



European Schools
Office of the Secretary-General

Baccalaureate Unit

2014-03-D-25-en-1

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
REQUEST REGARDING THE EQUIVALENCE BETWEEN THE EUROPEAN BACCALAUREATE AND NATIONAL UPPER SECONDARY SCHOOL LEAVING CERTIFICATES IN THE MEMBER COUNTRIES	5
GERMANY.....	6
AUSTRIA	7
BELGIUM.....	9
BULGARIA.....	10
CYPRUS.....	11
CROATIA.....	12
DENMARK.....	13
ESTONIA.....	16
SPAIN.....	18
FINLAND	21
FRANCE	23
GREECE.....	24
HUNGARY	27
IRELAND	29
ITALY	30
LATVIA	31
LITHUANIA	32
LUXEMBOURG.....	35
MALTA.....	36
NETHERLANDS	39
POLAND.....	40
PORTUGAL	41
CZECH REPUBLIC.....	44
ROMANIA	45
UNITED KINGDOM.....	46
SLOVAKIA	49
SLOVENIA.....	50
SWEDEN.....	51

Introduction

The European Bacculaureate 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 Bacculaureate.

To guarantee the European Bacculaureate 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 Bacculaureate examination and the marking/grading system for the European Bacculaureate

The Bacculaureate 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 Bacculaureate 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 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, of the absence of an answer or of a practical project or of cheating.	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 recognise 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 November 2010, 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.

As the Baccalaureate Unit wished to update this document, it has requested the secondary Inspectors several times since 2010 to check the information concerning their respective countries to amend and/or supplement it if necessary.

This version of the document contains the information gathered by the Inspectors so far. The purpose of its publication on the European Schools' website is to inform students about the arrangements made by the member countries to ensure equivalence between the European Baccalaureate and national upper secondary school leaving certificates and to present the tables for conversion of marks between the European Schools' marking/grading system and the national systems.

Our intention is to keep this information up to date and to supplement it with the information that those countries which have not yet contributed will send to us.

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.

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.

<u>Conversion key</u>								
(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.		

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

The general university entrance qualification as a prerequisite for admission to a university or *Fachhochschule* (university of applied science) in Austria is evidenced by the European Baccalaureate as a certificate in accordance with section 64, subsection 1, line 3 of the 2002 *Universitätsgesetz* (University Act), *BGBI.* (Federal Law Gazette) I No 120/2002, or section 4, subsection 2, line 3 of the *Fachhochschul-Studiengesetzes – FHStG*, (*Fachhochschule Studies Act*), *BGBI.* (Federal Law Gazette) No 340/1993 as amended.

The equivalence between the European Baccalaureate and the Austrian school leaving certificate is established on the basis of Art. 5, paragraph 2(b) of the Convention defining the Statute of the European Schools, which has the force of law in Austria (*BGBI* III No 173/2005 as amended).

Holders of a European Baccalaureate certificate therefore fulfil the same prerequisites for admission to all universities and *Fachhochschulen* in Austria as Austrian citizens with the corresponding formal qualifications.

As regards the general educational goal of the course of study concerned, in Austria, over and above having the general university entrance qualifications, certain studies-specific admission requirements have to be fulfilled (special university entrance qualification).

These prerequisites, laid down in the *Universitätsberechtungsverordnung – UBVO* (University Entitlement Regulation), 1998, *BGBI.* II No 44/1998 as amended, are, in accordance with section 124 a of the 2002 *Universitätsgesetz* as amended, also applicable to holders of a European Baccalaureate certificate.

In addition, persons whose mother tongue is not German are required to demonstrate, in so far as and to the extent that this is required for the successful progress and completion of studies (section 63, subsection 10 of the 2002 *Universitätsgesetz* as amended), that they have a knowledge of the German language. If the subject German appears on the European Baccalaureate certificate, this knowledge is demonstrated. Otherwise, knowledge would have to either exist unequivocally (e.g. German as mother tongue) or be demonstrated in some other way.

In so far as in exceptional cases and by way of derogation, a holder is not a citizen of an EU or EEA state, in accordance with section 65, subsection 2 of the 2002 *Universitätsgesetz* as amended, fulfilment of the studies-specific admission requirements, including the right to direct admission in the state in which the European Baccalaureate certificate was issued, has to be demonstrated.

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 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 Belgium to the European Schools

No information received.

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

No information received.

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

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

No information received.

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

No information received.

CROATIA

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 Croatia to the European Schools

No information received.

