



**Schola Europaea**

Office of the Secretary-General

European Baccalaureate Unit

**2014-03-D-25-en-5**

**Orig.: FR**

**EQUIVALENCES BETWEEN THE EUROPEAN BACCALAUREATE AND THE UPPER  
SECONDARY LEAVING CERTIFICATE OF NATIONAL SCHOOLS AND ADMISSION OF  
EUROPEAN BACCALAUREATE-HOLDERS TO UNIVERSITIES IN THE MEMBER  
COUNTRIES**

---

INTRODUCTION	3
THE BACCALAUREATE EXAMINATION AND THE MARKING/GRADING SYSTEM FOR THE EUROPEAN BACCALAUREATE	3
RIGHTS OF EUROPEAN BACCALAUREATE HOLDERS	4
REQUEST REGARDING THE EQUIVALENCE BETWEEN THE EUROPEAN BACCALAUREATE AND NATIONAL UPPER SECONDARY SCHOOL LEAVING CERTIFICATES IN THE MEMBER COUNTRIES	5
AUSTRIA	6
BELGIUM	7
BULGARIA	9
CROATIA	10
CYPRUS	11
CZECH REPUBLIC	12
DENMARK	13
ESTONIA*	15
FINLAND	17
FRANCE	19
GERMANY	20
GREECE	21
HUNGARY*	24
IRELAND	26
ITALY	27
LATVIA	28
LITHUANIA	29
LUXEMBOURG	32
MALTA	33
NETHERLANDS	38
POLAND	39
PORTUGAL	40
ROMANIA	43
SLOVAKIA	44
SLOVENIA	45
SPAIN	47
SWEDEN	50
UNITED KINGDOM	54

*\*to be updated*

## Introduction

The European Baccalaureate examination is taken at the end of the seventh year of secondary level studies in a European School or in an accredited school. The certificate awarded to candidates who have passed the final examinations is recognised in all the countries of the European Union and in a number of other countries. Pupils who have completed not less than the two last years of secondary education in the European School or an accredited school may enter for the European Baccalaureate.

To guarantee the European Baccalaureate certificate's recognition, the syllabuses must meet the minimum requirements of all the member countries. Given that these vary from country to country, the syllabuses are designed and written after negotiations between national experts – more particularly the members of the Boards of Inspectors – on the basis of a detailed comparison of the national syllabuses.

### **The Baccalaureate examination and the marking/grading system for the European Baccalaureate**

The Baccalaureate examinations are taken in the subjects taught in years 6 and 7. Each candidate's abilities are assessed on the basis of:

a) a preliminary mark, which is awarded for work in class, oral participation and the results of the tests taken throughout year 7 and which accounts for 50% of the final mark.

b) (At the end of year 7)

- 5 written examinations, which account for 35% of the final mark
- 3 oral examinations, which account for 15% of the final mark.

To be awarded the certificate, candidates must have achieved an average of 60%.

For the purposes of assessment of European Baccalaureate candidates, teachers use a marking/grading scale of 0 to 10.

Equivalences between the various marks on the scale and the pupil's performance are set out in the table below.

The performance meets the requirements of the subject and the question particularly adequately. The mark 10 does not mean that the performance is flawless but it does denote a performance which is outstanding in all respects.	9-10
The performance fully meets the requirements of the subject and the question.	8-8.9
The performance generally meets the requirements of the subject and the question.	7-7.9
The performance does show weaknesses but still broadly meets the requirements of the subject and the question on the whole.	6-6.9

The performance does not meet the requirements of the subject and the question but shows that the necessary basic knowledge exists and that the weaknesses can be remedied in the foreseeable future.	4-5.9
The performance does not meet the requirements of the subject and the question, the basic knowledge being so sketchy that the weaknesses can be remedied only in the comparatively distant future.	2-3.9
The performance does not meet the requirements of the subject and the question, the basic knowledge being so sketchy that the weaknesses cannot be remedied in the foreseeable future.	0.1-1.9
This assessment will be given in the event of a blank or unacceptable script or absence of an answer or of a practical project.	0

## RIGHTS OF EUROPEAN BACCALAUREATE-HOLDERS

In order to promote academic mobility and recognition of studies, diplomas and certificates obtained in the different countries in the European Region, the Council of Europe and UNESCO jointly framed the 'Convention on the Recognition of Qualifications concerning Higher Education in the European Region', which was adopted by the national representatives when they met in Lisbon from 8 to 11 April 1997.

The Lisbon Recognition Convention confers on holders of qualifications awarded by such and such a country the right to assessment of their qualifications in such and such another country and provides that each Party to the Convention will be expected to recognize given qualifications – whether it is a question of access to higher education, of periods of study or of higher education qualifications – as being of equal value to the corresponding qualifications of the host country, unless substantial differences can be shown between the host country's qualifications and those whose recognition is requested.

The ratification of this Convention by most European States marks a significant step forward for recognition of European academic qualifications, beyond the borders of the European Union, as a Council of Europe Convention is concerned. The new right conferred involves, however, mandatory assessment of qualifications awarded and not their automatic recognition.

In that respect, the Convention defining the Statute of the European Schools, signed at Luxembourg on 21 June 1994, gives European Baccalaureate-holders more rights, since Article 5 of the Convention lays down that holders of the European Baccalaureate:

- enjoy in their respective countries all the benefits attaching to the possession of the diploma or certificate awarded at the end of secondary school in those countries;
- have the same rights as nationals with equivalent qualifications to seek admission to any university in the territory of the Contracting Parties.

For the purposes of the Convention defining the Statute of the European Schools, the word 'university' applies to universities and to institutions regarded as of university standing by the Member State in whose territory they are situated.

European Baccalaureate-holders are therefore entitled to automatic recognition of their certificate in the 28 Member States of the European Union, without there being the need to complete any other formalities.

## **Request regarding the equivalence between the European Baccalaureate and national upper secondary school leaving certificates in the member countries**

In September 2016, the Baccalaureate Unit sent to all the secondary Inspectors of the European Schools a questionnaire concerning any problems of equivalence between the European Baccalaureate and the upper secondary leaving certificate of schools in the Member States which might result in European Baccalaureate-holders being disadvantaged in terms of their admission to universities in the different countries compared with holders of the upper secondary school leaving certificate of national schools.

The Inspectors' responses enabled a more precise picture to be formed of the equivalence between the European Baccalaureate and the different national certificates, such as the scales used in the different countries for conversion of European Baccalaureate marks to national marking/grading systems and the conditions for admission of European Baccalaureate-holders to universities in the member countries.

Baccalaureate candidates and European Baccalaureate-holders are, however, advised always to check the information found on our website by contacting the body responsible for equivalences in each country or the admissions office of the university of their choice.

**There might be changes in the countries of which we were not informed in time. Under no circumstances can the Office of the Secretary-General be held liable for any information which might not be accurate.**

# AUSTRIA

**Equivalence between the European Baccalaureate and the upper secondary leaving certificate of national schools / admission of European Baccalaureate-holders to Universities in the country.**

## **Opinion of the Inspector of Austria to the European Schools**

A general university entrance qualification is a prerequisite for admission to a university or college in Austria, and must be proven by a European school-leaving certificate (e.g. German "Abitur", British A-Levels) in accordance with Section 64, Para. 1, Clause 8 of the Universitätsgesetz (Austrian Universities Act of 2002), BGBl. I No. 120/2002 as amended, or on the basis of Section 4, Para. 5, Clause 3 of the Fachhochschule-Studiengesetz (Austrian University of Applied Sciences Studies Act) – FHStG, BGBl. No. 340/1993 as amended.

The equivalence of European qualifications with the Austrian school-leaving certificate is granted on the basis of Article 5, Paragraph 2(b) of the Convention Defining the Statute of European Schools, which has legal force in Austria (BGBl III No. 173/2005 as amended).

The holder of a European school-leaving certificate therefore meets the same requirements for admission to all universities and colleges within Austria, as Austrian nationals with equivalent qualifications.

If the learning objective of the degree programme in question so requires, specific admission requirements (special university entrance qualifications) must be met in addition to obtaining general university entrance qualifications.

This is a condition which is determined in the Austrian Universities Act – UBVO 1998, BGBl. II No. 44/1998 as amended, and also applies to holders of a European school-leaving certificate, pursuant to Section 124a of the Austrian Universities Act of 2002 as amended.

In addition, those whose native language is not German must prove their knowledge of the German language, as this is necessary for the successful completion of their studies (Section 63, Para. 10 UG 2002 as amended). If German is one of the subjects listed on the European school-leaving certificate, this knowledge is proven. Failing that, this knowledge has to be either unequivocally established or proven otherwise. It is recommended that you contact the admissions office of your chosen university or college as early as possible.

If, in exceptional cases, an applicant holds a European school-leaving certificate but is not a citizen of an EU/EEA Member State, he/she must prove compliance with the course-specific admission requirements, including the right to direct admission in the state in which the European school-leaving certificate was issued, pursuant to Section 65, Para 1 of the Austrian Universities Act of 2002 as amended.

## **Table for conversion of European Baccalaureate marks to the marks of the Austrian system currently in force**

The existence of specific marks on the leaving certificate or fulfilling the requirements of a specific marking scale is not a criterion for admission to a university or Fachhochschule in Austria. This means that specific marks do not represent a prerequisite for admission for European Baccalaureate-holders either.

# BELGIUM

**Equivalence between the European Baccalaureate and the upper secondary leaving certificate of national schools / admission of European Baccalaureate-holders to Universities in the country.**

## Opinion of the Inspector of FR Belgium to the European Schools

There is equivalence between the European Baccalaureate and the upper secondary school leaving certificate of the *Communauté Française Wallonie-Bruxelles* (cfwb), called « *Certificat d'enseignement secondaire supérieur* », aka « CESS ».

