



ERI SEE

- ➤ The Education Reform Initiative of South Eastern Europe (ERI SEE) is a regional platform for cooperation in the field of education and training.
- Member countries: Albania, BiH, Croatia, Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, Serbia. Observer country: Romania.
- ➤ Memorandum of understanding, Brdo, 2010: ERI SEE Secretariat will be established as the international organisation process is ongoing and requires diplomatic procedures.
- Interim Secretariat: Centre for Education Policy (CEP).







Recognition

Recognition can be understood formal acknowledgement by a competent authority of the value of foreign qualification with a purpose to access (1) the education system and/or (2) employment activities.







Approaches to recognition of qualifications

Horizontal approach: applies to all qualifications (although it can state exceptions e.g. regulated professions). Based on principles to recognition.

Stakeholders: Ministries of Education University and representatives, Student Unions, Teacher Unions.

Vertical approach: aims at recognition in particular profession.

Stakeholders: Ministries of Education, Professional bodies who set the standards for the profession, Student unions.







Lisbon Recognition Convention

Lisbon Recognition Convention (signed and ratified by all SEE countries):

- Access to higher education (including doctorate level)
- Use of the academic title
- "May have consequence for labour market"

Introduced:

- Principle of substantial difference: recognition will be denied if substantial difference is proven.
- The burden of proof is transferred to the authority.
- Diploma Supplement.
- Established ENIC/NARIC Offices.









Bologna process

Bologna process:

- Quality Assurance.
- •Diploma supplement (format, native and foreign language, automatically and free of charge).
- ECTS (ECTS linked with learning outcomes).
- National Qualifications Frameworks (ERI SEE Cluster of Knowledge lead by Croatia).

Working group on automatic recognition in SEE co-chaired by Slovenia and Croatia, supported by ERI SEE.









To summarise:

Lessons from horizontal approaches are important:

- 1.Involvement of stakeholders and time are essential.
- 2.Importance of clear procedures with clear timelines and responsibilities.
- 3. Principle of substantial difference. Burden of proof with the authority.
- 4.Use of Bologna tools in defining (and assessing) compatibility: Diploma supplements, ECTS, learning outcomes, national qualification frameworks. (And Quality Assurance!)
- 5.Use of existing expertise: ENIC/NARIC offices, Ministries of Education.









Thank you for your attention!

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