open to holders of the *doctorat de médecine* and to final-year medical students.

A post-university course in animal husbandry management, organized with the Sahelian Institute and UNESCO, has been offered since September 1980. These studies, which last one academic year, are open to doctors in medicine, veterinary medicine and pharmacy, to engineers in various fields, and to holders of a *maîtrise* (natural, economic and social sciences, humanities) or an equivalent qualification.

Foreign students

Foreign students who meet the normal requirements of age and qualifications and comply with the rules in force may be authorized, exclusively by the rector, to enrol in faculties and institutes within the limits of available places.

Applications by African candidates must be sponsored by their national governments. Students of the Sudano-Sahelian area are given priority. Applications from outside Africa are considered individually, although the university requirements may not be waived in any case.

Prospective students must apply before 15 November to the faculty or institute. New entrants must show the original of their *baccalauréat* or equivalent qualification.

A good command of French is necessary. Language courses are provided by the Institut Français pour les Étudiants Étrangers.

Some students may obtain a partial reduction in the payment of fees.

The university does not grant any scholarships, since these are awarded by the government authorities of the students' country of origin or by international organizations and bodies.

Students' applications for accommodation are to be sent to the Director, Centre for Student Welfare (COUD), Dakar.

GLOSSARY

Baccalauréat. Secondary-school-leaving certificate, obtained after six years' primary followed by seven years' secondary education (divided into four years' lower and three years' upper education) in secondary institutions of general or technical education. The *baccalauréat* gives access to higher education.

Capacité en droit. Qualification awarded after two years' study in law. Access is open to those who do not hold the *baccalauréat*; candidates must be at least 17 and pass an entrance examination.

Certificat d'aptitude à l'enseignement moyen (CAEM). Examination taken after one year's study at the École Normale Supérieure. Candidates must hold the *licence*; the qualification entitles them to teach in the lower phase of secondary education.

Certificat d'aptitude à l'enseignement secondaire (CAES). Examination taken after one year's study at the École Normale Supérieure. Candidates must hold the *maîtrise*; the qualification entitles them to teach in the upper phase of secondary education.

Certificat d'études spéciales (CES). Qualification awarded in medicine in

- certain specialities, as well as in dental surgery. It requires from one to four years' specialized study after the award of the *doctorat*.
- Certificat d'études supérieures (CESup).** Certificate awarded after one year's study following the *maîtrise* in law or economics.
- Diplôme d'études approfondies (DEA).** Third-cycle diploma awarded in certain scientific specialities after two years following upon the award of the *maîtrise* (law and economics).
- Diplôme d'études économiques générales (DEEG).** Qualification awarded at the end of the first two-year phase in economics.
- Diplôme d'études juridiques générales (DEJG).** Qualification awarded at the end of the first two-year phase in law.
- Diplôme d'études supérieures spécialisées (DESS).** Qualification awarded in financial management after two years' study following upon the *maîtrise*.
- Diplôme universitaire d'études littéraires (DUEL).** Qualification awarded at the end of the first two-year phase in humanities.
- Diplôme universitaire d'études scientifiques (DUES).** Qualification awarded at the end of the first two-year phase in science.
- Diplôme universitaire de technologie (DUT).** Qualification awarded at the end of two years' study at the École Nationale Supérieure Universitaire de Technologie. Outstanding students may continue in higher education.
- Doctorat.** The highest degree, awarded to candidates already holding one or more degrees of higher education (see *doctorat d'État*, *doctorat de troisième cycle*). The qualification *docteur* is also awarded on completion of studies in medicine, dental surgery and veterinary medicine.
- Doctorat d'État.** Degree awarded in pharmacy after four or five years' study following upon the *doctorat d'exercice*, and following defence of a thesis.
- Doctorat d'exercice.** Qualification obtained in pharmacy after five years' study.
- Doctorat de troisième cycle.** Degree awarded in arts and human sciences and in dentistry after two years' study following upon the *maîtrise* and two to three years' study following upon the professional *doctorat* respectively. Candidates must submit a thesis.
- Examen d'entrée.** See *special entrance examination*.
- Licence.** Degree usually awarded after three years' study. In humanities, the course is divided into two phases. The first consists of two years of broadly based studies, leading to the *diplôme universitaire d'études littéraires* (DUEL). Candidates must pass an examination at the end of each year. The second phase lasts one year and gives students more advanced knowledge; it leads to the *licence*. In science, the first phase leads to the *diplôme universitaire d'études scientifiques* (DUES).
- Maîtrise.** Diploma awarded after four years' study. The first two years are the first cycle which is common to the *licence* and consist of basic studies. The second cycle is also of two years' duration. In the humanities, the first year of the second cycle leads to the *licence*. The second year involves the presentation of a *mémoire*, or short thesis, and the acquisition of a *certificat d'études supérieures*. The *maîtrise* is required for the third cycle and for careers in research.

Special entrance examination. Entrance examination for candidates who do not hold a *baccalauréat* or equivalent qualification.

441

BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEALING WITH OR PROVIDING INFORMATION ON THE RECOGNITION OF STUDIES AND QUALIFICATIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Rectorat, Université Cheikh Anta Diop de Dakar, Dakar
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Telex: 51262 unidak. sg

SIERRA LEONE

Sierra Leone

Higher education is provided by the two constituent colleges of the University of Sierra Leone, by several teacher-training colleges and an advanced teacher-training college, and a technical institute.

The University of Sierra Leone, with its two constituent colleges of Fourah Bay and Njala, is autonomous and entirely financed by the government. The university is governed by two bodies: the court, composed of non-university and university members; and the senate, which is composed mainly of academic members and is responsible for academic matters. The colleges are divided into faculties and departments. Fourah Bay College has faculties of arts, economic and social sciences, pure and applied sciences and engineering; Njala University College has faculties of agriculture, including home economics, and of education, including basic sciences.

Other institutions of higher education are an advanced teacher-training college (Milton Margai Teachers' College) and the Technical Institute, which trains technicians and clerks and prepares candidates for examinations of the City and Guilds of London Institute, the Royal Society of Arts and the United Kingdom ordinary national diploma in technical studies.

Primary-school teachers are trained at post-secondary level in teacher-training colleges in three years following upon twelve years of formal education. They are awarded the *teacher's certificate*.

Secondary-school teachers are trained at Milton Margai Teachers' College, Njala University College and Fourah Bay College. They must have obtained at least four passes at ordinary (O) level in the *general certificate of education* and are awarded a *higher teacher's certificate* after three years' study.

At the university, student teachers may obtain a *bachelor's degree* in education after three or four years' study, or a *diploma* at postgraduate level.

The **language of instruction** is English.

Access to higher education is based on the *general certificate of education* at the ordinary (O) and advanced (A) levels. Both exam-

inations are organized by the West African Examinations Council. The higher qualification is obtained after seven years' primary education followed by a five-year phase of secondary education and two years in sixth form. At the end of the fifth year of secondary education, candidates for degree studies must obtain five O-level passes in the *general certificate of education*, including English, in not more than two sittings; after the sixth form they must obtain passes in at least two subjects at A-level or principal level. The choice of subject is based on the type of course they wish to follow in higher education. Faculties have their own special entrance conditions and students are selected from among suitably qualified candidates. Provision is made for entry by mature students with special aptitude and experience.

The **first stage** of higher education leads, after a period of three years (or four years in the case of entrants without sufficient qualifications, who must complete a preliminary year) of undergraduate study, to the *bachelor's degree (general)*. The first qualification in divinity is termed *licence*. A *bachelor's degree with honours* is awarded after four years' study. Professional qualifications are awarded as follows: a *certificate* in agriculture and home economics after two years' study at undergraduate level; a *higher teacher's certificate* in agricultural education or home economics after three years' study at undergraduate level; and a *diploma* in engineering after three years' study at undergraduate level.

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES

Academic year: October–June

Duration of studies

(Previous education: 12 years, *general certificate of education*)

	years	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Education			B/P	Bh	P		M	D
			HTC					
Arts			B	Bh	M			D
Theology			B/L	M				D
Commercial sciences			B	Bh	M			D
Mathematics			B	Bh	M			D
Sciences			B	Bh	M			D
Technology, engineering			Di/P	Bh	M			D
Agriculture, home economics			Cer	HTC	Bh	M		D

B *bachelor's degree* Bh *bachelor's degree (honours)* Cer *certificate* D *doctor's degree* Di *diploma* HTC *higher teacher's certificate* L *licence* M *master's degree* P *professional qualification*

Grades: First-class honours: A+; second-class honours, upper division: A-/B+; second-class honours, lower division: B; third-class honours: B-/C+; pass: C

A **further stage** leads to higher degrees. The *master's degree* is awarded after a one-year full-time or two-year part-time course following upon an *honours degree* (two years following upon a *general degree*). A *master's degree* in education takes three years. The *doctor of philosophy* (PhD) is conferred after a minimum of three years' study following upon the *bachelor's degree* and the submission of a thesis. A *diploma* in education is awarded after one year's postgraduate study.

Foreign students

Foreign students should hold qualifications equivalent to the requirements of national students. Proficiency in English is required. An orientation programme is provided for all students during the first week of each session. Applications should be made directly to the colleges before 31 March for Fourah Bay College and before 30 April for Njala University College. Accommodation services are available at each institution.

GLOSSARY

Bachelor's degree. First degree obtained after a period of three to four years' undergraduate studies, according to the candidate's qualifications at entry. There are two levels of *bachelor's degree*: the *general degree* and the *degree with honours*. The latter requires one further year of study. Candidates who do not hold passes at advanced (A) level in the *general certificate of education* are required to take an additional one-year preliminary course.

Certificate. See *professional qualification*.

Diploma. See *professional qualification*.

Doctor's degree (PhD). Higher degree, obtained after a minimum of three years' postgraduate studies following upon the first degree and submission of a thesis.

General certificate of education. Secondary-school-leaving qualification, obtained after twelve or fourteen years of primary and secondary education. Examinations are at two levels: ordinary (O) level after the fifth year of secondary education and advanced (A) level after two years of sixth form.

Honours degree. See *bachelor's degree*.

Licence. First degree awarded in divinity (theology) after three years of undergraduate studies.

Master's degree. Higher degree awarded after one year of postgraduate studies following upon the first degree.

Professional qualification. Qualification awarded at undergraduate level as a *diploma* in engineering and in marine biology and fisheries after three years' study, as a *certificate* in agriculture and home economics after two years' study and as a *higher teacher's certificate* in agricultural education and home economics. At postgraduate level, a *diploma* in education is awarded after one year's study.

Secondary-school-leaving certificate. See *general certificate of education*.

Higher education is provided by two kinds of institution, universities and specialized institutions of higher education.

There are two institutions of university level, the National University of Singapore (established in August 1980 through the merger of the University of Singapore and Nanyang University) and the Nanyang Technological Institute (established by Act of Parliament in August 1981). They are almost wholly financed by the government, whose representatives are members of the governing councils. In academic matters, the institute is closely linked with the National University of Singapore and its graduates receive degrees awarded by the university.

The National University of Singapore has faculties of architecture and building, arts and social sciences, business administration, dentistry, engineering, law, medicine and science; schools of postgraduate medical studies, dental studies and management studies; and non-faculty departments—a department of extramural studies, an English-language proficiency unit and a human resources unit.

The Nanyang Technological Institute has schools of accountancy and commerce, applied science, civil and structural engineering, electrical and electronic engineering, and mechanical and production engineering. The faculties and schools themselves are composed of many departments.

In both the university and the institute, the council is the executive body, and the senate and academic board the academic body, respectively.

The specialized institutions of higher education are the Singapore Technical Institute, Ngee Ann Polytechnic, the Singapore Polytechnic and the Institute of Education. The Singapore Technical Institute and the Singapore Polytechnic provide two-year courses of study in technical areas leading to the *industrial technician certificate* (ITC) in electrical engineering, electro-mechanical engineering, electronics engineering, mechanical and electrical drafting, and design and mechanical engineering. ITC-level training is also available at certain vocational institutes of the Vocational and Industrial Board which have been established to run artisan, trade and manual and applied arts courses. Three-year *diploma* courses are offered at the Singapore Polytechnic and Ngee Ann Polytechnic.

Teacher training is provided for both graduates and non-graduates at the Institute of Education. Holders of suitable advanced (A) level passes in the *general certificate of education* may obtain a *certificate in education* after two or three years' full-time study at the institute and qualify as teachers at primary or lower-secondary level. Holders of a university degree may obtain a *diploma in education* after one year's full-time study at the institute. The institute also prepares postgraduate students for the degrees of *master's in education* (MEd) and *doctor of philosophy* (PhD) awarded by the National University of Singapore. Pre-service and in-service teacher-training courses at all levels are also offered.

Non-university-level post-secondary education consists of *industrial technician certificate* courses in electrical engineering, electronics engineering, mechanical engineering, and mechanical and electrical

drafting and design offered by the Singapore Technical Institute. These are evening courses and last for three years (four three-hour sessions per week).

The **principal language of instruction** is English.

Access to higher education is based on the *general certificate of education* (GCE), advanced (A) level, obtained after six years' primary and six years' secondary education. The latter is divided into two stages, the first four years leading to the GCE ordinary (O) level and the next two years to the GCE A level. Candidates to the local universities must pass the examination for the GCE A level in subjects related to those they wish to study at university. Each faculty has its own entrance requirements which students must satisfy before being accepted into a particular faculty or course of study. Since 1975 the GCE A-level examination has been jointly held by the Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate and the Singapore Ministry of Education and is known as the *Singapore-Cambridge GCE advanced-level examination*.

The **first stage** of higher education leads, after a period of undergraduate studies, to the *bachelor's degree*. This first general degree may be obtained after three years in the faculties of humanities and science, four years in other faculties and five years in the faculty of medicine. For courses leading to a general degree after three years, the *honours degree* may be awarded after a further year of study.

A **second stage** leads, after a period of one to three years' graduate studies, to the *master's degree*. Candidates for the *master's degree* must normally hold a good *honours degree* and submit a thesis embodying the results of a research project. At the National University of Singapore, holders of a *bachelor's degree* may, after obtaining professional teaching qualifications and an appropriate period of practical experience, read for a *master's degree in education*.

Holders of a *master's degree* may obtain a degree of *doctor of philosophy* in either of the universities after a minimum of two years' study but not more than five. Candidates are required to submit a thesis. A *doctor's degree of letters* (DLitt), *law* (LLD) or *science* (DSc) may be awarded for published work submitted by persons who have been holders of the degree of PhD for not less than five years.

Foreign students

Foreign students who wish to enter the National University of Singapore must hold passes in two subjects in the *general certificate of education* (GCE), advanced (A) level, and a pass in the general paper in the *Singapore-Cambridge general certificate of education*, A-level; those who wish to enter the Singapore Polytechnic must hold the GCE, ordinary (O) level, with passes in English, mathematics and a relevant science subject; those who wish to enter Ngee Ann Polytechnic must hold the GCE, O-level, or its equivalent with department subject requirements. Candidates seeking admission to the Institute of Education must hold the GCE, A-level (for the *certificate in education* programme) and a university degree in relevant subjects (for the *diploma in education*); those seeking admission to the Nanyang Technological Institute must have successfully completed the first year of study in engineering at the National University of Singapore, have obtained the *industrial technician*

certificate from Ngee Ann Polytechnic or the Singapore Polytechnic, or possess equivalent qualifications.

Foreign students need to obtain a student pass. They must be proficient in English. Applications must be made directly to the university in February each year. For research degree programmes, applications are accepted throughout the year. For postgraduate courses applications are accepted from January to February each year for *master's degree* courses. For the MBA course, applications are accepted from the previous September. Correspondence should be addressed to the Registrar, National University of Singapore, 10 Kent Ridge Crescent, Singapore 0511.

A Foreign Student Advisory Service at the National University of Singapore is available to foreign students.

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES

Academic year: June–March

Duration of studies

(Previous education: 12 years, *general certificate of education*)

	years	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Accountancy			B	M		PhD		
Architectural studies			B					
Architecture (2 years after architectural studies)			B			M		PhD
Arts/social sciences			B	Bh	M		PhD	
Building/estate management				B	M		PhD	
Business administration			B	Bh	M			
Commerce			B					
Computer science/ information system			B	Bh				
Computer technology			B	Bh				
Engineering				B	M		PhD	
Law				B	M		PhD	
Medicine					B	M		PhD
Dentistry				B				
Pharmacy			B	Bh	M		PhD	
Science			B	Bh	M		PhD	

B *bachelor's degree (general)* Bh *bachelor's degree (honours)* D *doctor's degree*
M *master's degree* PhD *doctor of philosophy*

Grades: *master's degree* by course-work and *diploma* courses: A: excellent; B: very good; C: good; D: pass; F: fail

Research scholarships are granted to outstanding university graduates possessing at least an upper-second class *bachelor's degree*. Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) postgraduate scholarships are awarded to foreign students who are nationals or permanent residents of member countries of ASEAN.

GLOSSARY

Bachelor's degree. First degree, awarded after three to five years of undergraduate studies. It is usually awarded, in the faculties of humanities and science, after three years (four years in other faculties, except medicine which requires five years) as a general degree. For courses leading to a general degree after three years, the *bachelor's degree (honours)* may be awarded after a further year of study.

Certificate. See *professional qualification*.

Diploma. See *professional qualification*.

Doctor's degree. There are two types of *doctor's degree*: the *doctor of philosophy* awarded after two to five years of study following a *master's degree* and for which candidates are required to submit a thesis; and the *doctor's degree* which may be awarded in arts (DLitt), law (LLD) or science (DSc) for published work submitted by persons who have been holders of the degree of PhD for not less than five years.

General certificate of education. See *secondary-school-leaving certificate*.

Honours degree. See *bachelor's degree*.

Master's degree. Higher degree obtained after one to three years' postgraduate study. Candidates must hold a good *honours degree* and submit a thesis.

Professional qualification. Qualification awarded as a *certificate* or *diploma*, after one to three years' study.

Secondary-school-leaving certificate. The *general certificate of education* (GCE), advanced (A) level, is obtained after six years' primary followed by six years' secondary education.

Slovakia

Higher education is provided by universities, technical universities, the university of economics, the university of veterinary medicine, teacher-training colleges and specialized higher-education institutions such as the college of agriculture, the college of forestry and wood technology, and the academies of art. The military academies also belong to the higher-education system.

All higher-education institutions are state institutions which are administered and financed through the Ministry of Education and Science.

According to the Higher Education Act (1990), higher-education institutions are the highest level of education institutions in all subjects.

All higher-education institutions have the same legal standing and social function. They not only provide higher-education but also conduct research and artistic activities. The primary mission of higher education is to conserve and advance knowledge, and to develop education on the basis of scientific research and artistic activities.

Higher-education institutions are established, merged, divided or closed by decree of the Slovak National Council. In the case of individual faculties, such decisions are taken by the academic senates of the given higher-education institutions.

Most higher-education institutions consist of faculties, usually subdivided into departments. The latter are the basic teaching units. Because it has become possible to set up self-governing bodies in higher-education institutions and faculties, it is now possible to democratize academic life.

The academic community of a higher-education institution or a faculty is composed of teachers, support staff and students. The members of the academic community are guaranteed the right to undertake scientific research and to publish the results. They are also guaranteed freedom of artistic creativity, the right to teach and learn, the right to elect academic self-governing bodies, the right to different philosophical opinions and religions, and the right to use the academic insignia and emblems and to take part in academic ceremonies. The exercise of these rights and freedoms must be in line with the principles of democracy, humanity and legal state order.

The academic senate of a higher-education institution and the scientific council of a faculty are recognized academic bodies. Their members are elected by the academic community. The rector and vice-rector are the academic officials of a higher-education institution; the deans and vice-deans are the academic officials of faculties. Academic officials are elected by corresponding academic senates.

The statutes of faculties and higher-education institutions define in detail their organizational structure and their processes of management.

The Academic Board is the self-governing body of the higher-education institution. It represents higher-education institutions first and foremost in connection with the ministry. It is made up of representatives delegated by the academic senates in individual higher-education institutions and faculties. The Academic Board expresses its opinions through proposals which it makes for the establishment and the structuring of accreditation commissions, through proposals which it drafts for the ministry and in other important proposals with regard to universities.

The Accreditation Commission was established by the government as its advisory body. It expresses its opinions in proposals for the establishment, fusion and abolition of higher-education institutions and faculties. It makes statements with regard to proposals made by higher-education institutions and faculties concerning the right of the latter to conduct state examinations for the doctorate, the habilitation, etc.

The Higher Education Act of 1990 has facilitated the vertical differentiation of education. Higher-education institutions are now permitted to organize **short-course programmes** (two or three years in

duration) upon the completion of which the degree of bachelor (Bc) is awarded. Although rich in content, these courses do not enable persons who complete them successfully to apply directly for admission to doctoral study. Aspiring doctoral candidates must first complement bachelor's studies with a period (two or three years) of specialization which ends with a state final examination and the defence of a thesis.

Graduates can be awarded the following degrees: *magister (Mgr)* at universities, at academies of art and at teacher-training colleges; *engineer (Ing)* at technical universities, at the university of economics and at the university of agriculture; *doctor of universal medicine (MUDr)* at medical faculties; and *doctor of veterinary medicine (MVDr)* at universities of veterinary medicine.

Postgraduate doctoral studies are provided by higher-education institutions for graduates of full-course higher-education programmes. A candidate for postgraduate study must give proof of his or her ability to pursue scientific research independently in the field of specialization. The doctoral programme is completed by the defence of a thesis and success in postgraduate examinations. Graduates of these studies are awarded the degree of *doktor (Dr)*.

The organization and duration of studies vary among higher-education institutions. Most higher-education institutions have two fifteen-week semesters of study. Each semester is followed by a four-week examination period and then by a holiday period. Course programmes usually have three stages: a theoretical basis of study in the first and second years, a vocational orientation in the third and fourth years, and a specialization in the fourth and fifth or the fifth and sixth years of study. This diversification is taken into account in the structuring of individual subjects in the weekly academic load.

Higher-education institutions offer possibilities for **lifelong learning**.

The **principal language of instruction** is Slovak, but study, particularly postgraduate study, is possible in English.

Access to higher education is conditional upon holding the *maturitné vysvedčenie* (secondary-school-leaving certificate), the only exception being with regard to the academies of art. This credential is awarded after at least four years of secondary education following eight years of primary education.

The admission procedures for certain courses are very selective; the different higher-education institutions (faculties) have varying admission requirements, basing their selection criteria on the results which candidates obtain in their secondary schooling and on entrance examinations.

The requirements for postgraduate (doctoral) studies vary from faculty to faculty.

Foreign students

Foreign students are expected to have a *secondary-school-leaving certificate* (with the exception of applicants to the academies of art) or an equivalent certificate.

An adequate knowledge of the Slovak language is an important prerequisite for study. It is possible to take selected courses at some

higher-education institutions in English or in German, particularly at postgraduate level.

Language and vocational training for foreign students is provided at the Institute for Language and Vocational Education of Comenius University. The course lasts one year: six months for language training and six months for vocational and language education in selected courses.

Foreign students can obtain information both from the higher-education institutions in which they are interested and from the Ministry of Education and Science of the Slovak Republic.

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES

Academic year: September–August

Duration of studies

	years	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Education			M	M			D	D
Arts		B	M	M		M	D	D
Fine arts			B	M		M		D
				M				
Law				M			D	
Economics		B	I	I			D	D
Architecture						I		
Engineering		B	I	I			D	D
Medical sciences								
medicine		B		M		MU		¹
dentistry						MU		²
veterinary medicine						MV		D
pharmacy			M	M				D
Agriculture				I				D
Military			I	I				D
				M				

B *bakalár* M *magister* I *inžinier* MU=MUDr *doctor of universal medicine*
D *doktor* MV=MVDr *doctor of veterinary medicine*

Notes:

1. A postgraduate degree has not been established yet.
2. In some branches, the former research study (*aspirantura*) programmes are still in operation even though new postgraduate (*doctoral*) study programmes have been introduced.

Grades: *výborný* (excellent); *vel'mi dobrý* (very good); *dobrý* (good)

Ašpirant. Term which formerly designated a postgraduate student studying and doing research, now replaced by the term postgraduate student.

Bakalár. Professional qualification, the degree usually awarded after three years of study at a higher-education institution.

Doktor. Academic degree awarded after completion of postgraduate study.

Inžinier. Professional qualification awarded after completion of four to six years of study, particularly at the technical universities and other professional higher-education institutions.

Kandidát věd (CSc). Academic degree conferred on research students (*aspirantura*) after success in prescribed examinations and defence of a thesis.

Magister. Professional qualification awarded after four to six years of study at a higher-education institution enabling one to study at postgraduate level.

Maturitné vysvedčenie. Secondary-school-leaving certificate awarded after at least eight years of primary education and four years of general, technical or vocational-secondary education as a prerequisite for access to higher education.

BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEALING WITH OR PROVIDING INFORMATION ON THE RECOGNITION OF STUDIES AND QUALIFICATIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports
Hľuboká 2, 813 30 Bratislava
Tel.: 42-7-49 77 49
Telex: 92581
Fax: 42-7-49 77 92

Institute of Information and Prognoses on Education
52, Staré grunty, 842 44 Bratislava
Tel.: 42-7-72 65 21
Fax: 42-7-72 61 80

Slovenia

There are forty-four institutions of higher education—faculties, academies, four- to five-year and two- to three-year institutions of higher education—which are incorporated into one of the two universities, the University of Ljubljana and the University of Maribor.

Parliament confers on each higher-education institution the right to implement course programmes, and to award academic and professional degrees and titles to graduates. The Ministry of Education and Sport and

the Ministry of Science and Technology are responsible for financing higher education (based upon the number of students), for auditing expenditure and for accrediting courses. State funds represent 70 to 80 per cent of the annual budgets of the universities.

Institutions of higher education can be divided into three groups: those offering two- to three-year programmes; those offering traditional university courses which run from four-and-a-half to six years and which do not confer an intermediate degree after three years of study; and those with either two- to three-year or four- to five-year (hybrid) courses.

Primary- and secondary-school teachers are trained in faculties of education and in certain other faculties, with four- to five-year programmes, in Slovenian, mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology and physical education. All students, regardless of field of specialization, must include a set number of pedagogical and psychological subjects in their programmes. Teachers who graduate without the latter are obliged to take a special course which ends in a final examination.

No special teacher training is required for **higher-education teachers**.

The **principal language of instruction** is Slovenian.

Access to higher-education institutions is based on a *secondary-school-leaving certificate* (twelve years' primary and secondary schooling). As an alternative, students may take entrance examinations, administered by the individual institutions of higher education, requiring the same amount and level of knowledge as normally obtained in a four-year secondary school. If the number of applicants exceeds the number of places available, a competitive entrance examination is administered.

Higher education is free of charge for national full-time students. When enrolling, these students pay only for the enrolment documents. Part-time students and postgraduate students pay tuition fees. The total number of students in Slovenia is nearly 40,000 (33,000 full-time and 7,000 part-time).

The organizational and management structures of the universities are very decentralized. Individual institutions of higher education make their own decisions about almost all important issues. With regard to financial matters, they deal directly with the Ministry of Education and Sport, and the Ministry of Science and Technology.

Most higher-education institutions organize updating and refresher courses for their alumni and for other participants drawn from various professional fields.

The Third Age University was established in 1986 in Ljubljana by the Slovene Society of Teachers and the Faculty of Arts of the University of Ljubljana. Trade unions participate in the preparation of programmes for people preparing to retire. The basic aim of these programmes is the resocialization of elderly people.

Professional/vocational higher education is organized by faculties, academies and other institutions of higher education (the so-called *više šole*, *visoke šole*). Courses last two to three years. After successful completion of their studies, students are allowed to continue studying in the third year of the respective university programmes. Upon successful completion of these studies, students are awarded the respective professional titles.

University programmes are organized by faculties, academies and

other four-year institutional units of higher education. They last four-and-a-half to six years and normally end with a written thesis in the form of a dissertation or a project. These programmes give students the professional knowledge and skills needed for employment as well as for further study at the postgraduate level. Upon completion of their studies, students are awarded the relevant professional titles.

In Slovenia, **postgraduate courses** are organized as part-time and full-time studies. Access requirements for postgraduate study are: a completed university programme of study in the relevant field; at least two years of working experience; and/or a high grade average (8–10) in undergraduate studies.

Other conditions and terms of study at the postgraduate level are set by the respective institutions of higher education.

Postgraduate studies have two forms: (a) a one-and-a-half to three-year specialization programme focused on professional knowledge, issues and problems, and (b) a two- to three-year *master's degree programme*, which is research-oriented. Specialization in medicine is organized by the Ministry of Health, Family and Welfare in university institutions and in clinics. Programmes last three years.

Upon successful completion of specialist studies, students are awarded a professional title of *specialist*. *Master's degree programmes* end with the public defence of a *master's thesis* before a committee convened for this purpose. Students are awarded the academic title of *magister* (master) in a given field.

Upon successful completion of a *master's degree programme*, one can pursue one's studies at the *doctoral level*. Studies for a *doctoral degree* are individual and research-oriented. They take at least two to three years. Candidates not having a *master's degree* are obliged to take a *doctoral examination* and fulfil other obligations (submit scholarly publications, etc.). The programme ends with the public defence of a thesis representing the candidate's original contribution to the body of knowledge in the given field of study, before a doctoral committee.

Foreign students

Foreign applicants must have completed studies in a four-year upper-secondary school. At least twelve years of schooling are required. They must also have successfully completed a test of knowledge of the Slovene language or produce a certificate showing successful completion of a one-year Slovene language studies course. Depending on the field of study, applicants must pass special proficiency examinations.

Each foreign student applicant should apply by the end of March to the university of his or her choice. He or she must fulfil the same enrolment requirements as national students and pay tuition fees.

The Ministry of Education and Sport is responsible for the evaluation and the recognition of secondary-school-leaving certificates.

The procedure for the recognition of studies, degrees and diplomas obtained abroad is stipulated by law and is the same for nationals and for foreigners.

Professional practice is conditional on successfully completing a preparatory stage, which normally lasts one year and ends with a special

examination conducted by an examination panel. For some professions (teachers, judges, medical doctors, architects, etc.) success in a state professional examination is required.

The recognition of foreign studies, degrees and diplomas for purposes of access to postgraduate studies is the responsibility of the higher-education institutions themselves. Evaluation and recognition of partial studies completed abroad is also the responsibility of the respective higher-education institutions.

The universities have international offices which provide information and counselling for foreign students.

Certain grants and scholarships for foreign students are offered by the Republic of Slovenia.

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES

Academic year: October–June

Long vacation (summer): July–August

Duration of studies

(Previous education: 12 years of primary and secondary school)

	years	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Undergraduate									
Educationm									
Economics									
Music									
Engineering									
Law									
Social welfare									
Medicine									
Diplomski									
visokosolski									
Podiplomski specialisticni									
Podiplomski magistrski									
Podiplomski doktorski									

Ing inženir Viš višji Dipl diplomarani Prof professor Akad akademski
 Dr doctor Spec specialist Mag magister

Grades:

(a) generally used for exams, degrees and diplomas: 10–1; *uspešno* (pass)—*neuspešno* (fail); 10: excellent; 9: very good; 8: very good; 7: good; 6: pass; 5–1: fail. Pass level: 6.
 (b) generally used for thesis: pass or fail

Diplomirani (Dipl—e.g. diplomirani inžinir). Engineering diploma.

Dodiplomski, visokosolski studij. Undergraduate studies.

Doktor medicine/stomatologija (Dr med, Dr stom). Professional degree awarded after graduation from a faculty of medicine or of dentistry.

Doktorski studij. Doctoral studies.

Doktor znanosti (Dr—doctor of science). Research-oriented academic degree at the highest level awarded after completion of a thesis (*dizertacija*) based on research. Students with *master's degrees* must defend *doctoral theses*. Students with *bachelor's degrees* must take doctoral examinations (*rigorosum*) and defend *doctoral theses*. A diploma (doctor of science—*doktorat znanosti*) is awarded by the respective university or institution and signed by the rector and the dean.

Inženir, višji . . . , vzgojitelj predšolskih otrok (Ing, Viš). Profession-oriented degree at the undergraduate level awarded after completion of a five-semester study course at a university. It is awarded in the fields of engineering, economics and agriculture.

Magistrski studij (Mag). Research-oriented academic degree awarded after completion of a postgraduate *master's level course* at a university lasting two-and-a-half to three years minimum, depending on the field of study (300–450 contact hours). The degree of *magister* is an intermediate one leading to a doctorate.

Podiplomski. Postgraduate studies.

Professor . . . (Prof—e.g. profesor filozofija). Teacher of . . .

Specialistični studij (Spec, e.g. specialist klinične psihologije, akademski specialist . . . e.g. akademski slikar specialist). Professional degree at the highest level which is awarded after completion of postgraduate *specialistični* studies at the university lasting one-and-a-half to two years minimum, depending on the field of study.

Študijski program. Curriculum.

BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEALING WITH OR PROVIDING INFORMATION ON THE RECOGNITION OF STUDIES AND QUALIFICATIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Ministry of Education and Sport
Župančičeva ulica 6, 61000 Ljubljana
Tel.: 38-61-176-5467
Fax: 38-61-214 820

S o m a l i a

Higher education is provided by the Somali National University and the Jaamacadda Ummadda Soomaaliyeed (SIDAM). Both are state institutions, financed by the state. Each is autonomous and operates

within a fixed mandate under the supervision of the Ministry of Education and Culture and the university senate. SIDAM, which awards MBA, MA and BA degrees in business and public administration, comes under the authority of the state and awards degrees. The Somali National University has thirteen faculties.

Primary-school teachers are trained after completion of secondary education in a teacher-training institution for one year. They are then awarded a *diploma*.

Secondary-school teachers are trained at the College of Education, an affiliated institution of the Somali National University.

Higher-education teachers are trained in universities abroad.

The **principal languages of instruction** are English, Arabic and Italian.

Access to higher education is based on the *secondary-school-leaving certificate*, awarded in one of the different types of secondary establishment after twelve years' study. Some candidates may be admitted to the university after passing an entrance examination.

A two-year course in education qualifies the student to teach the first phase of secondary studies.

In law and economics, studies last four years and the qualification *laurea* (doctor) is awarded.

Foreign students

Foreign students must have completed secondary education and pass the university entrance examination. They must hold a resident's permit and health certificates. Applications should be addressed to the Director General, Ministry of Education and Culture, Box 1182, Mogadiscio.

Services available to foreign students include accommodation, health and teaching facilities. They may also be awarded fellowships.

GLOSSARY

Laurea. Degree awarded after four years' study in law and economics.

Secondary-school-leaving certificate. Certificate awarded after four years' primary, four years' intermediary-secondary and four years' higher-secondary education. Secondary education may take place in establishments whose principal language is English, Arabic or Italian. Secondary studies may also take place in teacher-training schools for primary-school teachers (*scuole magistrali*) or in technical or agricultural schools. This certificate is required for access to higher education.

BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEALING WITH OR PROVIDING INFORMATION ON THE RECOGNITION OF STUDIES AND QUALIFICATIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Evaluation Committee, Ministry of Education and Culture, Box 1182, Mogadiscio

Higher education is provided by both state and private institutions. The Ministerio de Educación y Ciencia, with the departments of higher education in the universities, inspects and co-ordinates the activities of all institutions of higher education, state and private, and proposes to the government the main lines of educational policy. The ministry is legally empowered to determine this policy, although the Spanish constitution of 1978 recognized the autonomy of the universities.

There are forty state universities, four private, church-related universities (Deusto, Navarra, Pontificia 'Comillas' Madrid and Pontificia de Salamanca) and one private university (Ramon Llull in Catalonia).

The legislation on university autonomy provides for: (a) administrative autonomy for each university in matters of its internal regulations and procedures for electing its government bodies, and in decision-making; (b) academic autonomy in establishing courses of study in keeping with the general guidelines approved by the government; (c) financial autonomy for each university to adopt its own budget, set the amount of student fees, manage its resources and set its own priorities; and (d) autonomy in the selection of teaching staff and the designation of qualification commissions.

The Ley de Reforma Universitaria provides for a university structure composed of *departamentos*, *facultades universitarias*, *escuelas técnicas superiores*, *escuelas universitarias*, *institutos universitarios* and other centres, notably the *colegios universitarios*.

Departamentos are the basic units responsible for the organization and development of teaching and research. *Facultades universitarias*, *escuelas técnicas superiores* and *escuelas universitarias* are responsible for administrative management and for the co-ordination of courses leading to academic degrees.

The *facultades universitarias* and the *escuelas técnicas superiores* offer first- and second-cycle courses. The former provide instruction in biology, science, economics and management, information sciences, marine sciences, political science and sociology, law, pharmacy, philology, philosophy and education, arts and humanities, physics, geography and history, geology, computer science, mathematics, medicine, dentistry, psychology, chemistry, veterinary medicine, civil marine sciences and fine arts. The latter offer courses in architecture, engineering, agriculture, civil engineering, mining and telecommunications.

The *escuelas universitarias* only provide first-cycle professional training courses in various specializations (technical engineering, aeronautics, forestry, public works, topography, librarianship and documentation, nursing, statistics, physiotherapy, social work, optics, primary-school teaching, translation and interpreting). They lead after three years' study to the qualifications of *diplomado*, *arquitecto técnico* or *ingeniero técnico*, and, in some cases, to second-cycle higher education.

Other centres providing first-cycle university instruction which do not lead to the award of academic degrees are the *colegios universitarios*.

They are both public and private. The validity of studies is the same in both cases. After completing the first cycle, students may enter the second cycle in the university to which the *colegio* is attached.

The *institutos universitarios*, which are essentially devoted to research, may carry out teacher-training activities in specific subjects or in a *doctorado* cycle and provide advisory services in their field of competence. They are either public or attached to a university or inter-university in character.

Consejos sociales are responsible for encouraging co-operation with universities.

Pre-primary and primary-school teachers are trained in university teacher-training schools. A three-year course leads to the professional qualification of *diplomado en profesorado de educación general básica*.

Secondary-school teachers are trained in *facultades universitarias*. The title of *licenciado*, which entitles holders to enter professional practice, is awarded after four or five years' study.

Higher-education teachers are trained in *facultades universitarias* or *escuelas técnicas superiores*. They must hold a degree or title of *licenciado*, *arquitecto* or *ingeniero*. After two years' third-cycle study and the submission of a thesis, they obtain the title of *doctor*, which is the prerequisite for teaching in faculties and higher-technical schools. In *escuelas universitarias*, *catedráticos* (holders of chairs) must hold the title of *doctor* and *profesores titulares* that of *licenciado*, *ingeniero* or *arquitecto*.

Non-formal studies are offered by such institutions as the Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia (UNED), which organizes correspondence courses in law, history and geography, philology, philosophy and education, economics and management, physics, chemistry and mathematics, political sciences and sociology, and industrial engineering. UNED also organizes courses giving direct access to university for adults over 25 who do not hold the required qualifications and distance courses for which no specific qualification is required.

Centres not attached to universities offer higher-education courses to holders of the *secondary-school-leaving certificate* who have passed a special examination. These are music conservatories, schools of singing, dramatic art and dancing, and tourism, and institutes of physical education. Most award a *diploma* in the relevant field on completion of three years' study. In the case of physical education, a further two years' study leads to the title of *licenciado en educación física*.

Postgraduate professional courses are offered in universities and by private bodies and associations, and lead to the award of a *diploma*.

The language of instruction is Spanish. In Comunidades Autónomas which have their own language, it will be co-official with Spanish.

Access to higher education is based on the *curso de orientación universitaria* (COU), which is open to students who have passed the *bachillerato* or the *formación profesional de segundo grado*. The COU is organized and supervised by the university, but takes place in *bachillerato* centres. For access to *facultades universitarias*, *escuelas técnicas superiores* and *colegios universitarios*, students must also pass *pruebas de aptitud* (aptitude tests) which cover the subjects included in

the COU. They assess the students' basic knowledge and specific training. COU marks are taken into consideration if demand for admission exceeds available places. Entry to university is also open to adults aged over 25 who have not completed the *bachillerato* course but who are successful in tests organized by the university.

For admission to the COU, the candidate must hold the *bachillerato unificado y polivalente* (BUP), awarded after a three-year course following upon eight years of *educación general básica* (general basic education), or have completed the *formación profesional* course. This has different levels, the lowest being a two-year course which is a continuation of *educación general básica*; the *segundo grado* (second level) follows upon this after a *curso de adaptación* ('conversion' course).

Access to Catholic and private universities is open to students who have passed the *pruebas de aptitud*.

University education has three stages (or cycles).

The **first stage** (or cycle) comprises three-year courses in basic disciplines. Students do not obtain a degree after the first stage. The degree is only obtained after the first-cycle professional training courses, but not after the first stage of studies leading to the degree of *licenciado ingeniero* or *arquitecto*.

Students who have completed the first stage or its equivalent (professional experience) may enter the **second stage** (or cycle). This normally consists of two-year specialization courses (three in medicine). This stage leads to the award of the title of *licenciado*, *arquitecto* or *ingeniero*.

Some degrees of *licenciado*, *arquitecto* or *ingeniero* can be obtained following a common second cycle without having passed through a specific first cycle. What this means is that students may complete a choice of first cycles which are directly related to the only (and common) second cycle. A distinction is made among *primer ciclo* degrees (first-cycle professional training course), *primero y segundo ciclo* degrees (first- and second-stage courses) and *solo segundo ciclo* degrees (second-cycle courses preceded by different previous first cycles).

The **third stage** (or cycle) is open to holders of the title of *licenciado*, *arquitecto* or *ingeniero*, and leads to the award of a *doctorado*. The title of *doctor* is awarded after at least two years' further study and research, and after the submission and defence of a thesis.

Foreign students

Foreign students must have a residence permit and financial guarantees. Five per cent of places are reserved for them.

Students holding qualifications equivalent to the Spanish *bachillerato* and COU must also pass *pruebas de aptitud*. These tests are also administered outside Spain by Spanish diplomatic services or consulates, cover subjects included in the COU curricula and consist of two essays having the same purpose as the general *pruebas de aptitud* to university. No specific Spanish-language examination is required. For students who have already carried out part of their studies abroad, each university determines the courses to which they may be admitted and the subjects for which they may be granted an equivalence.

Foreign students from certain member states of the European Union are subject to the same university admission requirements as Spanish nationals.

Foreign qualifications are accorded formal equivalence or recognition in accordance with the terms of agreements to which Spain is a party or on the basis of reciprocity. Other cases are examined individually on their merits for the granting of full or partial recognition.

Foreign students should send their applications to the rector of the institution concerned in July.

Equivalence for access to postgraduate studies and research is granted on the basis of a report of the Consejo de Universidades, taking into consideration curriculum, previous studies, the standing of the institution which awarded the degree and any agreement on reciprocity. The evaluation and recognition of partial studies undertaken abroad is made by each university applying the criteria it deems most appropriate.

Foreign students are entitled to the same accommodation and restaurant facilities as national students. An information service is available both in the Ministerio de Educación y Ciencia and within each university. The Ministerio de Educación y Ciencia has a special department for scholarships and study grants (Subdirección General de Becas y Ayudas al Estudio).

Foreign students may obtain grants and scholarships, as well as loans, fellowships and assistantships. They are not offered employment on campus.

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES

Academic year: October–June

Duration of studies

(Previous education: 12 years, *bachillerato unificado y polivalente* and *curso de orientación universitaria*)

years	3	4	5	6	7	8	
First stage	<u>Di/AT/IT/P</u>						
Second stage	<u>L/J/A</u>					*	
Third stage						D	*

A *arquitecto* AT *arquitecto técnico* D *doctorado* Di *diplomado* I *ingeniero*
 IT *ingeniero técnico* L *licenciatura* P *professional qualification*

* Medical studies last six years

Grades: 10: *matricula de honor*; 9–9.9: *sobresaliente*; 7–8.9: *notable*; 5–6.9: *aprobado*; below 5: *suspenso*. Pass level: *aprobado*

For theses: *extraordinario*; *apto cum laude*; *apto*

Bachillerato unificado y polivalente (BUP). Qualification obtained after a three-year course normally followed between the ages of 14 and 16. The programme includes compulsory subjects, optional subjects and at least one technical and vocational activity. It gives a right of access to the *formación profesional de segundo grado* and to the *curso de orientación universitaria*.

Curso de adaptación. One-year course, success in which qualifies a student to pass from a lower to a higher phase (see *formación profesional*) or to continue second-phase higher education after having completed a phase of education in an *escuela universitaria*.

Curso de orientación universitaria (COU). The COU is the normal mode of access to university education. Its aim is to deepen students' knowledge of basic subjects, guide them in the choice of a career or occupation and train them in the techniques of intellectual work required in higher education. To be admitted to this course candidates must have obtained the *bachillerato* or undergone a course of *formación profesional de segundo grado*.

Diploma de aptitud profesional. See *formación profesional*.

Doctorado. The highest degree awarded at the end of the third stage of higher education. It normally requires at least two years' study and research beyond the *licenciatura* and the preparation and defence of a thesis.

Formación profesional. There are two levels of *formación profesional*. The *primer grado* is open to students who, having completed the course of *educación general básica*, do not pursue their studies to the *bachillerato*. The *segundo grado* is open to students who hold the *bachillerato* or who, having obtained the lower-level qualification, have followed the *curso de adaptación*.

The object of *formación profesional* is to impart the competence and practical knowledge necessary for the exercise of the chosen profession and to train students in the correct use of its specific techniques.

The maximum time for each level must not exceed two years.

The second level of *formación profesional* gives access to the COU.

Homologación. Recognition and validation of a degree, title or other higher-education qualification attained by a Spanish or foreign student. Recognition is granted by the Ministerio de Educación y Ciencia on the basis of a report by the Consejo de Universidades.

Doctorates earned abroad by Spaniards holding the Spanish title of *licenciado*, *ingeniero* or *arquitecto* may be recognized as equivalent to the *doctorado*.

Licenciatura. Title awarded on successful completion of the second stage of higher education—normally after five years' university study. It entitles the holder to enter professional practice and is the prerequisite for admission to the third cycle of university studies.

Pruebas de aptitud. Aptitude tests taken by students who complete the COU and wish to enter *facultades universitarias*, *escuelas técnicas superiores* and *colegios universitarios*.

Título de diplomado, arquitecto técnico or ingeniero técnico. The title of

diplomado, arquitecto técnico or *ingeniero técnico* in a particular field is awarded to students who have completed the first stage of higher education in a *facultad universitaria* or *escuela técnica superior* or who have completed their studies in an *escuela universitaria*. The duration of studies is three years. The holder may enter professional practice or obtain admission to second-stage higher education.

Título profesional. Professional qualification awarded to holders of the *licenciatura*, to various categories of engineers and to architects. The title of *ingeniero* or *arquitecto* is similar to that of *licenciado*, except that in their final year candidates must prepare and submit a *proyecto de fin de carrera* (special project).

BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEALING WITH OR PROVIDING INFORMATION ON THE RECOGNITION OF STUDIES AND QUALIFICATIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Ministry of Education and Science
Subdepartment of International Co-operation
Paseo del Prado, 28-4, E-28014 Madrid
Tel: 34-1-420 36 25; 34-1-420 21 28
Telex: 23102 22 112E
Fax: 34-1-420 33 25

Sri Lanka

Higher education is provided by three kinds of institution: universities, specialized state and private institutions, and other private institutions.

There are nine universities: University of Colombo at Colombo; Peradeniya at Peradeniya; Kelaniya at Dalugama, Kelaniya; Sri Jayewardenepura at Gangodawila, Nugegoda; Moratuwa at Katubedda, Moratuwa; Jaffna at Thirunelvely, Jaffna; Ruhuna at Wellamadama, Matara; Eastern University at Vantharamoolai, Chenkaladi; and the Open University at Nawala, Nugegoda. There are also nine institutes of higher education, five of which are at postgraduate level (agriculture, medicine, Pali and Buddhist studies, archaeology and management) and four at undergraduate level (aesthetic studies, indigenous medicine, workers' education and computer technology). The institutes are attached to the universities.

The University of Colombo has faculties of arts, education, law, medicine, science and graduate studies. The University of Peradeniya has faculties of agriculture, arts, dental science, engineering, medicine, science, veterinary medicine and animal science, and graduate studies. The University of Kelaniya comprises faculties of humanities, science and social sciences. The University of Sri Jayewardenepura has faculties of applied science, arts, management studies and commerce. The University of Moratuwa comprises faculties of architecture and engineering, that of

Jaffna of arts, medicine and science, and that of Ruhuna of agriculture, humanities and social sciences, medicine and science. The Eastern University has faculties of agriculture, commerce and management, cultural studies and science. The Open University has faculties of humanities and social sciences, natural sciences and engineering technology.

The University Grants Commission provides funds to universities and advises universities and the higher-education institutes on administrative and academic matters.

The university administration consists of a chancellor, a vice-chancellor, a registrar, deans, a bursar and a librarian as key officers; a council, a senate and faculty boards are the university authorities.

A Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Technology was established in January 1989.

Specialized institutions of higher education, such as technical colleges, the Sri Lanka Law College and the Institute of Chartered Accountants, provide technical and professional education. There are twenty-four technical colleges and five affiliated technical units under the direct control of the Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Technology. They offer one- to four-year professional courses, both full-time and part-time, leading to *diplomas* and *certificates*. Furthermore, they offer short-term courses of between three months' and one year's duration to those who wish to be self-employed.

Pre-primary- and primary-school teachers are trained at eleven teacher-training colleges (six in Sinhala and five in Tamil). The entrance requirement is the *general certificate of education*, ordinary (O) level.

Secondary-school teachers are trained at four universities which conduct courses at postgraduate level; at the National Institute of Education, which conducts courses at fourteen regional centres at the same level as universities; and at colleges of education which conduct two-year institutionalized training with one-year in-service training. The entrance requirement is the *general certificate of education*, advanced (A) level.

Non-formal studies consist of an extensive six-month programme organized by the non-formal section of the Ministry of Higher Education and conducted at 700 school centres.

Adult literary classes are conducted by adult-education officers in various fields.

As far as **non-university-level post-secondary education** is concerned, the National Apprenticeship Board conducts courses in technical and commercial fields. The German Technical College and a chain of technical colleges functioning under the Ministry of Higher Education provide instruction in various vocational fields.

Institutions and many government departments, such as the Surveyor General's Department and the Labour Department, provide instruction leading to *diplomas* and *certificates*.

The **principal languages of instruction** are Sinhala, Tamil and English.

Access to higher education is based on students' performance at the *general certificate of education*, advanced (A) level. The minimum admission requirement is: (a) a pass in four A-level subjects; or (b) a pass in three A-level subjects with a mark of not less than 25 per cent in a

fourth subject and an aggregate of at least 180 marks in all four subjects. However, there are no special admission criteria for enrolment for courses conducted by the Open University.

The **first major** (or undergraduate) **stage** of higher education leads to the award of a *bachelor's degree*. In arts and science, the *bachelor's degree (general)* is awarded after three years and the *bachelor's degree (special)* after four years. The duration of the first degree in medicine is five years, with an additional one-year internship period. Agriculture, veterinary science, dental science, engineering and architecture, and law courses at universities are of four years' duration.

The **second** (or postgraduate) **stage** leads after one or two years' study to the *master's degree* (MA/MSc, MPhil).

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES

Academic year: October–September

Duration of studies

(Previous education: 13 years, *general certificate of education*, advanced (A) level)

	years	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Education			P		B		M	D		
Arts				B	B		M	D		DLitt
Buddhist studies				B	B	M	M	D		DLitt
Law				P	B		M	D		DLitt
Commerce, business and public administration						B	M	D		
Economics					B		M	D		DLitt
Exact and natural sciences				B	B		M	D		DSc
Engineering and architecture					B		M	D		DSc
Technology		P	P	P	P					
Medical sciences										
medicine						B			M	D
dentistry					B		M			D
veterinary medicine					B			M		D
Agriculture					B		M	D		

B *bachelor's degree* D *doctor's degree* DLitt *doctor of letters* DSc *doctor of science* M *master's degree* P *professional qualification*

Grades: 0–25 E; 26–39 D; 40–54 C; 55–69 B; 70–100 A. Pass level: 40–54 pass; 55–59 2nd lower; 60–65 2nd upper; 66–70 1st class

A **third stage** leads, after at least two years' research work and the submission of a thesis, to the degree of *doctor of philosophy*.

All universities also conduct full-time and part-time extension courses at *diploma* and *certificate* level.

Another stage leads, after two years of consecutive studies following upon the award of the *master's* or *doctor's degree* or a minimum of seven years after the *bachelor's degree*, to a *higher doctor's degree* in arts (DLitt) or science (DSc). It is awarded for published work constituting a contribution to the advancement of knowledge.

Foreign students

Foreign students should hold the *general certificate of education*, advanced (A) level, or its equivalent. They should have visas and sufficient financial resources in foreign currency. Tuition and examination fees are charged according to the rates stipulated by the University Grants Commission. Students should have an adequate knowledge of English.

Applications should be made to the Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Republic Building, Colombo 01, at least six months prior to the proposed date of admission.

For entry into a profession, responsibility lies with the appropriate professional body. Admission criteria for postgraduate studies are laid down by the universities and institutes that conduct such courses.

No scholarship or other assistance is provided by the government to foreign students.

GLOSSARY

Associateship. See *professional qualification*.

Bachelor's degree. First degree obtained after three to five years' study.

Some faculties offer a *bachelor's degree (general)* after three years' study and a *bachelor's degree (special)* after four. In most subjects, the *bachelor's degree (general)* may be awarded as a *pass degree* or as an *honours degree*, the latter indicating higher achievement. In certain cases, courses may be followed in an external institution and candidates may sit the examination externally. Such candidates are awarded the *bachelor's degree* as an *external degree*.

Certificate. See *professional qualification*.

Diploma. See *professional qualification*.

Doctor's degree. Higher degree obtained after the *master's degree*, after at least two years' study and the submission of a thesis. There are two types of *doctor's degree*: *doctor of philosophy* (PhD) and *doctor of medicine* (MD). There are also *postdoctoral degrees* of DLitt and DSc.

External degree. See *bachelor's degree*.

General certificate of education, advanced (A) level. Secondary-school qualification obtained after the *matriculation examination* organized by the Department of Examinations, taken after six years' primary and six or seven years' secondary education. Candidates for higher

education must obtain a certain number of passes at two levels (O and A) in subjects according to their choice; these subjects have to fit in with individual faculty requirements. Candidates usually do one or two years' study beyond O level before obtaining A-level passes.

General certificate of education, ordinary (O) level. Secondary-school qualification, obtained after six years' primary and five years' secondary education in a general (collegiate) secondary school or in a school not leading to a university (senior secondary school).

Honours degree. See *bachelor's degree*.

Master's degree. Obtained either by course-work (four written papers and a dissertation) or by research (a thesis and a *viva voce examination*) after two years following upon the *bachelor's degree (honours)*. By research only, a thesis is required with a *viva voce examination*.

Pass degree. See *bachelor's degree*.

Professional qualification. Qualification awarded after three or four years (occasionally one year). Studies are full- or part-time; the qualification obtained is a *certificate* or a *diploma*; it may be awarded as an *associateship* of a professional body. Professional qualifications may be awarded at postgraduate level (*higher certificate* or *diploma*).

Secondary-school-leaving certificate. See *general certificate of education*.

BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEALING WITH OR PROVIDING INFORMATION ON THE RECOGNITION OF STUDIES AND QUALIFICATIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Ministry of Higher Education, 18, Ward Place, Colombo 07
University Grants Commission, P.O. Box 1406,
20, Ward Place, Colombo 07
Tel.: 595301; 595302

Sudan

Higher education is provided by five universities, one polytechnic and twelve institutions of technical and professional education.

All universities are autonomous and government-financed. The National Council for Higher Education is the government body responsible for planning, co-ordinating and financing higher education.

The University of Khartoum comprises faculties and schools offering courses in agriculture, arts (including geography and philosophy), economics and social studies, engineering and architecture, law, medicine (including dentistry), pharmacy, science, veterinary medicine, education, mathematical sciences and management and administrative science, as well as a college of postgraduate studies and institutes of African and Asian studies, building and road construction, environmental studies,

animal production, Islamic studies and developmental studies, a research centre and a council for regional studies.

The University of Cairo (Khartoum branch) is an Egyptian university financed by funds from the University of Cairo. It comprises faculties of arts (including sociology and philosophy), law, science (mathematics only) and commercial studies.

The Islamic University of Omdurman comprises faculties of Sharia and social sciences, arts (including journalism and librarianship), Islamic principles and education, and a girls' college which offers the same courses as the other faculties.

Juba University was founded in 1975. Its main purpose is to foster the development of southern Sudan. Its activities focus on natural resources and environmental studies, economics and social studies, medicine, educational sciences and adult education.

The University of Gezira was founded in 1975. It comprises faculties of economics and rural development, science and technology, agricultural sciences, medicine and education.

Khartoum Polytechnic provides education and training in fields of technology, business studies and secretarial studies, agriculture, fine and applied arts, and further education.

Secondary-school teachers are trained at the faculties of education in the Universities of Khartoum, Juba, Omdurman and Gezira and at Khartoum Polytechnic, Atbra College of Education and the Higher Institute of Physical Education.

Technical and professional education outside the universities and the polytechnic is provided in the following eleven specialized institutions: the College of Public Health and Environmental Studies, Khartoum Nursing College, the Institute of Music and Drama, the Higher Institute of Physical Education, Atbra College of Mechanical Engineering, Abu Naama College of Agriculture and Natural Resources, the Higher Institute of Radiography and Radiotherapy, the College of the Holy Koran, the Higher Institute of Ophthalmic Optics, Atbra College of Education and Ahfad University College for Women (private). Courses offered in these institutions last from three to four years for advanced *diplomas*, except at the College of Public Health and Environmental Studies, Atbra College of Education, the College of the Holy Koran and Ahfad University College for Women, which offer four-year *bachelor's degree* courses.

The **principal languages of instruction** are Arabic (particularly in faculties or departments of Arabic language, Islamic law, history, etc.) and English (mainly in technical and professional subjects).

Access to higher education requires the *Sudan secondary-school certificate* (or its equivalent) obtained after three years' secondary following three years' intermediate and six years' primary education. The subjects chosen in these examinations must broadly correspond to the subjects to be studied at the higher-education level.

In many fields, the first year of university studies is devoted to basic studies. Thus, one year's study in the faculty of science must precede studies in medicine, veterinary medicine, pharmacy and agriculture.

The **first major stage** is generally reached with the award of the *bachelor's degree*, which indicates the attainment of basic knowledge. The

period of studies leading to the award of this degree is four years in science, humanities and social sciences. A more specialized *bachelor's degree with honours* (offered at the University of Khartoum only) in these fields normally requires an additional year's study. Professional qualifications require five to six years' study.

A **second stage**, which represents a deepening of knowledge at a certain level of specialization, includes a *master's degree* and the degree of *doctor of philosophy*. The former represents preparation for individual research and is reached after two to three years' study. The latter, which may be reached after three years' study following upon the *master's degree*, requires individual research work and the presentation of a thesis.

The University of Khartoum also awards higher *doctorates* in arts (DLitt), law (LLD) and science (DSc) in respect of published work contributing significantly to the advancement of knowledge.

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES

Academic year: July–March

Duration of studies

(Previous education: 12 years, *Sudan secondary school certificate*)

	years	3	4	5	6/7	8	9	10
Education			B	PGD	M			
Physical education			Di					
Arts			B	BH, PGD	M			PhD
Fine arts, applied arts			B					
Architecture			Di	B, PGD	M			PhD
Law (civil and Sharia)			B		M			PhD
Social science, economics			Di	B, BH, PGD	M			PhD
Commercial studies			Di	B, PGD	M			PhD
Exact and natural sciences			B	BH, PGD	M			PhD
Engineering, technology			Di	B	M			PhD
Medical sciences								
medicine			Di	B	B	M	M,D	PhD
pharmacy				B	M			PhD
veterinary medicine			Di	B	M			PhD
Agriculture			Di	B	M			PhD

B *bachelor's degree* BH *bachelor's degree (honours)* D *postgraduate degree*
M *master's degree* PGD *postgraduate diploma* PhD *doctor of philosophy*

Grades: A: 70% and above; B: 60–69%; C: 50–59%; D: fail

Foreign students seeking admission as undergraduates to higher-education institutions should have a minimum of 5 credits (45 per cent) in the *Sudan secondary-school certificate* or equivalent and must fulfil the admission requirements of the University of Khartoum. Only foreign students resident in Sudan and foreign scholarship-holders are accepted. They should have a good knowledge of either Arabic (for the Islamic University of Omdurman) or English. Initiation and orientation programmes are arranged by each institution.

GLOSSARY

Bachelor's degree. First degree awarded after four to six years' study according to the field of study. Several faculties at the University of Khartoum also award a more specialized *honours degree*, preparation for which requires an additional year's study. In medicine, pharmacy, veterinary medicine and agriculture, the first year is devoted to study of basic sciences. Examinations are supervised by both internal and external examiners.

Diploma. Obtained at the specialized institutes, Khartoum Polytechnic (at technician level) and Juba University (at the colleges of adult education, and economics and social studies) after three or four years' study on entry from secondary education.

Doctor's degree. Highest degree awarded in all faculties of the University of Khartoum and in certain faculties of other universities after three years' study following upon the *master's degree*.

Master's degree. Higher degree awarded after two or three years' postgraduate study following upon the *bachelor's degree* (or *honours degree* in certain faculties of the University of Khartoum or sitting for an examination).

Postgraduate diploma. Higher diploma awarded after one or two years' study following upon the *bachelor's degree*.

Suriname

Higher education is provided by the University of Suriname, the Academy of Arts and Culture and the Instituut voor de Opleiding van Leraren (IOL) (Advanced Teacher Training Institute).

A fundamental reform of the university was announced in October 1983, intended to gear the education process better to the needs of the nation. The university consists of three faculties offering courses in social and behavioural sciences, medical science and technological science.

The Academy of Arts and Culture was established in 1981. It offers courses in social and cultural work, communications and art. The first year provides general training in the chosen direction.

Primary-school teachers are trained in teacher-training colleges at

secondary level. Teachers for technical schools are trained at the Teacher Training College for Technical Education (OLNO).

Secondary-school teachers are trained at the IOL, which provides programmes in languages (Dutch, English and Spanish), natural sciences (biology, physics and chemistry) and mathematics, social sciences, geography, history, commercial science and pedagogy, arts (handicraft, music and drawing), textiles, home economics and physical education.

Senior secondary-education teachers are trained at the university.

Higher-education teachers are trained at the university or abroad and must hold a *doctorandus*, *doctor* (according to the Dutch system), a *bachelor's degree* or a *master's degree*.

Non-formal studies are offered at the Academy of Arts and Culture and at the Institute for Youth Dental Care. The condition of access is the *hoger algemeen voortgezet onderwijs* diploma (HAVO). Courses at the Institute for Youth Dental Care last for three years and lead to the qualification of dental assistant.

The **principal language of instruction** is Dutch.

Access to the university is based on possession of the school-leaving certificate *voorbereidend wetenschappelijk onderwijs* (VWO). Admission to a particular faculty depends on the subjects studied at the pre-university level.

For the Academy of Arts and Culture, admission is based on possession of the school-leaving certificate from the pre-university college I (HAVO). Holders of this certificate may also be admitted to the Advanced Teacher Training Institute (IOL), the second stage of the Teacher Training College (PA), the Institute for Youth Dental Care training and the pre-university college II (VWO).

Access to the faculty of medical sciences is also granted to students who do not meet all the entrance requirements. After successful completion of a one-year propaedeutic programme they may join the university.

The **first stage** of studies in all university faculties and in the Academy of Arts and Culture leads in four years to the *bachelor's degree* to be completed in three stages: BI, BII and BIII.

A **second stage** is reached in the faculty of medical science, which offers a one-and-a-half year course following upon the *bachelor's degree* and leading to the *master's degree*. This is followed by a one-year internship in order to become a fully fledged physician.

Foreign students

Foreign students are only admitted to the faculty of social and behavioural sciences. They should hold a secondary-school-leaving certificate equivalent to the VWO and should be proficient in Dutch or English. Applications should be made to the Minister of Education and Community Development, Dr S. Kafiluddistraat no 107, Paramaribo, before 15 November of each year.

The Personnel Affairs Department of each ministry determines the right to practise a profession.

BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEALING WITH OR PROVIDING INFORMATION ON THE RECOGNITION OF STUDIES AND QUALIFICATIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Ministerie van Onderwijs en Volksontwikkeling, Evaluatie Commissie
Buitenlandse Diploma's, van't Hogerhuysstraat 28, Paramaribo

Swaziland

Higher education is provided by the University of Swaziland, established as a national institution in 1982 and comprising two campuses, Kwaluseni and Luyengo.

The university is the direct successor of the University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland (UBLS), which was located in Lesotho between 1964 and 1975 and in Swaziland from 1975 to 1976, and the University of Botswana and Swaziland (UBS), which had its constituent colleges in the respective countries from 1976 to 1982.

The university is governed by the council, which consists of members appointed by the chancellor from among academic members. The senate is responsible for academic matters and consists of deans from each faculty. The government contributes about 60 per cent of the recurrent budget of the university and study loans to about 80 per cent of the Swazi students enrolled.

The Nazarene Teachers College and Ngwane Teachers College offer three-year courses leading to the award of the *primary teacher's diploma*. William Pitcher College offers three-year courses leading to the award of the *primary teacher's diploma* and the *secondary teacher's diploma*.

The Swaziland College of Technology offers three-year courses leading to the award of the *technical teacher's diploma* and the *commercial teacher's diploma*. The Swaziland Institute of Health Sciences offers a two-year *diploma in health inspection*.

These institutions are affiliated to the University of Swaziland and the *certificates* they offer are awarded by the university.

As regards **non-formal studies**, the university offers a two-year part-time *diploma in adult education*. Entrance requirements are the *general certificate of education*, ordinary (O) level (minimum third division), and two years of practical experience.

Non-university-level post-secondary education leads to a *secondary teacher's diploma*, a *primary teacher's diploma* and a *secondary teacher's diploma* in technical and commercial subjects. These are three-year *diplomas*. Conditions of admission are: third-class pass at the *general certificate of education*, ordinary (O) level, three credited teaching O-level subjects or a secondary or primary teacher's certificate for secondary or primary teaching respectively.