The CESS, as the European Baccalaureate, gives automatic access to the higher education system (études supérieures) or to possible entrance examinations (for example, access to civil engineer studies) organized by higher education institutions.

## Table for conversion of European Baccalaureate marks to the marks of the Belgian system currently in force

When the marks in cfwb are converted in % (from 0% to 100%), they correspond exactly to the marks of 0 (=0%) to 10 (=100%) of the European Baccalaureate.

The pass mark in cfwb is automatically acquired when the pupil reaches 50% of the marks in each subject (studied during his/her last two years of secondary).

## Opinion of the Inspector of NL Belgium to the European Schools

The following document shows the Ministry Decision of 29/1/2015 stating the European Baccalaureate is recognized as equivalent to the upper secondary school leaving certificate which gives access to all higher education institutions and all Universities of the Flemish Community.

VLAAMSE OVERHEID

Onderwijs en Vorming

[C – 2015/35250]

29 JANUARI 2015. — Ministerieel besluit tot vastlegging van de algemene gelijkwaardigheid van het "International Baccalaureate Diploma"/"Diplôme du Baccalauréat International" en het "Europees baccalaureaatsdiploma" met het diploma van secundair onderwijs

De Vlaamse minister van Onderwijs,

Gelet op de Codex Secundair Onderwijs van 17 december 2010, bekrachtigd bij het decreet van 27 mei 2011, artikel 115/2, ingevoegd bij het decreet van 1 juli 2011;

Gelet op het besluit van de Vlaamse Regering van 14 juni 2013 betreffende de voorwaarden en procedure tot de erkenning van de gelijkwaardigheid van buitenlandse studiebewijzen met Vlaamse studiebewijzen uitgereikt in het basisonderwijs en secundair onderwijs, en sommige Vlaamse studiebewijzen uitgereikt in het volwassenenonderwijs, artikel 4, § 1;

Gelet op het ministerieel besluit van 25 oktober 1973 tot vaststelling van de gelijkwaardigheid van het "diplôme du baccalauréat international" met het Belgisch bekwaamheidsdiploma dat toegang verleent tot het hoger onderwijs;

Gelet op het advies van het Agentschap voor Kwaliteitszorg in Onderwijs en Vorming, als erkenningsautoriteit, van 31 juli 2014;

Gelet op het akkoord van de Vlaamse minister, bevoegd voor de begroting, gegeven op 20 november 2014;

Gelet op advies 56.957/1 van de Raad van State, gegeven op 22 januari 2015, met toepassing van artikel 84, § 1, eerste lid, 2<sup>e</sup>, van de wetten op de Raad van State, gecoördineerd op 12 januari 1973,

Besluit :

**Artikel 1.** Het "International Baccalaureate Diploma"/"Diplôme du Baccalauréat International", ingesteld door de International Baccalaureate Organization in Genève, is gelijkwaardig met het diploma van secundair onderwijs.

**Art. 2.** Het "Europees baccalaureaatsdiploma", vermeld in het verdrag houdende het Statuut van de Europese Scholen van 21 juni 1994, is gelijkwaardig met het diploma van secundair onderwijs.

**Art. 3.** Het ministerieel besluit van 25 oktober 1973 tot vaststelling van de gelijkwaardigheid van het "diplôme du baccalauréat international" met het Belgisch bekwaamheidsdiploma dat toegang verleent tot het hoger onderwijs, wordt opgeheven.

**Art. 4.** Dit besluit treedt in werking op 1 februari 2015.

Brussel, 29 januari 2015;

De Vlaams minister van Onderwijs,  
H. CREVITS

TRADUCTION

## AUTORITE FLAMANDE

Enseignement et Formation

[C – 2015/35250]

**29 JANVIER 2015. — Arrêté ministériel fixant l'équivalence générale de l'« International Baccalaureate Diploma/Diplôme du Baccalauréat International » et du Diplôme du Baccalauréat européen au diplôme de l'enseignement secondaire**

La Ministre flamande de l'Enseignement,

Vu le Code de l'Enseignement secondaire du 17 décembre 2010, sanctionné par le décret du 27 mai 2011, notamment l'article 115/2, inséré par le décret du 1<sup>er</sup> juillet 2011 ;

Vu l'arrêté du Gouvernement flamand du 14 juin 2013 relatif aux conditions et à la procédure de reconnaissance de l'équivalence de titres étrangers à des titres flamands délivrés dans l'enseignement fondamental et secondaire, et à certains titres flamands délivrés dans l'éducation des adultes, notamment l'article 4, § 1<sup>er</sup> ;

Vu l'arrêté ministériel du 25 octobre 1973 fixant l'équivalence du diplôme du baccalauréat international au diplôme belge d'aptitude à accéder à l'enseignement supérieur ;

Vu l'avis de l'« Agentschap voor Kwaliteitszorg in Onderwijs en Vorming » (Agence pour la Gestion de la Qualité dans l'Enseignement et la Formation), rendu le 31 juillet 2014 ;

Vu l'accord du Ministre flamand chargé du budget donné le 20 novembre 2014 ;

Vu l'avis 56.957/1 du Conseil d'Etat, donné le 22 janvier 2015, en application de l'article 84, § 1<sup>er</sup>, alinéa 1<sup>er</sup>, 2<sup>o</sup>, des lois sur le Conseil d'Etat, coordonnées le 12 janvier 1973,

Arrête :

**Article 1<sup>er</sup>.** L'« International Baccalaureate Diploma/Diplôme du Baccalauréat International », institué par l'« International Baccalaureate Organization » à Genève, est équivalent au diplôme de l'enseignement secondaire.


**Art. 2.** Le Diplôme du Baccalauréat européen, visé à la Convention portant statuts des écoles européennes du 21 juin 1994, est équivalent au diplôme de l'enseignement secondaire.

**Art. 3.** L'arrêté ministériel du 25 octobre 1973 fixant l'équivalence du diplôme du baccalauréat international au diplôme belge d'aptitude à accéder à l'enseignement supérieur est abrogé.

**Art. 4.** Le présent arrêté entre en vigueur le 1<sup>er</sup> février 2015.

Bruxelles, le 29 janvier 2015.

La Ministre flamande de l'Enseignement,  
H. CREVITS





# BULGARIA

Equivalence between the European Baccalaureate and the upper secondary leaving certificate of national schools / admission of European Baccalaureate-holders to Universities in the country.

## Opinion of the Inspector of Bulgaria to the European Schools

*There are no problems of equivalence between the European Baccalaureate and the upper secondary school leaving certificate of national schools.*

Table for conversion of European Baccalaureate marks to the marks of the Bulgarian system currently in force

### CONVERSION TABLE OF MARKS

Marks of the European school system	Marks of the Bulgarian system
8.4 – 10	Excellent – 5.50 – 6.00
7.0 – 8.3	Very good – 4.50 – 5.49
5.7 – 6.9	Good – 3.50 – 4.49
5.0 – 5.6	Passable
0 – 4.9	Weak

# CROATIA

**Equivalence between the European Baccalaureate and the upper secondary leaving certificate of national schools / admission of European Baccalaureate-holders to Universities in the country.**

## **Opinion of the Inspector of Croatia to the European Schools**

There are no equivalence problems between the European Baccalaureate and the upper secondary school leaving certificate of national schools.

Universities in the Republic of Croatia have a certain degree of autonomy and can define their admission policy. The information can usually be found on each university's website.

## **Table for conversion of European Baccalaureate marks to the marks of the Croatian system currently in force**

<b>European Schools</b>	<b>Schools in the Republic of Croatia</b>
0 – 5,99	1 (negative mark)
6 – 6,99	2
7 – 7,99	3
8 – 8,99	4
9 - 10	5

# CYPRUS

**Equivalence between the European Baccalaureate and the upper secondary leaving certificate of national schools / admission of European Baccalaureate-holders to Universities in the country.**

## Opinion of the Inspector of Cyprus to the European Schools

There are no problems of equivalence between the European Baccalaureate and the upper secondary school leaving certificate of national schools.

## Table for conversion of European Baccalaureate marks to the marks of the Cypriot system currently in force

<b>European Baccalaureate</b> (10 marks scale)	<b>Cypriot System</b> (20 marks scale)
9-10	18,5-20
8-8,99	15,5-18,49
7-7,99	12,5-15,49
6-6,99	09,5-12,49
0-5,99	1-9,49

# CZECH REPUBLIC

**Equivalence between the European Baccaureate and the upper secondary leaving certificate of national schools / admission of European Baccaureate-holders to Universities in the country.**

## **Opinion of the Inspector of the Czech Republic to the European Schools**

There are no problems of equivalence between the European Baccaureate and the upper secondary school leaving certificate of national schools. Students do not have to take an additional examination to gain admission to the University of their choice. The European Baccaureate certificate is automatically recognised, which is not always the case for other students coming from other schools abroad.

The Czech Republic has taken the following measure to ensure that European Baccaureate-holders have the same chances of admission to the country's Universities as holders of the upper secondary school leaving certificate:

- The Education Act stipulates that students of the European Schools do not have to take an additional examination and that the European Baccaureate certificate is automatically recognised.

## **Table for conversion of European Baccaureate marks to the marks of the Czech system currently in force**

<b>European Schools</b>	<b>Schools in Czech Republic</b>
9 - 10	1
8 - 8, 99	2
7 - 7, 99	3
6 - 6, 99	4
0 - 5, 99	5

# DENMARK

**Equivalence between the European Bacculaureate and the upper secondary leaving certificate of national schools / admission of European Bacculaureate-holders to Universities in the country.**

## **Opinion of the Inspector of Denmark to the European Schools**

The table currently in force for conversion of European Bacculaureate marks into the Danish system's marks was produced by the Ministry of Research in accordance with the recognised rules in that area.

However, in the Danish Bacculaureate a bonus system is incorporated into the calculation of the final marks. It is based on an individual weighting, which gives extra weight to students who have taken advanced subjects. This bonus is calculated before the final mark and is therefore to be found in the final result of the Danish Bacculaureate. There is no such bonus in the European diploma.

