



European Schools
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Baccalaureate Unit

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

**(Document for the information of inspectors, students and parents of the European
Schools and accredited schools)**

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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 and amongst which basic language, first foreign language and mathematics are compulsory for all candidates.
 - 3 oral examinations, which account for 15% of the final mark and amongst which basic language and first foreign language are compulsory, as is history or geography if the candidate has not taken a written examination in the subject.

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 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 Bacculaureate-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 Bacculaureate-holders more rights, since Article 5 of the Convention lays down that holders of the European Bacculaureate:

- 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 Bacculaureate-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 responses of the Inspectors enabled certain specific points, such as the scales used for conversion of European Baccalaureate marks and the conditions for admission of European Baccalaureate-holders to universities in the Member States, to be objectified.

As the Baccalaureate Unit wished to update that document, in May 2012 as well as in February 2013 it requested the secondary Inspectors to check the information concerning their respective countries to amend and/or supplement it if necessary.

This document contains the information gathered by the Inspectors in 2010, 2012 and 2013. The purpose of its publication on Learning Gateway 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.

GERMANY

Problems of equivalence between the European Baccalaureate and the upper secondary leaving certificate of national schools which might result in European Baccalaureate-holders' being disadvantaged in terms of their admission to Universities in the country compared with holders of the upper secondary school leaving certificate of national schools.

1. Opinion of the Inspector of Germany to the European Schools in 2010:

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

2. Opinion of the Inspector Germany to the European Schools in 2012:

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

Calculation of the German average mark (ZVS)

The Standing Conference of the Ministers of Education and Cultural Affairs of the *Länder* in the Federal Republic of Germany (*KMK*) has updated its 1975 decision and laid down on a temporary basis how to calculate the German average mark: the German average mark will be determined, with an equal value, on the basis of the marks achieved in the compulsory **subjects** listed below and of the marks achieved in the **three-period or four-period** options chosen by students:

- Mother tongue
- First foreign language
- Mathematics
- History (if it is not a subject chosen as an option)
- Geography (if it is not a subject chosen as an option)
- Philosophy (if it is not a subject chosen as an option)

To determine the German average mark, the following conversion key should be used, in accordance with the decision of the Standing Conference of the Ministers of Education and Cultural Affairs of the *Länder* in the Federal Republic of Germany (*KMK*) of 08.12.1975, in the version of 15.03.2002 and of 11.12.2002, and which was applied for the first time to 2004 European Baccalaureate certificate-holders:

Conversion key

(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.		

To assess students' performances, the European Schools system uses a marking scale of 10 (the best mark) to 0 (the worst mark). The minimum mark required to pass is 6 (60% of the results achieved); a mark of 5.9 or under is regarded as a fail mark (the *KMK* conversion is more generous for German marks!).

AUSTRIA

Problems of equivalence between the European Baccalaureate and the upper secondary leaving certificate of national schools which might result in European Baccalaureate-holders' being disadvantaged in terms of their admission to Universities in the country compared with holders of the upper secondary school leaving certificate of national schools.

1. Opinion of the Inspector of Austria to the European Schools in 2010:

The European Baccalaureate is recognised in Austria (on the same basis as the upper secondary school leaving certificate?). However, as Universities in Austria are autonomous, they can define admission criteria which may cause difficulties for the admission of European Baccalaureate-holders.

2. Opinion of the Inspector of Austria to the European Schools in 2012:

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3. Table for conversion of European Baccalaureate marks to the marks of the Austrian system currently in force

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BULGARIA

Problems of equivalence between the European Baccalaureate and the upper secondary leaving certificate of national schools which might result in European Baccalaureate-holders' being disadvantaged in terms of their admission to Universities in the country compared with holders of the upper secondary school leaving certificate of national schools.

1. Opinion of the Inspector of Bulgaria to the European Schools in 2010:

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

2. Opinion of the Inspector of Bulgaria to the European Schools in 2012:

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3. 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

DENMARK

Problems of equivalence between the European Baccalaureate and the upper secondary leaving certificate of national schools which might result in European Baccalaureate-holders' being disadvantaged in terms of their admission to Universities in the country compared with holders of the upper secondary school leaving certificate of national schools.