The **principal language of instruction** is English.

Access to higher education for a *degree* programme is based on the *Cambridge overseas school certificate* (first or second division with credit

in English language). For *diploma* programmes, it is based on the *Cambridge overseas school certificate* (third division). Candidates who do not possess these qualifications may apply for admission through the mature age entry scheme.

The **main stage** of higher education (longer studies) leads after four years to the *bachelor's degree* in agriculture (BSc Agric), commerce (BComm), arts (BA), science (BSc), social science (BSocSc) and education (BEd). A two-year *postgraduate degree* in law is also offered.

Foreign students

The university has a 5 per cent quota of foreign students. Some need visas, depending on the country of origin. Others have to apply for study permits as soon as they arrive in the country. They are expected to have the same qualifications as national students. Applications must reach the Admission Secretary, University of Swaziland, P.Bag no. 4, Kwaluseni, not later than 1 April.

GLOSSARY

Bachelor's degree. First qualification awarded after four years' study in agriculture, arts, commerce, education, science and social science.

Cambridge overseas school certificate. Secondary-school-leaving certificate awarded after seven years' primary and five years' secondary education. This examination is organized in the United Kingdom. It entitles its holders to enter higher education.

Certificate. See *professional qualification*.

Diploma. See *professional qualification*.

Professional qualification. Qualification awarded in the form of a *certificate* or *diploma* after two years of undergraduate studies (agriculture and home economics).

Secondary-school-leaving certificate. See *Cambridge overseas school certificate*.

BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEALING WITH OR PROVIDING INFORMATION ON THE RECOGNITION OF STUDIES AND QUALIFICATIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Ministry of Education, PO Box 39, Mbabane
Tel.: 42491

Sweden

The education system, both secondary (*fullständigt avgångsbetyg från gymnasieskola*) and higher, is undergoing major changes. A new Act on Higher Education and a new Higher Education Ordinance went into effect in July 1993.

The system includes not only traditional university technical training but also different kinds of teacher training, health-care training, technical training, etc. Education is the responsibility of three authorities: the national government, the county councils and certain municipalities. All higher-education institutions come within the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Education, except the University of Agricultural Sciences which is the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Higher education is divided into undergraduate studies (courses leading to a first degree) and postgraduate studies and research.

Higher education includes a wide range of post-secondary programmes. The current comprehensive term for higher education, *högskola*, applies not only to traditional university studies but also to programmes which have not always been considered part of the higher-education system, such as programmes for training pre-school teachers, nurses, journalists and dental hygienists.

There are six universities, located in Göteborg, Linköping, Lund, Stockholm, Umeå and Uppsala. Research is also carried out at the Royal Institute of Technology, Stockholm; the Chalmers University of Technology, Göteborg; the Karolinska Institute, Stockholm; and the Stockholm Institute of Education. There are also university-type colleges with programmes which vary greatly in length, content and degree of vocational bias, and thirty colleges of health sciences.

Higher education is mostly organized and funded by the state. A number of programmes, particularly in nursing, are organized by local and regional authorities. The Stockholm School of Economics is the only private institution of higher education.

Swedish teacher training has changed during the last few years. In 1988, a new teacher training-system was introduced, (*grundskollärlinjen*), parts of which are the same for all **teachers in primary and lower-secondary school**. However, prospective teachers choose whether they want to work in grades 1 to 7 or 4 to 9 and the subjects in which they want to specialize. The length of education is from three to four-and-a-half years.

Teacher training for upper-secondary school (*ämneslärlinjen*) is still based on a certain combination of subjects within one field, such as mathematics and natural sciences, languages, humanities, etc., which require a total of four to seven years of study. It is possible to study these subjects at a university and then enrol in a one-year practical-pedagogical education programme at a teacher-training institute/faculty.

University teachers do not receive any special training. The structure of higher-education teaching appointments was completely revised in 1986, giving three categories: professors with responsibilities for teaching but mainly in research, senior lecturers (*höskolelektorer*) and lecturers (*höskoleadjunkter*). Senior lecturers must hold the degree of *doktor* or its equivalent and must devote themselves to research and teaching. Lecturers need not hold a *doktor* degree; their task essentially consists in teaching undergraduates. One of the innovations of the new structure of appointments is that teaching proficiency shown during undergraduate instruction is also taken into account.

Non-formal education is provided by courses offered by industry. In addition, post-secondary distance education is now firmly established in

universities and colleges. The Swedish system is largely decentralized; universities or university colleges do not impose restrictions on departments in the organization of their teaching. Distance courses are generally organized to enable students to combine work and studies. Special course material is sent to the students, and course meetings between students and teachers or intensive teaching sessions are held several times per semester. Learning possibilities offered via distance education in 1992 included more than 700 self-contained courses and 43 programmes. The University of Umeå offers the largest number of distance courses, followed by Uppsala University. The representation of different academic disciplines varies considerably from university to university and from year to year.

Non-university-level post-secondary education is offered by universities and colleges in the form of technical/vocational courses (YTH). The background knowledge required is either basic vocational education at upper-secondary school (or equivalent skills and knowledge) or four years' work experience in relevant fields of industrial employment.

The **language of instruction** is Swedish.

Access to higher education is divided into two stages. The basic prerequisite is that applicants meet general eligibility requirements which may be one of the following: they must either have completed a school course of at least eleven years' duration comprising English and Swedish and hold a secondary-school-leaving certificate or be 25 years of age and have four years of professional experience and a good reading knowledge of English.

In addition, higher-education applicants must meet special entrance requirements for the particular course they wish to follow. These apply for admission to most courses of study.

The **first stage** generally runs for three to four years and leads to the award of certain professional degrees: the *högskoleexamen* (diploma) (two or two-and-a-half years' study); the *kandidatexamen* (bachelor's degree) (three or three-and-a-half years' study); the *magisterexamen* (master's degree) (four years' study or more); and the *yrkesexamen* (professional degrees), awarded after completion of programmes leading to specific professions.

The **second stage** is that of the *licentiatexamen* (licentiate). The degree requires a major thesis and in many fields requires two years' study.

The **third stage** is that of the *doktorexamen* (doctorate), which requires a minimum of four years of full-time study beyond completion of a first (undergraduate) degree. *Doctoral studies* consist of seminars, reading and methodology courses, individual literature surveys and independent research.

Foreign students

Foreign students must: (a) have completed upper-secondary schooling; (b) have a good command of English and Swedish (students who have received training in Swedish in their countries of origin may pass a Swedish-as-a-foreign-language test at universities in Sweden; foreign students not having a knowledge of Swedish are required to attend a

compulsory one-year preparatory Swedish language course arranged by the universities in order to be accepted for undergraduate studies); and (c) have a good background knowledge at senior high-school level (or in certain countries, at university level) in subjects which are of particular relevance for the course of study. Applicants for the course in civil engineering, for instance, must have the same background knowledge of mathematics, physics and chemistry as Swedish school-leavers in

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES

Academic year: August–June

Long vacation (summer): 15 June–15 August

Duration of studies

(Previous education: 12 years, *avångsbetyg från gymnasieskola and högskoleprovet*)

	years	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Education			E	E	E	E				
Arts				E						D
Religion					E					D
Fine arts, music				E	E					
Architecture					E					
Law						E				D
Social sciences, administration, economics			E	E	E					D
Secretarial and accounting studies			E							
Science				E						D
Engineering				E	E					D
Medical sciences										
medicine		E					E			D
dentistry		E				E				D
pharmacy					E					D
veterinary medicine							E			D
nursing			E							
Agriculture, horticulture		E					E			D

E *examen* D *doktor*

Grades: VG *väl godkänd* (distinction); G *godkänd* (pass); fail

In universities of technology a point scale 3–5 and G *godkänd* are used

this field. Students are selected according to their school results. They must have financial guarantees (to be arranged by the student), which constitute the prerequisite for being granted a residence permit.

Foreign students should apply not later than 1 December for courses of study beginning the following autumn. Forms should be sent to a Swedish Embassy or Consulate in the student's home country. Residence permits are not granted for non-university-level studies.

Applications for access to postgraduate studies and research should be sent directly to the department concerned, enclosing *inter alia* a full description of the research proposal and a full university record explaining the grading systems, together with the number of hours of laboratory work (in biology, chemistry, etc.).

To exercise certain professions (medical doctors, dentists and nurses), authentication is required.

Studies at universities and university colleges are free of charge, but the immigration authorities require foreign students to prove that they have sufficient financial resources to cover their stay in Sweden. Visiting students are not entitled to state study assistance and may not work during term-time, although they may work during the summer vacation. Every year, the Swedish Institute, Stockholm, grants approximately 100 scholarships for studies and research which cannot be pursued elsewhere. They are open to applicants from all over the world, and there are no country quotas. They are usually granted for one to three academic years (maximum duration); they can be awarded for short-duration periods. Applications are received annually at the Swedish Institute between 1 September and 1 December.

GLOSSARY

Ämneslärarlinjen. Upper-secondary school.

Avgångsbetyg från gymnasieskola. Secondary-school-leaving certificate obtained after twelve years of primary and secondary schooling.

Doktor. Highest degree awarded to graduates who have carried out research (generally for four years) and have defended a thesis that has been published.

Fullständigt avgångsbetyg från gymnasieskola. Secondary-school education lasting twelve years.

Grundskollärarexamen. University diploma in education for primary- and secondary-school teachers.

Grundskollärarlinjen. Teacher-training education.

Högskoleexamen (diploma in . . .). General degree obtained after completion of two or two-and-a-half years of study at a higher-education institution.

Högskoleadjunkter (lecturer). Higher-education teacher who teaches mainly undergraduates.

Högskolelektorer (senior lecturer). Higher-education professor with responsibilities for teaching and research.

Kandidatexamen (bachelor of . . .). General degree obtained after completion of three or three-and-a-half years of study at a higher-education institution.

Magisterexamen (master of . . .). General degree obtained after completion of four years of study at a higher-education institution.
Yrkeseexamen. Professional degree awarded after completion of programmes leading to a specific profession.

BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEALING WITH OR PROVIDING INFORMATION ON THE RECOGNITION OF STUDIES AND QUALIFICATIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

National Equivalence Information Centre/The Swedish NARIC
 National Agency for Higher Education, VHS
 P.O. Box 7851, S-10399 Stockholm
 Tel.: 46-8-4535000
 Fax: 46-8-4535140
 E-mail: marianne.hildebrand@vhs.se

National Academic Mobility Information Centre (NAMIC)
 NAMIC, The Swedish Institute, Box 7434, S-10391, Stockholm
 Tel.: 46-8-789 20 00
 Telex: 10025 swedins s
 Fax: 46-8-20 72 48
 E-mail: mar@si.se

Switzerland

Higher education is provided mainly by the eight cantonal universities and two federal institutes of technology. Higher education being primarily the responsibility of each canton, there are numerous differences between the various institutions regarding the length of studies (counted in semesters), the nature and name of qualifications and diplomas, and the conditions under which they are awarded. Medical and paramedical studies are governed by federal regulations, as are the federal institutes of technology.

The universities are mainly financed by the cantons, with help from federal authorities. The federal institutes of technology are financed from federal funds.

Universities are divided into various faculties: theology, law and economics (sometimes separate departments), medicine, humanities, science, etc. The Universities of Fribourg and Neuchâtel offer medicine at the pre-clinical level only in the science faculty.

Technical education at the higher-education level takes place mainly in the federal institutes of technology. The Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule, Zurich, comprises some fifteen specialized departments (including architecture, engineering, mechanics, electrical engineering, chemistry, pharmacy, forestry, agriculture, rural engineering, topography, mathematics, physics and natural sciences), as well as various

centres and institutes. The École Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne offers a more restricted range of subjects.

The Loi Fédérale sur l'Aide aux Universités (LAU), which came into force in 1969, permitted the implementation of a university policy covering the eight cantonal universities and two federal institutes of technology. Two of its objectives are to provide a number of places sufficient to meet the training demand and to work for university co-ordination and co-operation. The 1983 Federal Law on Research furthers scientific research and governs co-operation between research bodies such as the Fonds National Suisse de la Recherche Scientifique and scientific academies. In 1985 the Conseil Fédéral laid down federal policy in the field of research for 1988–91 and in 1986 the Federal Parliament granted credits designed to finance special measures in the universities for computer science and engineering.

Higher education is offered not only by the traditional institutions of higher education, but also by many practice-oriented institutions such as higher technical schools and schools for training executive staff in economics and administration.

Private universities, whose number is increasing rapidly, offer the possibility of following studies while continuing one's profession; they often offer courses, such as training in management, which do not exist or exist very rarely in state universities; previous training and professional experience are taken into account for admission to these institutions. Unlike state universities, student fees are very high.

Universities make their services to society and to the economy better known by regularly publishing research directories and detailed information brochures. At the Universities of Berne and Fribourg, *boutiques de sciences* have been set up. They provide information on the wide range of services provided free of charge by the universities to the population. Universities for senior students have recently been set up throughout the country. In addition, it is planned to set up *parcs technologiques* near institutions such as the École Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne and the University of Berne.

Each canton lays down its own regulations concerning admission to the teaching profession.

Primary-school teachers are generally trained in training colleges at secondary level. They obtain the *certificat d'aptitude à l'enseignement primaire/Primarlehrer-Diplom*.

Lower-secondary-school teachers are trained in universities in six to eight semesters. In certain cases, there is also a period of practical training. The length of study and the name of the certificates awarded (generally, *diplôme de professeur d'enseignement secondaire/Sekundar-lehrer-Diplom*) vary according to the canton. However, in Geneva, Lausanne and Neuchâtel, lower-secondary-school teachers must hold the same degrees as upper-secondary teachers.

Upper-secondary-school teachers must first obtain a *licence/Lizentiat* or *diplôme/Diplom*, then undergo some pedagogical and practical training (two to four semesters) at the end of which they are awarded diplomas whose names vary according to the cantons (for instance, *diplôme d'aptitude à l'enseignement secondaire* in Geneva and *Gymnasiallehrer* in Zurich).

University teachers are selected among researchers who have completed doctoral work of high quality and who have continued their research. Advanced study is, to a large extent, left to their own initiative. The *École Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne* has a chair of university teaching. In German-speaking Switzerland, teachers who have passed the *Habilitation* obtain the title of *Privatdozent*.

Non-formal post-secondary education is offered in a great number of institutions as well as in industry. Candidates usually must already hold the *baccalauréat* and carry out from two to four years' study. Schools of engineering, commerce and administration, and social studies offer several kinds of non-university post-secondary education leading to qualifications that are not equivalent to first university degrees. The creation of *Fachhochschulen/hautes écoles spécialisées* is under way.

The **language of instruction** is French in the Universities of Geneva, Lausanne and Neuchâtel, and the *École Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne*; teaching is in German in the Universities of Basle, Berne and Zurich, at the Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule, Zurich, and at the Hochschule St Gallen für Wirtschaft- und Sozialwissenschaft. The University of Fribourg is bilingual (French/German).

Access to higher education is based on the secondary-school-leaving certificate (*certificat de maturité/Maturitätszeugnis* or *baccalauréat*), usually obtained after six years' primary followed by seven years' secondary education in an institution of general education (*gymnase, lycée* or *collège*). It gives access to university and to the two federal institutes of technology. For entry to faculties where a knowledge of Latin is required, candidates without Latin must pass an additional examination during their university studies. Apart from the federal *maturité*, there is also the cantonal *maturité*, sat before the cantonal authorities. The recognition of cantonal *maturité* certificates lies with the individual university authorities. However, not all types of leaving certificate give access to university faculties. Training colleges at secondary level award a certificate of competence for primary-school teaching which gives access to certain university faculties, subject to candidates passing a further examination.

Given the variations and diversity of higher education, it is very difficult to generalize. A few examples will show, however, that certain stages are reached after two to four semesters, then six to eight semesters and beyond.

The **first period** of long-cycle study is essentially devoted to broadly based studies (it does not always correspond to the acquisition of a specific university degree). Examples of the first period include: three semesters in arts at the University of Geneva (*demi-licence*); three semesters at the University of Fribourg (*baccalauréat en théologie*); four semesters in a science faculty at the University of Zurich (*Vorprüfung*); two years of basic studies at the federal institutes of technology; one year of general study in law; and one year of scientific study and one year of preparatory studies in medicine (*propédeutique/Propädeutikum*).

The **second phase** is devoted to in-depth study often with some specialization. After six to eight semesters in arts, law or science, it culminates in the award of a *licence/Lizentiat*, which includes the preparation of a *mémoire* (thesis). In law, the university, together with the

cantonal authorities, grants a *diplôme d'État cantonal/Staats-Diplom* for lawyers or barristers, obtained after a period of practical training. The *diplôme d'État cantonal/Staats-Diplom* in theology is also granted at this stage.

In the federal institutes of technology, studies in subjects leading to professional and technical qualifications end in a *diplôme d'État/Staats-Diplom* in engineering after a minimum period of eight semesters.

In medicine and allied subjects, the degree is a federal *diplôme d'État/Eidgenössisches-Diplom*. In medicine, it is obtained after thirteen semesters.

The **third phase** corresponds, in arts, theology, sciences, law and economics, to a period devoted to specialization. After a minimum period of eight semesters of research, candidates must submit a thesis to obtain a *doctorat/Doktorat*. In arts subjects in particular, this may represent many years' study.

In federal institutes of technology, the doctorate is usually obtained after four semesters following the acquisition of the *diplôme d'ingénieur/Ingenieur-Diplom*.

Upper-secondary and commercial-school teachers may also prepare a *doctorat/Doktorat* in their particular speciality.

Doctors in medicine who wish to specialize may prepare a *diplôme de spécialité*, after practical work lasting between three and five years.

Foreign students

Foreign students requiring visas and residence permits can obtain them at the Swiss Embassy in their country. They must be at least 18 years old. Residence permits preclude entry into working life. Students must contact the university of their choice since each university takes its own decision concerning admission.

Foreign students must usually have a level of knowledge in either German or French corresponding to the *maturité/Maturitätszeugnis*. Universities may organize additional examinations.

Those who hold a qualification which is not recognized as equivalent to a Swiss *maturité* must take an examination which is jointly organized by universities and technical universities. Applications for the examination must be sent to the university or to the technical university where students wish to study. Foreign students must pay an examination fee. Compulsory papers include a test in the language of instruction.

Certain faculties such as pharmacy, chemistry and psychology only accept a limited number of foreign students. Foreign students are not admitted to faculties of medicine.

Candidates wishing to exercise a profession should apply to the Office Fédéral de l'Industrie, des Arts et Métiers et du Travail at the Department of Education, Berne.

Access to university-level studies is based on the *baccalauréat* equivalent to the Swiss *maturité/Maturitätszeugnis*; the decision rests with the universities for access to postgraduate studies and research.

Various facilities are available to foreign students (social and welfare services, information, counselling and advisory services, etc.). They are also entitled to scholarships and fellowships.

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES

Academic year: October–June

Duration of studies

(Previous education: 13 years, *maturité/Maturitätszeugnis*)

	years	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Education		DiP		DiP				
Arts			L	L	L/D		D	
Catholic theology			B		L	D		
Protestant theology				L				D
Law			L	L/D				
Economic and political sciences						L	L/D	D
Administration					L			D
Exact and natural sciences						DiE	L/D	
Engineering					DiE			D
Medical sciences							D/DiE	DiS
medicine							D/DiE	DiS
dentistry			DiE	D				
pharmacy					DiE			D
veterinary medicine					L/DiE			D

B *baccalauréat en théologie* (Fribourg) D *doctorat* DiE *diplôme d'État*
 DiP *diplôme de professeur de l'enseignement secondaire* DiS *diplôme de spécialisation* L *licence*

Grades: (a) 6-point scheme: 1 (lowest) to 6 (highest) with a minimum pass of 4;

(b) 10-point scheme: 1 (lowest) to 10 (highest) with a minimum pass of 6

For doctorates: *rite* (lower pass), *cum laude*, *magna cum laude*, *insigni cum laude*, *summa cum laude*

Note: The above profile indicates the duration of studies after which a specific degree is awarded, taking into consideration the various study systems in force in each university. It does not mean that each successive degree is compulsory for the subsequent degree.

GLOSSARY

- Baccalauréat** (French-speaking Switzerland). See *maturité*.
- Certificat d'aptitude à l'enseignement primaire** (French-speaking Switzerland). See *primary teacher's certificate*.
- Diplôme d'aptitude à l'enseignement secondaire** (French-speaking Switzerland). See *secondary teacher's certificate*.
- Diplôme d'État/Diplôme cantonal** (French-speaking Switzerland). See *state diploma*.
- Doctorat** (French-speaking Switzerland). Qualification in higher education usually granted to candidates who have studied for a minimum of two semesters after obtaining their *licence/Lizentiat* or the *diplôme d'État/Staatliches-Diplom*, and have successfully submitted a thesis.
- Doktorat** (German-speaking Switzerland). Qualification usually obtained after ten to twelve semesters' study. The *Doktorat* is obtained either after the *Lizentiat* or after the *Staatliches-Diplom* (see *Lizentiat; Staatliches-Diplom*).
- Eidgenössisches-Diplom** (German-speaking Switzerland). See *state diploma*.
- Ergänzungsprüfung** (German-speaking Switzerland). See *supplementary examination*.
- Federal diploma**. See *state diploma*.
- Gymnasiallehrer** (German-speaking Switzerland). See *secondary teacher's certificate*.
- Habilitation** (German-speaking Switzerland). Procedure leading to the acquisition of the title of *Privatdozent*, which qualifies the holder to teach in higher education.
- Handelsmaturität** (German-speaking Switzerland). See *maturité*.
- Licence** (French-speaking Switzerland). See *Lizentiat*.
- Lizentiat** (German-speaking Switzerland). First degree in arts, law and science faculties, granted after a minimum of six semesters of study. At the end of their studies, candidates must present a *mémoire* (short thesis) and take a certain number of examinations.
- Maturitätszeugnis** (German-speaking Switzerland). See *maturité*.
- Maturité** (French-speaking Switzerland). School-leaving certificate, usually obtained after six years' primary followed by seven years' secondary education in a general secondary school. There are five main options: A, Latin-Greek; B, Latin-modern languages; C, mathematics- sciences; D, modern languages; E, economics. There are two types of secondary-school-leaving certificate: the cantonal *maturité/ Maturitätszeugnis*, for which examinations are set by the cantonal authority, and the federal *maturité/Maturitätszeugnis*, for which examinations are set by the federal authorities. The certificate is also called *certificat de maturité, baccalauréat* (Vaud), or *Maturitätszeugnis*. The commercial leaving certificate (*maturité commerciale/Handelsmaturität*) is a secondary-school-leaving certificate usually obtained after six years' primary followed by six years' secondary education in a vocational or commercial school. To gain access to certain faculties, holders of this certificate must pass a supplementary examination.
- Maturité commerciale** (French-speaking Switzerland). See *maturité*.

Maturité fédérale (French-speaking Switzerland). See *maturité*.

Primarlehrer-Diplom (German-speaking Switzerland). See *primary teacher's certificate*. The federal *maturité* regulations are at present under revision with a view to reducing the number of types and to bringing it nearer to other European secondary-school-leaving credentials.

Primary teacher's certificate. School-leaving certificate, generally obtained after six years' primary followed by six years' secondary education in a teacher-training college (*école normale/Lehrerseminar*). It entitles the student to teach in a primary school and gives access to higher education to candidates who have passed a supplementary examination.

Professional qualification. See *Staatliches-Diplom; state diploma*.

Secondary-school-leaving certificate. See *maturité, Ergänzungsprüfung, Maturitätszeugnis, certificat d'aptitude à l'enseignement primaire, supplementary examination*.

Secondary teacher's certificate. Qualification obtained at two levels of higher education: at the lower level, generally after six university semesters and one semester of teaching practice and educational studies; at the upper level, after the *licence/Lizentiat* or equivalent degree and a teacher-training certificate. Qualifications at the lower and upper levels entitle successful candidates to teach in lower- and upper-secondary schools.

Sekundarlehrer-Diplom (German-speaking Switzerland). See *secondary teacher's certificate*.

Staatliches-Diplom (German-speaking Switzerland). See *state diploma*.

State diploma. German *Staatliches-Diplom*, French *diplôme d'État*. Qualification awarded by the state and entitling the holder to practise a profession. This qualification is sometimes awarded at the same time as the *licence/Lizentiat*, sometimes independently of it. There are two kinds of state diploma: the *diplôme cantonal/Staats-Diplom*, a cantonal qualification in theology, law and secondary teaching; and the federal qualification, the *diplôme fédéral/Eidgenössisches-Diplom*, in medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine and engineering.

Supplementary examination. Examination set by federal or university authorities for candidates to higher education who do not have the secondary-school-leaving certificate, or whose school-leaving certificate is not of the type required by the faculty they wish to enter.

BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEALING WITH OR PROVIDING INFORMATION ON THE RECOGNITION OF STUDIES AND QUALIFICATIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Schweizerische Zentralstelle für Hochschulwesen/Office Central
Universitaire Suisse, Seidenweg 68, 3012 Bern
Tel.: (41) 31 302 23 50; (41) 31 302 83 41
Fax: (41) 31 302 68 11
E-mail: tremp@ubeclu.unibe.ch

Higher education is provided by four state universities, a Higher Institute of Political Science, Damascus (all under the responsibility of the Ministry of Higher Education) and ninety-three intermediate institutions of professional and technical training under the responsibility of various ministries (twenty-one under the Ministry of Higher Education). All higher-education establishments are fully state-controlled and state-financed.

The University of Damascus has the following faculties: arts and humanities, economics, education, law, agriculture, Islamic law, pharmacy, medicine, dentistry, sciences, fine arts, engineering, architecture, and mechanical and electrical engineering, together with a Higher Institute of Administrative Development and a School of Nursing.

The University of Aleppo comprises faculties of arts and humanities, economics, law, agriculture, medicine, dentistry, sciences, engineering, architecture, mechanical and electrical engineering, and computer sciences, as well as an Institute for the History of Arab Science.

The University of October, Lattakia, has faculties of arts and humanities, economics, agriculture, medicine, dentistry, sciences, engineering, architecture, and mechanical and electrical engineering.

The University of Al-Baath, Homs, founded in 1979, has the following faculties: arts and humanities, agriculture, pharmacy, medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine, sciences, chemical and petroleum engineering, engineering, architecture, and mechanical and electrical engineering.

The main body responsible for overall policy concerning teaching and scientific research is the Council for Higher Education, which is composed of representatives of the universities, teachers and students, and of the Ministries of Education, Planning and Higher Education. The council co-ordinates higher-education teaching programmes and their relation to social and economic plans, and takes decisions concerning equivalence of university degrees.

Primary-school teachers are trained at secondary level in teacher-training institutions in four years after completing intermediate education and in one year after completing secondary education.

The faculty of education of the University of Damascus awards the *diploma in educational proficiency* to **secondary-school teachers** who already hold a *licence* in science, arts and humanities, or Islamic law.

At the **higher-education** level, teachers are chosen among holders of the *licence* who have obtained at least 'good'. Theses, research work and scientific work are assessed by the Council for Higher Education.

Short courses of higher education, lasting two years, may be undertaken in the intermediate institutions offering technical and professional training in industry, agriculture, engineering, medical sciences, economics, administration, transport, tourism, etc. The admission requirement is the *shahadat al-thanawiya* (secondary-school-leaving certificate). The degree awarded is the *certificat d'assistant de licencié*.

The **language of instruction** is Arabic.

Access to higher education is based on the *shahadat al-thanawiya* (secondary-school-leaving certificate) which is awarded after six years' primary followed by six years' secondary education. The latter stage is divided into two three-year cycles—intermediate and final. Access to higher and intermediate institutions depends on the orientation (literary or scientific) of the final cycle of secondary studies and on marks obtained in the final examination, with particular emphasis on basic subjects.

The *vocational aptitude certificate*, awarded at the end of secondary technical education, entitles the holder to enter certain branches of higher education.

The **main stage** of higher education, which corresponds to high-level general or professional training, leads, after four to six years' study, to the *licence*. Secondary-school teachers who already hold the *licence* in science, arts and humanities, or Islamic law must also pass the *diploma in educational proficiency* awarded after one year's study at the faculty of education of the University of Damascus before they are qualified to teach.

The **second stage** reflects a degree of specialization and initiation to research work. A *certificat d'études supérieures* (CES) is obtained after one or two years' study. After the *licence*, the Faculty of Education grants a *diploma in educational proficiency* following one year's study. This faculty also offers the CES, *magister* and *doctorate*. The second stage leads, three years after the award of the *licence*, to the *magister* degree. The faculties of medicine award *certificats d'études supérieures* after three or four years depending on the specialization.

The **third stage** leads to the *doctorate*, which is awarded at least five years after the *licence* and requires the submission of a thesis.

Foreign students

For access to higher education, foreign students must hold a secondary-school-leaving certificate or an equivalent qualification; they must obtain a residence permit and meet health requirements. The language of instruction is Arabic. Foreign students are not required to take a language examination prior to enrolment. However, for foreign students whose language proficiency is insufficient, language courses are organized at the Training School for Foreigners, under the responsibility of the Ministry of Higher Education. In foreign-language sections, courses are given in English or French.

Applications must be sent in August to the Scolarity Section, Ministry of Higher Education, Damascus. The relevant ministry (Health, Higher Education, etc.) determines the right to enter a profession.

For access to non-university- and university-level studies, most foreign degrees are recognized within the framework of rules of equivalence. Access to postgraduate studies and research is governed by the scientific co-operation agreements concluded between Syrian and foreign universities and, to exercise a profession, by agreements concluded with foreign countries. Scholarships are granted to foreign students within the framework of cultural agreements with other countries. Information on accommodation and social services is available at the offices of Damascus and Aleppo university residences.

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES
Academic year: September–June

Duration of studies

 (Previous education: 12 years, *shahadat al-thanawiya*)

	years	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Education				L	DEP	CES	M			D
Arts, social sciences				L	CES		M			D
Fine arts				L	CES		M			D
Law				L	CES	CES				D
Islamic law				L			M			D
Economics				L	CES		M			D
Science				L	CES		M			D
Engineering and mechanical and electrical engineering						L		M		D
Architecture						L		M		D
Medical sciences										
medicine							LD		CES	CES
dentistry						L/P	CES	M		D
pharmacy						L/P	CES	CES	M	D
veterinary medicine						L/P	CES		M	D
Agriculture						L	CES		M	D
Intermediate (non- university) institutions ¹										<u>CAL</u>

CAL *certificat d'assistant de licencié* CES *certificat d'études supérieures* D *docteur*
 L *licence* LD *licence de docteur en médecine* (medical doctor) M *magister*
 P *professional qualification* DEP *diploma in educational proficiency*

1. Engineering, industry, agriculture, medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine, commerce, secretarial skills

Grades: 0–100. Pass level: 50%

Baccalauréat. See *shahadat al-thanawiya*.

Certificat d'assistant de licencié. Certificate awarded in intermediate institutions at the end of short courses lasting two years.

Certificat d'études supérieures (certificate of higher studies). Degree awarded to holders of the *licence*, after one or two years' study. Faculties of medicine award the *certificat d'études supérieures* after three or four years' study following upon the *licence de docteur en médecine* (depending on the specialization).

Diploma in educational proficiency. A degree awarded by the faculty of education to the holder of the *licence* after one year's study.

Doctorate. The highest university degree, awarded a minimum of five years after the *licence*. It involves personal research work and the defence of a thesis. In medicine, the qualification awarded after six years' study serves as a professional qualification.

Licence. University degree awarded after between four and six years' study. The length of studies varies according to the discipline: arts and humanities and social sciences, law, Islamic law, economics, science, political sciences and fine arts, four years; architecture, engineering, mechanical and electrical engineering, agriculture, pharmacy, dentistry and veterinary science, five years. In the faculties of engineering, including architecture, the *licence* is awarded on the results of the final-year examination and of a practical 'project'. In medicine, the *licence de docteur en médecine* is awarded after six years, marking the end of the first stage of medical studies.

The university year is divided into two semesters. Examinations in the subjects studied take place at the end of each semester. They include written, practical and oral tests. The student is classified on the scale: excellent, very good, good, fair.

Magister. University degree awarded after three years' study and reflecting a degree of specialization in combination with training in personal research work. Candidates for the *magister* in education must first pass the *shahada khassa fil-tarbiya* and study for one further year.

Secondary-school-leaving certificate. See *shahadat al-thanawiya*.

Diploma in educational proficiency. A degree awarded by the Faculty of Education to the holder of the *licence* after one year's study.

Shahadat al-thanawiya. Certificate awarded at the end of general secondary education lasting three years (also called *baccalauréat*). The first of these three years is common to all pupils, but the last two may be in either a literary or a scientific option. This phase of final secondary education follows upon a period of intermediate schooling which also lasts three years and six years of primary education. The certificate is normally required to enter higher education, but certain institutions require it to have been awarded in a particular option.

BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEALING WITH OR PROVIDING INFORMATION ON THE RECOGNITION OF STUDIES AND QUALIFICATIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Council for Higher Education, P.O. Box 9355, Damascus (for academic degrees)
Tel.: (963-11) 23 92 98

Ministry of Education, Damascus (for other degrees and diplomas)
Tel.: (963-11) 33 07 00

Ministry of Health, Damascus
(for degrees and diplomas awarded in the field of medicine)

Thailand

Higher education is provided by universities and specialized institutions which are classified under four categories.

The first category includes universities, institutes and private higher-education institutions under the supervision of the Ministry of University Affairs.

The second category is composed of technical or vocational, agricultural and teacher-training colleges under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Education. These institutions formerly trained only middle-level technicians and school teachers, in courses lasting two or three years. Recently, the government revised these courses to a five-year programme for the *bachelor's degree*.

The third category is that of other specialized or professional training institutions under the sponsorship of ministries and government organizations including nursing colleges, Buddhist colleges and military and police academies.

The Asian Institute of Technology, an international institute under its own charter, granted by the Thai Government, constitutes the fourth category.

There are at present sixteen state universities and institutes. Formerly, each institute was devoted to a single discipline. Now, each has varying numbers and combinations of faculties. The Ministry of University Affairs serves as a co-ordinating agency between the universities and the government. Financial resources come from the government (85 to 95 per cent), student fees and other sources (5 to 15 per cent).

The specialized institutions of higher education are mostly technical institutes, vocational colleges and teacher-training institutions. They are under the authority of the Ministry of Education and their resources derive from the government and fees. The recently upgraded degree-granting institutions' curricula, however, are approved by the Ministry of University Affairs.

There are also a number of private universities and colleges offering

undergraduate programmes, particularly in humanities and social sciences, under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of University Affairs. Other non-degree private colleges offering three-year courses after secondary education (grade 10) are under the Ministry of Education.

Non-formal studies were first introduced with the setting up of Thammasat University in 1933. In 1971 Ramkhamhaeng University, the first institution to use mass media for course dissemination, was established. Sukhothai Thammathirat Open University, Thailand's first open university and non-traditional higher-education institution, was set up in September 1978. It conducts its programmes entirely by means of distance-learning systems. The period of study is similar to that of traditional universities. In general, short courses offered by institutions of higher learning aim at disseminating knowledge and promoting personal development and professional competence. Upon completion of the course, *attendance* or *merit certificates* are generally awarded.

The **principal language of instruction** is Thai; the economic major courses of the *master's degree* programme at Thammasat University and the business administration course at the Sasin Graduate Institute of Business Administration at Chulalongkorn University are conducted in English; Mahidol University offers various courses and programmes in English for both Thai citizens and foreigners.

Access to higher education is based on the secondary-school-leaving certificate obtained after six years' primary school and six years' secondary education (*mathayom 6* = grade 12). Admission to higher education is subject to the national university entrance examination, which is organized by a committee consisting of representatives from state universities and the Ministry of University Affairs.

Three provincial universities use their own entrance examination to select candidates for 50 per cent of the total number of places available in each academic year from all secondary-school leavers in each region: Chiang Mai University for sixteen provinces in the north; Khon Kaen University for seventeen provinces in the north-east; and Prince of Songkla University for fourteen provinces in the south. In addition, King Mongkut Institute of Technology, North Bangkok, admits holders of the *certificate in vocational education* (i.e. three-year course after *mathayom 3*) to its freshman classes.

In some fields of study, the University of Chiang Mai, King Mongkut Institute of Technology, North Bangkok, the Maejo Institute of Agricultural Technology and the Universities of Prince of Songkla and Srinakharinwirot admit holders of the *higher certificate* (i.e. four- or five-year course after *mathayom 3* or its equivalent) to their junior classes. Admission of these students is by means of an individual entrance examination.

In addition to the regular programme of study, the faculty of medicine of certain universities—Chulalongkorn, Chiang Mai, Khon Kaen, Mahidol and Prince of Songkla with the co-operation of the Ministry of Public Health—admit about 15 per cent of students of medicine to the Promotion of Medical Science Education for Rural Areas Project.

In order to promote studies in science and technology, arts and culture, teaching education and sports, Chulalongkorn University and Prince of Songkla University admit a number of students directly for the

following programmes: the Development and Promotion of Science and Technology Talents Project; the Sports Promotion Programme; the Arts Promotion Programme; and the Kurutharyat Project.

Prince of Songkla University admits local students to its *bachelor's degree* programmes under the Southern Border Province Administration Centre's Quota and the Ministry of the Interior's Special Quota.

The basic criteria for **access to higher education** are based solely on academic achievement, with the exception of Ramkhamhaeng University and Sukhothai Thammathirat Open University, which include work experience (employment in government service, disregarding academic qualifications).

In the fields of education, engineering and agriculture, non-degree, post-secondary final courses may be completed in two or three years.

The **main stage** of higher education is that for the *bachelor's degree* or

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES

Academic year: June–March

Duration of studies

(Previous education: 12 years, *mathayom 6* and entrance examination)

	years	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Education		C		B		M		D	
Arts				B		M		D	
Fine arts ¹					B		M		
Architecture					B		M		
Law				B		M			D
Social sciences, economics				B		M			D
Social and public administration				B		M			D
Science				B		M			D
Engineering			A	B	P	M			D
Medical sciences									
medicine						B	H		S
dentistry						B	H	M	
pharmacy					B		M		
veterinary medicine						B			
Agriculture			A	B		M			D

A *associate's degree* B *bachelor's degree* C *certificate* D *doctor's degree*

H *higher professional certificate* M *master's degree* P *professional qualification*

S *specialization*

1. Except decorative arts (four years).

a professional qualification. The *bachelor's degree* is usually obtained in four years (five in architecture, painting, sculpture, graphic arts and pharmacy, and six in medicine, dentistry and veterinary science). The *bachelor's degree (pass)* is obtained after the same courses of study as the *bachelor's degree (honours)*, but at a lower grade point. In some courses, an *associate's degree* is available after the first three years of working for a *bachelor's degree*. Professional qualifications are awarded as *certificates* or *diplomas* following study of from one to four years. The professional qualification and first degree in medicine, veterinary science and dentistry is that of *doctor*.

Advanced studies lead to the award of the *master's degree* after at least one year's (usually two years') study and the presentation of a thesis. The *doctor's degree* is obtainable in some fields and usually requires at least two years after the *master's degree*. An advanced professional qualification, awarded as a *certificate* or a *diploma*, may sometimes be obtained after one or two years' course-work by students who already have a degree or professional qualification.

Foreign students

Foreign students should apply directly to the Registrar of the university concerned approximately one year prior to the planned studies. There is a university entrance examination. Fluency in the Thai language is required for regular university courses. Language instruction is available to English-speaking students at the Union Language School, 197/1 Silom Road, Bangkok.

Special courses given in English in some particular fields are arranged for foreign students at the discretion of the university. Mahidol University also offers a *master's degree* programme in public health, primary health-care management, tropical medicine and clinical tropical medicine, as well as a *diploma* in tropical medicine and hygiene and an *associate or bachelor's degree* in arts and science.

In general, the state institutes of higher learning under the Ministry of University Affairs do not admit foreign students as BA candidates for the following reasons: all candidates are required to pass the national university entrance examination conducted in Thai; seating capacity is limited due to budget allocations; and Thai is the language of instruction. There are exceptions, however: student exchange programmes and non-degree programmes. At graduate level, all state universities admit foreign students. However, the final decision is invariably made by the university council of each institution.

Limited accommodation services are available at most universities. Student health services with resident medical officers and sports facilities are also available in nearly all universities.

GLOSSARY

Associate's degree. Intermediate degree obtained in some fields of study after the third year of studies leading to a *bachelor's degree*.

Bachelor's degree. First degree usually obtained after four years' higher

education (five in architecture, painting, sculpture, graphic arts and pharmacy, and six in medicine, dentistry and veterinary science). The *bachelor's degree (pass)* is obtained after the same courses of study as the *bachelor's degree (honours)*, but at a lower grade point.

Certificate. See *professional qualification*.

Diploma. See *professional qualification*.

Doctor's degree (doctorate). Highest degree, obtainable in some fields at least two years after the *master's degree*. In medicine, veterinary science and dentistry, the first professional qualification and first degree is that of *doctor*.

Entrance examination. See *mathayom 6*.

Honours degree. See *bachelor's degree*.

Master's degree. Higher degree obtained after one or usually two years' study following the *bachelor's degree*, and with a thesis.

Mathayom 6 (M 6). Secondary-education final examination conducted by individual schools for those students who complete secondary education (grade 12) and obtain a *secondary-school-leaving certificate* after six years' primary and six years' secondary education (*mathayom 6*), according to the National Elementary Education Act, and National Education Plan of 1977. To be admitted to a university (except Ramkhamhaeng University and Sukhothai Thammathirat Open University), applicants must sit for the national university entrance examination.

Pass degree. See *bachelor's degree*.

Professional qualification. Qualification usually awarded as a *certificate* or *diploma* after one to four years' study at either level of postgraduate studies. The first degree and professional qualification in medicine, veterinary science and dentistry is that of *doctor*.

Secondary-school-leaving certificate. See *mathayom 6*.

BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEALING WITH OR PROVIDING INFORMATION ON THE RECOGNITION OF STUDIES AND QUALIFICATIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Academic Affairs Division, Ministry of University Affairs,
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Tel.: 662 245-5507
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T o g o

Higher education is provided by the Université du Bénin, founded in 1970 and partly based on the Centre de l'Enseignement Supérieur du Bénin, which covered both Togo and Benin. The Université du Bénin, a public and civil institution, administratively and financially autonomous, is governed by a co-operation agreement between Togo and France.

The university comprises: faculties of arts and humanities, science, medicine, law, and economics and management; the Institut Universitaire de Technologie de Santé et des Sciences Biologiques; the Institut Universitaire de Technologie de Gestion; the Institut National des Sciences de l'Éducation (INSE); the École des Assistants Médicaux (EAM); the École Nationale Supérieure d'Ingénieurs (ENSI); the École Supérieure d'Agronomie (ESA); and the École Supérieure de Secrétariat de Direction (ESSD).

The faculty of arts and humanities offers courses in linguistics, contemporary literature, foreign languages (English, German, Portuguese, Spanish, Arabic and Russian for beginners), history, geography, philosophy and applied social sciences. It is planned to set up new phases of vocational training, both in the field of translation and interpreting and in that of geography (land development).

The faculty of science offers courses in chemistry, physics, biology and mathematics.

The schools of agriculture and engineering train agricultural engineers and mechanical, electrical and civil engineers respectively. In addition, ENSI trains technicians in civil and electro-mechanical engineering.

The faculties of law, and economics and management, and the Institut Universitaire de Technologie de Gestion offer courses in management, law and economics.

In addition to the university, there are the École Normale Supérieure and the École Africaine et Mauricienne d'Architecture et d'Urbanisme (EAMAU).

Pre-primary and primary-school teachers are trained in two teacher-training colleges. Non-degree correspondence classes of one year's duration are also offered to primary-school teachers by the Direction de la Formation Permanente de l'Action et de la Recherche Pédagogique (DIFOP).

Secondary-school teachers for the first cycle of secondary education are trained at the École Normale Supérieure, and those for the second cycle of secondary education at the Institut Nationale des Sciences de l'Éducation (INSE), which also trains inspectors of primary and secondary education in two years.

Non-university-level post-secondary education consists of three-year courses offered by the École Nationale des Auxiliaires Médicaux (ENAM), which trains technical health agents, medical laboratory technicians and physiotherapists. Admission is based on the *baccalauréat* or on a competitive entrance examination for those who hold a *brevet*.

The École des Sages-femmes trains midwives in three years. Conditions of admission are the same as for the École Nationale des Auxiliaires Médicaux.

The École d'Agriculture, Tové, offers three-year courses.

The **language of instruction** is French.

Access to higher education is based on the *baccalauréat*. A special entrance examination enables those who do not hold the *baccalauréat* to gain access. Those who do not hold the *baccalauréat* and who wish to study law are admitted to a two-year preliminary course leading to the *certificat de capacité en droit* (CCD) which, under specific conditions,

enables them to have access to the first year of legal studies in the university.

The **first stage** of higher education leads to the *diplôme d'études universitaires générales* (DEUG).

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES

Academic year: September–June

Duration of studies

(Previous education: 13 years, *baccalauréat*)

	years	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Education			L/P	M							
Arts and humanities		DEUG	L	M							
Law		DEUG	L	M							
			CCD								
Economics and management		DEUG	L	M	CAAE						
Secretarial studies			DSD								
Exact and natural sciences		DEUG	L	M							
Agriculture										DI	
Mechanical, electronic, civil engineering			DST		DI						
Medicine									D		CES
health technology			DUT								
Paramedical studies and sanitary engineering				DAM							

CAAE	<i>certificat d'aptitude à l'administration des entreprises</i>
CCD	<i>certificat de capacité en droit</i>
D	<i>doctorat</i>
DAM	<i>diplôme d'assistant médical</i>
DI	<i>diplôme d'ingénieur</i>
DSD	<i>diplôme de secrétariat de direction</i>
DTS	<i>diplôme de technicien supérieur</i>
DUT	<i>diplôme universitaire de technologie</i>
L	<i>licence</i>
M	<i>maîtrise</i>
P	<i>professional qualification</i>

Grades: 0–20, 16–20: *très bien*; 14–15: *bien*; 12–13: *assez bien*; 10–11: *passable*
 For theses: *passable, honorable, très honorable*

Intermediary three-year studies lead, in the École Nationale des Auxiliaires Médicaux, to the *diplôme d'assistant médical*; in the École Nationale Supérieure d'Ingénieurs, to the *diplôme de technicien supérieur* (options: civil engineering or electro-mechanical engineering); and, in the Institut Universitaire de Technologie de Gestion, to the *diplôme de technicien supérieur de gestion*.

In arts and humanities, science, law, economics and management, a **second stage** (corresponding to second-cycle studies) leads to the *licence* after one year. The second year of this cycle leads to the *maîtrise*. Civil, electrical and mechanical engineers, as well as agricultural engineers, obtain their *diplôme* after five years' study.

The École Africaine et Mauricienne d'Architecture et d'Urbanisme (EAMAU) admits holders of the *baccalauréat* C, D, F after an entrance examination. Training lasts five years and leads to the *diplôme d'urbaniste* or *d'architecte*.

After a seven-year training period, medical doctors are awarded a *doctorat*. A *certificat d'études spécialisées* (CES) in general surgery or paediatrics is awarded after four years' study following upon the *doctorat*.

Foreign students

Foreign students must have a visa, a residence permit and a health certificate and hold a *baccalauréat* or its equivalent. They must also sit an entrance examination. Applications should be sent to the Directeur des Affaires Académiques, de la Scolarité et de la Recherche Scientifique (DAASRS), Université du Bénin, Lomé. A special French test is organized for non-French-speaking students.

Access to non-university higher education is based on the *brevet* or its equivalent. Access to postgraduate studies is based on the *maîtrise*.

In subjects for which the Togolese authorities decide on the organization and programmes together with French authorities, the degrees awarded are fully recognized in France (the same is true in Togo for degrees awarded in France).

With regard to the recognition of partial studies or of experience acquired abroad, an individual assessment evaluation study is carried out.

Foreign students are entitled to the social and medical services of the Centre National des Œuvres Universitaires (CNOU).

GLOSSARY

Baccalauréat. Secondary-school-leaving certificate obtained at the end of secondary education in an institution of general or technical education. Secondary education is divided into two phases of four and three years respectively. Candidates may choose a literary or a scientific option. The *baccalauréat* gives access to higher education.

Certificat d'aptitude à l'administration des entreprises (CAAE). Qualification awarded after one year's study to holders of the *maîtrise* in any field of specialization.

Certificat d'études spécialisées (CES). Qualification awarded to holders of

the *doctorat* in medicine, after four further years' study (general surgery or paediatrics).

Diplôme d'assistant médical. Qualification awarded after three years' study by the École Nationale des Auxiliaires Médicaux.

Diplôme d'études universitaires générales (DEUG). Qualification awarded after two years' study in humanities, law, economics and management.

Diplôme de secrétariat de direction (DSD). Qualification awarded by the École Supérieure de Secrétariat de Direction after three years' study following upon the *baccalauréat*.

Diplôme de technicien supérieur (DTS). Diploma of short-cycle higher education awarded by the École Nationale Supérieure d'Ingénieurs after three years' study in civil and electro-mechanical engineering.

Diplôme universitaire de technologie (DUT). Qualification obtained after three years' study by students of the Institut Universitaire de Technologie de Santé et des Sciences Biologiques.

Doctorat. In medicine, qualification awarded to candidates who have undertaken seven years' study. The professional qualification is that of *docteur en médecine*.

Licence. Degree awarded after a period of three years in arts and humanities, education, science, law, economics and management.

Maîtrise. Degree awarded in arts and humanities, education, science, law, economics and management after four years' study.

Professional qualification. Qualification conferred on secondary-school teachers by the Institut National des Sciences de l'Éducation after three years' study following the *baccalauréat*.

Special entrance examination. Entrance examination for candidates who do not hold a *baccalauréat* or equivalent qualification.

BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEALING WITH OR PROVIDING INFORMATION ON THE RECOGNITION OF STUDIES AND QUALIFICATIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Direction des Études et Programmes de l'Université du Bénin,
B.P. 1515, Lomé
Tel.: 228-21-3027
Telex: 5258 ubto
Fax: 228-21-8784

Commission Nationale des Équivalences,
Rectorat de l'Université du Bénin,
B.P. 1515, Lomé

Trinidad and Tobago

Higher education is provided by the University of the West Indies (UWI), St Augustine campus (Trinidad) (see entry for Jamaica) and in a number of post-secondary specialized institutions.

The St Augustine campus comprises: a faculty of agriculture (which includes five departments and three research units); a faculty of engineering (comprising four departments: chemical, civil, electrical and mechanical engineering); a faculty of education; a faculty of arts and general studies; a faculty of natural science; and a faculty of social science. It also includes: an Institute of International Relations; Hugh Wooding Law School; and a department of tropical medicine attached to the faculty of medicine, Mona campus (Jamaica). Also situated in Trinidad and Tobago is the Caribbean Agricultural Research and Development Institute.

Mount Hope Medical Complex, which is a recent (1989) addition to the facilities of the St Augustine campus, provides training in medicine, dentistry and veterinary science.

The other institutions comprise teacher-training institutions, an agricultural institute, two technical institutes, two schools of nursing and a number of other specialized institutions.

Pre-primary and primary-school teachers are trained by Servol (service to all) and the University of the West Indies, St Augustine, and by Valsayn Teachers' College.

Secondary-school teachers are trained at the faculty of education of the University of the West Indies.

Higher-education teachers are trained at recognized universities.

Non-formal studies include a non-formal early childhood education teacher-training programme conducted by Servol. The entry requirement is at least one *general certificate of education*, ordinary (O) level, in English language. The course lasts for three years: one year full-time in the classroom and two years' classroom practice.

Two other non-formal programmes are the Youth Training and Employment Partnership Programme, which is aimed at the target group aged 18 to 25 and focuses on skills development, and the Adolescent Development Programme, which is targeted at 16- to 19-year-old school drop-outs.

There are also training programmes run by the state and by private enterprise.

Non-university-level post-secondary education consists of courses leading to a *craft diploma* and a *technician's diploma* in vocational and technical subjects. Entrance requirements for the *craft diploma* are either the *primary school-leaving certificate* or three years of secondary education. The course is of two years' duration and leads to the award of the *national craft diploma*.

Entry requirements for the *technician's diploma* course are either the *national craft diploma* or the *general certificate of education* with five passes at ordinary (O) level, including English, mathematics and a science subject. The course is of two years' duration and successful completion leads to the *national technician's diploma*.

The **principal language of instruction** is English.

Foreign students

Foreign students must hold a *general certificate of education* with at least two passes at advanced (A) level or its equivalent. Foreign students are

not eligible for admission to the non-university institutions except by special agreements with their governments. They must be proficient in English.

Applications should be made to the Registrar, University of the West Indies, St Augustine, not later than 21 March of the year in which students wish to enrol.

BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEALING WITH OR PROVIDING INFORMATION ON THE RECOGNITION OF STUDIES AND QUALIFICATIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

University of the West Indies, St Augustine, Trinidad and Tobago
Tel.: 66-31334

National Institute for Higher Education, Science,
Research and Technology (NIHERST),
Committee on the Recognition of Degrees,
20 Victoria Avenue, Port-of-Spain, Trinidad

Tunisia

Higher education is provided by six universities (divided into faculties, schools, institutes and centres) which are directly responsible to the Ministère de l'Enseignement Supérieur et de la Recherche Scientifique. These are: Université Islamique Ezzitouna (religion and theology); Université des Lettres, des Arts et des Sciences Humaines (Tunis I) (human and social sciences, arts, modern languages, journalism and information sciences, documentation sciences, lifelong education, economic and social studies); Université des Sciences, des Techniques et de Médecine (Tunis II) (mathematics, physics and natural sciences, medicine and pharmacy, computer science, engineering, scientific and technical documentation, advanced teacher training, technical advanced teacher training, art, architecture and town-planning, scientific and technological research, computing centre); Université de Droit, d'Économie et de Gestion (Tunis III) (law and political science, economics and management, legal, political and social sciences, commercial studies, commercial and hotel management studies, research and publications); Université de Monastir (science and technology, engineering, medicine, dentistry, pharmacy, textile technology, law, arts and human sciences, advanced teacher training); and Université de Sfax (economics and management, medicine, engineering, arts, law, technology, industrial and mining engineering).

The other twenty-one institutions of higher education (institutes and schools) provide training in a variety of fields (nutrition and food technology, veterinary medicine, agriculture, equipment and rural development engineering, food industry, horticulture, drama, music, civil

aviation and meteorology, merchant navy, physical education and administration) and come under the control of other ministries.

Institutions that are under the responsibility of other ministries include the Institut National Agronomique, the École Nationale de Médecine Vétérinaire, the École des Postes et Télécommunications, the Institut National du Travail and the École Nationale d'Administration.

A reform of higher education is in the process of being established.

Pre-primary and primary-school teachers are trained in two teacher-training colleges at secondary level; in order to be entitled to teach, they must hold the *baccalauréat* and undergo practical training.

Secondary-school teachers are trained in advanced teacher-training colleges for technical education (in technical subjects), at the advanced teacher-training colleges and at the faculties of arts and science (in literary and scientific subjects). They must hold the *maîtrise* and undergo practical training.

Higher-education teachers are trained in faculties and must hold a *doctorat de troisième cycle*, a *doctorat d'État* or the *agrégation*.

Non-formal studies are offered by the Institut d'Éducation et de Formation Continue as correspondence courses for secondary-education teachers who wish to improve their training. The institute also organizes refresher courses in certain subjects for secondary-education teachers. Studies may lead to a *maîtrise*.

The Ministère de la Santé Publique trains nurses. Candidates are selected among pupils of the final classes of secondary education.

The **languages of instruction** are Arabic and French.

Access to higher education is based on the *baccalauréat*, obtained after six years' primary followed by seven years' secondary education. The other prerequisite is the *orientation universitaire*, a national competitive entrance examination organized by the Ministère de l'Enseignement Supérieur et de la Recherche Scientifique. It is open to holders of the *baccalauréat*. The options and capacities of future students, the number of places available in the various institutions and the country's needs for highly qualified personnel are all taken into account.

The **first stage** may either consist of final short-term studies leading to the award of a qualification or constitute the first phase of long-term university studies. In the first case, the course usually lasts for two years and leads to the following qualifications: high-level electrical and mechanical technician; high-level technician in topography; and high-level technician in economics and management (the qualification of high-level technician in paramedical fields requires three years' study).

In the case of long-term studies, the first stage corresponds to the acquisition of first-phase broadly based studies. It leads, after two years' study, to the *diplôme universitaire d'études littéraires* (DUEL) in arts and the *diplôme universitaire d'études scientifiques* (DUES) in science. In technical sciences, management and tourism, this stage usually leads to the *diplôme de technicien supérieur* and the *diplôme d'ingénieur adjoint*. In other subjects, such as law and economics, the first two years lead to the award of a *certificat de capacité*.

The **second stage** corresponds to a period of in-depth study and lasts two years. In most fields, studies lead to the *maîtrise*. In arts, a *certificat d'aptitude à la recherche* is awarded one year later (candidates must also

defend a short thesis). Professional qualifications are awarded in commercial studies, engineering and agriculture (*diplôme de l'Institut des Hautes Études Commerciales, diplôme d'ingénieur*). The *écoles normales supérieures* award a *maîtrise* after four years. The qualification of chartered accountant requires five years' study.

In science, the **third stage**, devoted to specialization and scientific research, leads to a *diplôme d'études approfondies* (DEA) followed by a *doctorat de troisième cycle*, then a *doctorat d'État*. In arts, it corresponds

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES

Academic year: October–June/July

Duration of studies

(Previous education: 13 years, *baccalauréat* and *orientation universitaire*)

	years	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Education				M				
Arts	DUEL			M	CAR		DRA	D
Religion, theology				M				
Law, economics	C			M		DEA		D
Journalism	BTS			M				
Commercial studies				P/Di				
Exact and natural sciences	DUES			M	DEA		DS	D
Engineering	DTS			DI		DI	P	
Medicine			DTS					D
Veterinary medicine					Di	D		
Agriculture	DTS			DI		Di		
Architecture				M				P

C	<i>certificat de capacité</i>
CAR	<i>certificat d'aptitude à la recherche</i>
D	<i>doctorat d'État</i>
DEA	<i>diplôme d'études approfondies</i>
Di	<i>diplôme</i>
DI	<i>diplôme d'ingénieur</i>
DRA	<i>diplôme de recherches approfondies</i>
DS	<i>doctorat de troisième cycle</i>
DTS	<i>diplôme de technicien supérieur</i>
DUEL	<i>diplôme universitaire d'études littéraires</i>
DUES	<i>diplôme universitaire d'études scientifiques</i>
M	<i>maîtrise</i>
P	<i>professional qualification</i>

Grades: 0–20. Pass level: 10 (usually). The grading system for theses is based on *appréciations*

to the *diplôme de recherches approfondies* (DRA) and in economics to the DEA (after two years). At the École Nationale d'Administration, the third-phase qualification requires six years' study. In agriculture, it leads to a *diplôme de spécialité* after six years.

Foreign students

Applications by foreign students are submitted by the chancelleries in their respective countries according to the terms of bilateral agreements. Students must possess the academic and linguistic level required to carry out higher-education studies and have their degrees and diplomas recognized. Applications should be made through their embassies.

To enter a profession, candidates must apply directly to the relevant professional bodies. For access to non-university education, the recognition of studies, degrees and diplomas obtained abroad is possible if the levels of knowledge and linguistic proficiency correspond; aptitude tests may be organized. For access to postgraduate studies and research, qualifications must be recognized.

Foreign students are entitled to social and welfare services (accommodation, restaurants and transport) and to grants and scholarships.

GLOSSARY

Baccalauréat. Secondary-school-leaving certificate, obtained after six years' primary followed by seven years' secondary education. Secondary education is divided into a three-year lower and a four-year upper phase. The lower phase takes place in an institution of complete, general or technical education (*lycée*) or in a college of secondary education. In the upper phase, candidates specialize in their second year, after one year which is common to the various institutions. In general schools, candidates may choose between three options: arts, mathematics and science, and mathematics and technology. The mathematics and technology section prepares for higher technical studies.

Certificat d'aptitude à la recherche (CAR). Qualification obtained in arts one year after the *maîtrise*. It also requires the submission of a short thesis.

Certificat d'études supérieures. Qualification awarded after six months' to one year's study. Four *certificats d'études supérieures* are required for the *maîtrise* in arts.

Diplôme d'études approfondies (DEA). In science, qualification obtained after one year's third-cycle studies following upon the *maîtrise* (initiation to research). It includes specialized training and practical work in a laboratory. The *attestation d'études approfondies* (AEA) is awarded to candidates who have not followed a practical training but have passed the theoretical examination. After obtaining the DEA, candidates prepare a thesis for the *doctorat de troisième cycle*. In economics, the DEA lasts two years.

Diplôme de recherches approfondies (DRA). *Doctorat de troisième cycle* in

arts, awarded two or three years after the *certificat d'aptitude à la recherche*.

Diplôme universitaire d'études littéraires (DUEL). Qualification obtained at the end of the first phase in humanities (two years). Candidates must pass an examination at the end of each year. The following faculties prepare for the DUEL: Arabic, English and French literature, history, geography, philosophy, sociology and education.

Diplôme universitaire d'études scientifiques (DUES). Qualification obtained at the end of the first phase in science (two years). Candidates must pass an examination at the end of each year. The following faculties prepare for the DUES: mathematics and physics, physics and chemistry and natural sciences. Students at the faculty of agriculture prepare for the DUES during the first two years.

Doctorat d'État. In medicine, qualification awarded at the end of seven years' theoretical and professional training. It is also a professional qualification. A *doctorat d'État* is also awarded in arts (Arabic language and literature), law and economics, and exact and natural sciences after at least seven years' study.

Doctorat de troisième cycle (DS). Degree awarded to candidates holding a *diplôme d'études approfondies* who defend a thesis after one or two years' research.

Maîtrise. Degree in humanities and science awarded at the end of the second phase, i.e. after four years' study. The first phase (two years) leads to the *diplôme universitaire d'études littéraires* or to the *diplôme universitaire d'études scientifiques* in a specific field. The second phase is devoted to studies in similar fields.

Professional qualification. Qualification awarded in a number of fields at the end of higher studies. Various *diplômes techniques* are awarded: *ingénieur adjoint* (after two years' study); *ingénieur des travaux de l'État* (after four years' study); and *ingénieur principal* (after six years' study).

BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEALING WITH OR PROVIDING INFORMATION ON THE RECOGNITION OF STUDIES AND QUALIFICATIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Commission Nationale d'Équivalence
et d'Agrément des Écoles Techniques,
Ministère de l'Enseignement Supérieur
et de la Recherche Scientifique, Tunis
Tel.: 216-1-68-2754
Telex: 13 870 Minsup tn

Turkey

Higher education is provided by fifty-two universities and two higher institutes of technology; the higher institutes and twenty-three of the fifty-two universities were established in 1992, with the expectation that

many of them would admit their first students in 1993/94, since some of their faculties were already regional affiliated institutions of the older universities and have facilities which can be used. Affiliated to the universities are 396 faculties, 211 institutes, 235 four-year and two-year vocational schools, and a number of research centres.

Major academic, institutional and administrative reorganization has followed the implementation of the Higher Education Law since 1981. A unified system of higher education has been introduced. All the academies, teacher-training colleges and vocational schools have been reorganized, some amalgamated to form new universities and others transformed into new faculties and affiliated to the universities of their region. The supreme authority for the regulation of higher education is the Higher Education Council, which is a fully autonomous national board of trustees without any political or government affiliation.

Of the two other academic bodies, the Inter-University Board is primarily concerned with inter-university academic matters and co-operation. Its members are the rectors of all the universities and the elected representatives (one full professor from each university). The board co-ordinates academic activities and sets minimum standards to be adopted by the universities as the basis of their own standards. It also makes regulations and lays down principles with regard to research activities, publications, higher degrees, equivalence of titles and degrees earned abroad, academic procedures for the promotion of senior faculty members and minimum requirements for the duration of tuition. The board elects seven of the Higher Education Council's twenty-five members.

The Turkish University Rectors' Council is solely an advisory academic body for the Higher Education Council and the Inter-University Board and has no executive power. Its members are the rectors currently in office and five former rectors. The president of the Higher Education Council serves as its chair.

The universities are autonomous, degree-granting corporate institutions of higher education with recognized rights and duties. The head of the university is the rector. There are two supreme governing bodies, the senate and the university administrative board. The senate, presided over by the rector, consists of vice-rectors, deans of faculties, directors of schools and institutes and a senior member (usually a full professor) from each faculty. The university administrative board is mainly an executive body concerned with the general administration of the university. It implements the senate's decisions, enforces statutes and by-laws, and manages the budget. The rector presides over the board; its members are deans of faculties and three full professors elected by the senate. Each university has a secretary-general who is appointed by the rector. Academically, each university is made up of faculties, institutes, schools, vocational colleges and research centres. Faculties consist of divisions which branch out into departments as the smallest units. The graduate schools are concerned with research and graduate studies.

Schools and vocational colleges offer teaching and training in various professions. They are not concerned with research, although some, especially those with a four-year course programme, may be interested in doing research. There are two kinds of vocational schools

and colleges: those with a four-year course of study and those with a two-year course for training ancillary manpower.

Pre-primary, primary- and secondary-school teachers are trained at universities and obtain a *teacher's certificate in education* after four years of study.

Non-formal studies offered at the open education faculty of Anadolu University lead to the award of a *lisans diplomasi* (bachelor's degree) in economics, business administration, finance, etc. Students are admitted to the faculty through the central national university entrance examination.

Post-secondary vocational education is offered in the 235 vocational schools affiliated to the universities. They offer vocational training in various professions and a *diploma* following the completion of a two-year or four-year programme. Access is through the central national university entrance examination. The courses offered by these schools range from technical and information skills to all other vocational fields.

The **principal language of instruction** is Turkish. However, three universities offer tuition in English, and some faculties in other universities offer tuition in English and German. Some faculties have English preparatory classes to encourage language training.