Some European School parents and students think that the conversion table in force puts European Bacculaureate-holders at a disadvantage compared with Danish Bacculaureate-holders. They wish that component of the Danish Bacculaureate also to be applicable to Danish students who have taken the European Bacculaureate.

The table below does not include the Danish weighting, which gives extra weight to individual students who have taken advanced subjects.

## **Table for conversion of European Bacculaureate marks to the marks of the Danish system currently in force**

Basée sur des informations statistiques. A l'usage des inscriptions à partir de 2014.

EB	Danemark
60-60,99	2,6
61-61,99	2,8
62-62,99	3
63-63,99	3,3
64-64,99	3,6
65-65,99	3,8
66-66,99	4,1
67-67,99	4,4
68-68,99	4,7
69-69,99	5
70-70,99	5,3
71-71,99	5,6
72-72,99	5,8
73-73,99	6,1
74-74,99	6,4
75-75,99	6,6
76-76,99	7
77-77,99	7,2
78-78,99	7,5

79-79,99	7,8
80-80,99	8,2
81-81,99	8,5
82-82,99	8,7
83-83,99	9,1
84-84,99	9,3
85-85,99	9,6
86-86,99	9,9
87-87,99	10,2
88-88,99	10,5
89-89,99	10,7
90-90,99	11
91-91,99	11,3
92-92,99	11,4
93-93,99	11,7
94-94,99	11,9
95-95,99	12,3
96-96,99	12,4
97-97,99	12,4
98-98,99	12,7
99-99,99	12,7
100	12,7

# ESTONIA

**Equivalence between the European Baccalaureate and the upper secondary leaving certificate of national schools / admission of European Baccalaureate-holders to Universities in the country.**

## **Opinion of the Inspector of Estonia to the European Schools**

*According to the law, persons who have acquired upper secondary education in Estonia or abroad have an equal right to compete for admission to a university; hence there are no problems of equivalence between the European Baccalaureate and the upper secondary school leaving certificate of national schools. However, Universities in Estonia are autonomous and they can define admission criteria on their own.*

*Estonia has taken the following measure to ensure that European Baccalaureate-holders have the same chances of admission to the country's Universities as holders of the upper secondary school leaving certificate:*

- *Meetings have been organised with representatives of the Universities to introduce the European Baccalaureate system and the marking/grading system used in the European Schools.*

## **Table for conversion of European Baccalaureate marks to the marks of the Estonian system currently in force**

Estonian pupils receive two certificates at the end of their secondary studies.

a) The school graduation certificate consists of the subject marks. The subjects of school curricula are assessed with a summative mark which is based on the marks of courses. Assessment is based on five-point scale.

b) The national exams certificate consists of the exam marks. The assessment of the national exams is based on hundred-point scale.

Below the table of conversion between the ten-point marking system of the European Schools and the Estonian five-point marking system.

<b>European Schools</b>	<b>Estonia</b>
9 – 10	5
8,9 – 7,5	4
7,4 – 6,0	3
5,9 – 2 (negative mark)	2 (negative mark)
0 – 1,9 (negative mark)	1 (negative mark)

And the table of conversion between the ten-point marking system of the European Schools and the Estonian one hundred-point marking system.

This second table of conversion is the one used to convert the marks of the European Baccalaureate-holders for their admission in the Estonian Universities.

<b>European Baccaureate Max 10 points</b>	<b>Estonia Max 100 points NB! Valid until 2013</b>
10	100
9,9	100
9,8	100
9,7	100
9,6	99
9,5	98
9,4	98
9,3	98
9,2	97
9,1	96
9,0	95
8,9	93
8,8	91
8,7	89
8,6	87
8,5	85
8,4	83
8,3	81
8,2	79
8,1	76
8,0	73
7,9	70
7,8	68
7,7	65
7,6	62
7,5	60
7,4	58
7,3	55
7,2	52
7,1	49
7,0	47
6,9	44
6,8	41
6,7	39
6,6	36
6,5	33
6,4	30
6,3	28
6,2	25
6,1	22
6,0	20



# FINLAND

**Equivalence between the European Baccalaureate and the upper secondary leaving certificate of national schools / admission of European Baccalaureate-holders to Universities in the country.**

## **Opinion of the Inspector of Finland to the European Schools**

In Finland the recognition of foreign diplomas is regulated by legislation. According to the legislation (Act 672/2005 on the arrangements for the matriculation examination), the European Baccalaureate Diploma is recognized as a comparable diploma to the national matriculation examination.

The ministry of education has issued a recommendation to all universities and polytechnics stating that EB-Diploma, IB-Exam and Reifeprüfung should be accepted as a comparable entry requirement in student selection to that of national matriculation examination. According to the law, admission criteria must be the same for all candidates.

The holders of the EB Diploma are entitled to apply to all universities and polytechnics in Finland through a centralized application system. In some cases though, the applicant must apply directly to the university in question.

Universities and polytechnics are autonomous with regard to the policy of enrolment and admission criteria. Criteria vary by faculty, field and subject. Depending on the university or polytechnic, the student selection is based either on grades or on a specific entrance exam, or both. Universities may also set a minimum level for the overall mark.

Latest recommendation of the Ministry of Education on conversion of the EB marks to those awarded in the national matriculation examination is from year 2001 (Letter of the Ministry of Education 26.9.2001, Dnro 39/500/2001). The recommendation covers the marks of written and oral examinations.

**Table for conversion of European Baccalaureate marks to the marks of the Finnish system currently in force**

The table for conversion of EB marks to the marks of the Finnish matriculation system currently in force is presented in the table below. Separate grading is applied for mathematics.

EUROPEAN BACCALAUREATE EXAMINATION		FINNISH MATRICULATION EXAMINATION
MATHEMATICS	OTHER SUBJECTS	
9.50–10.00	9.00–10.00	Laudatur
8.50–9.45	8.00–8.95	Eximia cum laude approbatur
7.00–8.45	7.00–7,95	Magna cum laude approbatur
6.00–6.95	6.00–6.95	Cum laude approbatur
5.00–5.95	5.00–5.95	Lubenter approbatur
4.00–4.95	4.00–4.95	Approbatur

Due to the autonomy universities and polytechnics may apply minor adjustments to the recommendation. Students are advised to contact directly the university in question. According to the recommendation universities may also take into account the overall mark of the EB Diploma in the selection.

Entrance tests are organized annually in May-June before the end of the school year of the European schools. Universities and polytechnics have responded to the situation by accepting the participation of EB candidates to the entrance tests conditionally upon presentation of a certificate on the participation to the EB exam and a presentation of the Diploma after the graduation from European school. Otherwise the Ministry of Education has recommended that EB-holders should be considered as first-year students in selection of the following year. Some universities may apply a specific quota for students with foreign diploma or for other groups such as applicants from open university.

# FRANCE

**Equivalence between the European Baccalaureate and the upper secondary leaving certificate of national schools / admission of European Baccalaureate-holders to Universities in the country.**

## **Opinion of the Inspector of France to the European Schools**

There are no problems of equivalence between the European Baccalaureate and the upper secondary school leaving certificate of national schools.

The European Baccalaureate is recognised on the same basis as the French Baccalauréat. When a student experiences difficulties in applying for admission to a higher education institution, it is the Post-Bac Admission administrator who steps in to find a solution.

## **Table for conversion of European Baccalaureate marks to the marks of the French system currently in force**

There is no official marks conversion grid allowing European School system marks to be converted to those of the French system.

Please refer to

<https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/eli/decret/2004/10/26/MAEJ0430084D/jo/texte/fr>

# GERMANY

**Equivalence between the European Baccalaureate and the upper secondary leaving certificate of national schools / admission of European Baccalaureate-holders to Universities in the country.**

## Opinion of the Inspector of Germany to the European Schools

*There are no problems of equivalence between the European Baccalaureate and the upper secondary school leaving certificate of national schools.*

## Table for conversion of European Baccalaureate marks to the marks of the German system currently in force

To rate the certificates leading to admission to universities obtained in the European Schools, the following conversion key should be used, based on the decision of the *KMK* (Standing Conference of the Ministers of Education and Cultural Affairs of the *Länder* in the Federal Republic of Germany) of 08.12.1975, in the version of 11.12.2002, which has been valid since the 2004 Baccalaureate.

<b><u>Conversion key</u></b>								
(European Schools' mark = German mark)								
9.0	=	1.0	7.4	=	2.6	5.9	=	4.1
8.9	=	1.1	7.3	=	2.7	5.8	=	4.2
8.8	=	1.2	7.2	=	2.8	5.7	=	4.3
8.7	=	1.3	7.1	=	2.9	5.6	=	4.4
8.6	=	1.4	7.0	=	3.0	5.5	=	4.5
8.5	=	1.5	6.9	=	3.1	5.4	=	4.6
8.4	=	1.6	6.8	=	3.2	5.3	=	4.7
8.3	=	1.7	6.7	=	3.3	5.2	=	4.8
8.2	=	1.8	6.6	=	3.4	5.1	=	4.9
8.1	=	1.9	6.5	=	3.5	5.0	=	5.0
8.0	=	2.0	6.4	=	3.6	4.9	=	5.1
7.9	=	2.1	6.3	=	3.7	4.8	=	5.2
7.8	=	2.2	6.2	=	3.8	4.7	=	5.3
7.7	=	2.3	6.1	=	3.9	4.6	=	5.4
7.6	=	2.4	6.0	=	4.0	4.5	=	5.5
7.5	=	2.5				etc.		

# GREECE

**Equivalence between the European Baccalaureate and the upper secondary leaving certificate of national schools / admission of European Baccalaureate-holders to Universities in the country.**

## **Opinion of the Inspector of Greece to the European Schools**

There are no problems of equivalence between the European Baccalaureate and the upper secondary school leaving certificate of national schools.