1. Opinion of the Inspector of Denmark to the European Schools in 2010:

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

2. Opinion of the Inspector of Denmark to the European Schools in 2012:

In the Danish Baccalaureate 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 Baccalaureate final result.

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

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

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

3. Table for conversion of European Baccalaureate 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

Problems of equivalence between the European Baccalaureate and the upper secondary leaving certificate of national schools which might result in European Baccalaureate-holders' being disadvantaged in terms of their admission to Universities in the country compared with holders of the upper secondary school leaving certificate of national schools.

1. Opinion of the Inspector of Estonia to the European Schools in 2010:

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

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.*

2. Opinion of the Inspector of Estonia to the European Schools in 2012:

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.

3. Table for conversion of European Baccalaureate marks to the marks of the Estonian system currently in force

European Baccalaureate ten-point marking system equivalent in 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)

European Baccalaureate 10-point system equivalent in the national examinations 100-point system

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

Problems of equivalence between the European Baccalaureate and the upper secondary leaving certificate of national schools which might result in European Baccalaureate-holders' being disadvantaged in terms of their admission to Universities in the country compared with holders of the upper secondary school leaving certificate of national schools.

1. Opinion of the Inspector of Spain to the European Schools in 2010:

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

2. Opinion of the Inspector of Spain to the European Schools in 2012:

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.

3. 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
	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

Problems of equivalence between the European Baccalaureate and the upper secondary leaving certificate of national schools which might result in European Baccalaureate-holders' being disadvantaged in terms of their admission to Universities in the country compared with holders of the upper secondary school leaving certificate of national schools.

1. Opinion of the Inspector of Finland to the European Schools in 2010:

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2. Opinion of the Inspector of Finland to the European Schools in 2012:

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.

3. 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

Problems of equivalence between the European Baccalaureate and the upper secondary leaving certificate of national schools which might result in European Baccalaureate-holders' being disadvantaged in terms of their admission to Universities in the country compared with holders of the upper secondary school leaving certificate of national schools.

1. Opinion of the Inspector of France to the European Schools in 2010:

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

2. Opinion of the Inspector of France to the European Schools in 2012:

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.

3. 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

Problems of equivalence between the European Baccalaureate and the upper secondary leaving certificate of national schools which might result in European Baccalaureate-holders' being disadvantaged in terms of their admission to Universities in the country compared with holders of the upper secondary school leaving certificate of national schools.

1. Opinion of the Inspector of Greece to the European Schools in 2010:

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

2. Opinion of the Inspector of Greece to the European Schools in 2012:

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3. 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 = [(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
	19,8
	19,6
	19,4
	19,2
	19
	18,8
	18,6
	18,4
	18,2
	18
	17,8
	17,6
	17,4
	17,2
	17
	16,8
	16,6
	16,4
	16,2
	16
	15,8
	15,6
	15,4
	15,2
	15
	14,8
	14,6
	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

Problems of equivalence between the European Baccalaureate and the upper secondary leaving certificate of national schools which might result in European Baccalaureate-holders' being disadvantaged in terms of their admission to Universities in the country compared with holders of the upper secondary school leaving certificate of national schools.

1. Opinion of the Inspector of Hungary to the European Schools in 2010:

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.

2. Opinion of the Inspector of Hungary to the European Schools in 2012:

The equivalence information is still the same but there will be changes next year.

3. Table for conversion of European Baccalaureate 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

Problems of equivalence between the European Baccalaureate and the upper secondary leaving certificate of national schools which might result in European Baccalaureate-holders' being disadvantaged in terms of their admission to Universities in the country compared with holders of the upper secondary school leaving certificate of national schools.

