# Monitoring the implementation of the Lisbon Recognition Convention







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Second monitoring report on the implementation of the Lisbon Recognition Convention





# Two monitoring exercises conducted so far...



# First analysis conducted from 2014 - 2015

Focused on the 10 main provisions of the LRC:

- How they are regulated at national level;
- To what extent;
- How at national lever they are going to be implemented

#### Second analysis conducted from 2019 -2021

Focused on:

Implementation of three LRC principles;

Two new additional sections:

Automatic Recognition and Digital Solutions





## First monitoring exercise – 2014/2016

#### 22 questions on the 10 main LRC provisions for 50 respondents

- 1. Access to an Assessment
- 2. Criteria and procedures
- 3. Time limit
- 4. Right to appeal
- 5. Information on the Education System
- 6. Information on Higher Education Institutions
- 7. National Information Centre
- 8. Refugees' Qualifications
- 9. Resources to enable the National Information Centre to fulfil its functions
- 10. Substantial Difference





# Second monitoring exercise – 2019/2020

#### 11 questions for 53 respondents (52 State Parties)

#### 8 questions on 3 LRC principles

- 1. Right to appeal (Article III.5)
- 2. Information provision (Articles III.4; VIII.1; IX.2.2)
- 3. Transnational Education (Articles IV.9; VI.5)

#### 3 questions on 2 additional topics

- 1. Automatic recognition
- 2. Digital solutions





#### MAIN SECTION:

- 1. Right to appeal
- 2. Information provision
- 3. Transnational education
  - Comparative analysis 2016 2021
  - Conclusions
  - Recommendations





## **ADDITIONAL SECTION:**

- 4. Automatic recognition
- 5. Digital solution

- Conclusions
- Recommendations





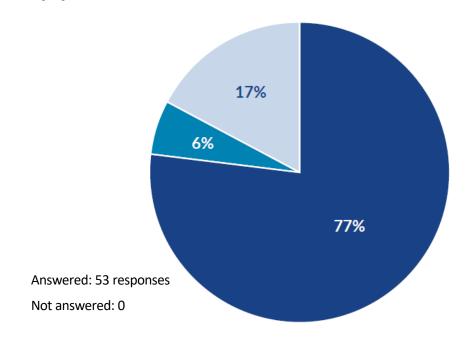
## PART 1. RIGHT TO APPEAL







# Right to appeal: "In case recognition is withheld, or if no decision is taken, is there a possibility for an applicant to appeal?"



- Regulated by specific national regulation
- Regulated by specific national regulation and internally by the competent recognition or assessment authorities
- Regulated only internally by the competent recognition or assessment authorities

ligher Education Area



## Recommendations



- Transparent, clear and accessible information in a widely spoken language provided by all competent authorities and institutions in charge of recognition procedures at national level
- Information on the right to appeal should be noted in the recognition statement
- > HEIs institutional autonomy is not a limitation with regard to providing information for transparent appeal





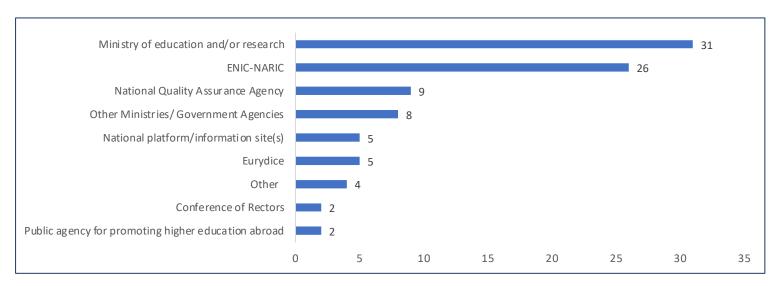
#### PART 2. INFORMATION PROVISION







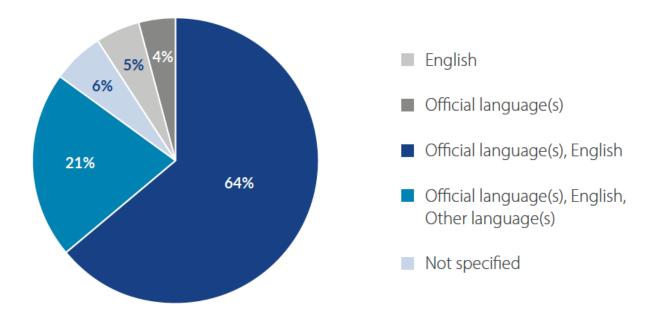
# Is the information on the national educational system available online?