## **Table for conversion of European Baccalaureate marks to the marks of the Greek system currently in force**

For conversion of the marking/grading scales used on foreign upper secondary general education leaving certificates, awarded by foreign education systems, to the 20 marks scale used in Greece, the Ministry of Education has published a document with the reference number: Φ.815.4/A80/Z1/1230/09-03-1999.

The following mathematical formula, proposed to us by the Mathematics Society in response to our request, is used for the purposes of conversion to the 20 marks scale:

Greek mark =  $[(\text{General average of the foreign country} - \text{Basis of the foreign scale}) \times 10] / \text{number of intervals on the foreign scale} + 10$ . This formula is used for conversion of the marking/grading of all education systems to the 20 marks scale; all that needs to be known is the basis for promotion (pass mark) and the mark 'excellent' of the foreign school.

More concretely, and until the writing of this document, for conversion of the marks/grades of the upper secondary leaving certificates, awarded by the European Schools as from the 2005 school year, to our country's 20 marks scale, we applied the aforementioned mathematical formula, taking 50 as the basis (pass mark) on the foreign scale, in accordance with the document with the reference number: Φ.815.4/179/32726/Z1/31-03-2005 from the Directorate for Greek Education Abroad and Intercultural Education (DI.P.O.D.E), signed by the Secretary-General.

<b>European School scale</b>		<b>Greek system scale</b>
<b>Top mark</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>20</b>
	<b>99</b>	<b>19,8</b>
	<b>98</b>	<b>19,6</b>
	<b>97</b>	<b>19,4</b>
	<b>96</b>	<b>19,2</b>
	<b>95</b>	<b>19</b>
	<b>94</b>	<b>18,8</b>
	<b>93</b>	<b>18,6</b>
	<b>92</b>	<b>18,4</b>
	<b>91</b>	<b>18,2</b>
	<b>90</b>	<b>18</b>
	<b>89</b>	<b>17,8</b>
	<b>88</b>	<b>17,6</b>
	<b>87</b>	<b>17,4</b>
	<b>86</b>	<b>17,2</b>
	<b>85</b>	<b>17</b>
	<b>84</b>	<b>16,8</b>
	<b>83</b>	<b>16,6</b>
	<b>82</b>	<b>16,4</b>
	<b>81</b>	<b>16,2</b>
	<b>80</b>	<b>16</b>
	<b>79</b>	<b>15,8</b>
	<b>78</b>	<b>15,6</b>
	<b>77</b>	<b>15,4</b>
	<b>76</b>	<b>15,2</b>
	<b>75</b>	<b>15</b>
	<b>74</b>	<b>14,8</b>
	<b>73</b>	<b>14,6</b>

<b>European School scale</b>		<b>Greek system scale</b>
<b>Top mark</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>20</b>
	<b>72</b>	<b>14,4</b>
	<b>71</b>	<b>14,2</b>
	<b>70</b>	<b>14</b>
	<b>69</b>	<b>13,8</b>
	<b>68</b>	<b>13,6</b>
	<b>67</b>	<b>13,4</b>
	<b>66</b>	<b>13,2</b>
	<b>65</b>	<b>13</b>
	<b>64</b>	<b>12,8</b>
	<b>63</b>	<b>12,6</b>
	<b>62</b>	<b>12,4</b>
	<b>61</b>	<b>12,2</b>
<b>Pass mark</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>12</b>

# HUNGARY

Equivalence between the European Baccalaureate and the upper secondary leaving certificate of national schools / admission of European Baccalaureate-holders to Universities in the country.

## Opinion of the Inspector of Hungary to the European Schools

*The country's Inspector raised the problem of conversion of the marks, because of a difference in the marking/grading system between the European Schools and national schools which disadvantages European Baccalaureate-holders.*

*The equivalence information will be modified in 2013.*

## Table for conversion of European Baccalaureate marks to the marks of the Hungarian system currently in force

European Schools	Hungarian BAC (%) 2010
100	100
99	100
98	100
97	100
96	100
95	100
94	98
93	96
92	94
91	92
90	89
89	87
88	85
87	83
86	81
85	79
84	77
83	75
82	73
81	71
80	68
79	66
78	64
77	62
76	60
75	58
74	56
73	54



<b>European Schools</b>	<b>Hungarian BAC (%) 2010</b>
72	52
71	49
70	47
69	45
68	43
67	41
66	39
65	37
64	35
63	33
62	31
61	28
60	26
59	24
58	22
57	20

# IRELAND

**Equivalence between the European Baccalaureate and the upper secondary leaving certificate of national schools / admission of European Baccalaureate-holders to Universities in the country.**

## **Entry to third level courses**

General and specific eligibility criteria are set for entry to third level courses in Ireland. The minimum requirements may differ between Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) and courses, both in terms of grades and specific subject requirements.

In October 2016, HEIs, including the Irish Universities Association, Institutes of Technology Ireland and the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland jointly produced a document entitled *Agreed entry requirements criteria for EU/EFTA Applicants*. The document is relevant for 2017 entry only. It can be accessed at <http://www2.cao.ie/downloads/documents/Guidelines-EU-EFTA.pdf>

The document includes the list of participating institutions and guideline information for students holding the European Baccalaureate, including minimum entry requirements, subject specific requirements and indicative equivalences between Irish Leaving Certificate points and European Baccalaureate marks. The document acts as a guideline only and the equivalences act as recommendations and are not binding.

The Admissions Officer of each HEI makes the decision on the admissions standard for entry to their particular college. The Admissions Office should be contacted by potential applicants to confirm specific details.

## **Points scoring system**

Entry to undergraduate courses in Ireland **is competitive** and attainment of the minimum eligibility criteria does not guarantee a place. A points scoring system is in operation. Please note that the Irish Leaving Certificate scoring system has changed for 2017. This may lead to a change in the points profile of Irish school-leavers. It is not possible to forecast how many points will be required for a particular course until the current year's examination results are known (August each year). Applications for the majority of third level courses are processed through the Central Applications Office [www.cao.ie](http://www.cao.ie)

## **Bonus Points for Higher Level Leaving Certificate Mathematics**

In the case of students holding the European Baccalaureate, 25 additional points will be awarded for Grade 6 or better on 5 period Mathematics or Advanced Mathematics courses. Applicants must first meet the minimum entry requirements in order to be considered for entry to a course. The bonus points are included in the overall points calculation only when Mathematics is one of the applicant's best six subjects achieved in a single sitting of the examination.

# ITALY

**Equivalence between the European Baccalaureate and the upper secondary leaving certificate of national schools / admission of European Baccalaureate-holders to Universities in the country.**

**Opinion of the Inspector of Italy to the European Schools and Table for conversion of European Baccalaureate marks to the marks of the Italian system currently in force**

It is not possible for Italy to provide the mark equivalences between the European Baccalaureate and the national system.

The reason is that Italy is in the process of reviewing the final State Examination therefore the present marks may be subject to a change and any equivalence between the two systems needs to be regulated through a legislative decree.

The Inspector has already proposed to include the equivalence in the legislative decree that will regulate the new finale State Examination.

# LATVIA

**Equivalence between the European Baccalaureate and the upper secondary leaving certificate of national schools / admission of European Baccalaureate-holders to Universities in the country.**

## Opinion of the Inspector of Latvia to the European Schools

*The admission process to higher education establishments comprises application, entrance exams, registration for studies and matriculation. The right to study in a school of higher education is granted to every citizen of Latvia, to persons who have received the non-citizen passport of the Republic of Latvia, as well as those who have received permanent residence permits in Latvia having the appropriate educational background. In order to be enrolled in a school of higher education, a document attesting to the acquisition of secondary education is necessary.*

## Table for conversion of European Baccalaureate marks to the marks of the Latvian system currently in force

Starting from 2013 onwards centrally marked examination results are expressed in percentage instead of former A-F grade scale. For each centrally marked examination total percentage scored as well as percentage scored in each part of the examination are reported. Exam percentage score represents the proportion of correct answers scored in points against the maximum points possible in the whole exam or its part.

Student's achievements in the 10-point scale used before 2013.

Centralized examinations student learning achievements of the six levels (A, B, C, D, E, F level, where A - the highest level, F - the lowest level). Rating levels of foreign language examination shall be determined in accordance with the recommendations of the Council, other levels of the subjects developed rating of Education and Science Ministry.

LATVIA (10-point Degree System)			Approx. ECTS grade	THE EUROPEAN BACCALAUREATE grade
Achievement level	Grade	Meaning		
very high	10	(with distinction)	A	10
	9	(excellent)	A	9-9,9
high	8	(very good)	B	8-8,9
	7	(good)	C	7-7,9
medium	6	(almost good)	D	6-6,9
	5	(satisfactory)	E	5-5,9
	4	(almost satisfactory)	E/FX	4-4,9
low	1-3	(unsatisfactory)	Fail	1-3

# LITHUANIA

**Equivalence between the European Baccalaureate and the upper secondary leaving certificate of national schools / admission of European Baccalaureate-holders to Universities in the country.**

## **Opinion of the Inspector of Lithuania to the European Schools**

According to the Lithuanian Law European Baccalaureate recognition is regulated by the Convention defining the Statute of the European Schools ratified by the Republic of Lithuania in 2004. The Convention provides automatic recognition of the European Baccalaureate, which has to be taken in the same manner and without any additional requirements as in Lithuania gained Secondary School Certificate.