1. Opinion of the Inspector of Ireland to the European Schools in 2010:

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2. Opinion of the Inspector of Ireland to the European Schools in 2012:

/

3. Table for conversion of European Baccalaureate marks to the marks of the Irish system currently in force

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS EUROPEAN BACCALAUREATE / LEAVING CERTIFICATE

TRINITY COLLEGE

Commencing from the academic year 2008/2009 the requirements for entry have been amended as follows –

a) Matriculation

Previously TCD required EB applicants to present a minimum of three subjects at grade 8 - **this requirement is now three subjects at grade 6.**

b) Subject specific requirements

Where a course has a specific requirement of LC HC3, students presenting the EB were required to present the subject at grade 8 or better - **this requirement is now grade 6.**

Where a course has a specific requirement of LC HB3, students presenting the EB were required to present the subject at grade 8.5 or better - **this requirement is now grade 7.**

c) **Points** – will continue to be calculated on the same basis as currently.

TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN	
Three subjects:	at Grade 6
Subject specific requirements	
Where course has specific requirement of LC H C3:	Grade 6
Where course has specific requirement of LC H B3:	Grade 7

**NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND (NUI)
ENTRANCE REQUIREMENTS 2012 and 2013**

European Qualifications accepted for Matriculation	European Baccalaureate Diploma
National Academic Recognition Information Centre (NARIC) rating	GCE A Level equivalent
Format of Examinations	
Number of Subjects	Eight core subjects are taken from Years 1-7: First Language, First Foreign Language, Mathematics, History, Geography, Science, Physical Education and Ethics/Religion. N.B. Mathematics may be taken at either five hours or three hours per week. Subjects are graded 1-10
Overall Grading System	Marks out of 100 (coefficient applied)
Subject pass mark for University purposes	6
Minimum Matriculation	Overall 60%, with English, plus specific programme requirements
English Language Competence	.6 in first language or in first or second foreign language or equivalent English Language Competence

a) Matriculation

The requirements for matriculation will remain as follows: overall 60%, with English, plus specific College/Faculty requirements (i.e. with Mathematics for Commerce; and with a Laboratory Science subject for the Sciences and Healthcare.)

Irish is also a matriculation requirement, but those studying outside the country will continue to be exempted from this.

b) Subject specific requirements

For the National University of Ireland Constituent Universities and Recognised Colleges subject grade requirements for admission to individual programs, the following will apply from 2008:

Subject grade equivalents:		
LEAVING CERTIFICATE	EUROPEAN BACCALAUREATE	
	2 or 3 hour	4 or 5 hour
OD3	6	5
HD3	7	6
HC3	-	6
HC1	-	6
HB3	-	7
HB1	-	7

c) Points

The Admissions Officers of the constituent colleges of the NUI have a standardised agreed method of calculating the equivalence of EB results. The final average grade is taken and multiplied by 6 (for grades up to 9) and by 6.25 for grades at 9 and above.

The Admissions Officer of each college within the National University of Ireland makes the decision on the admissions standard for entry for their particular college.

The Admissions Office of each college may be contacted by potential applicants, parents and teachers to confirm specific details.

LATVIA

Problems of equivalence between the European Baccalaureate and the upper secondary leaving certificate of national schools which might result in European Baccalaureate-holders' being disadvantaged in terms of their admission to Universities in the country compared with holders of the upper secondary school leaving certificate of national schools.

1. Opinion of the Inspector of Latvia to the European Schools in 2010:

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

2. Opinion of the Inspector of Latvia to the European Schools in 2012:

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3. 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.

LITHUANIA

Problems of equivalence between the European Baccalaureate and the upper secondary leaving certificate of national schools which might result in European Baccalaureate-holders' being disadvantaged in terms of their admission to Universities in the country compared with holders of the upper secondary school leaving certificate of national schools.

1. Opinion of the Inspector of Lithuania to the European Schools in 2010:

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

2. Opinion of the Inspector of Lithuania to the European Schools in 2012:

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>

3. 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

MALTA

Problems of equivalence between the European Baccalaureate and the upper secondary leaving certificate of national schools which might result in European Baccalaureate-holders' being disadvantaged in terms of their admission to Universities in the country compared with holders of the upper secondary school leaving certificate of national schools.

1. Opinion of the Inspector of Malta to the European Schools in 2010:

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2. Opinion of the Inspector of Malta to the European Schools in 2012:

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
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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.