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

No information received.

DENMARK

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

Opinion of the Inspector of Denmark to the European Schools

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

In the Danish Baccaulaureate a bonus system is incorporated into the calculation of the final marks. It is based on a weighting which gives extra weight to advanced subjects. This bonus is calculated before the final mark and is therefore found in the Baccaulaureate final result.

Danish parents wish this discrete feature of the Danish Baccaulaureate also to apply to Danish students who have taken the European Baccaulaureate.

The European Baccaulaureate is not considered to be a Danish Baccaulaureate and it must therefore be treated on an equal footing with the other non-Danish Baccaulaureates/upper secondary leaving certificates.

For reasons of equality between non-Danish Baccaulaureates/upper secondary leaving certificates, it is not possible for the Danish Ministry to apply a Danish bonus system to a specific non-Danish Baccaulaureate.

Table for conversion of European Baccaulaureate marks to the marks of the Danish system currently in force

Based on statistical information. For use for admissions as from 2010.

Table for conversion

EB	EB 2 decimaler	DK 7-trins-skala
60	60,00-60,32	2,9
	60,33-60,65	3,0
	60,66-60,99	3,1
61	61,00-61,49	3,2
	61,50-61,99	3,3
62	62,00-62,32	3,4
	62,33-62,65	3,5
	62,66-62,99	3,6
63	63,00-63,49	3,7
	63,50-63,99	3,8
64	64,00-64,32	3,9
	64,33-64,65	4,0
	64,66-64,99	4,1
65	65,00-65,49	4,2
	65,50-65,99	4,3
66	66,00-66,32	4,4
	66,33-66,65	4,5
	66,66-66,99	4,6
67	67,00-67,32	4,7
	67,33-67,65	4,8

	67,66-67,99	4,9
68	68,00-68,49	5,0
	68,50-68,99	5,1
69	69,00-69,32	5,2
	69,33-69,65	5,3
	69,66-69,99	5,4
70	70,00-70,49	5,5
	70,50-70,99	5,6
71	71,00-71,32	5,7
	71,33-71,65	5,8
	71,66-71,99	5,9
72	72,00-72,49	6,0
	72,50-72,99	6,1
73	73,00-73,32	6,2
	73,33-73,65	6,3
	73,66-73,99	6,4
74	74,00-74,49	6,5
	74,50-74,99	6,6
75	75,00-75,49	6,7
	75,50-75,99	6,8
76	76,00-76,32	6,9
	76,33-76,65	7,0
	76,66-76,99	7,1
77	77,00-77,32	7,2
	77,33-77,65	7,3
	77,66-77,99	7,4
78	78,00-78,49	7,5
	78,50-78,99	7,6
79	79,00-79,32	7,7
	79,33-79,65	7,8
	79,66-79,99	7,9
80	80,00-80,49	8,0
	80,50-80,99	8,1
81	81,00-81,49	8,2
	81,50-81,99	8,3
82	82,00-82,32	8,4
	82,33-82,65	8,5
	82,66-82,99	8,6
83	83,00-83,49	8,7
	83,50-83,99	8,8
84	84,00-84,49	8,9
	84,50-84,99	9,0
85	85,00-85,32	9,1
	85,33-85,65	9,2
	85,66-85,99	9,3
86	86,00-86,49	9,4
	86,50-86,99	9,5
87	87,00-87,32	9,6
	87,33-87,65	9,7
	87,66-87,99	9,8
88	88,00-88,49	9,9
	88,50-88,99	10,0
89	89,00-89,49	10,1
	89,50-89,99	10,2
90	90,00-90,32	10,3

	90,33-90,65	10,4
	90,66-90,99	10,5
91	91,00-91,99	10,6
92	92,00-92,49	10,7
	92,50-92,99	10,8
93	93,00-93,32	10,9
	93,33-93,65	11,0
	93,66-93,99	11,1
94	94,00-94,32	11,2
	94,33-94,65	11,3
	94,66-94,99	11,4
95	95,00-95,49	11,5
	95,50-95,99	11,6
96	96,50-96,99	11,7
97	97,00-97,32	11,7
	97,33-97,65	11,8
	97,66-97,99	11,9
98	98,50-98,99	12,0
99	99,50-99,99	12,0
100	100	12,0

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.

European Schools	Estonia
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.