# Use of languages







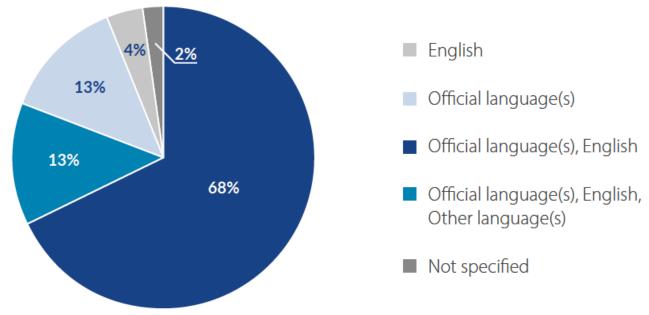
# Availability of online information

List of higher education institutions 51 Types of higher education institutions 50 Higher education qualifications Access qualifications to higher education 48 48 HE legal framework and administration Credit system 48 School education system 48 List of higher education institutions in English 47 Recognition procedures at national level 46 Quality assurance system / accreditation 45 National qualifications framework 45 Criteria adopted during recognition procedures 44 Grading system 39 Info on recognition of refugees' qualifications 29





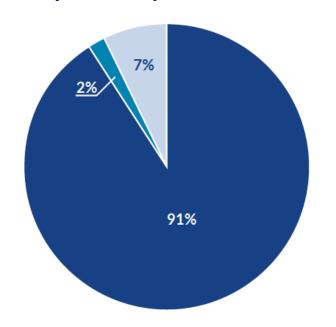
# Is the list of institutions that belong to the national higher education system published and available online?







Is the information on the programs provided by the recognized HEI which belong to the national higher education system published and available online?

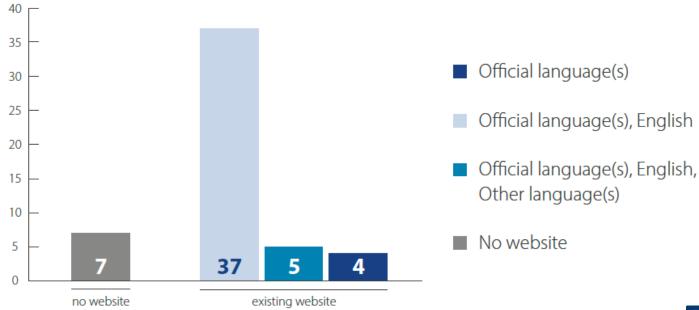


- No list of higher education programmes by national authorities
- The list of higher education programmes available on the website(s) of national authorities
- Not specified





## Does the National Information Centre have a website?







# Type of information published on the websites







#### Recommendations

- Information within a single information source or via a single entry point at national level and provided in a widely-spoken language, preferably English;
- information on where to find details on accredited study programmes at national level;
- > clear, accessible and transparent dissemination of information by developing the financial capacity and strengthening the role of National Information Centres;
- information activities developed considering a national comprehensive strategy,;
- full implementation of "Guidelines for national online information systems", adopted by the Lisbon Recognition Convention Committee in 2019;
- pertinent and focused information on procedures for the recognition of refugees' qualifications
- strengthen cooperation between LRCC Bureau and EB/NA





#### PART 3. TRANSNATIONAL EDUCATION







## Part 3. Transnational education

Data not available in 2016

#### **Monitoring exercise 2021**

- Do you make the recognition of qualifications issued by foreign educational institutions operating in your territory contingent upon **specific requirements?**
- Is the list of your official TNE institutions operating in your country published and available?
- Is a list of your official TNE institutions operating abroad published and available?