3. 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

Problems of equivalence between the European Baccalaureate and the upper secondary leaving certificate of national schools which might result in European Baccalaureate-holders' being disadvantaged in terms of their admission to Universities in the country compared with holders of the upper secondary school leaving certificate of national schools.

1. Opinion of the Inspector of the Netherlands to the European Schools in 2010:

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

2. Opinion of the Inspector of the Netherlands to the European Schools in 2012:

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.*

3. 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.

PORTUGAL

Problems of equivalence between the European Baccalaureate and the upper secondary leaving certificate of national schools which might result in European Baccalaureate-holders' being disadvantaged in terms of their admission to Universities in the country compared with holders of the upper secondary school leaving certificate of national schools.

1. Opinion of the Inspector of Portugal to the European Schools in 2010:

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2. Opinion of the Inspector of Portugal to the European Schools in 2012:

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

3. Table for conversion of European Baccalaureate 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	incrementº
	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

Problems of equivalence between the European Baccalaureate and the upper secondary leaving certificate of national schools which might result in European Baccalaureate-holders' being disadvantaged in terms of their admission to Universities in the country compared with holders of the upper secondary school leaving certificate of national schools.

1. Opinion of the Inspector of the Czech Republic to the European Schools in 2010:

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.*

2. Opinion of the Inspector of the Czech Republic to the European Schools in 2012:

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

3. 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

Problems of equivalence between the European Baccalaureate and the upper secondary leaving certificate of national schools which might result in European Baccalaureate-holders' being disadvantaged in terms of their admission to Universities in the country compared with holders of the upper secondary school leaving certificate of national schools.

1. Opinion of the Inspector of Romania to the European Schools in 2010:

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

Romania 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 admission requirements for Universities are set by each individual University by virtue of their autonomy and **are the same** for all candidates, whether European Baccalaureate-holders or holders of Romania's upper secondary school leaving certificate.*

2. Opinion of the Inspector of Romania to the European Schools in 2012:

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3. Table for conversion of European Baccalaureate marks to the marks of the Romanian system currently in force

Romania does not use a conversion table for the marks. Pursuant to the Order of the Minister no. 4022/14.05.2008, art. 11 (h), we do the equivalence only for the periods of study and for the final diplomas, **not for the marks**.

UNITED KINGDOM

Problems of equivalence between the European Baccalaureate and the upper secondary leaving certificate of national schools which might result in European Baccalaureate-holders' being disadvantaged in terms of their admission to Universities in the country compared with holders of the upper secondary school leaving certificate of national schools.

1. Opinion of the Inspector of the United Kingdom to the European Schools in 2010:

The country's Inspector raised the issue that the European Baccalaureate is not always recognised by national Universities as the national system is, which sometimes poses equivalence problems.

2. Opinion of the Inspector of the United Kingdom to the European Schools in 2013:

The UK Department for Education has developed a brochure entitled Guidance for Universities and Schools: The European Schools and the European Baccalaureate. This 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.

3. Table for conversion of European Baccalaureate marks to the marks of the English system currently in force

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

Three A level Points	A level grades	% European Baccalaureate
360	AAA	84+
		83
		82
		81
340	AAB	80
		79
		78
320	ABB	77
		76
300	BBB	75
		74
280	BBC	73
		72
		71
260	BCC	70
240	CCC	69
		68
		67
220	CCD	66
		65
200	CDD	64
		63
180	DDD	62
		61
160	DDE	60

SLOVAKIA

Problems of equivalence between the European Baccalaureate and the upper secondary leaving certificate of national schools which might result in European Baccalaureate-holders' being disadvantaged in terms of their admission to Universities in the country compared with holders of the upper secondary school leaving certificate of national schools.

1. Opinion of the Inspector of Slovakia to the European Schools in 2010:

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

Slovakia 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:

- *Individual regulations laid down by the Universities.*

2. Opinion of the Inspector of Slovakia to the European Schools in 2012:

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3. 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

Problems of equivalence between the European Baccalaureate and the upper secondary leaving certificate of national schools which might result in European Baccalaureate-holders' being disadvantaged in terms of their admission to Universities in the country compared with holders of the upper secondary school leaving certificate of national schools.