European Baccalaureate Max 10 points	Estonia Max 100 points NB! Valid until 2013
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

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

$$NMe = 5 + \frac{(NMx - mAx) \times 5}{MAx - mAx}$$

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

NMx: Nota Media extranjera (European Schools Mark)

mAx: Mínimo aprobatorio extranjero (Minimum mark to pass for the European Schools system)

MAx: Máximo aprobatorio extranjero (Maximum 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
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

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.

GREECE

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 Greece to the European Schools

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

Table for conversion of European Bacculaureate 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 = [(General average of the foreign country – Basis of the foreign scale) x 10] / 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.

European School scale	Greek system scale
Top mark 100	20
99	19,8
98	19,6
97	19,4
96	19,2
95	19
94	18,8
93	18,6
92	18,4
91	18,2
90	18
89	17,8
88	17,6
87	17,4
86	17,2
85	17
84	16,8
83	16,6
82	16,4
81	16,2
80	16
79	15,8
78	15,6
77	15,4
76	15,2
75	15
74	14,8
73	14,6
72	14,4

	71	14,2
	70	14
	69	13,8
	68	13,6
	67	13,4
	66	13,2
	65	13
	64	12,8
	63	12,6
	62	12,4
	61	12,2
Pass mark	60	12

HUNGARY

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 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 Baccaureate-holders.

The equivalence information will be modified in 2013.

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

European Schools BAC (%)	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

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.

Opinion of the Inspector of Ireland to the European Schools and table for conversion of European Baccalaureate marks to the marks of the Irish system currently in force

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.

HEIs, including the Irish Universities Association, Institutes of Technology Ireland and the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland have jointly produced a document entitled *Guideline entry requirements for EU/EFTA Applicants, November 2013*:

<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. 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

Bonus Points for Higher Level Leaving Certificate Mathematics for a 4 year period

From 2012, the HEIs introduced a bonus scheme 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 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 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 Italy to the European Schools

No information received.

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

No information received.

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

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

*Additional requirements on what other documents need to be submitted are determined by each individual education establishment according to the entrance regulations adopted by the Senate of the school. Admission procedures may vary depending upon the level of competition to enter a particular programme. In Latvia both *Atestāts par vispārējo vidējo izglītību* (Certificate of general secondary education) and *Diploms par profesionālo vidējo izglītību* (Certificate of secondary vocational education) confer the rights for admission to higher education.*

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

Student's achievements in the 10-point scale

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://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 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 Luxembourg to the European Schools

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

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

Please find information provided by the Inspector of the country.

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.

Opinion of the Inspector of Malta to the European Schools

This is the position as it stands now. 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 October 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, 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

Since the introduction of Maltese as ONL (Other National Language) in the European Schools, the Government of Malta is in the process of updating this position with the University of Malta in order to take ONL into consideration vis-à-vis the Maltese language entry requirements at the University of Malta.

2.1. Regulation 7.1(b) of the University Admission Regulations (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 3 - pass at least at grade 6/10	Examination based on the ES syllabus for Years 2-7 adapted from the syllabus for SEC Maltese
---	--

Exceptionally,

EB Diploma 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 Diploma 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. 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 in Maltese as Language 3.**

2.5. 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 Admissions Board, a pass in Maltese taken as Language 4 or as additional subject, obtained at least at grade 6/10 in the 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 will be accepted.

2.6. 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.

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

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

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.

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

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

Matriculation Certificate	European Baccalaureate Diploma
Subject Grades	Subject Grades
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

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.

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.*

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-oqolne/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

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

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

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 ^o
	60	10,00	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	12,25	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	14,25	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	16,25	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	18,25	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 Europeia	SEP	increment ⁰
	0	0,00	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	1,50	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	2,83	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	4,17	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	5,50	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

CZECH REPUBLIC

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 Czech Republic to the European Schools

There are no problems of equivalence between the European Baccalaureate 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 Baccalaureate 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 Baccalaureate-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 Baccalaureate certificate is automatically recognised.*

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

Table for conversion

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

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**.*

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 UCAS Coordinators and is available at http://wwwucas.com/sites/default/files/european-baccalaureate_0.pdf.

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

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

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

European school	Slovak school
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 upper secondary leaving certificate of national schools / admission of European Baccalaureate-holders to Universities in the country.

Opinion of the Inspector of Slovenia to the European Schools

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

Slovenia 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:

- *The rules for the national Baccalaureate, the European Baccalaureate and the International Baccalaureate ensure equivalent conversion of marks with a checking process.*

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

No information received.

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

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

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, GY11, have come into force this school year *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.