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Ad-Hoc Query on 2022.36 The recognition of diplomas from third countries

Requested by EMN NCP Belgium on 4 August 2022

Responses from Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden plus Georgia (24 in Total)

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1. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The Directive 2005/36/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 7 September 2005 on the recognition of professional qualifications aims at facilitating the recognition of professional qualifications obtained in one or more Member States. However, the Directive does not regulate the situation of qualifications obtained by third-country nationals outside of the EU and specifies that it “does not create an obstacle to the possibility of Member States recognising, in accordance with their rules, the professional qualifications acquired

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outside the territory of the European Union by third country nationals. All recognition should respect in any case minimum training conditions for certain professions"[\[1\]](#).

In Flanders, one of the Belgian regions competent for the recognition of qualifications, a number of third country nationals (such as asylum seekers, persons with international protection and other categories) with residence status are highly educated and possess a diploma from their home country. However, these diplomas from educational institutions in non-EU countries are not automatically recognised. As a result, in Flanders, this group of highly educated people cannot work in the professions for which they would qualify in their home country. The demand for efficient and short diploma recognition procedures is a key to successful labour market integration of highly educated third country nationals. Provided that they successfully pass the procedure for diploma recognition, these people can use their knowledge and accumulated experience to contribute to the national labour market. The Flemish Public Employment Service (VDAB) wants to offer job-seeking, highly educated third-country nationals a pathway with a view to sustainable employment. In order to create these more sustainable employment opportunities, VDAB works together with NARIC Vlaanderen (National Academic Recognition Information Centre), which belongs to the ENIC-NARIC network.

NARIC-Flanders:

- recognises foreign study certificates for those who want to work in Flanders
- issues certificates for holders of Flemish diplomas who want to work or study abroad
- legalises Flemish diplomas for those wishing to work or study abroad
- provides information about Flemish and foreign education systems

We would like to receive more information on how other European public employment services cooperate(d) directly and/or indirectly with the authorities that are responsible for issuing diplomas. Therefore, we would like to ask the EMN NCPs the following questions.

We would like to ask the following questions:

1. In your Member State, which authorities are responsible for the recognition of diplomas of third country nationals, who have obtained their diploma outside of the EU?

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2. Are the authorities identified in Q1 also the authorities which recognised the diplomas of regulated professions? YES/NO. If you answer NO, do both authorities collaborate in the recognition procedure?
3. Do these authorities interact with the professional bodies of regulated professions for the inclusion of the third country nationals with recognised diplomas?
4. Do the Public Employment Services play any role in the recognition of the diplomas of third country nationals? YES/NO. If you answer Yes, can you please explain?
5. Do the recognition authorities (if different from the Public Employment Services) work together with Public Employment Services (e.g. structural cooperation, tender partner, ...)? YES/NO.
6. Has your Member State, due to the Ukrainian crisis, developed new best practices to facilitate the recognition of diplomas of Ukrainians? YES/NO. If yes, can you please explain.

We would very much appreciate your responses by 19 September 2022.


2. RESPONSES

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¹ If possible at time of making the request, the Requesting EMN NCP should add their response(s) to the query. Otherwise, this should be done at the time of making the compilation.

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		Wider Dissemination ²	
	EMN NCP Austria	Yes	<p>1. In Austria, the Recognition and Assessment Act entered into force in 2016 aiming to simplify the procedures for the recognition of foreign educational or professional qualifications of third-country nationals and persons who obtained educational and professional qualifications in a third country as well as to introduce procedural provisions for assessing foreign educational and professional qualifications (Article 1 Recognition and Assessment Act).</p> <p>In line with Article 4 of the Recognition and Assessment Act, the Austrian Integration Fund established the recognition portal, an electronic platform providing information, orientation and transparency for applicants in relation to procedures for recognition, assessment and the entitlement to practise a profession in Austria.</p> <p>Furthermore, in line with Article 5 of the Recognition and Assessment Act, advice centres have been established all over Austria. Among other tasks, the advice centres provide information and advice on recognition and assessment procedures, provide support to the applicants in submitting applications for recognition and assessment, provide guidance to applicants during the entire procedure and perform a filtering function to inform the applicant beforehand if an application does not meet the statutory requirements.</p> <p>However, there are no uniform rules for the recognition of diplomas from third countries and different authorities are responsible:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Federal Ministry for Labour and Economy is responsible for the recognition of vocational education diplomas (Article 27a para 2 Vocational Training Act); • The Federal Ministry for Education, Science and Research is responsible for the recognition (nostrification) of school certificates (Article 75 School Education Act); • Universities/universities of applied sciences/teacher education colleges are responsible for the recognition (nostrification) of academic diplomas/degrees. The recognition application requires proof that the nostrification is mandatory for the applicant to practice their profession or to continue their education in Austria (Article 90 para 2 University Act; Article 6 para 6 and 7 Universities of Applied Sciences Act; Article 68 para 2 Organization of Pedagogical Colleges and their Studies Act);