[http://www3.lrs.lt/pls/inter2/dokpaieska.showdoc\\_l?p\\_id=246860](http://www3.lrs.lt/pls/inter2/dokpaieska.showdoc_l?p_id=246860)

<http://www.skvc.lt/content.asp?id=358>

## **Table for conversion of European Baccalaureate marks to the marks of the Lithuanian system currently in force**

European Baccalaureate ten-point system equivalent in Lithuanian ten-point system

European Baccalaureate satisfactory mark	Equivalent mark in the Republic of Lithuania
10 – 9,29	10
9,28 – 8,58	9
8,57 – 7,87	8
7,86 – 7,15	7
7,14 – 6,44	6
6,43 – 6,00	5

European Baccalaureate ten-point system equivalent in Lithuanian one hundred-point national examination system

European Baccalaureate satisfactory mark	Equivalent mark in the Republic of Lithuania
10 – 9,96	100
9,95 – 9,91	99
9,90 – 9,86	98
9,85 – 9,81	97
9,80 – 9,76	96
9,75 – 9,71	95
9,70 – 9,66	94
9,65 – 9,61	93
9,60 – 9,56	92
9,55 – 9,51	91
9,50 – 9,46	90
9,45 – 9,41	89
9,40 – 9,36	88
9,35 – 9,31	87
9,30 – 9,26	86
9,25 – 9,21	85
9,20 – 9,16	84
9,15 – 9,11	83
9,10 – 9,06	82
9,05 – 9,01	81

9,00 – 8,96	80
8,95 – 8,91	79
8,90 – 8,86	78
8,85 – 8,81	77
8,80 – 8,76	76
8,75 – 8,71	75
8,70 – 8,66	74
8,65 – 8,61	73
8,60 – 8,56	72
8,55 – 8,51	71
8,50 – 8,46	70
8,45 – 8,41	69
8,40 – 8,36	68
8,35 – 8,31	67
8,30 – 8,26	66
8,25 – 8,21	65
8,20 – 8,16	64
8,15 – 8,11	63
8,10 – 8,06	62
8,05 – 8,01	61
8,00 – 7,96	60
7,95 – 7,91	59
7,90 – 7,86	58
7,85 – 7,81	57
7,80 – 7,76	56
7,75 – 7,71	55
7,70 – 7,66	54
7,65 – 7,61	53
7,60 – 7,56	52
7,55 – 7,51	51
7,50 – 7,46	50
7,45 – 7,41	49
7,40 – 7,36	48
7,35 – 7,31	47
7,30 – 7,26	46
7,25 – 7,21	45
7,20 – 7,16	44
7,15 – 7,11	43
7,10 – 7,06	42
7,05 – 7,01	41
7,00 – 6,96	40
6,95 – 6,91	39
6,90 – 6,86	38
6,85 – 6,81	37
6,80 – 6,76	36
6,75 – 6,71	35
6,70 – 6,66	34
6,65 – 6,61	33
6,60 – 6,56	32
6,55 – 6,51	31
6,50 – 6,46	30
6,45 – 6,41	29
6,40 – 6,36	28

6,35 – 6,31	27
6,30 – 6,26	26
6,25 – 6,21	25
6,20 – 6,16	24
6,15 – 6,11	23
6,10 – 6,06	22
6,05 – 6,01	21
6,00	20

# LUXEMBOURG

**Equivalence between the European Baccaalaureate and the upper secondary leaving certificate of national schools / admission of European Baccaalaureate-holders to Universities in the country.**

## **Opinion of the Inspector of Luxembourg to the European Schools**

There are no equivalence problems between the European Baccaalaureate and the upper secondary school leaving certificate of national schools.

The European Baccaalaureate is recognized at the same level as the Luxemburgish Baccaalaureate. The Department in charge of the recognition of the diploma in the Ministère de l'Education nationale, de l'Enfance et de la Jeunesse (MEN) takes care of equivalences of foreign diplomas to Luxemburgish diplomas.

The service is competent for the equivalences of a upper secondary school leaving certificate and technical secondary (baccaalaureate) or vocational education. (DAP / CATP, maîtrise).

## **Table for conversion of European Baccaalaureate marks to the marks of the Luxembourqish system currently in force**

In general, Luxembourg does not convert the marks achieved by holders of the European Baccaalaureate or other school leaving certificates. Equivalence with the Luxembourg Baccaalaureate is awarded by ministerial decree, without further steps being necessary. The same procedure is used for all foreign certificates presented.



# MALTA

## EQUIVALENCE BETWEEN THE EUROPEAN BACCALAUREATE AND THE UPPER SECONDARY LEAVING CERTIFICATE OF NATIONAL SCHOOLS / ADMISSION OF EUROPEAN BACCALAUREATE-HOLDERS TO UNIVERSITIES IN THE COUNTRY.

Students and parents are advised to follow the link below for future updates and/or changes to the document below

<http://www.um.edu.mt/registrar/regulations/general/eb-ib-diploma/eb-diploma>

## COMPARABILITY OF EUROPEAN BACCALAUREATE DIPLOMA WITH THE MATRICULATION CERTIFICATE AND SEC REQUIREMENT FOR THE PURPOSE OF ADMISSION TO THE UNIVERSITY OF MALTA (EFFECTIVE FROM JANUARY 2011)

### 1. GENERAL ENTRY REQUIREMENTS

The European Baccalaureate (EB) Diploma will be accepted as comparable to the general entry requirements available at: [http://www.um.edu.mt/registrar/students/general\\_entry\\_requirements](http://www.um.edu.mt/registrar/students/general_entry_requirements), if:

- (a) the EB Diploma is obtained at **60%** or higher overall, and
- (b) the EB Diploma includes passes at least at grade 6/10 in a language, a science subject and a humanistic subject, as classified within the three compulsory subject groups of the Matriculation Certificate Examination, and
- (c) the student has passed in the examinations taken at the end of Year 5 with at least grade 6/10 in English Language and Mathematics (unless the student has sat and passed examinations in these subjects at the end of Year 7), and
- (d) the student has passed at grade 6/10 in an examination in Maltese as described in section 2.

### 2. REQUIREMENT OF A PASS IN MALTESE

2.1. Regulation 7.1(b) of the University Admission Regulations ([http://www.um.edu.mt/registrar/regulations/general/admissions\\_regs\\_1997](http://www.um.edu.mt/registrar/regulations/general/admissions_regs_1997)) states that:

*7.1 (b) It (the Admissions Board) may allow a Maltese candidate who for reasons of residence or education abroad over a significant period during the previous four years, has not received adequate teaching in Maltese, to offer instead of that subject another language or another subject.*

2.2. In the case of students holding Maltese citizenship or dual citizenship (including Maltese) who, as a result of the arrangements made by the Government of Malta, were given the opportunity to study at a school where Maltese is taught, the University will require a pass in Maltese.

2.3. The University Senate has agreed to accept passes in Maltese as satisfying the requirement of a pass in SEC Maltese as follows:

### Normally,

EB Diploma Language ONL - pass at least at grade 6/10	Examination based on the ES syllabus for Years 6-7 adapted from the syllabus for SEC Maltese
---	--

### Or

EB Language 3 – pass at least at grade 6/10	Examination based on the ES syllabus for Years 6-7 adapted from the syllabus for SEC Maltese
---	--

### Exceptionally,

EB Language 4 – pass at least at grade 6/10	Examination based on the ES syllabus for Years 4-7 which is comparable to the syllabus followed in Forms 3 and 4 in Maltese Schools
EB Additional Subject – pass at least at grade 6/10	Examination based on the ES syllabus for Years 4-7 which is comparable to the syllabus followed in Forms 3 and 4 in Maltese Schools

2.4.1 Based on the principle that students who had the opportunity to study Maltese are expected to have studied the language and to have passed in the subject, **Senate expects students in European Schools to study and pass in the examination for EB BAC Maltese ONL / Language 3.**

2.4.2 In exceptional verifiable circumstances where this cannot be achieved due to time-table or school constraints or because of the choice of subjects to satisfy the Special Course Requirements of the University or due to other reasons deemed valid by the University Admission Board, a pass in Maltese taken as ONL or L3, obtained at least at grade 6/10 in the examination taken at the end of Senior Year 5, based on the ES syllabus for Senior Years 1-5, which is comparable to the syllabus followed in Forms 3 and 4 in Maltese Schools will be accepted.

2.5 A pass in Maltese is not required from students who are not Maltese citizens. Such students would be required to offer instead a pass in their own language, according to regulation 7.1 (a) of the Admission Regulations.

For the medical course commencing in 2015 or later, all applicants who do not satisfy clause 2.3 above and who are not in possession of a SEC pass in Maltese at grade 5 or better, must present a Medical Maltese Proficiency Certificate which is awarded if applicants pass an examination set by the University.

## 3. COMPARABILITY WITH ADVANCED MATRICULATION LEVEL

3.1. For a subject to be considered as taken at a level comparable to the Advanced Matriculation level, students must have studied the subject for at least 4 periods per week in Years 6 and 7.

### 3.2. Practical Work

The Advanced Matriculation examinations in Biology, Chemistry and Physics include a practical

paper. Courses at the University of Malta assume that students registered on programmes that require passes in these subjects have reached the appropriate content and level in both theory and laboratory work.

Students intending to apply for courses which require Advanced Matriculation Level passes in Biology, Chemistry and Physics should choose lab periods as part of their European Baccalaureate diploma. If their school does not provide them with lab periods in the subject/s indicated as special course requirements, they need to provide a signed statement by their school to this effect at the time of their application.

Students who did not have the possibility of following lab periods in a subject/s and who are admitted to a course that indicates these subject/s as special course requirements notwithstanding that they lack practical experience, assume full responsibility for joining a 2014-03-D-25-en-1 38/54 course that presumes that all students have the necessary practical skills. No concessions will be made during the course.

In the Matriculation Certificate, theory and practical examination papers in Biology, Chemistry and Physics are weighted as follows:

Biology: theory – 83%; practical – 17%

Chemistry: theory – 80%; practical – 20%

Physics: theory – 80%; practical – 20%

The grades awarded in the European Baccalaureate for the theory and practical papers in Biology, Chemistry and Physics will be worked out using the same weightings as those employed in the Advanced Matriculation Level Examination.

In cases where it was not possible for students to attend for lab periods, the grade in the subject will be based solely on the theory paper – 100%.