## Main Recommendations 1/2

- update of the "Revised Code of Good Practice in the Provision of Transnational Education";
- ➤ Relevance on quality assurance aspects of programmes and institutions, considering both the awarding body and the institution administering studies;
- higher education institutions and/or national authorities clearly provide information related to quality assurance aspects and all the other elements of the TNE qualification that may differ from the national qualification;





## Main Recommendations 2/2

- national authorities are invited to adopt every possible measure to eradicate all forms of mispractice within the TNE sector, such as Diploma Mills and fraudulent qualifications;
- ➤ LRCC Bureau and EB/NAB should strengthen their cooperation in line with their role and activities in order to provide pertinent and up-to-date information to each State Party.





#### PART 4. AUTOMATIC RECOGNITION







# AR: modes of implementation

- 1. Legal bilateral and multilateral agreements
- 2. A legally binding unilateral list of degrees
- 3. Non-legal binding bilateral and multilateral agreements
- 4. De facto automatic recognition





# AR: modes of implementation



Answered: 53 responses

Not answered: 0





## AR Recommendations 1/2

- ✓ Full and fair implementation of all the LRC principles is the fundamental basis for any automatic recognition procedure
- ✓ The remaining 11 countries which have not implemented AR should examine the possibilities of implementing one of the modes of AR
- ✓ Countries should examine the possibility to expand the area for which AR is granted
- ✓ Countries and ENIC-Centres should ensure that AR is implemented nationally. AR applies to all recognition authorities





## AR Recommendations 2/2

- ✓ Countries should disseminate information on AR to all national recognition authorities including the distinction between access and admission
- ✓ Recommendation to the LRCC Bureau to draft a subsidiary text on automatic recognition





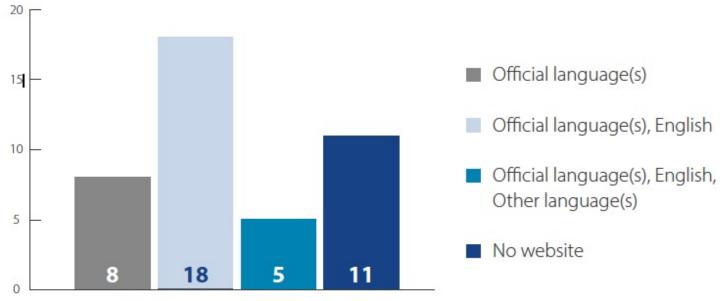
#### PART 5. DIGITAL SOLUTIONS







# QUESTION 10 – Does the National Information Centre have online electronic system(s)/solution(s)?

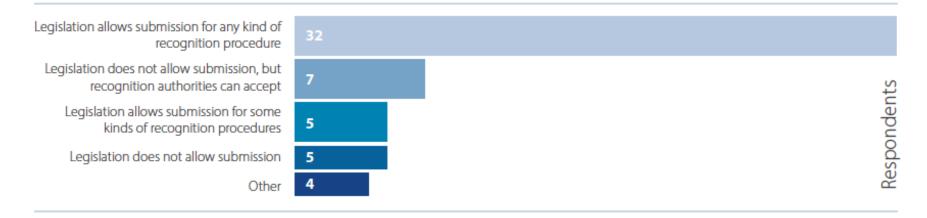


Respondents having online electronic system(s) / services





# QUESTION 11 – Does your national legislation allow for the presentation of virtual digital documentation during recognition procedures?







## Recommendations

- ✓ New subsidiary text of the LRC on digital solutions, taking into account the existing Guidelines for national online information systems (June 2019)
- encouraging different ways of implementing online digital solutions for recognition and use of appropriate resources
- ✓ open, accessible, interoperable and interconnected digital solutions adopted at national and institutional level
- ✓ digital solutions fully compliant with international standards for privacy and data protection
- ✓ digital strategies ensuring inclusivity of tools and interoperability of digital technologies developed by national authorities and higher education institutions
- ✓ digital ecosystem that respect the right to appeal and grant the possibility to review recognition decisions according to the outcome of the appeal procedure





#### **THANK YOU!**





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