Access to higher education is based on the *lise diplomasi* (secondary-school-leaving certificate) or its equivalent and the university entrance examination. Candidates must qualify for admission to the department of their choice by gaining the number of marks required by that department. All universities admit students through ÖSYM (Student Selection and Placement Centre), an inter-university organization directly affiliated to the Higher Education Council. The annual intake of students into institutions of higher education is planned and ultimately determined by the council, which takes into account the manpower needs of the country, the physical and staff capacity of higher-education institutions, budgetary resources, etc. It consults universities and reviews admission numbers proposed by them.

The **main stage** of higher education is usually reached after four years (dentistry and veterinary medicine, five years; medicine, six years). It culminates in the *lisans diplomasi* (bachelor's degree). Technical universities and higher-technical institutions award a *mühendis diplomasi* (engineering qualification) after four to five years' study. In medicine, the professional qualification of *doktor* is obtained after a minimum of six years.

The **second stage** corresponds to a deepening of knowledge and leads, after two years of preliminary study and the preparation of a thesis, to the *yüksek lisans diplomasi* or the *yüksek mühendis diplomasi* (higher engineering diploma).

A **third stage** may lead, after individual research, two to four years' study and the preparation of a thesis, to the *doktora* (doctorate). In the fine arts, the *sanatta yeterlik* (proficiency in art) is the degree equivalent to a *doctorate*.

Foreign students

Foreign students must hold a visa and a residence permit and must have financial guarantees. They must hold a valid, recognized *lycée* or

high-school diploma. They must then pass a central university entrance examination specially designed and organized for foreign students. There is a *numerus clausus* for foreign students in all fields of study. Proficiency in Turkish is required for those foreign students who are admitted to a Turkish-medium programme. Should foreign students fail to pass a Turkish proficiency test, they are required to follow a one-year Turkish preparatory programme offered by the university. For English- or

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES

Academic year: October–mid-July

Duration of studies

(Previous education: 11–12 years, *lise diplomasi*)

	years	2	4	5+	6	7	8+
Education			L	M/Yld			D
Arts			L	M/Syl			Sy
Religion, theology			L	M/Yld			D
Architecture			L	M/Yld			D
Fine arts			L	M/Syl			Sy
Economics, social sciences			L	M/Yld			D
Science			L	M/Yld			D
Administration			L	M/Yld			D
Law			L	M/Yld			D
Engineering, technology			L/Md	M/Ymd			D
Medical sciences							
medicine					P		Tu/D
dentistry				L/P			D
pharmacy			L	M/Yld			D
veterinary medicine				L/P			D
Agriculture			L	L/Ymd			D
Two-year vocational schools			Di				
Four-year schools				M/Ymd			D

D *doktora* Di *diploma* L *lisans diplomasi* M *master's degree (MA/MSc)*
Md *mühendis diplomasi* P *professional qualification* Sy *sanatta yeterlik* Syl *sanatta yüksek lisans diplomasi* Tu *tipta uzmanlik* Yld *yüksek lisans diplomasi* Ymd *yüksek mühendis diplomasi*

Grades: Numerical grading and letters. Pass level: 50, or A, B, C; sometimes D
For theses: vote of jury of examiners

German-medium programmes, proficiency in these languages is also required.

Applications should be made to ÖSYM (Student Selection and Placement Centre), Bilkent, Ankara. To enter a profession, the body responsible is the Higher Education Council.

Scholarships are available to foreign students through the intergovernmental and bilateral cultural co-operation agreements between Turkey and the student's country of origin. Applications for scholarships should be made through diplomatic channels.

GLOSSARY

Bachelor's degree. See *lisans diplomasi*.

Doktor. In medicine, the title of *doktor* is a professional qualification obtained concurrently with the diploma after a minimum of six years.

Doktora. Doctor's degree, candidates for which must hold a *master's degree* and pass a qualifying examination. After the preliminary course of graduate studies (normally two years), candidates sit a PhD candidacy examination. If successful, they then prepare a thesis based on research and which makes an important and original contribution to scholarship. They must also pass an oral examination.

Engineer's diploma. See *mühendis diplomasi*.

Entrance examination. See *öğrenci seçme sinavi*.

Higher engineer's diploma. See *yüksek mühendis diplomasi*.

Lisans diplomasi. Bachelor's degree, usually obtained after four years' study (five in dentistry and veterinary medicine, six in medicine).

Lise diplomasi. Secondary-school-leaving certificate, obtained after five years' primary followed by six years' secondary education. Secondary education is divided into two three-year phases, lower-secondary (*orta okul*) and upper-secondary (*lise*). Specialization takes place as from the second year in the *lise*, with a bias towards humanities or science.

Master's degree. See *yüksek lisans diplomasi*.

Mühendis diplomasi (Md). Engineering diploma awarded by universities or higher institutions of technology after four years' study.

Öğrenci seçme sinavi (ÖSS). Entrance examination organized on a national scale by ÖSYM (Student Selection and Placement Centre) to select candidates for higher education among holders of the *lise diplomasi*. The faculties of fine arts also select candidates on the basis of results obtained in the ÖSS and then organize their own entrance examinations.

Sanatta yeterlik (Sy). Equivalent in fine arts of the *doctor's degree* in other fields of study and is granted in the same way as the *doctor's degree*. Instead of a thesis based on scholarly research, the candidate's works of art are evaluated by the jury.

Sanatta yüksek lisans diplomasi (Syl). See *yüksek lisans diplomasi*.

Tıpta uzmanlık (Tu). Equivalent in medicine of the PhD in other fields and is awarded in the same way as the *doctor's degree*.

Yüksek lisans diploması. Master's degree, awarded after two years' study following upon the *lisans diploması* and the submission of a thesis. Candidates must first sit a qualifying examination.

Yüksek mühendis diploması. Higher engineering qualification, granted by universities or institutes of technology after one or two years' study and a thesis, following the *mühendislik diploması*.

BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEALING WITH OR PROVIDING INFORMATION ON THE RECOGNITION OF STUDIES AND QUALIFICATIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Higher Education Council's Equivalence Unit
Yükseköğretim Kurulu (YOK), 06539 Bilkent-Ankara, Turkey
Tel.: 90-4-287 30 00/ext. 2442 and 2443
Telex: 42839 tcyk tr
Fax: 90-4-222 35 43

U g a n d a

Higher education is provided by Makerere University, established in 1970. The university is governed by a council comprising academic and lay members, and by a senate responsible for academic matters. Resources come from government grants, students' fees and, to a minimal extent, endowments. The university has faculties of arts, social sciences, agriculture and forestry, commerce, education, law, science, technology, medicine and veterinary medicine. It also has an Institute of Statistics and Applied Economics, an Institute of Social Research, and Schools of Fine Arts and Librarianship.

Non-formal studies are offered by the Centre for Continuing Education attached to the university. The centre provides university-type instruction in various parts of the country by correspondence and via the press, radio and television. It also organizes a one-year full-time course for adults leading to a *certificate* and a special course preparatory to higher studies.

The **language of instruction** is English.

Access to higher education is based on the *Uganda certificate of education*, obtained after eight years' primary and six years' secondary education, the latter divided into two phases of four and two years. The examinations are at two levels: ordinary (O) level and advanced (A) level.

The **first stage** of higher education leads, after a period of undergraduate studies, to the *bachelor's degree* or a professional qualification. The *bachelor's degree* is awarded after three years in arts, fine arts, social work, administration, science, agriculture, commerce, education and law; four years in veterinary science and engineering; and five years in medicine. Professional qualifications are awarded as *certificates* or *diplomas* in some fields. A *diploma* may be obtained in one year in drama, two years in librarianship and education, three years in

theology and four years in fine arts. A *certificate* may be obtained in six months in librarianship and in one year in theology and adult education.

The **second stage** (graduate studies) leads to the higher degrees. The *master's degree* is conditional upon the student's being resident in the university and is awarded in arts, fine arts, science, agriculture, education and surgery after eighteen months' study subsequent to the award of the *bachelor's degree*. Candidates must submit a thesis and (depending on the subject) may be required to do course-work as well. In medicine, three years' research and courses are required.

An advanced professional qualification, the *diploma*, is awarded in education and medicine (paediatrics, public health and obstetrics) one year after the *bachelor's degree*.

The **third stage** leads to the *doctor's degree (doctor of philosophy, PhD)*, which is awarded in all faculties except law, technology and veterinary medicine. It requires two years' study subsequent to the

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES

Academic year: September–August

Duration of studies

(Previous education: 14 years, *Uganda certificate of education*)

	years	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Education		P	P	B	P	M			PhD
Arts				B		M			PhD
Librarianship		P	P						
Religion, theology		P		P					T
Fine arts				B	P	M			PhD
Law				B					
Commercial sciences, social service				B					
Administration				B					
Sciences				B		M		PhD	D
Engineering					B				
Medical sciences									
medicine						B	P	D	M
veterinary medicine					B				
Agriculture				B		M		PhD	

B *bachelor's degree* D *doctor's degree* M *master's degree* P *professional qualification* PhD *doctor of philosophy*

Grades: First-class honours: A+; second-class honours, upper division: A-/B+; second-class honours, lower division: B; third-class honours: B-/C+; pass: C

master's degree and the submission of a thesis. In medicine, the *doctor's degree* is a professional title (*doctor of medicine*, MD) awarded at least one year after the *bachelor's degree* upon submission of a thesis.

Higher doctorates are awarded in arts (DLitt) and science (DSc) for published work.

Foreign students

Foreign students are considered on their merits. There are limited opportunities only. A special English examination is organized for students from non-English-speaking countries. Applications are made directly to the university by 31 March of year of entry.

GLOSSARY

Bachelor's degree. First degree awarded for undergraduate studies after three years in arts, fine arts, social work, administration, science, agriculture, commerce, education and law; four years in veterinary science and engineering; and five years in medicine.

Certificate. See *professional qualification*.

Diploma. See *professional qualification*.

Doctor's degree. Advanced degree awarded for postgraduate studies. There are several kinds of *doctor's degree*. The degree of *doctor of philosophy* (PhD) requires a minimum of two years' full-time study after the *master's degree* and the submission of a thesis. The degree of *doctor of medicine* (MD) is obtained on submission of a thesis a minimum of one year after the award of the *bachelor's degree*. Higher doctorates are awarded in arts (DLitt) and science (DSc) for published work.

Higher degree. See *bachelor's degree*, *doctor's degree*, *master's degree*.

Master's degree. Higher degree, awarded in arts, fine arts, science, agriculture, education and surgery after eighteen months' postgraduate study; candidates must submit a thesis and may be required to do course-work as well. A *master's degree* in medicine is awarded after three years of course-work and research work.

Professional qualification. Qualification awarded, at first-degree level, either as a *diploma* (after one year's study in drama, two in librarianship and education, three in theology, or four in fine arts commencing at the end of the first phase of secondary education) or as a *certificate* (six months in librarianship, one year in theology and in adult education). At higher-degree level, a professional qualification may be awarded as a *diploma* after one year's postgraduate study in education and in medicine (child health, public health, obstetrics). Three Roman Catholic seminaries give professional training to future priests: it involves three years' philosophy and four years' theology.

Secondary-school-leaving qualification. See *Uganda certificate of education*.

Uganda certificate of education. Secondary-school-leaving certificate, obtained after eight years' primary and six years' secondary education

(the latter divided into two phases of four and two years). The examinations are at two levels: ordinary (O) level and advanced (A) level. At the end of the first phase, candidates take examinations at O-level and then continue for a further two years' study leading to A-level examinations. They obtain a combination of passes required by the branch of higher education they wish to enter. The *higher school certificate* is similarly organized and its results confer the same rights.

BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEALING WITH OR PROVIDING INFORMATION ON THE RECOGNITION OF STUDIES AND QUALIFICATIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

National Curriculum Development Centre, P.O. Box 7002, Kampala
Tel.: 244642
Telex: 62039 IDAMOE UGA
Fax: 244642

Ukraine

The higher-education system comprises 191 higher-education establishments distributed among four accreditation grades. The training of junior specialists takes place in educational establishments of two accreditation grades. *Bachelor's degree* holders, specialists (engineers, teachers, etc.) and *master's degree* holders are trained in four-year higher-education establishments on the basis of the completion of secondary education.

At present, the reform of education in Ukraine (including higher education) is being conducted according to a new conception of national development and the 1991 Laws on Education of Ukraine.

The **languages of instruction** are Ukrainian and Russian.

Vocational education is provided by higher vocational institutions. Courses last three years and lead to the qualification of junior specialist. They are oriented towards certain occupations and activities (technologist/production engineer, kindergarten teacher, etc.).

To graduate from these institutions, students must take final examinations and defend a graduation thesis/work. The diploma confers a right to employment at a certain level or the right to continue studying in a higher-level training institution.

Access to higher education is based on possession of a *secondary-school-leaving certificate* and success in entrance examinations, the contents of which vary according to the type of educational establishment.

The **first or basic stage** of higher education leads to the academic degree of *bachelor*. The degree is awarded after completion of a three-and-a-half- to four-year course, and success in final examinations, at a university, academy, institute or four-year college. The curriculum is basically oriented towards the humanities and fundamental and

polytechnic training, so as to give the student an opportunity to continue training for the degrees of *specialist* and *master*.

The **second stage** of higher education leads to the qualification of *specialist* (engineer, teacher, doctor, etc.). A diploma is awarded upon completion of a full training course in a university, academy, institute or conservatory. Courses last five or six years, depending on the type of school, for those who have completed secondary education, and one or two years for those who have a *bachelor's degree*.

The curriculum has two stages. During the first stage (three-and-a-half to four years), students receive basic higher education leading to the *bachelor's degree*. During the second stage (one or one-and-a-half years), students receive special training oriented to certain types and profiles of activity. After a final examination and the defence of a graduation thesis (work) before a meeting of the State Qualifying Committee, a *specialist's diploma* (engineer, teacher, etc.) is awarded.

The **third stage** leads to the *master's degree*, which is awarded on completion of a full course at a university or other higher-education institution of the fourth accreditation grade and defence of a scientific/research work. The duration of study varies: for secondary school graduates—a minimum of six years; for students who have basic higher education—two to three years; and for students who have a specialist higher-education qualification—one to two years.

The *master's degree* curriculum is composed of two or three stages of training during which a student may also receive a *bachelor's* and a *specialist's diploma*. The student must pass final examinations and defend a scientific/research work (in a certain field) at a meeting of the State Qualifying Committee. Graduates are awarded a *master's diploma*. This level of training meets the criteria required in the United States of America and in Western European countries for a *master's degree*.

The training of scientific and educational-scientific personnel is also undertaken in the higher-education institutions of Ukraine in their systems of postgraduate education. The advanced degrees of *candidate of sciences* and *doctor of sciences*, and the academic status of *assistant professor* (*senior lecturer*) and *professor*, are conferred.

The academic degree of *candidate of sciences* is awarded after completion of independent research leading to the completion of a thesis which is defended before a specialized scientific council. For students who have completed higher education, further postgraduate study leading to the *candidate of sciences degree* will require three or four years.

To enrol for a *candidate of sciences degree*, one must pass entrance examinations in a foreign language, in philosophy and in a specific discipline or field (according to the chosen speciality).

The advanced degree of *candidate of sciences* is conferred after the successful defence of the thesis. The diploma is awarded by the Supreme Attestation Commission of Ukraine.

The advanced degree of *doctor of sciences* is the highest academic degree awarded in Ukraine. It is conferred by a specialized scientific council after a public defence of an independent research project and is confirmed by the Supreme Attestation Commission of Ukraine. One of the forms of training leading to this degree is a full-time doctoral programme in specific fields or disciplines, as, for instance, for educators.

It requires completion of two years as a *senior researcher*. The predominant form, however, is independent research.

The academic status of *assistant professor* (or *senior lecturer*) is conferred by the scientific councils of higher-educational establishments of accreditation grade levels III to IV to those persons who are involved in educational/scientific activity in the relevant department. This status is given to *candidates* and to *doctors of sciences* who have been employed for at least one academic year in a position of lower rank than that of assistant professor and whose length of service in the field of education is not less than three years.

The Attestation Board of the Ministry of Education of Ukraine grants a *state certificate of associate professor (senior lecturer)*. The academic status of *professor* is conferred on holders of the *doctor of sciences degree* who have worked at least one academic year in a position lower than that of *professor*, whose length of service in the field of education is not less than five years, who have published textbooks and monographs and who have trained academic/scientific personnel.

Pre-primary and primary-school teachers are trained in teacher-training higher-education establishments of accreditation grade levels I to II (junior specialists, educators, teachers).

Secondary-school teachers are trained in teacher-training higher-education establishments of grade levels III to IV and in universities.

Higher-education teachers are trained in universities, higher-education establishments (according to the field or discipline), postgraduate studies and doctoral programmes (post-diploma education). Priority is given to specialists having complete higher education (*specialists, masters*) who have defended *candidate* or *doctor of sciences* theses and have the academic status of *assistant professor (senior lecturer)* or of *professor*.

A broad network of **short-term courses** (running for up to a year) also exists. These courses enable one to enter such professions as secretary-typist and computer operator and to learn foreign languages, basic management, marketing, etc. As a rule, persons enrolling in these courses must pay tuition fees.

Many vocational institutions offer training for secondary-school graduates leading to the acquisition of qualifications of a **non-university level**. The graduates of these vocational schools can obtain high-level work qualifications in more than 800 professions.

Foreign students

Foreign students must have completed secondary education and have a secondary-school-leaving certificate. They must also have a health attestation.

The training of foreign students, except those from the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), in the higher-education institutions of Ukraine takes place mainly on a compensatory basis. The expenses which foreign students incur, including the payment of tuition fees, may be defrayed, in hard currency, by juridical as well as physical persons, and also according to the terms of international agreements.

The Government of Ukraine allots about 1,000 bursaries annually for foreign students.

The conditions of learning, living (housing) and medical care for foreign students are determined by special regulations, agreements and contacts.

Foreign students who do not know Ukrainian or Russian are enrolled in a one-year preparatory course. Their enrolment in regular higher-education programmes depends on the results of their final examinations. Once enrolled in regular programmes, foreign students study alongside Ukrainian students.

The Ministry of Education is responsible for all questions concerning foreign students and for the recognition and homologation of educational documents.

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES

Academic year: September–June

Long vacation: July–August

Duration of studies

(Previous education: 11–12 years, *secondary-school-leaving certificate*)

	years	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
First level of higher education		<u>JS</u>						
Complete higher professional education		<u>S</u>						
Postgraduate studies							CSc	DSc

JS junior specialist S specialist CSc candidate of science DSc doctor of science

BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEALING WITH OR PROVIDING INFORMATION ON THE RECOGNITION OF STUDIES AND QUALIFICATIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Ministry of Education of the Ukraine, Prospect Pobedy, Kiev 252135
 Tel.: 044-2162442
 Fax: 044-2162849

United Arab Emirates

Higher education is provided by the Jamiat Al-Imarat Al-Arabiya Al-Mutahida (United Arab Emirates University), Al-Ain. It was opened in 1977 with four faculties and now has nine (arts, science, education,

administrative and political sciences, law and Sharia (Islamic law), agriculture, engineering, medicine and health sciences, and postgraduate studies).

The university has independent status and a separate government budget. Its governing body, the supreme council, is made up of the chancellor, the vice-chancellor, deans of the faculties and six other members selected by the Council of Ministers.

The development of university education is now subject to planning and is geared towards national development. A National Commission for Manpower Planning has been set up under the chairmanship of the university chancellor.

Primary-school teachers are trained in four years at the faculty of education.

The **languages of instruction** are Arabic and English.

Access to higher education is based on the *shahadat al-thanawiya al-amma* (secondary-school-leaving certificate) obtained after three years' higher-secondary education following three years' preparatory and six years' primary education. Graduates from the secondary technical schools are allowed entry in their respective fields at the university.

The **main stage** of higher education leads after four years' study to the *bachelor's degree* in arts or science. In Sharia and law, the degree conferred is that of *licence*. The curriculum is organized according to the credit-hour system and the university year is divided into semesters. A summer semester has been introduced. Ten semesters are necessary to obtain the *bachelor of science* degree in engineering. Practical training during summer sessions is one of the basic requirements of the engineering degree programme. Students must successfully complete a period of twelve weeks over three summers. The first period is spent in the workshops of the faculty of engineering, the second in an engineering company or institution in the United Arab Emirates and the third should be spent either in the United Arab Emirates or abroad.

Studies in agriculture last four years and lead to a *bachelor of science* degree. Studies in medicine and health sciences last six years (plus a one-year internship) and lead to the *medical doctor (MD)* degree.

Foreign students

Foreign students should hold a residence permit and a health certificate. Some 8 per cent of total places are reserved for students from the Arab Gulf region and 7 per cent for other foreigners. Gulf students should obtain 60 per cent of total marks in the high-school certificate for admission to the faculties of economics and engineering; non-Gulf students should obtain 80 per cent for admission to any faculty, except engineering where they must obtain 90 per cent. For Islamic studies and Sharia, candidates must be Muslims and must obtain 50 per cent of the total marks in the high-school certificate.

Students should be proficient in Arabic. Applications should be made to the university in June.

PROFILE OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Academic year: September–June

Duration of studies

(Previous education: 12 years, *shahadat al-thanawiya al-amma*)

years	2	3	4	5	6
			B		MD

B *bachelor's degree* MD *medical doctor degree*

Grades: 90 and above: excellent; (A) 85–90; (B+) 80–84; (B) 70–79; (C) 60–69; 59 and below: fail

For terms and graduation: 1.5–2: pass; 2–2.5: good; 2.5–3.5: very good; above 3.5: excellent

GLOSSARY

Bachelor's degree. First and only degree obtained after four or five years' study.

Licence. Degree in Sharia and law obtained after four years' study.

Medical doctor degree. Degree awarded after six years' study at the faculty of medicine.

Shahadat al-thanawiya al-amma. Secondary-school-leaving certificate obtained after six years' primary, three years' preparatory and three years' higher-secondary education.

BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEALING WITH OR PROVIDING INFORMATION ON THE RECOGNITION OF STUDIES AND QUALIFICATIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Equivalency of Certificates Committee, Ministry of Education,
PO Box 295, Abu Dhabi
Tel.: 343949
Telex: 22581 tarbia-em
Fax: 35-11-64

United Kingdom

Higher education is provided by four main types of institution: universities; the Open University and the Open College (which operate by means of radio and television, correspondence and vacation courses, and by part-time tutors and study counsellors); colleges and institutes of higher education; and art and music colleges. There is also the University

of Buckingham, opened in 1976 by a group of academics and businessmen, and endowed by private benefactors.

As a result of the Further and Higher Education Act of 1992, the binary line separating universities and polytechnics was abolished. Polytechnics were given university status (i.e. the right to award their own degrees). All the polytechnics took university titles.

All universities are autonomous institutions, particularly in matters relating to courses and programmes. Higher Education Funding Councils were established for England, Scotland and Wales, replacing the Universities Funding Council (UFC) and the Polytechnics and Colleges Funding Council (PCFC). Institutions in Northern Ireland are funded through the Department of Education of Northern Ireland on the advice of the Northern Ireland Higher Education Council. The individual funding councils develop their own policies and funding methodologies, but they include representatives of the other funding councils to ensure harmonization.

Most universities are organized into faculties, which may be subdivided into departments. There are also departments and institutes which are multidisciplinary. Some newer universities are divided into schools.

The Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals, which consists of the vice-chancellors of the universities of England and Wales, and the principals of the Scottish universities and of the two universities of Northern Ireland, examines matters of common concern to all universities. By the range of its activities and its composition it exerts a considerable influence on university affairs.

In the more technologically oriented universities (especially the former polytechnics), the fields of study often relate to scientific applications to industry and commerce. Many of these technologically and vocationally oriented institutions offer part-time courses. As well as technical and professional training, they also offer courses in the social sciences and the humanities. The Open University offers the service of validating the degrees of other higher-education institutes. A Royal Charter or Act of Parliament gives each university the right to validate its own courses and award its own degrees.

The colleges and institutes of higher education constitute a second force in higher education. Many are the result of amalgamations of teacher-training colleges and other colleges, which is why they still have strong teacher-training departments. In addition, the colleges offer advanced courses leading to a wide range of technical and vocational qualifications. Their degrees are validated by the Open University or by a nearby university.

Further education is offered by a large number of different institutions other than universities: colleges of further education, colleges of technology, technical colleges, colleges of commerce and colleges of art. Colleges and institutes of higher education also offer further-education courses as well as degree courses.

The **teacher-training colleges** are specialized institutions. Some colleges are being converted from monotechnic into polytechnic institutions, which will prepare not only for teaching, but allied professions, such as social work. Other colleges are being assimilated into universities, and will become teacher-training departments. Many

universities also have a department of educational studies which gives courses of professional training only for those who are holders of a *bachelor's degree*. These departments also offer higher professional courses and prepare candidates for higher degrees in education.

Art and music colleges prepare students for various diplomas, one of which is of the same level as the *bachelor's degree*.

The post-secondary institutions were until recently under the aegis of the local education authorities, as are the majority of teacher-training colleges, although some of the latter are run by religious denominations. As from 1989 they have come under the control of the Polytechnic Colleges Funding Council, and not the local education authorities.

The role in England of the Secretary of State for Education and Science is to supervise those institutions which derive their resources in whole or part from public funds, to plan the distribution at national level of provision for higher education and to formulate a general policy in relation to educational standards. Within the general framework laid down, the institutions elaborate their courses and organize their examinations. In this way, a certain standardization is achieved, whilst at the same time the maximum possible flexibility is allowed.

Non-formal higher education is available through the University of London's external system under which external students may study for certain degrees. These are often suitable for mature students who have commitments which make it impossible for them to attend a regular course of instruction; they are only available on a part-time basis. Birkbeck College, University of London, specializes in providing degree courses for mature students who are in employment and only able to attend evening courses.

The Open University offers tuition for part-time study for degrees and other courses by means of correspondence supplemented by closely linked radio and television broadcasts, residential summer schools, and an extensive counselling and tutorial service which operates through local study centres. The university is mainly aimed at providing higher-education opportunities for those who did not or could not take advantage of the usual institutions of education.

Other 'non-traditional' forms of education are the *sandwich courses* in which the undergraduate course is incorporated with periods of industrial training. The duration of study for an *honours degree* is four years. Courses are mainly offered in those universities which were formerly colleges of advanced technology, but there are a few in other universities. The conditions of access and duration of study vary enormously.

Non-university-level post-secondary education is provided by technical colleges, colleges of further and higher education, and accredited independent colleges which offer a large number of vocational courses and courses leading to a professional qualification. The Business and Technology Education Council (BTEC) offers many vocational courses, leading for instance to the *BTEC first diploma* (one year full-time) or the *BTEC national diploma* (two to three years full-time). Entrance requirements are four passes in the *general certificate of secondary education* (GCSE) or *BTEC first diploma* or equivalent, and for the *BTEC higher national diploma* one pass in the *general certificate of education* (GCE), advanced (A) level, or GCSE, or *BTEC national diploma* or equivalent.

As regards professional education, it must be noted that the professions have laid down their own professional qualifications. Some thirty major professional bodies exist. These have established rigorous legal conditions of entry and high professional standards.

The **language of instruction** is English.

Access to higher education is normally based on a minimum of thirteen years' primary and secondary education. A pre-condition is success ('passes') in a certain number of subjects in the *general certificate of education* (GCE) or the *general certificate of secondary education* (GCSE) examinations or in other examinations passed at the equivalent level. The conditions vary according to the disciplines in higher education that the candidate wishes to study and according to the level of the examinations themselves: GCSE (formally GCE, ordinary (O) level) or GCE, advanced (A) level. Some institutions of higher education require passes in the following subjects: English, mathematics or one scientific subject, and a foreign language. Generally, institutions of higher education demand as an entrance requirement from candidates offering the GCSE and GCE (other examinations cannot usually be defined in this way) a minimum of five passes, of which at least two must be at A-level; or four passes, of which at least three must be at A-level. Candidates wishing to enter a university usually attempt three, sometimes four, GCE subjects at A-level, and may have already passed in ten subjects or more at GCSE level. Scotland has its own leaving certificates—higher and standard grades respectively—and Scottish universities apply conditions of access relevant to these certificates. In addition to this 'general' requirement, there are, at most universities, specific 'course' requirements, which may vary from one faculty or department to another and which are intended to ensure that the student's previous studies have included adequate preparation.

These minimum conditions are a necessary but not a sufficient qualification for admission to universities, which may also impose their own conditions, for instance a particular combination of passes or a particular standard achieved in subjects taken at GCE A-level. Oxford, Cambridge and Durham Universities organize their own competitive entrance examinations. Because of the competition for places, further criteria of selection other than examination results are usually taken into consideration.

Except for the Open University and the University of Buckingham, applications for entry to an undergraduate course must be made through the Universities and Colleges Admissions Service (UCAS). There are no formal requirements for admission to undergraduate courses at the Open University.

Colleges (of technology) prepare for various BTEC awards including the *higher national certificate* (minimum of three years' part-time study) and the *higher national diploma* (three or more years' full-time study).

Pre-primary, primary- and secondary-school teachers may have a *first degree* and a postgraduate certificate of education awarded by a university or college of higher education. Alternatively, they may hold a *BEd degree* and a *qualified teacher status* which can be obtained after successful completion of an approved *course of initial teacher training* (ITT). The main types of ITT courses are the one-year postgraduate

certificate in education course or the *bachelor of education (BEd) course* which normally lasts four years.

There is no formal qualification required for **higher-education teachers**, but normally they have a first degree and a higher degree.

The **undergraduate stage** of higher education is devoted to an in-depth study of one or more subjects or fields. It leads, after three or four years, to the award of a first degree in arts, science or other fields (theology, law, engineering, etc.). This degree is normally the *bachelor's degree*, although in Scottish universities the first degree in arts normally carries the designation *master* (not *bachelor*).

In some universities and colleges of higher education, a two-year course is available leading to a *diploma of higher education* (DipHE). This is a recognized qualification in its own right; it may lead, after one year's further study, to a *bachelor's degree*.

The first degree may be of two kinds: the *honours degree*, in which the studies are more specialized, and the *ordinary* or *pass degree*. In many universities, the *honours degree* may also be obtained in a wider and less specialized field of study. In Scotland, studies may lead to what is termed a *double honours degree*, in which two subjects are carried to the same level, although the length of study may be of only three or, at most, four years of study.

A **second stage** of studies following upon the first degree (postgraduate studies) consists of a deepening of knowledge and greater specialization. Postgraduate 'conversion' courses exist in subjects such as computer science or business administration.

The **third stage** is that of pure research. At a university, it leads, after two years' additional study and the successful presentation of a thesis, to the *master of philosophy* (MPhil) degree; or after three years of such additional study the candidate may present a thesis for the *doctorate of philosophy* (DPhil or PhD).

A *higher doctorate* may be awarded by the university after a candidate, usually a senior university teacher, has submitted for consideration a number of learned, usually published, works.

Foreign (overseas) students

Overseas students are eligible to apply for admission to all full-time courses provided they have the necessary qualifications, but each university will want to have formal (that is, examination results) evidence that applicants' education qualifies them to follow the course and that they speak and understand English well. Pre-sessional English courses are available, as well as English as a Foreign Language courses in private and state sectors.

European Union students need no visa, medical certificate or proof of study but may be asked to provide evidence of funds. After six months, they must apply to the Home Office for an extension of stay and must provide evidence of sufficient funds for fees and maintenance. Other students need a passport and possibly a visa, possibly a medical certificate and certainly evidence confirming their registration in a full-time course, as well as sufficient funds for fees and maintenance.

Although there are some courses specially designed for students from

overseas, most attend exactly the same courses as United Kingdom students. Those courses that are intended for students from abroad usually have a special emphasis on practical subjects in which there is a demand for advanced training facilities, for example in the economic, social and administrative fields.

Undergraduate students should apply through the Universities and Colleges Admissions Service (UCAS), PO Box 57, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, GL 50 3SF. Postgraduate candidates should usually apply directly to the institution.

To enter a profession, the professional body concerned determines access.

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES

Academic year: September/October–June/July

Duration of studies

(Previous education: 13 years, *general certificate of secondary education*)

	years	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Humanities			BA	BA			MA	PhD
Sciences			BSc	BSc			MSc	PhD
Education			BEd	BEd	PGCE			PhD
Law								LLM
Architecture						B		PhD
Medicine								
dentistry						B		PhD
Management						DMS		MBA
Engineering						BEng		
BTEC						HND		
SCOTVEC						DipHe		

B	<i>bachelor's degree</i>
BA	<i>bachelor of arts</i>
BEd	<i>bachelor of education</i>
BEng	<i>bachelor of engineering</i>
BSc	<i>bachelor of science</i>
DipHe	<i>diploma of higher education</i>
DMS	<i>diploma in management studies</i>
HND	<i>higher national diploma</i>
LLM	<i>master of laws</i>
MA	<i>master of arts</i>
MBA	<i>master of business administration</i>
MSc	<i>master of science</i>
PhD	<i>doctor of philosophy</i>
pGCE	<i>Postgraduate certificate of education</i>

Grades: numerical system; alphabetical system: A: outstandingly good; D, E: fail

Overseas students are offered advisory, medical and social services. Grants and scholarships may also be available.