#### **4. COMPARABILITY WITH INTERMEDIATE MATRICULATION LEVEL**

4.1 For a subject to be considered as taken at a level comparable to the Intermediate Matriculation Level, students must have studied the subject for at least 2 periods per week in Years 6 and 7.

#### **5. COMPARABILITY OF GRADES**

5.1 EB grades are considered as broadly comparable to those awarded in the Matriculation Certificate as follows:

<b>Matriculation Certificate</b>	<b>European Baccalaureate Diploma</b>
<b>Subject Grades</b>	<b>Subject Grades</b>
Grade A	8.2 or higher
Grade B	7.7 – 8.1
Grade C	6.8 – 7.6
Grade D	6.3 – 6.7
Grade E	6.0 – 6.2

5.2 In undergraduate courses having a *numerus clausus*, applicants in possession of the required passes in the Matriculation Certificate who are placed in the same category as applicants in possession of the European Baccalaureate will take precedence.

## **ADDENDA 1**

### **ADMISSION OF STUDENTS FROM EUROPEAN SCHOOLS TO ĠAN FRANĠISK ABELA JUNIOR COLLEGE:**

#### **DECISION OF THE SENATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MALTA:**

Students from European Schools should present a transcript of their academic record showing passes at grade 6/10 or better in examinations held at the end of Year 5 secondary in six subjects, including Maltese ONL/L3, English Language taken as Language 1, Mathematics, a science subject and any other two subjects.

## **ADDENDA 2**

### **ADMISSION OF STUDENTS FROM EUROPEAN SCHOOLS TO GIOVANNI CURMI HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL - AS FROM MARCH 2013**

1. A pass in Maltese (6/10) as detailed in the tables below is being accepted as part of the General Entry Requirements for admission to Giovanni Curmi Higher Secondary School:

European Schools (ES) End of Secondary Year 5 School-based Examination - Other National Language (ONL) – pass at least at grade 6/10	Externally moderated school-based examination based on the European Schools (ES) syllabus for Secondary Years 1-5 which is comparable to the syllabus followed in Forms 1-5 in Maltese Schools
European Schools (ES) End of Secondary Year 5 School-based Examination - Language 3 – pass at least at grade 6/10	Externally moderated school-based examination based on the European Schools (ES) syllabus for Secondary Years 3-5 which is comparable to the syllabus followed in Forms 3-5 in Maltese Schools

2. Students from European Schools who wish to join Course 3 - Matriculation Certificate (MC) at Giovanni Curmi Higher Secondary School should present a transcript of their academic record showing passes in examinations held at the end of Year 5 at grade 6/10 or better in five subjects including 3 of the 4 core subjects which include Maltese (as described in 1 above), English Language taken as Language 1, Mathematics, a Science subject and any other two subjects.

3. Students from European Schools who wish to join Course 2 - Advanced, Intermediate, SEC/O Level Single Subjects (AIO) at Giovanni Curmi Higher Secondary School should present a transcript of their academic record showing passes in examinations held at the end of Year 5 at grade 6/10 or better in four subjects. Students opting for 3 A Levels must fulfil the entry requirements for MC Course as outlined in point 2 above.

4. Students from European Schools who wish to join Course 1 - SEC Revision/Intensive at Giovanni Curmi Higher Secondary School should present a transcript of their academic record

showing passes in examinations held at the end of Year 5 at grade 6/10 or better in two subjects.

5. It is to be noted that students from European Schools who join Giovanni Curmi Higher Secondary School will not be expected to undertake further studies in Maltese, unless they choose to do so at Intermediate or Advanced Levels as part of the Matriculation Certificate. In such case they ought to be enrolled for a year in the Sec Revision/Intensive Course for Maltese to compensate for the lack of literary appreciation.

Gm v1 1/9/2016

# NETHERLANDS

**Equivalence between the European Baccalaureate and the upper secondary leaving certificate of national schools / admission of European Baccalaureate-holders to Universities in the country.**

## **Opinion of the Inspector of the Netherlands to the European Schools**

There are no problems of equivalence between the European Baccalaureate and the upper secondary school leaving certificate of national schools.

Some Universities in the Netherlands require a written examination in the three science subjects, something which is not possible in the European Schools system. The only alternative is for the student to take an additional written paper in the European Baccalaureate

European Baccalaureate-holders have the same rights of admission to the country's Universities as holders of the pre-university school leaving certificate:

- Higher education law.

Universities in the Netherlands have a certain degree of autonomy in their admission policy. Some universities select for example for a certain percentage of the top exam results. For this purpose the document '*cijfervergelijking examencijfers*' published by 'Nuffic', the organisation for internationalisation in education', can be used.

<https://www.epnuffic.nl/>

## **Table for conversion of European Baccalaureate marks to the marks of the Dutch system currently in force**

*The only difference between the Baccalaureate marks and the Dutch system is the cutting score:*

*5,6 = sufficient*

*5,5 = insufficient.*

# POLAND

**Equivalence between the European Baccalaureate and the upper secondary leaving certificate of national schools / admission of European Baccalaureate-holders to Universities in the country.**

## **Opinion of the Inspector of Poland to the European Schools**

*Each higher education institution or university determines its own conditions for the admission of European Baccalaureate-holders. Each university's senate sets the rules for admission and for equivalence of marks. For a potential candidate wishing to study in Poland, the universities in question should be approached direct. This information can usually be found on each university's website.*

## **Table for conversion of European Baccalaureate marks to the marks of the Polish system currently in force**

By way of example, some links are attached, which may be useful for students, of different universities categorised on the basis of their 'popularity' but also of the field in which they specialise.

### **Université de Varsovie**

<http://rekrutacja.uw.edu.pl/index.php/rekrutacja/kandydaci-z-ib>

### **AWF –Akademia Wychowania Fizycznego w Krakowie**

<http://esr.awf.krakow.pl/index.php/104-ogolne/409-matura-miedzynarodowa>

**SGGW – Szkoła Wyższa Gospodarstwa Wiejskiego w Warszawie** <http://www.sggw.pl/dla-kandydatow/rekrutacja/studia-i-stopnia/matura-zagraniczna-ndash-przeliczanie-ocen-na-punkty-rekrutacyjn>

### **UM – Uniwersytet Medyczny w Łodzi**

<http://rekrutacja.umed.lodz.pl/matura-ib-eb/>

### **UKSW w Warszawie**

<http://www.rekrutacja.uksw.edu.pl/node/57>

### **UMK Uniwersytet Mikołaja Kopernika w Toruniu**

[http://portal.umk.pl/web/kandydaci/studia\\_i/informacje/matura/miedzynarodowa](http://portal.umk.pl/web/kandydaci/studia_i/informacje/matura/miedzynarodowa)

### **UJ – Uniwersytet Jagielloński w Krakowie**

<http://www.rekrutacja.uj.edu.pl/rekrutacja/wynik-przedmiotowy>

### **SGH**

[http://oferta.sgh.waw.pl/pl/studialicencjackie/rekrutacja/Documents/US\\_nr\\_96\\_z\\_22\\_maja\\_2013\\_rekrutacja\\_I\\_i\\_II\\_st\\_2014\\_2015.pdf](http://oferta.sgh.waw.pl/pl/studialicencjackie/rekrutacja/Documents/US_nr_96_z_22_maja_2013_rekrutacja_I_i_II_st_2014_2015.pdf) **Akademia Obrony Narodowej**

<http://www.aon.edu.pl/rekrutacja-strona-glowna/>

### **Politechnika Wrocławska**

[http://rekrutacja.pwr.edu.pl/content/dam/rek/dokumenty/AP/WIR\\_2014\\_2015\\_zal\\_1.pdf](http://rekrutacja.pwr.edu.pl/content/dam/rek/dokumenty/AP/WIR_2014_2015_zal_1.pdf)

# PORTUGAL

**Equivalence between the European Baccaureate and the upper secondary leaving certificate of national schools / admission of European Baccaureate-holders to Universities in the country.**

## Opinion of the Inspector of Portugal to the European Schools

There are no problems of equivalence between the European Baccaureate and the upper secondary leaving certificate of national schools. The European Baccaureate certificate is recognised automatically. Students who are children of officials of the European Institutions do not have to take an additional examination to gain access to the course of their choice.

However, it happens that Portuguese students who have not taken in the Baccaureate examinations certain subjects which are essential to register for certain courses, such as Medicine and Architecture, have to submit attestations which will ensure admission to Portuguese Universities, as a combination of subjects which the European Schools do not have is required (e.g. Geology/Biology for Medicine, Descriptive Geometry for Architecture).

Where applicable, the Portuguese authorities have taken the following measures to ensure that Portuguese Baccaureate-holders can gain admission to certain university courses in Portugal (chiefly Medicine): the education services of the Portuguese Embassies which are in the host country of the Portuguese sections of the European Schools testify that irrespective of the options which the student has chosen, the European Baccaureate Certificate gives him or her access, in that country, to the university course that he or she wishes to choose. The Portuguese authorities therefore accept the attestation, which, in Portugal, has the same value as in the country that is the seat of the European School.

