THE SELF CERTIFICATION PROCESS OF QUALIFICATIONS FRAMEWORK WITHIN EHEA
NQF: a tool for transparency, compatibility and comparibility

For the EHEA, all qualifications included should be:
- Learner centered
- Based on Learning Outcomes
- Quality Assured

Therefore Qualifications Frameworks play a crucial role for Recognition purpose (subsidary text of the LRC)

The two overarching frameworks (EQF LLL, QF EHEA) having different mechanisms:
- Referencing
- Self certification
- More and more national report covered the 2

QF EHEA one of the « acquis » of the Bologna Process: QA, QF, Recognition all built on LO
The criteria and procedures for verifying NQFs compatibility with the EHEA framework

- The competent national bodies shall certify the compatibility of the national framework with the European framework
- The self-certification process shall include the stated agreement of the quality assurance bodies in the country in question recognised through the Bologna Process
- The self-certification process shall involve international experts
Criteria and procedures • The self-certification and the evidence supporting it shall be published and shall address separately each of the criteria set out

• The ENIC and NARIC networks shall maintain a public listing of States that have confirmed that they have completed the self-certification process

The completion of the self-certification process shall be noted on Diploma Supplements issued subsequently by showing the link between the national framework and the European framework
State of play and activities for the Peer Support Group

- Currently 24 countries have published their self-certification reports in the ENIC-NARIC portal and on the EHEA website:
  - Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy,
  - Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway,
  - Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Ukraine, and the United Kingdom

- Support for other stages: national adoption and implementation of the NQF?
Chapter 5. Structure and content of the self-certification report

The countries that participated in the survey provided the following content as mandatory for the self-certification reports. This is also based on Šťastná (2008) and analysis of the self-certification reports. Furthermore, this structure was discussed during the PLA on Self-Certification organised in the terms of the QUATRA – TPG A project in Tbilisi in September 2023.

1. Introduction: main message and purpose of the report, how the report was prepared, and by whom.

2. Comprehensive description of the HE system including:
   - Landscape (scheme) of higher education system with further pathways
   - Higher education bodies, their governance and financing
   - Higher education legal framework
   - Types of higher education institutions
   - Admission requirements
   - Learning outcomes and cycle descriptors
   - Comparison of national qualifications with the Dublin descriptors (and if necessary, with the EQF level descriptors)
   - Credit system
   - Diploma Supplement (legal provisions, structure, reference to EQF/QF-EHEA)
   - Quality assurance system
   - Implementation of Lisbon Recognition Convention
   - Validation of non-formal and informal learning
   - EHEA values within the national higher education system (e.g., academic autonomy, academic freedom, academic integrity, participation of students in governance of the higher education system)
   - Social dimensions (e.g., students with special needs, underrepresenting groups, tuition fees, students’ mental health, stakeholders’ rights and responsibilities)

3. Description of criteria and procedures for verifying the compatibility of national qualifications framework of HE with the QF-EHEA

4. International experts’ review statements
https://ehea.info/page-peer-group-A-QF

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