GLOSSARY

Associateship. See *professional qualification*.

Bachelor's degree. First degree, awarded usually after three years' study, but this may vary from three to six years, according to the faculty. The title of the degree usually gives some indication of the branch of study (BA, *bachelor of arts*; LLB, *bachelor of laws*).

There are two kinds of *bachelor's degree*. The first type is the *honours degree*, which is of a higher level than the second type and usually comprises the study of one main and one subsidiary subject only. Successful candidates are classified into three categories: *first-class honours* (the highest group); *second-class honours* (usually with two sub-divisions, division I, or upper, and division II, or lower); and *third-class honours*.

The second type is the *ordinary* or *pass degree*, study for which may include several subjects (often three) and in which the depth of study is not carried to the degree of specialization required for the *honours degree*.

Certain institutions award a *pass degree* to those candidates who have studied for an *honours degree* but whose results do not justify the award of honours.

One feature of the teaching for a first degree is the use of the tutorial system, when teaching resources permit, in addition to the normal methods. The university teacher, acting as a tutor, in an informal teaching situation, has a weekly discussion with one student or a very small number of students.

Students usually have to satisfy examiners in a series of annual examinations or by a system of continuous assessment, as well as sit for a final degree examination. Several universities have now adopted the credit-unit or modular system of assessment. For the finals examination, universities appoint examiners from their own teaching staff and also call in the services of external examiners from other universities. In this way, whilst preserving their autonomy and their own character, they maintain a relatively standard level of achievement throughout the country.

In certain universities, all students must follow a preparatory course known as a 'foundation year' before embarking upon the course of study laid down for the *bachelor's degree*.

Certificate. This qualification is usually awarded after following a specialized course and after obtaining a university degree (e.g. the *postgraduate certificate of education*). (See also *general certificate of education*, *higher national certificate*).

College diploma. Qualification awarded at the end of a period of study in an institution of higher education in technology, fine arts or music. The length of study varies from one to three years. (See also *higher national diploma*.)

Doctorate. Degree usually awarded after the candidate has already obtained a *bachelor's* and a *master's degree*. Two kinds of *doctor's*

degree exist. The *doctorate of philosophy* (DPhil or PhD) is awarded in a large number of fields, generally after three years of study and research, and after the presentation of a thesis. There may sometimes be a written examination. In the faculties of medicine the corresponding degrees are the *doctorate in medicine* (MD or DM) and the *doctorate in surgery* (ChM or MCh). The *senior doctorate* or *higher doctorate* (*doctor of letters*, DLitt; *doctor of science*, DSc; *doctor of laws*, LLD) is conferred in recognition of an outstanding contribution to scholarship in a particular field and is usually awarded to persons of high academic distinction and on the basis of previously published work. Both kinds of *doctorate* come under the category of *higher degrees*.

Entrance examination. An examination designed for entrance to higher education. Instead of setting up their own entrance examination, most universities, with the notable exceptions of Oxford, Cambridge and Durham, select their students on the results obtained in a variety of pre-university examinations, amongst which the *general certificate of education* (GCE) is most strongly represented. They require candidates to have passed a certain number of subjects at a certain level (either ordinary (O) or advanced (A) level). The number of places available is limited. Institutions of higher education give preference to students with the best school record. They also take into account reports from the head teachers of the secondary schools at which the candidates have studied. University authorities often interview likely candidates and only admit those they judge ultimately capable of obtaining a degree.

External degree. Degree awarded by the University of London, as a result of study undertaken outside the university proper, but often with its advice and assistance.

Fellowship. See *professional qualification*.

First degree. The initial degree of higher education (see also *bachelor's degree*).

General certificate of education (GCE). Examination taken at advanced (A) level, normally not earlier than at the age of 17 or 18. The full qualification represents thirteen years of primary and secondary schooling. A recent introduction is the advanced supplementary (AS) level, which involves a smaller volume of study (approximately half an A-level), but at the same standard as A-level. Candidates may study a mixture of A- and AS-level subjects.

General certificate of secondary education (GCSE). Examination which has recently replaced the *general certificate of education* at ordinary (O) level and which is normally taken not earlier than the age of 15 or 16.

Graduateship. See *professional qualification*.

Higher degree. Degree awarded after a first degree (see *first degree*). The *doctor's degree*, *master's degree* and, sometimes, a type of *bachelor's degree* (e.g. at Oxford: BPhil, *bachelor of philosophy*; and BLit, *bachelor of literature*). Studies undertaken after the award of a first degree are known as postgraduate studies.

Higher doctorate. See *doctorate*.

Higher national certificate. Qualification awarded by the Business and

Technical Education Council (BTEC) at the end of three or more years of part-time study in a technological subject. In order to study for this qualification, candidates must normally hold the *general certificate of secondary education* (GCSE) in a number of specified subjects. (See also *professional qualification*.)

Higher national diploma. Qualification awarded by the Business and Technical Education Council (BTEC) at the end of three or more years of full-time study in a technical subject. In order to study for this qualification, candidates must hold at least the *general certificate of secondary education* (GCSE) in a number of specified subjects. (See also *professional qualification*.)

Honours degree. See *bachelor's degree*.

Licentiateship. See *professional qualification*.

Master of philosophy. Degree awarded in a large number of fields after two years' research and presentation of a thesis. The level of this degree is between that of the *master's degree* proper and the *doctorate*.

Master's degree. Degree usually awarded after one or two years' study following upon the *bachelor's degree*. Study is in a specialized field. In certain cases, the degree is conferred solely after a written examination (although the candidate may be orally examined as well), but usually candidates must also present a memoir.

The *master's degree* is a higher degree. At Oxford and Cambridge, however, the degree of *master of arts* is conferred automatically, after a certain period of time, on all those who hold the *bachelor's degree*. But other *master's degrees* of these two universities are subject to the same conditions as elsewhere and rank as *higher degrees*.

Ordinary degree. See *bachelor's degree*.

Pass degree. See *bachelor's degree*.

Postgraduate studies. Studies following upon the award of a *first degree* (usually the *bachelor's degree*) and usually undertaken with a view to obtaining a *master's* or a *research degree*.

Professional qualification. Qualification which gives the right to practise a profession. A number of professional bodies play a special role in this respect: they often organize their own examinations and grant, at various levels, awards that connote various degrees of qualification, either in relation to professional competence, or which are required for the exercise of a particular profession. But these bodies do not organize courses nor do they usually undertake teaching for their examinations or profession. Such activities take place either in universities or in other specialized institutions, such as polytechnics.

Holders of certain university degrees may be exempted wholly or partially by the body concerned from certain of the conditions imposed upon its members in relation to one or other of the qualifications it awards. A particular body will often have a whole range of qualifications and, correspondingly, of members at the various levels. The terminology employed (*associateship*, *graduateship*, *licentiate*ship, *fellowship*) and its application in practice vary from one professional body to another. However, the highest qualification, which is granted only to a particularly well-qualified and limited number of members, is usually that of *fellow* (*fellowship*).

Sandwich course. Undergraduate course which incorporates periods of industrial training or professional experience outside the university, planned to integrate with the academic syllabus to form an official part of the university course. The whole course is normally of four years' duration and leads to an *honours degree*. The periods spent in the university and with an employing organization are planned as a logical sequence and alternate in a pattern appropriate to the particular discipline. University staff keep in touch with the student and work in close co-operation with supervisors from the employing organizations. The first sandwich courses in universities were mainly in engineering and applied science. They are now available in many disciplines, all more or less vocational.

Senior doctorate. See *doctorate*.

BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEALING WITH OR PROVIDING INFORMATION ON THE RECOGNITION OF STUDIES AND QUALIFICATIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

National Academic Recognition Information Centre (NARIC),
British Council (Education and Promotion Group),
Medlok St., Manchester M15 4AA
Tel.: 44-61-957 7063
Telex: 8952201 BRICON G
Fax: 44-61-957-7561

United Republic of Tanzania

Higher education is provided by the University of Dar es Salaam, the Sokoine University of Agriculture and a number of other institutions including the Dar es Salaam Technical College, the National Institute of Transport and the Dar es Salaam College of National Education. A number of institutions give professional training in one- or three-year courses at post-secondary level.

The University of Dar es Salaam was founded in 1970. It was originally established in 1961 as the University College of Dar es Salaam, a constituent college of the University of East Africa. Resources come mainly from government grants (84 per cent) and student fees (16 per cent). The university is divided into faculties; five institutes are attached to it.

The Sokoine University of Agriculture was founded in 1984. It was created from the former faculty of agriculture, forestry and veterinary science of the University of Dar es Salaam.

The universities are governed by a council which includes members appointed by the government and representatives of the academic and graduate staff, as well as lay members.

Primary-school teachers are trained in some thirty-five teacher-training colleges.

Secondary-school teachers are trained at lower-secondary level at Dar es Salaam and Klerruu Colleges of National Education; upper-secondary education teachers are trained at the University of Dar es Salaam in three years, when they obtain the *bachelor's degree* of arts and science (with education) in most subjects.

Shorter studies at post-secondary level lead, after one or two years' study, to *certificates* and *diplomas*. Courses leading to a *certificate in law* and a *diploma in adult education* are open to holders of the secondary-school-leaving certificate or to adults already in employment. A *diploma in public administration* is awarded after three years' study by the Government Institute of Development Management.

The **language of instruction** is English.

Access to higher education is based on the *Tanzanian national form 6 certificate* or *East African general certificate of education*, advanced (A) level, obtained after fourteen years of education. Individual faculties may have their own additional requirements.

The **first stage** of higher education leads, after a period of undergraduate studies, to the *bachelor's degree*, obtained after three years in arts, science, law and agriculture, four years in engineering and five years in medicine (where the degree is that of *doctor of medicine*). The degree of *bachelor of arts* or *bachelor of science* (education option) entitles the holder to teach in upper-secondary education.

The **second stage** leads, after one to three years' studies, to the *master's degree* in arts, science, engineering, law and agriculture. It

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES

Academic year: June–March

Duration of studies

(Previous education: *Tanzanian national form 6 certificate* or *East African general certificate of education*, advanced level)

	years	3	4	5	6	7
Arts		B	M		D	
Theology						P
Law		B	M		D	
Science		B	M		D	
Medicine					B	
Agriculture		B	M			

B *bachelor's degree* D *doctor's degree* M *master's degree* P *professional qualification*

Grades: first-class honours: A+; second-class honours, upper division: A-/B+; second-class honours, lower division: B; third-class honours: B-/C+; pass: C

involves the preparation of a dissertation, either alone or accompanied by course-work, depending on the field of study.

A **third stage** leads, after a minimum of two years' study (one of which has to be spent in residence) and submission of a thesis, to the degree of *doctor of philosophy* (PhD).

Foreign students

Foreign students should have qualifications equivalent to the *East African general certificate of education* with two advanced (A) level and five ordinary (O) level passes. They should be proficient in English.

GLOSSARY

Bachelor's degree. First degree obtained after three years' undergraduate studies in arts, science, law and agriculture, four in engineering and five in medicine.

Certificate. Professional qualification obtained at post-secondary level after one or two years' study (wildlife management, veterinary medicine, law).

Diploma. Professional qualification obtained at post-secondary level after two to three years' study, often following upon the *certificate* (wildlife management, agriculture, forestry). A *diploma in adult education* is awarded after one year to adults already in employment.

Doctor's degree. The higher degree of *doctor of philosophy* (PhD) is awarded after a minimum of two years' study (one of which has to be spent in residence) following a *master's degree* (MD). It is obtained by thesis after research in an approved topic.

East African general certificate of education. See *Tanzanian national form 6 certificate*.

Master's degree. Degree awarded after at least one but no more than three years' studies in arts, science, engineering, law and agriculture. Studies comprise the preparation of a dissertation, either alone or accompanied by course-work.

Professional qualification. See *certificate, diploma*.

Secondary-school-leaving certificate. See *East African general certificate of education, Tanzanian national form 6 certificate*.

Tanzanian national form 6 certificate. Secondary-school-leaving certificate, awarded after seven years' primary followed by six years' secondary education, the latter divided into two phases of four and two years. Examinations are at two levels: ordinary (O) and advanced (A). At the end of the first phase, candidates take some examinations at O-level and then usually continue to study for another two years to acquire the number and combination of 'passes' at A-level required by the branch of higher education they wish to enter. The *East African general certificate of education* is similarly organized by Kenya and Uganda and its results have the same validity.

Education in the United States is decentralized. The Constitution implicitly grants to each of the states primary authority over educational matters and, historically, the states have established and operated schools at every level, from elementary schools to colleges and universities. In addition, cities, counties, religious denominations and other private groups have founded colleges and universities.

Because of this diversity of sponsorship, American higher education is characterized by great variety.

There are two basic ways to describe institutions of higher education: by level and by control. 'Level' refers to whether the principal degree offered by the institution is a *bachelor's degree* (four-year institutions) or an *associate degree* (two-year institutions). 'Control' refers to whether the institution is public (operated by government) or private. The principal difference between the two is financial. Private institutions receive limited financial support from state authorities; public institutions, on the other hand, may be the responsibility of the state in which they are situated, or of local authorities. With the exception of support for research, the federal government plays a comparatively small role in financing directly either public or private institutions. On the other hand, the federal government plays a significant role in providing direct financial assistance to needy students. Nearly 80 per cent of American college students attend public institutions, both four-year and two-year, and approximately half of these receive some type of federal assistance.

The accreditation system is characteristic of American higher education. It involves non-governmental regulating organizations whose task is to establish norms for the methods and structure of teaching programmes, the qualifications of teaching faculty, and the facilities and equipment necessary to support instruction at an institution.

There are six regional accrediting organizations, founded by the colleges and universities themselves, which certify institutions as meeting the standards in their region. There are also over fifty national accrediting organizations, established within the framework of various professions and academic fields, which lay down standards and guidelines in their subjects. These accrediting organizations then certify both college and university departments, and specialized professional and occupational schools.

The 4,000 accredited institutions offer considerable diversity in programmes and credentials. In addition, summer schools, correspondence and evening courses, and special courses offered at various non-college sites enable large numbers of students and people already employed to further their education. Each institution has a different mission, though it is possible to group them into six main categories.

The first category includes technical institutions and semi-professional schools offering one-, two- or three-year courses leading to either an *associate degree* or a *certificate* and preparing students for specific occupations such as engineering technician, nursing or commercial art.

The second category includes community (public) or junior (private) colleges which provide two-year courses of study. These courses of study are either general academic programmes preparing a student to transfer to a four-year institution or specific occupational programmes such as those offered by technical institutions. These programmes lead to either an *associate degree* or an *occupational license*.

Liberal arts colleges, which focus their curriculum almost entirely on traditional academic disciplines such as history, chemistry, economics, etc., and which award only the *bachelor's degree*, constitute the third category.

Comprehensive colleges (public), including state colleges as well as regional private colleges, which offer both *bachelor's* and *master's degrees* and which emphasize pre-professional and vocational curricula in such fields as business, teacher education and communications, are the fourth category.

The fifth category involves independent professional schools awarding the *bachelor's degree* and, sometimes, the *master's degree*. Independent professional schools include institutes of technology, schools of art, etc., that prepare students at a higher level than that in the first category. There are very few institutions in this category.

The final category is universities, most of which award the *doctor's degree* (highest degree) in addition to the *bachelor's* and *master's degrees*. Within a university, colleges provide undergraduate courses leading to the *bachelor's degree* and graduate schools provide courses leading to higher degrees, including professional degrees in such fields as law and medicine.

Under American law, all institutions of higher education, whether public or private, are considered to be independent public corporations. Thus, each institution has a board of trustees (or board of regents) which has the authority to oversee the operations and administration of the institution. The members of these boards of trustees ordinarily come from outside the institutions, belonging to the worlds of industry, finance, the professions, etc., or represent past graduates of the institution or the community in which the institution is located. In the special case of private institutions affiliated with a religious denomination, most of the trustees ordinarily belong to the relevant denomination. The president of the institution is usually selected by the trustees from a group of candidates recommended by a committee of faculty, administrators and sometimes students. The powers and responsibilities of the president are considerable, especially regarding financial and personnel matters. The larger and more complex the institution, the more vice-presidents for special functions (academic affairs, business matters, research, etc.) are required.

Almost all **pre-primary and primary-school teachers** have earned a *bachelor's degree*, the vast majority being in the field of education. Some 45 per cent hold *master's degrees*. Almost all are certified to teach in their field by passing a written examination. The average teaching experience is 13.6 years.

More than half of all **secondary-school teachers** hold a *master's degree*. In addition to passing a certification test, teachers take part in some form of competency testing in forty states. Average teaching

experience is 14.3 years. Some 60 per cent participate in education-related training during the year.

To qualify for an entry-level position in a college or university, the candidate must have completed almost all the requirements for the *doctorate*. Research, previous teaching experience and other evidence of professional accomplishment are considered for appointment and promotion.

Non-formal studies consist of short-term courses offered by career schools, companies, trade/labour unions, consulting firms, churches and other community organizations. The material taught in such courses is diverse, ranging from highly technical issues to life enrichment and amusement. Admission is open but in most cases tuition is charged for. Duration varies from a few days to a year, depending on the nature of the programme.

Non-university-level post-secondary education is offered in many proprietary schools, colleges and universities. They offer programmes leading to awards that are not equivalent to first university degrees, such as: (a) *post-secondary awards, certificates and diplomas* which require completion of an organized programme of study at the post-secondary level in at least one but less than two full-time equivalent academic years, or designed for completion in at least 30 but less than 60 credit hours, or at least 900 but less than 1,800 contact hours; (b) *associate degrees*, which require at least two but less than four years of full-time equivalent college-level work; and (c) *post-secondary awards, certificates or diplomas* that require completion of an organized programme of study at the post-secondary level in at least two but less than four full-time equivalent academic years, or designed for completion in at least 60 but less than 120 credit hours, or at least 1,800 but less than 3,600 contact hours.

The **principal language of instruction** is English.

Access to higher education requires completion of twelve years of primary and secondary studies, at the end of which most students qualify for the *high-school diploma*. Secondary-school studies are broadly based and involve little specialization. Adults who have not completed the academic work for a traditional *high-school diploma* may earn a *high-school certificate* or *diploma* by the tests of the *general educational development (GED)* examination. These equivalency awards are accepted in lieu of a high-school transcript by most institutions of higher education when other factors indicate maturity and readiness for post-secondary study.

Access also depends on the admissions policy of a higher-education institution, which may authorize: open admission to all holders of a *high-school diploma*; or selective admission, in which case high-school graduates must meet specified admissions criteria; or highly selective, competitive admission, in which many students apply and only a few are selected. In the case of selective and highly selective institutions, admission is based on a combination of academic performance in university preparatory subjects in secondary school; entrance examinations (the Scholastic Aptitude Test—SAT—of the College Entrance Examination Board and the Achievements Tests, both administered by the Educational Testing Service of Princeton, New Jersey, or the tests administered by the American College Testing Programme—ACT); and, sometimes, interviews, recommendations from

secondary-school teachers and student achievement in co-curricular and extra-curricular pursuits such as class leadership, athletics, performing arts and community service. Selective institutions also address elements of disadvantage which keep students from performing at strong academic levels (low income, single-parent families, attendance of disadvantaged schools, membership in groups which have very low admission rates to post-secondary institutions and presence of a disability). In 1987, approximately 40 per cent of the candidates applied to three or more universities or colleges at the same time.

Generally, colleges and universities accept transfer courses and credits completed at other institutions of higher education. In addition, credit may be earned by examination in subjects already mastered and for experience, when that experience covers subject-matter in the curriculum. While there are a number of written examination programmes in place, such as the College Level Examination Programme (CLEP), the method of assessment may involve an oral interview, a performance, a jury judgement of a project or other means. These approaches offer those who have studied outside traditional institutions or who have taken special courses in secondary school the chance to complete their higher-education studies in a more timely manner. In each case, however, the institution awarding the degree or certificate determines whether or not to accept the external validations. There is no national policy on acceptance.

A *bachelor's degree* consists of two major components: general education or breadth requirements (humanities, social sciences, applied or natural sciences and fine arts), which comprise one-quarter to one-half of the academic programme, and an area of specialization or major, which comprises one-half to three-quarters of the academic programme. During the first two years of universities, colleges and transfer programmes of community/junior colleges, students usually concentrate their studies on general education as well as on core subjects required for their areas of specialization. During the third and fourth years at four-year institutions, students usually study the more specialized aspects of their fields or majors. This concentrated study is the first main stage of undergraduate studies.

While higher education often ceases after the award of the first degree, entry to graduate study in the disciplines or professions is conditional on the candidate having earned the first degree, even though the degree itself does not guarantee admission to a graduate programme. Many institutions offering graduate degrees in the professions prefer candidates who have earned *bachelor's degrees* in non-professional fields.

The **second stage** of higher education leads, after one or two years' work in a single discipline, to the *master's degree*. Requirements for the *master's degree* differ according to the field and may include a foreign-language examination, demonstrated expertise in computer programming, a comprehensive examination and/or a thesis or major project.

The **third stage** of higher education leads to the *doctor's degree* or the equivalent. In the traditional arts and sciences disciplines, the *doctor's degree* (PhD) usually requires three to five years of study beyond the

master's degree, a comprehensive examination, independent research leading to a dissertation and an oral examination on the dissertation.

Professional fields such as medicine, dentistry and veterinary medicine also refer to their graduate degrees as *doctor's degrees*, but they are more properly known as *first professional degrees* or *professional doctor's degrees*. The requirements for these degrees in the medical fields include four years of course-work and clinical internship beyond the *bachelor's degree*. Some professional fields, such as law, offer both first and second professional degrees for students who already hold the *bachelor's degree*. And some traditional academic disciplines, most notably in the sciences, offer *post-doctoral studies* of one to three years' duration.

Foreign students

Foreign students applying to institutions of higher education should, at a minimum, be able to establish that they have completed the equivalent of a twelve-year elementary- and secondary-education cycle. Those applying for advanced degrees should be able to show completion of at least a four-year post-secondary university-level programme. Admission is also dependent on proof that sufficient financial resources are available for the full course of studies, as well as an evaluation of English proficiency to prove that the student can pursue an advanced course of study taught in the English language. Within these general provisions, the admission of any foreign student is determined by each institution according to its own special interests, standards and policies. Some institutions, for example, may offer conditional admission to applicants with inadequate proficiency in English provided that they successfully complete a special English-language training programme prior to starting formal academic work.

In order to admit foreign students, educational institutions must have the approval of the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service for the attendance of non-immigrant foreign nationals. With this approval, institutions may issue a certificate of eligibility which will enable the foreign student to obtain a student visa to enter the United States solely for the purpose of study. Authority to issue this certificate involves certain legal responsibilities on the part of the institution, specifically to report the arrival, continuation of full-time student status and eventual departure from campus of the foreign student. Applications are normally accepted six to twelve months prior to the intended entry date.

There is no national body responsible for questions relating to the recognition of foreign qualifications. Various professional associations are responsible for their recognition for entry into a profession. However, there is a process by which generally recognized guidelines for foreign students are developed through the co-operative efforts of professional associations. These guidelines are broad and are interpreted by each college in accordance with its own policies.

Special services are almost universally available at each individual institution through international student offices. Scholarships, information and services are available through offices of financial aid and

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES

Academic year: September–May

Duration of studies

(Previous education: 12 years, *high-school diploma*)

	years	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Education		A			B	M		ES		D		
Arts		A			BA		M			D		
Religion, theology		* A			BA			B/M				D
Fine arts, applied arts			C		B			M				D
Architecture		* A				B			M			D
Law		* A			BA				B		M	D
Economic and social sciences			A			BA		M				D
Administration and business affairs			A			B		M				D
Commercial sciences			A			B		M				D
Exact and natural sciences			A			BS		M				D
Engineering, technology		* A				B			M			D
Medical sciences												
medicine		* A			B/BS					D(P)	M	D
dentistry		* A			BS					D(P)	M	D
pharmacy		* A				B		M				D
veterinary medicine		* A			BS					D(P)	M	D
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries			A			B		M				D

- A *associate degree*
- B *bachelor's degree* (mentioning the field)
- BA *bachelor of arts*
- BS *bachelor of science*
- C *certificate*
- D *doctor's degree* (doctor of philosophy)
- D(P) *doctor's degree* (professional title in medicine, etc.)
- ES *education specialist*
- M *master's degree*

* Preliminary studies: the duration of preliminary studies before entering a professional faculty varies (from one to five years) and in fact candidates often obtain a full *bachelor of arts* or *bachelor of science degree*.

Grades: A-F. Pass level: C

For these: pass or fail

admissions offices. Foreign students may not work off campus except under certain circumstances.

GLOSSARY

Advanced degree. See *doctor's degree, master's degree*.

Advanced professional degree. See *doctor's degree, master's degree*.

American College Testing Program (ACT). The ACT assessment programme measures educational development and readiness to pursue college-level course-work in English, mathematics, natural science and social studies. Student performance does not reflect innate ability and is influenced by a student's educational preparedness.

Associate degree. Qualification awarded after two years' study either in an institution which provides only the first two years of higher education (junior or community college or technical institution) or in an institution offering four-year programmes. The institutions usually offer vocational courses as well as courses which may lead to a *bachelor's degree*. In some cases, the *associate degree* is a final qualification; in others, it marks a stage towards the *bachelor's degree*. Some institutions awarding the *bachelor's degree* award an *associate degree* as an intermediate qualification. The qualification of *associate degree* is fairly recent and the term 'first degree' usually refers to the *bachelor's degree*.

Bachelor's degree. First degree awarded by a university or college usually after four years' study following upon the *high-school diploma*. (Some institutions award an *associate degree*, which is an intermediate qualification, at the end of the second year.) The first two years are usually devoted to broadly based studies while the last two years are devoted almost entirely to the candidates' major subject. The degree mentions the major field: BA, *bachelor of arts*; BS, *bachelor of science*; etc. The *bachelor's degree* is usually referred to as the first degree even though candidates may hold an *associate degree*, which is an intermediate qualification. The *bachelor's degree* may be a final qualification; it is also a step towards higher (or advanced or graduate) degrees: the *master's* and *doctor's degrees*. Candidates for professional studies (such as medicine, law, dentistry, pharmacy, architecture, teaching, engineering, etc.) are usually required to follow one to five years' studies before starting their training in a professional faculty (although some *bachelor's degrees* may also be professional degrees). Candidates often obtain a *bachelor's degree* before starting their specialized studies. Studies are measured in terms of credits. For institutions which divide the year into semesters, one contact hour or two hours of practical work for fifteen weeks count as 1 credit; each credit presupposes two hours' personal work per week. Candidates are usually expected to obtain 30 credits per year. Other institutions which divide the year differently define credits differently. Outstanding candidates may be allowed to follow, during the last years, courses leading to higher qualifications. The *bachelor's degree* is awarded to candidates who have obtained the

required number of credits (around 120 for a four-year semester-based programme). Studies leading to the *bachelor's degree* are called undergraduate studies; those leading to higher degrees are called graduate or postgraduate studies.

Certificate. Qualification awarded in some institutions after two years' study in similar conditions to those leading to the *associate degree*. The *certificate* is usually a final qualification for technicians.

Doctor's degree. An earned degree carrying the title of *doctor*. The *doctor of philosophy* (PhD) is the highest academic degree and requires mastery within a field of knowledge and demonstrated ability to perform original scholarly research (three to five years usually beyond the *master's degree*). Other doctorates are awarded for fulfilling specialized requirements in professional fields, such as education (EdD), musical arts (DMA), business administration (DBA) and engineering (DEng or DES). Many *doctor's degrees* in both academic and professional fields require an *earned master's degree* as a prerequisite. First-professional degrees, such as MD and DDS, are not included under this heading. Candidates for a *doctor's degree* have to study for two to three years (studies are on similar lines to those leading to the *master's degree*) and present a thesis. Candidates may start employment at the end of their graduate studies and there may be a gap before the thesis is submitted.

Entrance examination. Examination organized by institutions of higher education for holders of a secondary-school-leaving certificate. These examinations are usually organized by educational or commercial organizations and include tests of general knowledge as well as of scholastic aptitude. The most common of these tests are the Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT) and the Achievement Tests organized for the College Entrance Examination Board (CEEB) by the Educational Testing Service (ETS) of Princeton, New Jersey, and the tests organized of the American College Testing Program. The wide use of these tests enables the institutions to compare candidates from various schools. However, other factors are taken into consideration, particularly the type of courses followed and results obtained during secondary education. Candidates are usually required to take at least sixteen units during the last four years and these should form part of a broad programme rather than indicate specialization. Each institution publishes a list of recommended courses for candidates to individual faculties. Teachers' assessments often carry as much weight as school results. Admission policy varies according to the number of places available and, above all, the standards the institution wishes to maintain. Certain institutions use selection criteria which may take into consideration the candidates' geographical origin, socio-economic background, sex, sports ability, artistic talent, etc. In cases where strict admission requirements apply, candidates have to apply in the January preceding the start of the university year. See *graduate record examination*.

First degree. See *bachelor's degree*.

First professional degree. A degree that signifies both completion of the academic requirements for beginning practice in a given profession and a level of professional skill beyond that normally required for a

bachelor's degree. This degree is usually based on a programme requiring at least two academic years of work prior to entrance and a total of at least six academic years of work to complete the degree programme, including both prior-required college work and the professional programme itself. By definition, first professional degrees are awarded in the fields of dentistry (DDS or DMD), medicine (MD), optometry (OD), osteopathic medicine (DO), pharmacy (DPhar), podiatric medicine (DPM), veterinary medicine (DVM), chiropractic (DC or DCM), law (LLB or JD) and theological professions (MDiv or MHL).

General educational development (GED) programme. Academic instruction to prepare persons to take the high-school equivalency examination.

Graduate degree. See *doctor's degree, master's degree.*

Graduate professional degree. See *professional degree.*

Graduate record examination (GRE). Multiple-choice examinations administered by the Educational Testing Service (ETS) of Princeton, New Jersey, and taken by college students who are intending to attend certain graduate schools. They are similar and analogous to the Scholastic Aptitude Test and the Achievement Tests organized for the College Entrance Examination Board by ETS for the assessment of high-school seniors planning to enrol in a four-year college. The tests are offered in the general areas of verbal, quantitative and analytical skills, as well as in a variety of subject areas. A student will usually take the general examination and may take a subject-area examination, depending on specific department requirements.

Higher degree. See *doctor's degree, master's degree.*

Higher professional degree. See *professional degree.*

High-school certificate. See *high-school diploma.*

High-school diploma or high-school certificate. Secondary-school-leaving certificate, awarded after twelve years' primary and secondary education. This varies according to the region, but the most common patterns are: eight years of primary followed by four years of secondary education; six years of primary followed by six years of secondary education; six years of primary followed by two three-year phases of secondary education; or six years of primary followed by two phases (two and four years) of secondary education. Secondary education is usually provided in comprehensive institutions providing general academic and technical education. After the ninth year, students usually select their own programme, which must include a number of required subjects for all students. They then choose a number of elective subjects from a range which varies according to the institution. The subjects elected are often chosen with a view to the admission requirements of selective colleges and universities to which they wish to apply and the college-level courses that they may wish to study. Candidates have to accumulate a number of units or credits, each one of which consists of five 45-minute classes per week throughout the academic year, as well as a corresponding number of hours devoted to individual work. Candidates usually select for their last three years a major option consisting of 3 units and a minor option consisting of 2 units.

Performance during the academic year and teachers' assessment are taken into consideration. Candidates obtain the secondary-school-leaving certificate (graduation) when they have accumulated the required number of units (usually 15 to 20). In certain states, state institutions of higher education are obliged to accept all holders of the secondary-school-leaving certificate.

Master's degree. Higher (or advanced or graduate) degree usually awarded for successful completion of a programme generally requiring one or two years' full-time college-level study beyond the *bachelor's degree*. One type of *master's degree*, including the *master of arts degree* (MA) and the *master of science degree* (MS), is awarded in the liberal arts and sciences for advanced scholarship in a subject field or discipline and may or may not require demonstrated ability to perform scholarly research. A second type of *master's degree* is awarded for the completion of a professionally oriented programme, for example, an MEd in education, an MBA in business administration, an MFA in fine arts, an MM in music, an MSW in social work or an MPA in public administration. A third type of *master's degree* is awarded in professional fields for study beyond the *first professional degree*, for example, the *master of laws* (LLM) and *master of science* in various medical specializations. Candidates organize, with the help of a professor, their own programme which usually concentrates on one subject. They may have to submit a thesis and usually have to pass a comprehensive examination. Knowledge of a foreign language is sometimes required. Certain institutions do not award a degree between the *bachelor's degree* and the *doctor's degree*: in this case, studies for the *doctor's degree* are usually longer.

Post-doctoral studies. Studies followed by holders of the degree of *doctor of philosophy* with a view to furthering scientific knowledge and acquiring specialized training.

Professional degree. Qualification entitling the holder to practise a profession. Programmes are organized by the relevant professional accrediting bodies. For some professions, the qualification is obtained after four years' study leading to a *bachelor's degree*. For others, preliminary studies corresponding to the first two or three years leading to the degree of *bachelor of arts* or *bachelor of science* (or even the degree itself) are required. In medicine, for instance, four years' study are required before the start of specialized studies leading to the MD degree (first professional qualification). Most professions now expect candidates to hold a *bachelor's degree*. In many cases, the first professional degree does not entitle holders to practise a profession: they are often required to pass a professional qualifying examination (for instance, the bar examination).