## Table for conversion of European Baccaureate marks to the marks of the Portuguese system currently in force

40 intervalos = a increments de 0,2500

intervalos	tabela de 60 a 100		
	Escola Europeia	SEP	incremento
	<b>60</b>	<b>10,00</b>	0,2500
1	61	10,25	0,2500
2	62	10,50	0,2500
3	63	10,75	0,2500
4	64	11,00	0,2500
5	65	11,25	0,2500
6	66	11,50	0,2500
7	67	11,75	0,2500
8	68	12,00	0,2500
9	69	<b>12,25</b>	0,2500
10	70	12,50	0,2500
11	71	12,75	0,2500
12	72	13,00	0,2500
13	73	13,25	0,2500
14	74	13,50	0,2500
15	75	13,75	0,2500
16	76	14,00	0,2500
17	77	<b>14,25</b>	0,2500
18	78	14,50	0,2500
19	79	14,75	0,2500



20	80	15,00	0,2500
21	81	15,25	0,2500
22	82	15,50	0,2500
23	83	15,75	0,2500
24	84	16,00	0,2500
25	85	<b>16,25</b>	0,2500
26	86	16,50	0,2500
27	87	16,75	0,2500
28	88	17,00	0,2500
29	89	17,25	0,2500
30	90	17,50	0,2500
31	91	17,75	0,2500
32	92	18,00	0,2500
33	93	<b>18,25</b>	0,2500
34	94	18,50	0,2500
35	95	18,75	0,2500
36	96	19,00	0,2500
37	97	19,25	0,2500
38	98	19,50	0,2500
39	99	19,75	0,2500
40	100	20,00	0,2500

60 intervalos = a increments de 0,1667

intervalos	Escola Europea	SEP	increment <sup>o</sup>
	0	<b>0,00</b>	0,1667
1	1	0,17	0,1667
2	2	0,33	0,1667
3	3	0,50	0,1667
4	4	0,67	0,1667
5	5	0,83	0,1667
6	6	1,00	0,1667
7	7	1,17	0,1667
8	8	1,33	0,1667
9	9	<b>1,50</b>	0,1667
10	10	1,67	0,1667
11	11	1,83	0,1667
12	12	2,00	0,1667
13	13	2,17	0,1667
14	14	2,33	0,1667
15	15	2,50	0,1667
16	16	2,67	0,1667
17	17	<b>2,83</b>	0,1667
18	18	3,00	0,1667
19	19	3,17	0,1667
20	20	3,33	0,1667
21	21	3,50	0,1667
22	22	3,67	0,1667
23	23	3,83	0,1667
24	24	4,00	0,1667
25	25	<b>4,17</b>	0,1667
26	26	4,33	0,1667
27	27	4,50	0,1667
28	28	4,67	0,1667
29	29	4,83	0,1667

30	30	5,00	0,1667
31	31	5,17	0,1667
32	32	5,33	0,1667
33	33	<b>5,50</b>	0,1667
34	34	5,67	0,1667
35	35	5,83	0,1667
36	36	6,00	0,1667
37	37	6,17	0,1667
38	38	6,33	0,1667
39	39	6,50	0,1667
40	40	6,67	0,1667
41	41	6,83	0,1667
42	42	7,00	0,1667
43	43	7,17	0,1667
44	44	7,33	0,1667
45	45	7,50	0,1667
46	46	7,67	0,1667
47	47	7,83	0,1667
48	48	8,00	0,1667
49	49	8,17	0,1667
50	50	8,33	0,1667
51	51	8,50	0,1667
52	52	8,67	0,1667
53	53	8,84	0,1667
54	54	9,00	0,1667
55	55	9,17	0,1667
56	56	9,34	0,1667
57	57	9,50	0,1667
58	58	9,67	0,1667
59	59	9,84	0,1667
60	60	10,00	0,1667

# ROMANIA

**Equivalence between the European Baccalaureate and the upper secondary leaving certificate of national schools / admission of European Baccalaureate-holders to Universities in the country.**

## **Opinion of the Inspector of Romania to the European Schools**

The European Baccalaureate is recognised on the same basis as the Romanian Baccalaureate.

Romania has taken the following measure to ensure that European Baccalaureate-holders have the same chances of admission to the country's universities as national Baccalaureate-holders.

The conditions for admission to universities are established by each university, by virtue of their autonomy, and **they are the same** for all candidates, whether European Baccalaureate-holders or national certificate-holders.

The candidate simply has to go through an administrative procedure for equivalence, i.e. the candidate submits a study documents file to the National Centre for Equivalence and Recognition of Diplomas-CNRED- <http://www.cnred.edu.ro/>

## **Table for conversion of European Baccalaureate marks to the marks of the Romanian system currently in force**

Romania does not use grids to convert European Schools system marks to Romanian system marks. In accordance with Ministerial Order No 4022/14.05.2008, Art. 11(h), equivalence is established only between periods of study and final certificates, **not marks**.

# SLOVAKIA

**Equivalence between the European Baccalaureate and the upper secondary leaving certificate of national schools / admission of European Baccalaureate-holders to Universities in the country.**

## **Opinion of the Inspector of Slovakia to the European Schools**

According to the law, persons who have acquired upper secondary education in Slovakia or abroad have the same rights of admission to the country's universities. There are no problems of equivalence between the European Baccalaureate and the upper secondary school leaving certificate of national schools. Universities in Slovakia are also autonomous and they can define admission criteria on their own.

## **Table for conversion of European Baccalaureate marks to the marks of the Slovak system currently in force**

<b>European school</b>	<b>Slovak school</b>
10 – 9	1
8 – 8, 99	2
7 - 7, 99	3
6 - 6, 99	4
0 - 5, 99	5

# SLOVENIA

## Equivalence between the European Baccalaureate and the Slovenian general final examination and rules for the admission of European Baccalaureate holders to Slovenian higher education study programmes

In Slovenia, the recognition of the European Baccalaureate (EB) is regulated by the *Implementation of International Education Programmes Act* (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No 46/2016). The act stipulates that the European Baccalaureate certificate is equivalent to the Slovenian general final examination (Splošna matura) certificate, which is a prerequisite for admission to the higher education study programmes.

For the enrolment in study programmes with special requirements a set of rules have been adopted by the Ministry of Education, Science and Sport (*Rules for transferring from the European Schools programme into the Slovenian education system* published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No 25/2017). The rules will be applied for the enrolment from the school year 2017/2018 on.

In order to determine the overall achievement in the EB the following five subjects are taken into consideration: Language 1, Language 2, Mathematics and two of the elective subjects taken at the EB with best marks.

Conversion table:

European Baccalaureate	Slovenian Matura
9,0–10	5
8,0–8,99	4
7,0–7,99	3
6,0–6,99	2
4,80–5,99	1 or 2*
0–4,79	1 (negative)

Conversion table for the exams taken at the advanced level:

European Baccalaureate	Slovenian Matura (advanced level)
9,43–10,00	8
8,85–9,42	7
8,28–8,84	6
7,71–8,27	5
7,14–7,70	4
6,57–7,13	3
6,00–6,56	2
4,80–5,99	1 or 2*
0–4,79	1 (negative)

In case the student did not have the possibility to take the Language 1 exams at the advanced level, the mark is converted according to the rule for the advanced level.

The negative mark from 4,80 to 5,99 (\*) is converted into a positive mark 2, if all other marks are positive, and:

- a) in case a **compulsory subject** has been given the mark 4,80 to 5,99 at least in two subjects the mark should be at least 7,00,
- b) in case an **elective subject** has been given the mark 4,80 to 5,99 at least in one subject the mark should be at least 7,00.

When an additional subject taken at the EB is needed for the enrolment procedure, the elective subject with best mark is taken into consideration.

When an individual subject from the 6<sup>th</sup> and the 7<sup>th</sup> class of the secondary cycle is needed for the enrolment procedure, the final mark in the 6<sup>th</sup> class and the preliminary mark 7<sup>th</sup> class is taken into account.

To determine the overall achievement in the 6<sup>th</sup> class and the 7<sup>th</sup> class of the secondary cycle the following rule is applied:

- The overall achievement is excellent (5) if the mark is 9 for at least half of the subjects and only for one of the other subjects the mark is lower than 8,
- The overall achievement is very good (4) if the mark is 8 at for least half of the subjects and only for one of the other subjects the final mark is lower than 7,
- The overall achievement is good (3) if the mark is 7 for at least half of the subjects and only for one of the other subjects the mark is lower than 6,
- The overall achievement is sufficient (2) if the mark is 6 for at least half of the subjects and only for one of the other subjects the mark is lower than 6.

For the 6<sup>th</sup> class the final marks in the respective school report are considered, for the 7<sup>th</sup> class the preliminary marks in the EB certificate are considered.

# SPAIN

**Equivalence between the European Baccalaureate and the upper secondary leaving certificate of national schools / admission of European Baccalaureate-holders to Universities in the country.**

## Opinion of the Inspector of Spain to the European Schools

There are no problems of equivalence between the European Baccalaureate and the upper secondary leaving certificate of national schools.

The table of equivalences and the scale for conversion of European Baccalaureate marks to the Spanish system's marks are those appearing in the conversion table (point 3 below) and do not put European Baccalaureate-holders at a disadvantage compared with students of Spanish schools.

## Table for conversion of European Baccalaureate marks to the marks of the Spanish system currently in force

ECHELLE QUALIFICATIONS E.E.		ECHELLE QUALIFICATIONS EN ESPAGNE	
	10		10
	9		9
	8		8
	7		7
Minimum pour réussir	6	6	
	5	5	Minimum pour réussir
	4	4	
	3	3	
	2	2	
	1	1	
	0	0	

## CONVERSION FORMULA

$$\text{NMe} = 5 + \frac{(\text{NMx} - 6) \times 5}{4}$$

NMe: Nota Media española a obtener (Spanish system Mark)

NMx: Nota Media extranjera (European Schools Mark)

European Schools Mark	Spanish Mark
6	5
6,1	5,125
6,2	5,25
6,3	5,375
6,4	5,5
6,5	5,625
6,6	5,75
6,7	5,875
6,8	6
6,9	6,125
7	6,25
7,1	6,375
7,2	6,5
7,3	6,625
7,4	6,75
7,5	6,875
7,6	7
7,7	7,125
7,8	7,25
7,9	7,375
8	7,5
8,1	7,625



<b>European Schools Mark</b>	<b>Spanish Mark</b>
8,2	7,75
8,3	7,875
8,4	8
8,5	8,125
8,6	8,25
8,7	8,375
8,8	8,5
8,9	8,625
9	8,75
9,1	8,875
9,2	9
9,3	9,125
9,4	9,25
9,5	9,375
9,6	9,5
9,7	9,625
9,8	9,75
9,9	9,875
10	10

# SWEDEN

**Equivalence between the European Baccalaureate and the upper secondary leaving certificate of national schools / admission of European Baccalaureate-holders to Universities in the country.**

## **Opinion of the Inspector of Sweden to the European Schools**

*At present applicants with foreign qualifications are placed in the same sample groups as applicants with Swedish grades. The Government has decided that applicants with IB diplomas and certificates from the European Schools (EB) will get credit points in the same way as last year.*

*Former problems with equivalence between the European Baccalaureate exam and the national final exam have now been eliminated.*

*According to the new rules which entered into force the 8th of January 2013 students from the European schools get compensation, bonus points, also for second or third language courses finalized in year 5, third language if they do not choose to continue their L3 and second language in case they change from their former L2 to another one, in most cases to English due to the Swedish entry requirements.*

*In Sweden a new conversion table and new rules for qualification points are coming into force for 2014 Baccalaureate. The Swedish Council for Higher Education has based the new conversion table on new statistics of marks.*

## **Table for conversion of European Baccalaureate marks to the marks of the Swedish system currently in force**

Valuation is done in three steps.