1. Opinion of the Inspector of Slovenia to the European Schools in 2010:

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.*

2. Opinion of the Inspector of Slovenia to the European Schools in 2012:

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3. Table for conversion of European Baccalaureate marks to the marks of the Slovene system currently in force

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SWEDEN

Problems of equivalence between the European Baccalaureate and the upper secondary leaving certificate of national schools which might result in European Baccalaureate-holders' being disadvantaged in terms of their admission to Universities in the country compared with holders of the upper secondary school leaving certificate of national schools.

1. Opinion of the Inspector of Sweden to the European Schools in 2010:

Students who have taken the European Baccalaureate are placed in a separate selection group, as are students who have taken the International Baccalaureate. Sweden has made arrangements to ensure that students of the European Schools have the same chances as students who have been awarded the national upper secondary school leaving certificate.

2. Opinion of the Inspector of Sweden to the European Schools in 2012:

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.

3. 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 tariff is determined (B). Finally the credits for merit courses are added (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:

Subjects ES	Fail	Pass	Pass with distinction	Pass with special distinction
LI	0–5,99	6,00–6,26	6,27–7,78	7,79–10,00
LII	0–5,99	6,00–6,88	6,89–8,24	8,25–10,00
LII Adv.	0–5,99	6,00–6,92	6,93–8,21	8,22–10,00
History	0–5,99	6,00–6,56	6,57–7,80	7,81–10,00
Sociology or Economy	0–5,99	6,00–6,00	6,01–7,35	7,36–10,00
Mathematics 3 hours	0–5,99	6,00–6,03	6,04–7,64	7,65–10,00
Matemathics 5 hours	0–5,99	6,00–6,94	6,95–8,27	8,28–10,00
Biology 2 hours	0–5,99	6,00–6,12	6,13–7,81	7,82–10,00
Biology 4 hours	0–5,99	6,00–6,25	6,26–7,83	7,84–10,00
Chemistry	0–5,99	6,00–6,45	6,46–8,04	8,05–10,00
Physics	0–5,99	6,00–7,01	7,02–8,39	8,40–10,00
Other subjects	0–5,99	6,00–6,45	6,46–7,89	7,90–10,00

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 grade average 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.

(C) Points for merit courses

When the tariff has been calculated, the score for credit courses count as credit increments.

All applicants with grades from the European School issued after 31 December 1996 are awarded a standard supplement of one-half (0.5) merit point, except in cases where only general entry requirements are required for the program applied for. No more than two and a half (2.5) credit points may be added to the tariff.

Passed grades in subjects that correspond to weighted courses provide credit points as follows:

- a) Language 1 (not English or Swedish) offers one and a half (1.5) merit points;
- b) Language 2 (not Swedish or English) gives a (1.0) merit points if the applicant cannot obtain credit points according to a,
- c) Language 3 (not Swedish or English) gives a half (0.5) merit points if the language is not an entry requirement and if the applicant cannot obtain credit points in either of these,
- d) Language 3 (not Swedish or English) gives a half (0.5) merit points if the applicant cannot obtain credit points according to a, but has merit points according to b,
- e) English Language 1, gives a (1.0) merit points. If English B is an entry requirement, only a half (0.5) credit points are given,
- f) the English language 2, gives a half (0.5) merit points. If English B is an entry requirement, no credit points are given,
- g) English, language 2, gives a (1.0) merit points if English is the language of instruction. If English B is an entry requirement, only a half (0.5) credit points are given,
- h) Mathematics, one level above the entry requirement (see table in next paragraph), gives a half (0.5) merit point;
- i) Mathematics, two levels above the entry requirement (see table in next paragraph), gives a half (0.5) merit point.

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

Since new provisions for the Swedish Upper Secondary School, GY11, have come into force this school year *The Swedish National Agency 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. The Swedish National Agency for Higher Education will also revise the credit increments as a result of the changes in the Higher Education Ordinance. One of the changes will be that the standard supplement will be abolished. The credit increments for Modern Languages,

English and Mathematics will be changed in accordance with the changes in the ordinance coming into force in 2014.