Professional doctorate. See *doctor's degree*.

Professional qualification. See *certificate, professional degree*.

Research doctorate. See *doctor's degree*.

Secondary-school-leaving certificate. See *high-school diploma*.

BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEALING WITH OR PROVIDING INFORMATION ON THE RECOGNITION OF STUDIES AND QUALIFICATIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

National Council on the Evaluation of Foreign Credentials
c/o American Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admission
Officers (AACRAO),
One Dupont Circle, N.W., Suite 370, Washington, D.C. 20036-1110
Tel.: 1-202-293 9161
Fax: 1-202-872 8857

College Entrance Examination Board (The College Board)—Office of
International Education
1717 Massachusetts Av., N.W., Suite 402
Washington, D.C. 20038-1480
Tel.: 1-202-332 1480
Telex: RCA 204856 CBOIE
Fax: 1-202-234 9806

International and Territorial Services
United States Department of Education
400 Maryland Av., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20202
Tel.: 1-202-401 0430
Fax: 1-202-401 2508

Uruguay

Higher education is provided by universities (one public and one private) and teacher-training institutions (both public and private).

The Universidad de la República, Montevideo, is autonomous and is financed by the central government. Its governing bodies comprise members who are elected by the teaching staff, graduates and students, who are directly or indirectly represented on the Consejo Directivo Central. It has ten faculties (architecture, agriculture, economics, law and social sciences, arts and humanities and science, dentistry, chemistry, medicine, veterinary medicine and engineering). Five schools offering courses in social work, music, fine arts, librarianship and psychology are attached to the university and are under its authority.

The Universidad Católica, Montevideo, is a Christian institution under the direct control of the Episcopal Conference of Uruguay. It has four faculties: psychology, communication sciences, business administration and computer engineering.

Teacher training, which has been completely reorganized, is now offered exclusively at post-secondary level. The Instituto de Formación Docente (to which every teacher-training college in Montevideo is affiliated) trains teachers in three years and has teacher-training centres throughout the country at: (a) primary level (Centre I, which awards the

title of *maestro*); (b) secondary level (Centre II, which confers the title of *profesor*); and (c) specialized level (Centre III). Qualified primary-school teachers have access to Centre III, where they may specialize in a number of fields or train as school principals or inspectors. There are also private teacher-training institutions: the Instituto de Filosofía, Ciencias y Letras (for secondary-education teachers) and the Instituto 'María Auxiliadora' (for primary-school teachers).

The **language of instruction** is Spanish.

Access to higher education is based on the *bachillerato*, obtained after six years' primary followed by three years' 'basic' (*básico*) education and another three years, the last two of which are 'diversified' (*diversificado*) in humanities, science or biology, depending on the studies chosen.

The **main stage** of higher education consists of short- or long-term studies. In the first case, studies lead to a professional qualification after two years' (medical sciences), three years' (engineering, public administration and business administration) or four years' study (nursing). In the second case, studies lead to the award of the *licenciatura* degree or of a higher professional qualification. The *licenciatura* degree requires four or five years' study depending on the subject chosen. The professional qualifications awarded are: *ingeniero* (after four to six years

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES

Academic year: March–November

Duration of studies

(Previous education: 12 years, *bachillerato*)

	years	2	3	4	5	6	7
Education							P
Librarianship							P
Arts							L
Administration, economics							P
Dietetics							P
Technology, engineering				P	I	I	I
Architecture							P
Law and social sciences					L		D
Medical sciences							
medicine							D
dentistry							D
pharmacy							P
nursing, midwifery				P	P		
Agriculture							I

D *doctorado* I *ingeniero* L *licenciatura* P *professional qualification*

depending on the subject); *doctor* in dentistry, law and medicine (five, six and seven years respectively); *químico farmacéutico* in pharmacy (six years); and *arquitecto* in architecture (six years).

In long-term studies a **further stage**, which corresponds to a period of in-depth study and greater specialization, leads to the award of the *doctorado* degree in law and social sciences, administration and economics, etc.

GLOSSARY

Bachillerato. Secondary-school-leaving certificate, awarded after six years' primary followed by six years' secondary education. The latter is divided into two phases: the first, *básico* (basic) phase consists of three years of general education; the second, *diversificado* (diversified) phase, which prepares students for higher education, lasts three years. The *bachillerato* gives the right to enrol in the faculty which corresponds to the option chosen in the second year of diversified education (humanities, science and biology).

Doctorado. Highest degree representing a higher specialization. It is awarded after the *licenciatura*, on submission of a thesis. The *doctorado* may be awarded in administration and economics after a minimum of a one-year course following the professional qualification of *contador público* (accountant). It is also awarded in other fields (pharmacy, chemistry and medicine).

Licenciatura. First degree awarded after studies that last between four and five years, according to the subject chosen.

Maestro de educación primaria; maestro de primer grado. Qualification which entitles the holder to teach in a primary school. It is awarded by Centre I of the Instituto de Formación Docente after three years' study in which theory and practical work alternate. This qualification gives access to Centre III of the institute, where *maestros* may specialize in various fields and become *maestro director* (principal) or *maestro inspector* (inspector).

Profesor. Qualification which entitles the holder to teach in a secondary school. It is awarded after three years' study by Centre II of the Instituto de Formación Docente.

Professional qualification. Qualification awarded after courses (lasting two to seven years) following the award of the *bachillerato*. In medicine, the professional qualification is that of *doctor*. Various professional qualifications are awarded after shorter courses for librarians, midwives, public administrators and business administrators.

Secondary-school-leaving certificate. See *bachillerato*.

Higher education is provided by thirty-three universities (eighteen national and fifteen private) and eighty university institutes (forty national, forty private) providing humanistic polytechnical and technological instruction, including sixteen university colleges. The eighteen national universities are of two types: (a) autonomous institutions, with a sound academic tradition and enjoying organizational, academic, administrative, economic and financial autonomy (elected authorities, the highest number of students and training provided in all fields; and (b) experimental institutions founded to gain experience of new academic and administrative trends and structures. They enjoy autonomy within the limits of the special conditions required by educational experimentation and their organization and functioning are governed by Executive Regulation; their authorities are appointed. Most are divided into departments and programmes, unlike the autonomous universities with their traditional structure of faculties and schools.

All universities are governed by the 1970 Law on Universities. Private universities require state authorization and may only open faculties and offer courses approved of by the Consejo Nacional de Universidades (CNU); the degrees and diplomas they award require the approval of the Ministerio de Educación. Some are sponsored by Catholic Church associations, others by lay groups.

University institutes and colleges are governed by a decree promulgated by the state in 1974 and are responsible to the Ministerio de Educación, through its Dirección General Sectorial de Educación Superior. They comprise forty university technological institutes, fifteen university institutes and sixteen university colleges. Teacher-training institutes (*institutos pedagógicos*) come under the authority of the Universidad Pedagógica Experimental Libertador, Caracas.

The university polytechnical institutes (IUP) have been integrated into a new university (the Universidad Nacional Experimental Antonio José de Sucre) and the university technological institutes (IUT) meet the growing need for higher professional training. They offer long- and short-term theoretical and practical courses in technology to train *ingenieros* who will then work in production.

All universities are affiliated to the CNU, presided over by the Minister of Education and including rectors of the universities, and representatives of Congress and of the National Council for Scientific and Technological Research. Its main functions are to supervise and co-ordinate the activities of the universities and administer the part of the budget which is allocated by the national government.

The Consejo Consultivo Nacional de Estudios para Graduados acts as an advisory body to the CNU, in particular to draw up policies concerning postgraduate studies, plans and study courses. It is also required to examine and express an opinion on applications for accreditation of the study courses offered by universities and other institutions of higher education.

Primary-school teachers are trained in teacher-training institutions at secondary level.

Secondary-school teachers and university teachers are trained in university institutes of education, which train teachers for secondary diversified and vocational education, as well as by university colleges. The title of *profesor* is awarded after four-and-a-half to five years' study. Teacher-training institutes also offer courses leading to the *maestría* and to *cursos de especialización*. University teachers must pass a competitive examination and present an original short thesis.

Non-formal studies are offered in universities in the form of lifelong-education courses in scientific, technical, arts and sports subjects, *inter alia*. Participants in formal re-training and extension programmes may obtain a *certificado de aprobación* or *asistencia*.

Short-term courses for the training of higher technicians are offered in two-and-a-half to three years in university colleges and institutes, which are specialized in one or two fields of study. These courses lead to the title of *técnico superior*.

The **language of instruction** is Spanish.

Access to higher education is given through the *bachillerato* (secondary-school-leaving certificate); a national selection process is carried out by the Oficina de Planificación del Sector Universitario (OPSU). This takes into account the results achieved in secondary education (together with those of a *prueba de aptitud*), the year in which the *bachillerato* was obtained and the candidate's region of origin and socio-economic background. Most institutions submit the OPSU-designated students to their own selection tests. In some institutions, preparatory, general or basic courses form part of the admissions process.

In the universities, the **main stage** usually leads, after four to five years' study (six in medicine), to the degree of *licenciatura* or an equivalent professional title (e.g. *ingeniero*) which entitles the holder to enter practice in the following fields: basic sciences, engineering, architecture and technology, marine sciences, education and health sciences, social sciences, humanities and arts. Some institutions also offer short-term studies; these may be independent of long-term studies and lead to the degree of *técnico superior*, or to an equivalent title, after two-and-a-half to three years' study.

In most subjects, a **further stage** may lead, after one to three years, to the degrees of *especialista* or *maestría*. This stage requires 24 *créditos*, the passing of examinations and the submission of a dissertation.

There are two special institutes for postgraduate studies and research. The state Instituto Venezolano de Investigación Científica (IVIC), where research in biological sciences, physics, mathematics, chemistry, medicine, engineering and other technological subjects is carried out, awards the degrees of *magister scientiarum* and *philosophus scientiarum*, the latter corresponding in level to the *doctorado* awarded by universities. The Instituto Universitario de Estudios Superiores, a private academic centre recognized by the state, is devoted to teaching and research in management, administration and allied subjects. It offers a postgraduate programme leading to the award of the *maestría en administración*.

The *doctorado* degree requires a minimum of 45 *créditos*; it is usually obtained after eight years' study; the candidate must pass examinations and submit a thesis.

Foreign students

In order to have their studies, degrees and diplomas recognized, foreign students must address an application to the Minister of Education together with documents duly authenticated by the educational authorities of the home country and by the Venezuelan Consul. Information concerning the presentation of documents may be obtained from the Dirección General Sectorial de Educación Superior of the Ministerio de Educación. Foreign students are entitled to scholarships.

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES

Academic year: September–July

Duration of studies

(Previous education: 11 years, *bachillerato*, national selection process and *prueba de aptitud*)

years	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		TS	TS	Pr			
				L/P	L/P	E/P	M M/D

D *doctorado* E *especialización* L *licenciatura* M *maestría* P *profesional*
 qualification Pr *profesor* TS *técnico superior*

Grades: 0–20 (0–9 corresponding to F, 10–11 to D, 12–13 to C, 14–15 to B and 16–20 to A)

Alternative grading system: *satisfactorio* (50–60); *bueno* (61–70); B, *distinguido* (71–80); A, *sobresaliente, excelente* (81–100)

GLOSSARY

Bachillerato. Secondary-school-leaving certificate awarded after nine years' 'basic' and two years' secondary education given in an academic secondary institution or a technical school. Students may choose among various options: science, humanities and education.

Certificado de estudios. Qualification awarded to students who have followed short-term courses (four to six semesters) in university technological institutes and university schools. This *certificado* confers the title of *técnico superior*.

Doctorado. The highest degree awarded by certain universities after the *maestría* or a specialization (higher professional level). It is conferred at the end of studies characterized by an emphasis on the theoretical and methodological bases of research and of continuing education. It requires a minimum of 45 *créditos*, the passing of examinations and the submission of a thesis.

Especialización. Postgraduate courses requiring a minimum of 24 *créditos* and leading to the title of *especialista*.

Licenciatura or **título profesional**. Qualification usually awarded, according to the subject, at the end of long-term studies (four to five years).

Maestría. Degree awarded after the *licenciatura* or an equivalent qualification, at the end of a year of specialization mainly devoted to the theoretical and methodological bases of research. Studies comprise courses followed by examinations and/or the submission of a thesis.

National selection process. Together with the *bachillerato*, one of the requirements for access to higher education. The responsible body is the Oficina de Planificación del Sector Universitario, attached to the Consejo Nacional de Universidades, which takes into consideration the results achieved in secondary studies (and in a *prueba de aptitud*), the year in which the *bachillerato* was obtained and the candidate's region of origin and socio-economic background.

Profesor. Qualification awarded by university institutes of education to pre-primary, primary, secondary and professional education teachers after four-and-a-half to five years' study.

Professional qualification. Qualification awarded by the university polytechnical institutes (IUP) and the university technological institutes (IUT), as well as by the universities. A *certificado de estudios* conferring the title of *técnico superior* is awarded by the former after completion of short-term studies (two to three years). The universities award professional qualifications after completion of four to five years' study (six in medicine).

Técnico superior. Title conferred on students who have followed short-term higher-education courses (two to three years) in technological institutes and university colleges.

BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEALING WITH OR PROVIDING INFORMATION ON THE RECOGNITION OF STUDIES AND QUALIFICATIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Dirección General Sectorial de Educación Superior,
División de Control y Registros Académicos,
Ministerio de Educación, Oficina 13-16,
Edificio Sede del Ministerio de Educación, piso 13,
Esquina de Salas, Caracas 1010
Tel.: (2) 562-5444
Telex: 21943 min ed

Viet Nam

All higher-education establishments were merged after 1975 into a coherent and unified system including some fifty-five institutions. Among them are five universities (Hanoi, Hue, Ho Chi Minh City, Cần Tho, Đà Lat), three polytechnics (Hanoi, Danang, Ho Chi Minh City), eight

teacher-training schools under the supervision of the Ministry of Education, three faculties/schools of education under the control of the Ministry of Higher Education, six schools of agriculture, forestry and fish-breeding, five schools of medical sciences and pharmacy, five schools of civil engineering and twenty other specialized schools.

Within the context of a policy of openness and decreasing state control of the economy, the government has recognized some private institutions, including two establishments of higher education, the Thang Long University and the Institut Universitaire Francophone. The former, founded in Hanoi in 1989 by a group of eminent academic staff and research workers and essentially focused on computer sciences and advanced sciences and technologies, uses the same higher-education studies system as developed countries. The latter, in Hue, is affiliated to the Hue School of Education (ENS) and uses French as its language of instruction. This institute is also mainly concerned with advanced sciences (computer science and economic management).

Higher-education institutions have three main functions: training high-level personnel, research, and direct participation in production and services for the cultural and social development of the community.

The planning of higher education, the organization of studies, the recruitment of students and the assignment of jobs after graduation take place on the basis of long-term national development plans. The specialized higher-education establishments depend on the Ministry of Higher Education and on the ministry responsible for production and management in the fields of study of the particular establishment.

Research activities are considered very important. Every year, research programmes are allotted by the state to different universities and institutions, together with the necessary credits. Many research and development contracts have been signed between industries and management offices, and the universities and other institutions of higher education.

Secondary-school teachers for general secondary education are trained in three years in private establishments of higher education. Faculties of education provide four-year training.

Senior higher-education teachers must hold a *tien si khoa hoc*, also called *doctorate* (second grade) or *doctorate of science*.

Non-formal education is provided by the higher-education institutions, which offer extramural education, aim to spread scientific and technical knowledge and cover fields such as rural development, popular sanitary education, protection and improvement of the environment, draughtsmanship, geological prospecting, workshops for productive labour and scientific equipment repair, and agriculture and programmes of animal husbandry.

A decision to establish a Vietnamese People's Open University (VIPOU) was taken in 1988. It will be based on the existing Department of Distance Education and the Institute for Management Cadres infrastructures. This new institution will continue to organize distance face-to-face teaching but will also produce associated distance-education teaching material based on print, audio and video media.

The **language of instruction** is Vietnamese.

Access to higher education is based on the *third-degree certificate of*

general education (corresponding to the *baccalaureate*), generally obtained after nine years' study in a basic general school and three years in a general secondary school.

Admission is based on the general entrance examination for all the higher-education institutions in the country. Since 1988 each institution of higher education has recruited its own students. Candidates may apply for enrolment in two different schools. The date of the competitive entrance examination is fixed by each institution in co-ordination with the other institutions. The examination is divided into four sections: section A for physics, mathematics, industrial technology and similar specialities; section B for biology, agricultural technology and other specialities; section C for social sciences and arts; and section D for foreign languages. The corresponding papers are: A: mathematics, physics and chemistry; B: mathematics, chemistry and biology; C: literature, history, geography and a foreign language (French, English and Russian) or arts (drawing and music); and D: mathematics, literature and foreign languages. Students are selected according to the marks obtained and with regard to their wishes. The secondary vocational schools, where middle-level technicians and cadres are trained at a similar level to the third degree of the general school, provide an alternative channel of access. Graduates of secondary vocational schools may sit the entrance examination for universities and institutions of higher education in fields corresponding to their speciality.

The **first stage** of higher education in medicine leads to the degree of

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES

Academic year: September–July

Duration of studies (first stage)

(Previous education: 12 years, *third-degree certificate of general education* and competitive entrance examination)

years	3	4	5	6	7
Education, languages	Di	Di	Di		
Arts, natural sciences		Di			
Social sciences,					
economics, languages		Di	Di		
Fundamental sciences		Di			
Agriculture		Di			
Physical education		Di			
Medical sciences	Di				Di
Engineering	Di		Di		

Di *diploma*

Note: The *doctorate, first-grade (pho tien si)*, is awarded three or four years after the *diploma*

medical doctor after six-and-a-half years; in technical studies, industry and construction, to the title of *engineer* after five years; in fundamental sciences, social sciences, economics, education, agriculture, cattle-breeding, arts and cultural activities, and physical education and sports, to the qualification of *graduate* or *engineer* after four years (or three for some special higher-education institutions which train practical engineers, practitioners in medicine and management and teachers at the second level of general-education schools).

Programmes are established according to different specialities. A full course is made up of: basic general studies, 25 per cent; basic specialized studies, 25 per cent; specialization, 30 per cent; and practical work, 20 per cent. The last semester of the course is usually reserved for research work or a construction project.

The **second stage** consists of advanced studies carried out in different forms: postgraduate studies by research and presentation of a thesis, the successful defence of which leads to the award of the title *doctor, first-grade (pho tien si)* (duration three to four years); and postgraduate courses for retraining and improving qualifications, taking the form of part-time studies of one to two years or full-time studies of a few months. There are also forms of continuing education, such as special courses, *stages*, scientific conferences and seminars.

Advanced studies are carried out in only sixteen higher-education institutions and twenty research institutes which have sufficient equipment for further research.

Holders of the title of *doctor, first-grade (pho tien si)*, with outstanding theses or research work may obtain the title of *doctor, second-grade* or *doctorate of science (tien si khoa hoc)*. This is needed for appointment to a senior academic post.

GLOSSARY

Diploma. Degree awarded at the end of undergraduate studies. The number of years of study varies according to the field chosen (e.g. six-and-a-half years in medicine, five in engineering, four in other fields).

Pho tien si. *Doctorate, first-grade*, awarded after three to four years' postgraduate study and research and presentation of a thesis.

Tien si khoa hoc. *Doctorate, second-grade*, also called *doctorate of science*, awarded to scholars having completed valuable research work and thesis. It is required for appointment to senior professorships.

BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEALING WITH OR PROVIDING INFORMATION ON THE RECOGNITION OF STUDIES AND QUALIFICATIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Higher Education Department, Ministry of Education and Training,
49 Dai Co Viet St, Hanoi
Tel.: 264884; 263252
Fax: 264085

Higher education is provided by two universities, the University of Aden and the University of Sana'a.

The University of Aden incorporates six colleges: education, agriculture, economics and administration, medicine, engineering and law. The college of education offers courses in humanities and sciences. Both departments (humanities and sciences) offer two courses, a two-year course leading to a *diploma* for teachers in intermediate schools, and a four-year course leading to a *bachelor's degree* for teachers in secondary schools.

The University of Sana'a comprises: eight faculties—arts, science, commerce and economics, education, medicine, engineering, agriculture, and law and Sharia (Islamic law); a language centre; and education faculties in all provincial capitals. Each faculty is academically autonomous and offers courses in different subjects. The faculty of arts includes departments of Arabic studies, English language and literature, geography, history, archaeology and philosophy, sociology and psychology. The faculty of science has departments of mathematics, physics, chemistry, botany, zoology and geology. The faculty of commerce and economics includes departments of accountancy, business administration, economics and political sciences. The faculty of

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES

Academic year: September–June

Duration of studies

(Previous education: 12 years, *higher-secondary-school certificate* or equivalent and entrance examination)

	years	2	3	4	5	6
Education		Dip		B		M
Agriculture				B		
Economics		Dip		B		M
Engineering					B	SD
Human sciences				B		M
Law				B		M
Medicine						D
Science					B	M

B *bachelor's degree* D *diploma in medicine* Dip *diploma* M *master's degree*
SD *special degree*

Grades: Credit-hour system

education has three sections: humanities, science and commerce. The faculty of law offers courses in Sharia and positive law.

The **languages of instruction** are Arabic and English.

Access to higher education is based on the *higher-secondary-school certificate* (or its equivalent) obtained after six years' primary and six years' secondary education, and an entrance examination. There is a *numerus clausus* for certain faculties; candidates are admitted on the basis of their overall marks and according to places available. The faculties of education offer students housing grants and scholarships with a view to increasing the number of prospective teachers in higher education.

The **main stage** of higher education may be carried out at one of the universities, at the Nasser College of Agriculture or at the College of Administration and Economics. The length of study varies: four years for a *bachelor of arts* in education, geography, history, economics, commerce and law, and engineer in agriculture; five years for a *bachelor of science* in science and engineering; and six years for a *diploma in medicine*.

The University of Sana'a has recently applied a system of credit hours.

The **second stage**, which requires at least two years' study following upon the *bachelor's degree*, leads to a *master of arts (MA)* or a *master of science (MS)*. In engineering, a *special degree* is awarded requiring one year's study following upon the *bachelor's degree*. Graduate studies are offered according to the availability of qualified teachers.

The **third stage** involves the co-operation of Ain-Shams University, Egypt. Exceptionally gifted holders of an MA or an MS degree are encouraged to prepare for the submission of a thesis under the supervision of a professor of the above university.

Foreign students

Foreign students must fulfil the same requirements as national students. Proficiency in English and Arabic is necessary. Applicants should pass the special entrance examinations held for all students irrespective of their nationality. Applications should be made by the end of May. Grants and scholarships are available to foreign students.

GLOSSARY

Bachelor's degree. First degree awarded after four years' study (five years in science and engineering).

Diploma. Degree obtained after a minimum of two years in faculties of education (arts/humanities), natural sciences and economics (accountancy).

Higher-secondary-school certificate. Secondary-school-leaving certificate awarded after twelve years' primary and secondary education.

Master's degree. Higher degree awarded after at least two years' study following upon the *bachelor's degree* in education, geography, history, economics, commerce and law, and engineer in agriculture. Students must present a dissertation.

Special degree. Higher degree obtained in one year following upon five years' study in engineering. The programme of this additional year consists of two parts, advanced study comprising lectures, seminars, tutorials, etc., and research work leading to the award of the degree.

Yugoslavia

Higher education is provided by seven universities: the University of Belgrade (including the Faculty of Theology), the University of Fine Arts of Belgrade, the University of Kragujevac, the University of Niš, the University of Novi Sad, the University of Priština and the University of Montenegro in Podgorica. Higher-education institutions are financed by government funds earmarked for this purpose and by private funds.

The university is simply the representative body for a group of three or more faculties. Each faculty constitutes an entirely independent body. A university consists of numerous faculties, each devoted to a traditional discipline or a branch of technology. Faculties, the highest institutions for teaching and research in any subject, are usually organized in departments, sections and groups. Some have professional chairs which act as basic centres for academic work and teaching.

Universities and faculties are autonomous institutions and are administered according to the principles of self-management. Freedom of teaching and research is guaranteed by law as matters relating to teaching and research lie within the exclusive province of the teachers and the researchers concerned.

Primary-school teachers are trained in post-secondary teacher-training colleges (*više škole*) and **teachers of secondary education** in arts or science faculties. All teachers of primary and secondary education are obliged to pass a special examination to exercise their profession.

Teachers of vocational education are trained in faculties such as technology, medicine and agriculture.

Higher-education teachers (assistants, faculty professors, docents, extraordinary and regular professors) are recruited among graduates, postgraduates and holders of a *doktor nauka* (doctor of science) in relevant fields of higher education and research according to their achievements in research and lecturing. A *doktor nauka* is obligatory for promotion to the highest posts. A further specialization for all teachers is obligatory by law.

The **principal language of instruction** is Serbian. Instruction may also be carried out in the languages of national minorities, as well as in one of the world languages, in accordance with the decision of the founders of a given higher-education institution.

Access to higher education is based on the *matriculation* (secondary-school-leaving certificate), obtained after eight years' primary and three or four years' secondary education. Those candidates who have earned a passing grade on the entrance examination and have acceptable secondary-school records have the right to be admitted to higher education.

Many post-secondary 'higher schools' (*više škole*) provide higher education that lasts two to three academic years and leads to a final diploma and professional title in various disciplines in economics and social services (senior nurse, senior medical technician, economist, senior designer, transport engineer, senior physiotherapist, etc.). As a rule, holders of post-secondary-school diplomas can continue their education in the second or third year of the corresponding faculty after passing examinations. Holders of diplomas in paramedical professions, however, have to start studies at medical faculties from the first semester.

Higher education provided in faculties (*višoke škole*) and art academies (at least four academic years) leads to a final diploma and professional title in various scientific and artistic fields, for instance, graduate mechanical engineer (*diplomirani mašinski inženjer*), doctor of medicine (*doktor medicine*), graduate economist (*diplomirani ekonomist*), professor of physics (*profesor fizike*), etc.

Postgraduate studies are open to candidates who have achieved outstanding practical results in their previous training. Courses last at least one academic year and require the preparation and defence of a thesis. In medicine, specialized studies last three to five years, and are approved and organized by the medical faculties and the government health authorities.

Candidates who have shown a particular aptitude for scientific work and completed their first full higher-education studies with high grades are admitted to two-year postgraduate studies leading to the degree of *magistar nauka*. As a rule, during the first year, courses are followed and examinations are passed in methodology of science and scientific research techniques. A *magistar* thesis (*magistarski rad*) must be prepared, showing the candidate's ability for scientific research and the application of scientific research methods. The degree of *magistar nauka* of science is conferred after successfully defending the thesis in public.

The doctorate of science (*doktor nauka*) is the highest scientific degree. The preparation of this degree does not imply postgraduate studies; it is rather the result of independent research work. The acceptance of the application for the preparation of a *doktor nauka* is based on an appraisal of the candidate's ability and an evaluation of the theme chosen within the scientific field. The candidate's ability is evaluated on the basis of a previously acquired *magistar nauka* or research papers published, one of which should be at the level of the *magistar nauka* thesis, or should give rise to scientific and practical results. If the evaluation is positive, the candidate is invited to take a preliminary oral examination. The candidate's proposal of a doctoral dissertation subject is approved on the basis of an assessment of whether the proposed research has the potential for new or original findings in the corresponding scientific field. A doctoral dissertation is a piece of individual scientific work which is defended in public and for which there is no time limit.

Foreign students

Foreign students must have a visa, health certificates and financial resources, and be proficient in the Serbian language. Language courses

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES
Duration of studies(Previous education: 11–12 years, *matriculation*)

	years	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Education		Di		P		M			D
Arts		Di		P		M			D
Law		Di		P		M			D
Economics, political sciences		Di		P		M			D
Exact sciences		Di		P		M			
Engineering			Di		P		M		D
Medical sciences									
medicine						P	M		D
dentistry						P	M		D
pharmacy				P			M		D
veterinary medicine				P			M		D
Agriculture		Di		P		M			D

D *doktor* Di *diploma* M *magistar* P *professional qualification*

Grades: 5–10. Pass level: 6

are organized beforehand in all university centres. In order to enrol in undergraduate studies, students should have completed secondary education and must pass an examination. Different postgraduate courses are made available to foreign students leading to a *master's degree* or to the title of *specijalist* in the medical field, as well as to a *doctorate*. In addition, experts can attend short specialist courses in the scientific, technical or economic fields.

Foreign students are entitled to services such as accommodation, health care and cultural activities through the Student Service Centre. They can also obtain scholarships. Candidates for undergraduate study scholarships must be under 24, for postgraduate and medical specialization scholarships under 35 and 40 respectively and for the preparation of a doctoral dissertation under 40 and have completed their postgraduate studies.

GLOSSARY**Akademski stepen.** See *magistar nauka*.**Doktor nauka (doctor of science).** Highest academic and scientific degree, not part of any further training but rather awarded for successful

individual research work. There is no minimum or maximum length of time to obtain this degree.

Entrance examination. (a) Examination set by faculties of architecture, fine and applied arts, and music and drama that need to evaluate personal talent; (b) classification examination set by faculties for all candidates that apply for admission; and (c) differential examination set by faculties for candidates who have a secondary-school-leaving certificate that does not correspond to the chosen field of study.

Magistar nauka. Postgraduate academic and scientific degree. The prescribed duration of studies is two academic years; the preparation of the *magistar* thesis is usually longer.

Matura. See *secondary-school-leaving certificate*.

Secondary-school-leaving certificate (matriculation). Final certificate of various branches of secondary education giving access to higher education. It is obtained after three or four years' secondary education, following upon eight years' compulsory primary education.

Specijalist. Highest postgraduate professional degree.

Stručni naziv. Professional title obtained upon graduation at faculties (*višoke škole*), art academies and 'higher schools' (*više škole*).

BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEALING WITH OR PROVIDING INFORMATION ON THE RECOGNITION OF STUDIES AND QUALIFICATIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Federal Ministry of Education and Culture
(Senior Counsellor for Recognition of Studies and Diplomas)
11070 Beograd, Bulevar Lenjina 2
Tel.: 38-11-2222363; 38-11-180555/ext. 2275
Telex: 11448; 12157
Fax: 38-11-686 775; 38-11-602 891

Zaire

All institutions of higher education were grouped within a single institution, the Université Nationale du Zaïre (UNAZA), from 1971 to 1981. In 1981 each of its constituent institutions regained its autonomy. There is now a clear distinction between universities on the one hand and higher-education institutes on the other. There are three administrative boards, one for universities, one for higher-technical institutes and one for higher teacher-training institutes. Their powers are defined by law. Each board is made up of representatives of the government, the business world and the academic authorities.

Universities and higher-education institutes are under the control of the Commissaire d'État à l'Enseignement Supérieur et Universitaire et à la Recherche Scientifique. Universities are headed by a rector and institutes are headed by a director-general; in both cases, they are

assisted by two secretaries-general, one for academic affairs and the other for administrative questions.

Universities are divided into faculties and institutes into sections. Faculties are headed by a dean, and sections by a head of section.

Conditions of admission, organization, programmes and academic degrees are determined by law.

The Université de Kinshasa comprises faculties of law, medicine (including dentistry), pharmacy, science (mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology) and economics. There is also a faculty for polytechnical sciences (civil, mechanical and electrical engineering).

The Université de Kisangani comprises faculties of medicine, science (biology), psychology and education, and social, administrative and political sciences.

The Université de Lubumbashi is made up of faculties of law, medicine, arts and humanities (African, French, English, Latin languages and literatures, history and philosophy), science (geology and geography), veterinary medicine, and a faculty for polytechnical studies (metallurgy, industrial chemistry and mining).

The Institut Facultaire des Sciences Agronomiques, an autonomous institution located at Yangambi, trains agricultural engineers.

There are nineteen institutes of higher-technical education (applied technology, building and public works, medical technology, commerce, information technology, statistics, agricultural technology, arts and crafts, rural development, social studies and arts) and fourteen teacher-training institutes, ten of which offer two-cycle training. There is at least one teacher-training institute in each region.

Primary-school teachers are trained at secondary level in teacher-training colleges.

Secondary-school teachers are trained at the university and at several teacher-training institutes. The three universities have departments preparing for the *agrégation de l'enseignement secondaire* and which organize a one-year teacher-training course for students who already hold a final degree from one of the faculties. The course leads to the *agrégation de l'enseignement secondaire du degré supérieur*. Teacher-training institutes train *gradués* and *licenciés* in applied education, who will then teach in lower- and upper-secondary education respectively.

Non-formal studies are provided by the Centre Multidisciplinaire pour le Développement et l'Éducation Permanente (CIDEP), which offers lifelong-education courses for executive staff. Its purpose is to act as a link between institutions of higher and university education and society by organizing training seminars and retraining (recycling and refresher) courses. CIDEP has nine training centres, one in Kinshasa and the others in various regions of the country.

The **language of instruction** is French.