First the grades are transformed into numeric values corresponding to final grades from a full program from secondary school and a preliminary tariff is determined (A). An assessment of the qualification is then made of the merits the applicant refers to and a grade average is determined (B). Finally credits shall be added for weighted courses (C).

## Transfer to the Swedish grading designations

(A) The grades in all subjects in the final grade is transferred to the Swedish grading designations as follows:

**Table UHRFS 2013:1**

<b>Subjects ES</b>	<b>Fail</b>	<b>Pass</b>	<b>Pass with distinct</b>	<b>Pass with special</b>
<b>LI</b>	<b>0–5,99</b>	<b>6,00–6,40</b>	<b>6,41–7,94</b>	<b>7,95–10,00</b>
<b>LII</b>	<b>0–5,99</b>	<b>6,00–6,92</b>	<b>6,93–8,29</b>	<b>8,30–10,00</b>
<b>LII Adv.</b>	<b>0–5,99</b>	<b>6,00–7,41</b>	<b>7,42–8,61</b>	<b>8,62–10,00</b>
<b>History</b>	<b>0–5,99</b>	<b>6,00–6,69</b>	<b>6,70–7,93</b>	<b>7,94–10,00</b>
<b>Sociology or Economy</b>	<b>0–5,99</b>	<b>6,00–6,74</b>	<b>6,75–7,93</b>	<b>7,94–10,00</b>
<b>Mathematics 3 hours</b>	<b>0–5,99</b>	<b>6,00–6,65</b>	<b>6,66–8,02</b>	<b>8,03–10,00</b>
<b>Matemathics 5 hours</b>	<b>0–5,99</b>	<b>6,00–7,01</b>	<b>7,02–8,47</b>	<b>8,48–10,00</b>
<b>Biology 2 hours</b>	<b>0–5,99</b>	<b>6,00–6,12</b>	<b>6,13–7,65</b>	<b>7,66–10,00</b>
<b>Biology 4 hours</b>	<b>0–5,99</b>	<b>6,00–6,15</b>	<b>6,16–7,74</b>	<b>7,75–10,00</b>
<b>Chemistry</b>	<b>0–5,99</b>	<b>6,00–6,52</b>	<b>6,53–8,30</b>	<b>8,31–10,00</b>
<b>Physics</b>	<b>0–5,99</b>	<b>6,00–7,03</b>	<b>7,04–8,49</b>	<b>8,50–10,00</b>
<b>Other subjects</b>	<b>0–5,99</b>	<b>6,00–7,30</b>	<b>7,31–8,37</b>	<b>8,38–10,00</b>

### Numerical values

The ratings are then given the following numerical values: Fail (IG) 0

Pass (G) 10

Pass with distinction (VG) 15

Pass with special distinction (MVG) 20

### Qualification value

The numerical values are added up and divided by the number of subjects and the preliminary tariff then being obtained.

(B) Courses from upper secondary school or adult education may be credited if they are necessary for eligibility or increase the grade average. If the applicant does not submit any

courses from upper secondary school or adult education the preliminary tariff is the grade average.

### (C) Points for weighted courses

After the grade average has been calculated, grades in the weighted courses shall be accredited as credit increments.

Credit increments for applicants with grades from the European School issued before 1 January 2014.

Applicants with grades from the European School issued after 31 December 1994 but before 1 January 2014 may be awarded credit increments for courses equivalent to weighted courses. The applicants with grades from the European School issued after 31 December 1994 but before 1 January 2014 may be awarded a standard supplement of a credit increment of one-half (0.5), except in cases where only general entry requirements are required for the program applied for. Qualifying courses do not earn credit increments. No more than two and a half (2.5) credit increments may be added to the grade average.

The following credit increments are provided by passed grades in subjects that correspond to weighted courses:

- a) Language 1 (not English or Swedish) earns one and a half (1.5) credit increments;
- b) Language 2 (not Swedish or English) earns a credit increment of one (1.0) if the applicant has not already been awarded credit increments pursuant to a,
- c) Language 3 (not Swedish or English) earns a credit increment of one half (0.5) if the language is not an entry requirement and if the applicant has not already been awarded a credit increment pursuant to a or b,
- d) Language 3 (not Swedish or English) earns a credit increment of one half (0.5) if the applicant has not already been awarded a credit increment pursuant to a, but has earned a credit increment pursuant to b,
- e) English Language 1, earns a credit increment of one (1.0). If English B is an entry requirement, only a credit increment of one half (0.5) is awarded,
- f) the English language 2, earns a credit increment of one half (0.5). If English B is an entry requirement, no credit increments are awarded,
- g) English, language 2, earns a credit increment of one (1.0) if English is the language of instruction. If English B is an entry requirement, only a credit increment of one half (0.5) is awarded,
- h) Mathematics, one level above the entry requirement (see table in next paragraph), earns a credit increment of one half (0.5);
- i) Mathematics, two levels above the entry requirement (see table in next paragraph), earns a credit increment of one half (0.5); Mathematics in the European School, in applying h and i in the preceding paragraph shall be deemed equivalent to the following course levels in Swedish upper secondary school or upper secondary adult education:

#### **Level in the European School Academic level in the Swedish secondary education**

- Mathematics B
- Mathematics C

3 week hours Mathematics D

5 week hours Mathematics E

Credit increments for applicants with grades from the European School issued after 31 December 2013

Applicants with grades from the European School issued after 31 December 2013 may be awarded credit increments for courses equivalent to weighted courses. Qualifying courses do not earn credit increments. A maximum of two and a half (2.5) credit increments may be added to the grade average, of which no more than one and a half (1,5) credit increments may refer to a modern language subject , no more than one (1,0) credit increment for the subject English and no more than one and a half (1,5) credit increments may be for the subject Mathematics.

The following credit increments are provided by passed grades in subjects that correspond to weighted courses:

- a) Language 1 (not English or Swedish) LI, LII or LIII earns one and a half (1.5) credit increments;
- b) Language (not Swedish or English) LIV earns a credit increment of one half (0.5) if the applicant has not already been awarded credit increments pursuant to a,
- c) English, language LI or LII, earns a credit increment of one (1.0)
- d) Mathematics earns credit increments according to the following table:

Special requirements Level in the European School	Mathematics 1	Mathematics 2	Mathematics 3	Mathematics 4
Mathematics 3 week hours	1,5	1,0	0,5	-
Mathematics 5 week hours	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,0
Advanced mathematics	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5

Mathematics in the European School, in applying d in the preceding paragraph shall be deemed equivalent to the following course levels in Swedish upper secondary school or upper secondary adult education:

Level in the European School	Academic level in the Swedish secondary education
-	Mathematics 2
-	Mathematics 3
3 week hours	Mathematics 4
5 week hours	Mathematics 5
Advanced Mathematics	Mathematics specialization

Since new provisions for the Swedish Upper Secondary School, GY 11, have been in force since 2014 *The Swedish Council for Higher Education* is now revising the regulations concerning evaluation of grades from the European Schools. Their starting point is to compare the results from the EB exams, *Note Finale*, with average grades from Swedish Upper secondary programs comparable with the EB Programs (The Social Science Program, The Natural Science Program etc.) A percentile equivalence analyze will be carried out.

This means a more precise correlation between the two systems. Instead of calculations based on subjects they are based on average results for relevant programs during two years.

# UNITED KINGDOM

**Equivalence between the European Baccalaureate and the upper secondary leaving certificate of national schools / admission of European Baccalaureate-holders to Universities in the country.**

## **Opinion of the Inspector of the United Kingdom to the European Schools**

The UK Department for Education has developed a brochure entitled 'The European *Baccalaureate*' which provides information for admissions officers of universities and other higher education institutions. The brochure is available from UCAS Coordinators and provides helpful information for students, parents and universities to facilitate the acceptance of graduates to British Universities. The brochure also includes a European Baccalaureate to English A Level and UCAS Tariff Conversion Table. The brochure is updated periodically by the Department for Education in conjunction with UCAS Coordinators and is available at

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/information-on-the-european-baccalaureate>

## European Baccalaureate to English 'A' Level and UCAS Tariff Conversion Table

**Please note:** this is only an approximate guide and not an official conversion table

A level grades	% European Baccalaureate
AAA*	88
	87
	86
	85
AAA	84
	83
	82
AAB	81
	80
	79
ABB	78
	77
	76
BBB	75
	74
BBC	73
	72
BCC	71
	70
CCC	69
	68

A level grades	% European Baccalaureate
CCD	67
	66
CDD	65
	64
DDD	63
	62
DDE	61
	60

**Single Subject Equivalences**

A*	9
A	8.5
B	8
C	7.5
D	7
E	6