Access to higher education takes place after twelve years' primary and secondary education. Conditions of admission to the university are determined by law. Candidates must hold a *diplôme d'État*, obtained through success in the *examen d'État* taken at the end of secondary education.

The universities and institutes accept candidates whose secondary

education and results show an aptitude for the chosen studies. Access also depends on available places. Each year, the administrative boards fix the number of candidates to be admitted to each faculty and section. The 'regional quota' is also taken into consideration, i.e. there must be a geographical balance between the regions at higher and university level.

The Commissaire d'État à l'Enseignement Supérieur et Universitaire et à la Recherche Scientifique is empowered to determine further conditions according to the subject chosen. Thus, for example, to be admitted to *premier graduat* in the faculty of polytechnical sciences, in the faculty of science (options: mathematics and physics), at the Institut Supérieur des Techniques Appliquées and at the Institut des Bâtiments et des Travaux Publics, candidates must pass an entrance examination which usually requires one year's preparation.

Graduates in *humanités médicales* may be admitted to *premier graduat* in medical technology, nursing, nutrition and dietetics as well as teaching and management in the field of nursing, provided they have worked for at least two years to their employer's satisfaction.

To be admitted to the second cycle of the higher teacher-training institutes, candidates must pass a competitive entrance examination after at least two years' work in teaching and after obtaining the degree of *gradué*.

The **first stage** (*graduat*) lasts three years and leads to the *gradué* degree. Most higher institutes offer only first-phase studies. In secretarial studies offered by the Institut Supérieur de Commerce, Kinshasa, the first phase leads to the *capacitariat* degree after two years' study. Practical work is always included in training courses. At the end of the first stage, students must write a thesis on the purpose of their studies.

The **second stage** (*licence*) usually lasts two years and leads to the *licence* or to a professional qualification of *pharmacien*, *dentiste*, *ingénieur civil*, *ingénieur agronome*, *architecte*, etc. In medicine and veterinary medicine, this stage lasts three years (the last of which is mainly devoted to practical training) and leads to the degrees of *docteur en médecine* and *docteur en médecine vétérinaire*.

At the end of the second stage, students must write a dissertation which shows their capacity for scientific research. For holders of a second-stage degree there are two courses at the Université de Kinshasa which lead to the *diplôme spécial en bibliothéconomie* and the *diplôme spécial en gestion de l'environnement*.

The **third stage** is offered only in faculties. It is organized at two different levels: (a) a two-year scientific and pedagogical course requiring the presentation of a dissertation which leads to the *diplôme d'études supérieures* (DES); and (b) *doctorat* studies, access to which depends on holding a DES with distinction. The *doctorat* is awarded after the preparation of a thesis which constitutes high-level, original and unpublished scientific research and usually requires between three and five years after the DES.

At the faculty of veterinary medicine, the DES exists as in other faculties, but the degree awarded after the submission of the thesis is that of *agrégé de l'enseignement supérieur en médecine vétérinaire*.

At the faculty of medicine the third stage has a special structure: doctors devote three or four years to a specialization in one of the

medical fields, after which they obtain a *diplôme de spécialiste*. Most *spécialistes* become medical practitioners. Those who prefer to teach prepare an *agrégation* thesis. Academic requirements are the possession of the *diplôme de spécialiste* with 'distinction', plus three to five years' preparation. The degree is that of *agrégé de l'enseignement supérieur en médecine*.

In faculties and institutes, programmes are conceived in such a way

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES

Academic year: October–July

Duration of studies

(Previous education: 12 years, *diplôme d'État*)

	years	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Education			G	L	ASS	DES							D
Arts			G	L	ASS	DES							D
Fine arts			G										
Architecture			G	P									
Law			G	L	ASS	DES							D
Social, administrative and political sciences			G	L	ASS	DES							D
Economics			G	L	ASS	DES							D
Commercial sciences			Cap	G									
Statistics			G	L									
Rural development			G	L									
Information sciences and techniques			G	L		DES							D
Sciences			G	L	ASS	DES							D
Engineering			G	P	ASS	DES							D
Medical sciences													
medicine			G		P	ASS				SP			AES
dentistry			G	P	ASS	DES							D
pharmacy			G	P	ASS	DES							D
veterinary medicine			G		P	ASS	DES						AES
Agriculture			G	P	ASS	DES							D

AES *agrégation de l'enseignement supérieur* ASS *agrégation de l'enseignement secondaire du degré supérieur* Cap *capacitariat* D *doctorat* DES *diplôme d'études supérieures* G *graduat* L *licence* P *professional qualification* SP *spécialiste*

that students are able to exercise a profession at the end of each phase. Greater emphasis is put on 'professionalization' in the institutes than in most faculties.

Foreign students

The general admission requirement is a diploma giving access to higher education in the country of origin. A good command of French is essential; six-month French courses are organized at the faculty of arts, Université de Lubumbashi, for students who wish to improve their knowledge of French. Information and guidance are available at the welfare services of the Université Nationale du Zaïre (UNAZA), B.P. 13399, Kinshasa.

GLOSSARY

Agrégation de l'enseignement secondaire du degré supérieur. Academic qualification awarded at the end of the one-year teacher-training course for graduates who wish to teach in secondary education.

Agrégation de l'enseignement supérieur en médecine. Highest academic qualification awarded at the end of the third phase in medicine. It requires at least seven years' scientific work following upon the professional qualification of *docteur en médecine*. In order to enter for the *agrégation*, candidates must already hold the *diplôme de spécialiste*. The final examination consists of a public lesson and the presentation and defence in public of a thesis which constitutes high-level, original and unpublished scientific research.

Agrégation de l'enseignement supérieur en médecine vétérinaire. Highest academic qualification awarded at the end of the third phase in veterinary medicine. It requires at least five years' individual research following upon the professional qualification of *docteur en médecine vétérinaire*. In order to enter for the *agrégation*, candidates must already hold the DES degree (see *diplôme d'études supérieures*). The final examination consists of a public lesson, and the presentation and defence in public of a thesis which constitutes high-level, original and unpublished scientific research.

Capacitariat. Academic qualification which exists only in secretarial studies. It is awarded at the end of a two-year course of higher education.

Certificat. Document which certifies that candidates have successfully completed an intermediate year of studies.

Diplôme. Document which certifies the award of an academic qualification.

Diplôme d'État. Qualification obtained after success in the *examen d'État* organized at national level at the end of secondary education. After six years' primary school, candidates follow their secondary education for six years in the following options: literature, science, commerce, education, technical studies, social studies or arts.

Diplôme d'études supérieures (DES). Intermediate academic qualification awarded between the second stage of higher education and the

qualification of *docteur* or *agrégé de l'enseignement supérieur en médecine/médecine vétérinaire*. It is awarded after a two-year course and consists of in-depth scientific and pedagogical training. The final examination also includes the submission and defence of a *dissertation*.

Doctorat. Highest academic qualification awarded at the end of the third stage of higher education by faculties other than those of medicine and veterinary medicine (which award a professional doctorate). It requires at least five years of individual research following upon the *diplôme de licence, d'ingénieur civil*, etc. In order to enter for the *doctorat*, candidates must already hold the DES (see *diplôme d'études supérieures*). The final examination to obtain the qualification of *docteur* comprises the submission and defence in public of a thesis which constitutes high-level, original and unpublished scientific research.

Entérinement. Recognition by the state of degrees awarded by the universities and higher institutes. The Commission d'Entérinement, which operates in the Département de l'Enseignement Supérieur et Universitaire et de la Recherche Scientifique, ensures that every requirement concerning the award of academic qualifications (entrance conditions, duration of studies, programmes, examinations, etc.) has been respected. The *entérinement* legalizes degrees.

Graduat. Academic qualification awarded after three years' study, at the end of the first stage of university education. In addition to courses and exercises, the programme is made up of practical work and a *mémoire* (thesis) called *travail de fin d'études*.

Licence. Academic qualification awarded at the end of two years' study after the *graduat*. The course consists of practical work and the submission of a dissertation, as well as courses and exercises. In some faculties and institutes the term *licence* is replaced by a term which refers to the profession or speciality (see *professional qualification*).

Professional qualification. Qualification awarded at the end of the second stage of higher education, after two years' study (*ingénieur civil, ingénieur agronome, ingénieur géomètre topographe, pharmacien, dentiste, architecte*) or three years' study (*docteur en médecine, docteur en médecine vétérinaire*).

BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEALING WITH OR PROVIDING INFORMATION ON THE RECOGNITION OF STUDIES AND QUALIFICATIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Commission Permanente des Études du Ministère de l'Enseignement Supérieur et Universitaire, B.P. 154, Kinshasa XI

Higher education is provided by the universities and various specialized institutions. There are two national universities, the University of Zambia, Lusaka, and the Copperbelt University, Kitwe.

The University of Zambia is divided into schools for agricultural sciences, education, engineering, humanities and social sciences, law, medicine, mining, natural sciences and veterinary medicine, and has the following centres, research institutes and bureaux: the Centre for Continuing Education, the Centre for the Arts, the Educational Research Bureau, the Rural Development Studies Bureau, the Institute for African Studies and the Institute of Human Relations.

The Copperbelt University has schools of business and industrial studies, environmental studies, science and technology, and forestry and wood science.

The highest administrative body of the constituent universities is the council, on which serve members of the government, students, teaching staff and graduates, as well as representatives of outside bodies. The highest academic body of each constituent institution is the senate, which comprises the deans of the schools, the directors of the institutes and bureaux and representatives of other teaching staff and students. Financial resources are provided mainly by the government and donors.

The various specialized institutions are colleges and institutes: a college of applied arts and commercial studies, a national college for citizenship training, a college for the development of natural resources, teacher-training colleges, various technical colleges, an institute of technology, trades-training institutes, an institute of public administration, an institute of air services training and schools for training in nursing.

Pre-primary and primary-school teachers are trained at primary training colleges, where courses last two years, after which successful candidates are awarded a *teacher's certificate* of the Examinations Council of Zambia. Primary-school teachers who have gained at least three passes in the *general certificate of education*, ordinary (O) level, and who have taught for at least four years may sit for an *associate certificate of education* at the University of Zambia.

Secondary-school teachers are trained at two levels: level I for lower-secondary-school teachers in colleges where the course lasts for two years and leads to an *associate diploma* of the University of Zambia; and level II, which takes place at the University of Zambia, where the course lasts for four years leading to a professional undergraduate degree (*BSc with education* or *BA with education*). There also exist various specialized programmes of study at the University of Zambia.

Higher-education teacher training takes place at the institutions of higher education in the country and at universities, colleges and institutes abroad for specialized further training. For university teachers, higher-degree studies to PhD level are pursued in universities, mainly in the United Kingdom, Canada and the United States.

The most significant **non-formal post-secondary education** consists of in-service training provided by the industrial sector, especially the mining industry. There are also part-time courses.

The language of instruction is English.

Access to higher education is based on the *general certificate of education*.

The **first stage** of higher education leads to a *bachelor's degree* or a professional qualification. The degree is obtained after four years in arts subjects, education, business administration, accountancy, science, law, mass communications, nursing, library studies, human biology and social work; after five years in architecture, agricultural sciences, mining and engineering; after six years in veterinary medicine; and after seven years in medicine.

The university also awards a *certificate* in public-health nursing, adult education and law after one year of study, undergraduate *diplomas* in nursing education, librarianship and adult education after two years of study, and social work after three years of study. Other institutions of

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES

Academic year: October–July

Duration of studies

(Previous education: 12 years, *general certificate of education*)

years	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Architecture					B					
Agriculture					B			M		
Accountancy				B						
Arts				B				M		
Business administration				B						
Education	C	Di	B					M	PhD	
Engineering					B			M		
Law	C			B	Di/P	M		PhD		
Medicine							B	M		
Mining					B			M		
Nursing	C	Di	B							
Science				B				M	PhD	
Social work				Di/P	B					
Veterinary medicine								B	M	

B *bachelor's degree* C *certificate* Di *diploma* M *master's degree* P *professional qualification* PhD *doctor of philosophy*

Grades: A-F

For theses: pass or fail

higher education offer specialized courses of various length leading to the award of *diplomas* and *certificates*. Part-time and correspondence courses also exist.

A **second stage** leads to the *master's degree* or a higher professional qualification. The *master's degree* is awarded in arts, education, sciences, law, mining and engineering after at least two years' full-time study and the presentation of a dissertation. A *master's degree* in medicine is also offered, taking at least four years' part-time study. The university also offers a *postgraduate diploma in international law* which takes one year of study after completion of the undergraduate degree in law.

A **third stage** leads to the degree of *doctor of philosophy* (PhD), offered in a limited number of specializations at the moment.

Foreign students

There is a 5 per cent quota for foreign-student admissions at university level. Foreign students are required to obtain a study permit for entry into the country and to have full financial support for the duration of their studies. Admission is facilitated if they come as part of an established inter-university student exchange programme, but they are still required to meet admission and immigration requirements. They must be proficient in English, especially for university-level programmes. Applications should be made to the Senior Assistant Registrar (Academic), The University of Zambia, P.O. Box 32379 Lusaka in January.

The admitting bodies of each institution concerned are responsible for the recognition of foreign qualifications and the respective registered professional bodies are responsible for entry into a profession.

Services are the same as those provided for national students. Foreign students cannot obtain employment and their scholarships should be assured before they are issued with a student study permit.

GLOSSARY

Bachelor's degree. First degree obtained after four to seven years, depending on the field of specialization.

Certificate. See *professional qualification*.

Diploma. See *professional qualification*.

General certificate of education. Secondary-school-leaving certificate awarded after seven years' primary followed by five years' secondary education. Examinations are at two levels: ordinary (O) and advanced (A). For entry to higher education, candidates must have gained a certain number of passes at O-level in the subjects chosen, in accordance with the requirements of the institutions which they wish to enter. Passes at A-level may gain exemption from certain parts of the course in higher education.

Master's degree. Higher degree awarded after postgraduate studies in arts (MA), science (MSc), engineering (MEng), law (LLM), medicine (MMed), education (MEd), public administration (MPA) and mining sciences (MMinSc).

Professional qualification. Qualification awarded at either undergraduate or postgraduate level. At undergraduate level, the University of Zambia awards *certificates* and *diplomas*. At graduate level, the university offers a *postgraduate diploma in international law* taken after the *bachelor of law* degree; the teacher-training colleges award *certificates* and *diplomas* for primary and lower-secondary education. Other institutions of higher education offer specialized courses of various length leading to the award of *certificates* and/or *diplomas*.

BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEALING WITH OR PROVIDING INFORMATION ON THE RECOGNITION OF STUDIES AND QUALIFICATIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

The Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Technology,
P.O. Box 50464, Lusaka

The Senior Assistant Registrar (Academic), The Copperbelt University,
P.O. Box 21682, Kitwe
Tel.: 210841
Cables: unzando kitwe

The Senior Assistant Registrar (Academic), The University of Zambia,
P.O. Box 32379, Lusaka
Tel.: 213221
Telex: 44370

The Director, Department of Technical Education and Vocational Training,
Private bag RW 16, Birdcage Walk, Lusaka
Tel.: 212716
Cables: zamtec

Z i m b a b w e

Higher education is provided by the University of Zimbabwe, Harare. The original royal charter of 1955 was replaced by the University of Zimbabwe Act (1982) as the basic constitutional instrument of the university. The university is governed by a council and, for academic matters, by a senate; it draws most of its funds from the government.

The university has faculties of agriculture, arts, commerce, education, engineering, law, medicine, science, social studies and veterinary science. An Institute of Mining Research and seven centres (Human Resources Centre, Centre for Educational Technology, Lake Kariba Research Station, Associate College Centre, Centre for Applied

Social Research, Centre for Regional and Urban Planning and Computing Centre) are also attached to the university.

Pre-primary and primary-school teachers who are Associate College graduates are awarded the *teacher's certificate for primary schools* by the University of Zimbabwe.

Secondary-school teachers who are Associate College graduates are awarded the *teacher's certificate for secondary schools* by the University of Zimbabwe.

Higher-education teachers obtain a *graduate certificate in education* or a *bachelor of education* degree from the University of Zimbabwe.

Non-formal studies consist of short courses of one to twelve months' duration offered by the technical colleges. Courses are also offered by industry, commerce and the private sector.

Non-university-level post-secondary education consists of apprenticeships and diplomas in agriculture, business studies, secretarial studies, etc. Courses last between one and four years.

The **principal language of instruction** is English.

Access to higher education is based on the United Kingdom *general certificate of education*, advanced (A) level, usually obtained after seven years' primary followed by six years' secondary education. Candidates must obtain five passes, of which at least two must be at A-level. There is also a university test of proficiency in English.

The **first main stage** (undergraduate studies) leads, after three to six years according to the field of study, to the *bachelor's degree* awarded as a *general, honours* or *special honours degree*, or to a professional qualification awarded as a *certificate* or *diploma*. In social work and some courses in education, the course takes one year and two years respectively, but candidates must hold a *diploma* or *certificate*. In arts, administration, science, economics, sociology, psychology, law, accountancy, agriculture, pharmacy and business studies, the degree is obtained either after three (*general degree*) or four (*special honours*) years. The degree of *bachelor of education* (adult education) is conferred after four years (part-time studies). In the field of engineering, studies last four years; in medicine, six.

The **second stage** (graduate studies) leads, after one to two years according to the field and system of study (full-time or part-time), to the *master's degree*, by course-work, research and examination, and after submission of a thesis.

The **third stage** requires a minimum of three years' specialization and individual research, as well as the presentation of a thesis, and leads to the degree of *doctor of philosophy*, which is obtainable in all faculties. The degree of *doctor of medicine*, which is open to graduates of the university or of other universities in the sixth or any subsequent year after the award of the degree of *bachelor of medicine*, is also awarded by thesis.

Finally a *higher doctorate* is awarded in law (LLD), humanities (DLitt) and science (DSc) after submission of published work representing a substantial contribution to knowledge in a particular field, and after at least eight years' study following upon the first degree or after five years' teaching at the university.

Various courses also lead to higher professional qualifications at undergraduate level (*higher certificate* or *diploma*).

Foreign students

Foreign students must hold qualifications that are equivalent to the *general certificate of education* with five ordinary (O) and two advanced (A) level passes. Provisions are made for special and mature students with approval from the university senate. Students must be proficient in English and hold a *general certificate of education*, O-level, pass or its equivalent. Applications should be made to the Assistant Registrar, P.O. Box MP 167, Mount Pleasant, Harare, before 30 September.

For entry to a profession, the Ministries of Labour and Health are the responsible bodies.

Foreign students are offered social and academic counselling.

PROFILE OF HIGHER STUDIES

Academic year: March–December

Duration of studies

(Previous education: 13 years, *general certificate of education*, advanced (A) level)

	years	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Education		Cer	B		M			D			
Arts		B	B(s)	M			D			DLitt	
Law		B	B(s)							LLD	
Accountancy		B	B(s)			D					
Administration		B	B(s)			D					
Science		B	B(s)	M			D			DSc	
Engineering			B								
Medical sciences											
medicine					B						D
pharmacy		B	B(s)		D						
Agriculture		B	B(s)		D						

B *bachelor's degree* B(s) *bachelor's degree (special honours)* Cer *certificate*
D *doctor of philosophy degree* M *master's degree* P *professional qualification*

Grades: A-F; 1–3-F. Pass level: 50%

GLOSSARY

Bachelor's degree. First qualification obtained after three to six years, depending on the subject. Several types of first degree are awarded, *general, honours* and *special honours*. First degrees of a good standard are generally required for admission to higher degrees.

Certificate. See *professional qualification*.

Diploma. See *professional qualification*.

Doctor's degree. Higher degree obtained after the *bachelor's degree* and the *master's degree* and a minimum period of three years' research devoted to preparing a thesis. The qualification is that of *doctor of philosophy*. *Higher doctorates* are also awarded for published work representing an original and substantial contribution to knowledge in humanities (DLitt), science (DSc) and law (LLD).

General certificate of education. Secondary-school-leaving certificate giving access to higher education (various subjects at ordinary (O) level and two subjects at advanced (A) level).

Higher degree. See *master's degree*, *doctor's degree*.

Honours degree. See *bachelor's degree*.

Master's degree. Higher degree, obtained according to the field of study after a period of one or two years' study following the *bachelor's degree* and the presentation of a thesis.

Professional qualification. Qualification awarded by the university, or its constituent or attached centres/institutes, following upon studies leading to a *certificate* or *diploma*. The university also offers courses leading, after postgraduate or graduate studies, to *higher certificates* or *diplomas*.

BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEALING WITH OR PROVIDING INFORMATION ON THE RECOGNITION OF STUDIES AND QUALIFICATIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

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RECOMMENDATION ON THE RECOGNITION OF STUDIES AND QUALIFICATIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

adopted by the General Conference
at its twenty-seventh session,
Paris, 13 November 1993

Preamble

The General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), meeting in Paris from 25 October to 16 November 1993, at its twenty-seventh session,

Recalling that, as stated in its Constitution, 'The purpose of the Organization is to contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among the nations through education, science and culture',

Conscious of the fact that education is a human right, and that higher education, which is instrumental in the pursuit and advancement of knowledge, constitutes an exceptionally rich cultural and scientific asset,

Considering that knowledge is universal, being part of the common heritage of humankind, and that means of making knowledge and learning more accessible to each individual must be sought,

Aware that the great diversity of the cultures and higher education systems existing in the world constitutes an exceptional resource that must be preserved, promoted and fostered,

Considering that higher education increasingly has an international dimension, owing to the rapid expansion and internationalization of knowledge and to the links and solidarity established within the scientific and university community, and that wider access to educational resources worldwide through greater mobility for students, researchers, teachers and specialists is essential to this international dimension,

Considering that, given the great diversity of the laws, regulations, practices and traditions that determine the organization and functions of higher education systems and institutions, and the diversity of the constitutional, legal and regulatory requirements and arrangements regulating the practice of professions, it is essential, for the purpose of access to and pursuance and completion of higher education and for preparation for the practice of professions, to put into practice policies of evaluation of competence that take into account not only the qualifications obtained but also courses of study taken and skills, knowledge and experience acquired,

Bearing in mind the need for mutual recognition of studies and qualifications in higher education by all competent authorities and institutions as a means of increasing mobility of persons and the

exchange of ideas, knowledge and scientific and technological experience, and in order ultimately to promote improvements everywhere in the quality of higher education,

Considering that this recognition will also promote:

an overall increase in the number of people able to benefit from higher education,

the best possible use by all countries of the means available for education and training, and the development of human resources, greater mobility for teachers, students, researchers and professionals,

a reduction in the difficulties encountered by persons who have been trained or educated abroad and who wish to study or practise a profession,

a rapprochement and better understanding between cultures and peoples, with mutual respect for their diversity,

Considering that the six regional conventions on the recognition of studies and qualifications in higher education already adopted under the aegis of UNESCO have proved the worth of international co-operation in this field and that in order to come closer to the ultimate objective set by the General Conference they should be supplemented by a universal standard-setting instrument,

Adopts the present Recommendation this thirteenth day of November 1993.

I. Definitions

1. For the purposes of this Recommendation and without prejudice to the definitions States may use in their internal administrative systems and laws,
 - (a) 'higher education' means all types of studies, training or training for research at the post-secondary level, provided by universities or other educational establishments, that are approved as institutions of higher education by the competent State authorities;
 - (b) 'qualification in higher education' means any diploma, degree or other qualifying certificate that is awarded by an institution of higher education, or another appropriate authority, that establishes that the holder has successfully completed a course of study and qualifies him or her either to continue to a further stage of study or to practise a profession not requiring further special preparation;
 - (c) 'partial studies' means any homogeneous fraction of a course at the first stage or at more advanced stages of higher studies that has been evaluated and authenticated and, while not a complete course in itself, can be equated with a significant acquisition of knowledge or skill;
 - (d) 'secondary education' means studies of any kind that follow primary, elementary or basic education and are a prerequisite for admission to higher education;
 - (e) 'recognition' of a foreign qualification in higher education means

its acceptance by the competent authorities of the State concerned (whether they be governmental or non-governmental) as entitling its holder to be considered under the same conditions as those holding a comparable qualification awarded in that State and deemed comparable, for the purposes of access to or further pursuit of higher education studies, participation in research, the practice of a profession if this does not require the passing of examinations or further special preparation, or all the foregoing, according to the scope of the recognition;

- (f) 'recognition' of a foreign certificate of secondary education for the purpose of undertaking studies at the higher level means its acceptance by the competent authorities of the State concerned as entitling its holder to be considered for admission to its higher education institutions under the same conditions as the holder of a comparable qualification or certificate awarded in that State;
 - (g) 'recognition' of a foreign qualification or of a foreign certificate of partial studies of higher education means acceptance by the competent authorities of the State concerned that the holder is entitled to be considered for further studies at its higher education and research institutions under the same conditions as those pertaining to the holder of a comparable qualification or certificate awarded in that State;
 - (h) 'recognition' of a foreign qualification in higher education with a view to the practice of a profession means acceptance by the competent authorities of the professional preparation of the holder for the practice of the profession concerned, without prejudice, however, to the legal and professional rules or procedures in force in the States concerned and provided the holder would be entitled to practise the same profession in the State in which the professional preparation and qualification had been obtained; such recognition does not exempt the holder of the foreign qualification from complying with any other conditions for the practice of the profession concerned that may be laid down by the competent governmental or professional authorities in the States concerned.
2. Recognition of a qualification or certificate may not give a greater right to consideration in another State than in the State in which it was conferred.

II. Aims and undertakings

General measures

- 3. When considering the measures to be taken to achieve broader recognition of qualifications in higher education, Member States should apply the provisions spelled out below by taking whatever legislative or other steps may be required to give effect, within their respective territories, to the principles set forth in this Recommendation.
- 4. Member States that have not done so should be encouraged to

- become parties to the regional conventions on the recognition of studies, diplomas and degrees in higher education and make every effort to contribute to reinforcing the work of the regional committees for the application of these conventions.
5. Member States should bring this Recommendation to the knowledge of the authorities, agencies and organizations concerned, whether governmental or non-governmental, particularly institutions of higher education, validating bodies, professional organizations and other educational institutions and associations.
 6. All Member States, as well as those non-Member States that are already parties to one or more regional conventions, should examine the provisions of this Recommendation and take measures to implement them.
 7. Member States should submit to the General Conference of UNESCO, on the dates and in the form determined by it, reports on the action undertaken, the measures adopted and progress achieved by them in the application of this Recommendation.

National policies and practices

8. Member States should take all feasible steps within the framework of their national systems and in conformity with their constitutional, legal and regulatory provisions to encourage the competent authorities concerned to give recognition, as defined in paragraph 1(f), to certificates of secondary education and other diplomas necessary for access to higher education, awarded in other Member States, with a view to enabling their holders to undertake studies in institutions of higher education situated in the territory of the receiving State, subject to all academic admission requirements obtaining for nationals of that State. Admission to an institution of higher education may nevertheless be dependent on other conditions, such as the availability of places, the passing of entrance examinations, or adequate knowledge of the language of instruction.
9. Member States should take all feasible steps within the framework of their national systems and in conformity with their constitutional, legal and regulatory provisions to encourage the competent authorities concerned to give recognition, as defined in paragraph 1(e), to qualifications in higher education that are awarded in the other Member States, with a view to enabling their holders to pursue further studies, training or training for research in their institutions of higher education, subject to all academic admission requirements obtaining for nationals of that State. Member States should also take steps to define procedures for the recognition, as defined in paragraph 1(g), of partial studies carried out in higher education institutions in the other States, for the purpose of the pursuit of higher education. In evaluating a qualification obtained abroad for the purpose of further studies, authorities should take into account the stages of study in the country in which the qualification was obtained, in order to permit people having completed one stage to continue to the next stage when they move to another country. Admission to an institution of higher education for

the purpose of pursuing further studies, may, nevertheless, be dependent on other conditions, such as the availability of places, the passing of entrance examinations, or adequate knowledge of the language of instruction.

10. Member States should take all feasible steps within the framework of their national systems and in conformity with their constitutional, legal and regulatory provisions, to facilitate recognition of preparation at the higher education level for the practice of a profession as defined in paragraph 1(h). To that effect, policies should be evolved, in co-operation with all the parties concerned (such as higher education institutions, professional associations, governmental bodies and employers' associations) that favour objective evaluation of skills and qualifications obtained abroad with a view to enabling people to practise the professions for which they have been trained or which they have already practised, and in order to favour optimum use of human resources available and the full integration into society of all of its members.
11. In establishing procedures for the evaluation of qualifications for all the purposes mentioned under paragraphs 8 to 10 above, the competent authorities and institutions concerned should take into account the wide diversity of institutions, types of study, programme content and teaching methods, including distance teaching and other non-traditional forms of higher education. In evaluating the comparability of a foreign qualification, authorities should also take into account the rights that would have been enjoyed by its holder in the country in which it was obtained.
12. Member States should set up national bodies or designate, and if necessary reinforce, existing bodies and facilitate the functioning of these bodies so that they can co-ordinate matters relating to the application of this Recommendation and co-operate with the existing committees for the application of the regional conventions. Since attainment of the aims and application of the provisions of this Recommendation requires close co-operation and co-ordination of the efforts of a great variety of national authorities, all the authorities concerned should be encouraged to co-operate, whether they be governmental or non-governmental, particularly institutions of higher education, validating bodies, professional organizations and other educational institutions and associations.
13. Institutions of higher education in each Member State should work together and with national bodies in order to establish, as far as possible, common or comparable policies with respect to the evaluation of qualifications, in line with the principles set forth in this Recommendation.
14. Member States should take all feasible steps within the framework of their national systems and in conformity with their constitutional, legal and regulatory provisions to alleviate the difficulties encountered by those returning home after having studied abroad and wishing to pursue their studies or practise a profession, so that the reintegration of such persons into the life of the home country may be achieved in the manner most beneficial both to the individual and to the community concerned. This could entail, among other

- things, steps to be taken by mutual agreement with all the parties involved so that persons returning do not experience undue delays in obtaining evaluation of their qualifications and decisions concerning recognition. Member States should encourage the establishment of mechanisms whereby individuals can present documents and other evidence of competence and skills when disagreements arise between individuals and institutions.
15. Member States should take all feasible steps within the framework of their national systems and in conformity with their constitutional, legal and regulatory provisions in order to develop procedures designed to assess fairly and expeditiously the skills and competence acquired through higher education of refugees and displaced persons who cannot provide documentary evidence of their studies.
 16. In the case of a higher education institution in the territory of a State not under the direct or indirect authority of that State but under separate and independent authorities, the national authorities should transmit the text of this Recommendation to the institution concerned so that the institution can put its provisions into practice.
 17. Eligibility for recognition should not be dependent on nationality or legal status.

International co-operation: development and exchange of relevant information

18. Member States, in co-operation with regional networks where possible, should improve the exchange of information, by such measures as establishing and communicating to each other regularly updated lists of approved institutions of higher education situated in their territories; for this purpose, in each State, national bodies in charge of matters relating to this Recommendation could be reinforced and given the task of establishing such lists and communicating to other bodies specific recognition problems.
19. Member States should encourage the setting up of mechanisms such as evaluation and accrediting bodies for the purpose of assuring the quality of higher education studies and should encourage international co-operation among such mechanisms and bodies.
20. Member States should work together, through competent authorities, bodies and institutions, to facilitate the comparison of subjects of study, credits and qualifications, by such measures as exchanging relevant information for evaluating them and undertaking comparative studies on evaluation criteria and on national terminologies of higher education so as to harmonize their mutual understanding and interpretation.

Bilateral and multilateral agreements

21. Member States should take measures at the international level, by way of bilateral, multilateral or other agreements, to achieve the aims and accelerate the progressive application of this Recommendation.
 22. Member States should encourage international co-operation
-

- among higher education institutions through such measures as bilateral and multilateral agreements and other networking arrangements in order to achieve widespread recognition of studies and qualifications.
23. When appropriate, the committees responsible for the application of the conventions on the recognition of studies, diplomas and degrees in higher education should co-operate in cataloguing bilateral and other agreements between States and between institutions, and in making them more widely known, in order to encourage and intensify the establishment of such agreements.
 24. The provisions of this Recommendation should apply to studies pursued at, and to qualifications obtained from, any institution of higher education coming under the authority of a Member State, even when that institution is situated outside its territory, provided that both the competent authorities of that State and those of the State in which the institution is situated recognize its qualifications in the same way as those awarded by institutions of their systems of higher education.

The foregoing is the authentic text of the Recommendation duly adopted by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization during its twenty-seventh session, which was held in Paris and declared closed on the sixteenth day of November 1993.

IN FAITH WHEREOF we have appended our signatures.

The President of the General Conference
The Director-General

This, the third edition of the *World Guide to Higher Education*, gives a myriad of details concerning systems of higher education in some 161 states. The reader will find specific information concerning the structure of higher education systems, the institutions which make up the various systems of higher education described, the degrees, diplomas and qualifications awarded, and the requirements for entry at every level.

A careful examination of the information provided for each country will allow the reader to evaluate the academic and professional qualifications awarded in various countries.

This work is intended to contribute to the international mobility of all those with higher education qualifications by facilitating recognition or acceptance of 'foreign' qualifications. It is directed specifically to all those in universities or government departments and to others who are responsible for the recognition of academic qualifications or who may be interested in the various systems of higher education throughout the world.

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