² A default "Yes" is given for your response to be circulated further (e.g. to other EMN NCPs and their national network members). A "No" should be added here if you do not wish your response to be disseminated beyond other EMN NCPs. In case of "No" and wider dissemination beyond other EMN NCPs, then for the Compilation for Wider Dissemination the response should be removed and the following statement should be added in the relevant response box: "This EMN NCP has provided a response to the requesting EMN NCP. However, they have requested that it is not disseminated further."


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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The National Academic Recognition Information Centre (ENIC NARIC Austria) is responsible for the assessment (evaluation) of university degrees obtained in third countries and for questions about academic recognition • Provincial governments are responsible for the recognition (nostrification) of specific professional training certificates (e.g. in certain health care professions) <p>(Sources: https://www.berufsanerkennung.at/en/professional-recognition/overview/; https://www.bmbwf.gv.at/Themen/HS-Uni/Studium/Anerkennung.html; https://www.sozialministerium.at/Themen/Gesundheit/Medizin-und-Gesundheitsberufe/Anerkennung-(Berufe)/Anerkennung-einer-ausl%C3%A4ndischen-Berufsqualifikation-in-einem-nicht%C3%A4rztlichen-Gesundheitsberuf.html; N. Bichl, Der Anerkennungsprozess in Österreich in der Praxis, AMS info no. 306, 2015, available at https://media.anlaufstelle-erkennung.at/Anerkennungsprozess_Bichl.pdf)</p> <p>2. No, the authorities identified in Q1 are usually not the same authorities that recognize diplomas for regulated professions and they generally do not cooperate on the procedures. The National Academic Recognition Information Centre (ENIC NARIC Austria) is only responsible for assessments of academic diplomas/degrees, not for recognition decisions. ENIC NARIC Austria collaborates with recognition authorities on request. Source: Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>3. In principle, there is the possibility, as also described in the answer to question 6, to use procedures such as practical or theoretical examinations, random tests, work samples and expert opinions. Professional bodies or associations can also be appointed for these procedures. The decision regarding these procedures is at the discretion of the competent authority. The National Academic Recognition Information Centre (ENIC NARIC Austria) is only responsible for assessments of academic diplomas/degrees, not for recognition decisions. ENIC NARIC Austria collaborates with professional bodies on request. Source: Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>4. No, the Austrian Public Employment Service does not play a role in the recognition procedure. See also Q5.</p> <p>5. According to Article 10 of the Recognition and Assessment Act, administrative decisions on recognition and expert opinions on assessment must be considered by the Austrian Public Employment Service to ensure that persons with foreign educational or professional qualifications are provided with targeted consulting services and placements appropriate to their qualifications.</p> <p>6. Article 8 of the Recognition and Assessment Act comprises special provisions for persons entitled to asylum and persons</p>
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			<p>with subsidiary protection status. In June 2022, the scope of this provision was extended to displaced persons from Ukraine with temporary protection status.</p> <p>Article 8 stipulates that:</p> <p>If, for reasons for which they cannot be held responsible due to their flight, persons entitled to asylum, persons holding subsidiary protection status and displaced persons from Ukraine with temporary protection status are unable to submit the documents required for the recognition and assessment of their foreign educational or professional qualifications and for the procedure regarding the entitlement to practise a profession, the competent authorities must determine their qualifications in an appropriate fashion and end the relevant procedure with the appropriate type of decision. Procedures which seem appropriate for that purpose are, for example, practical or theoretical examinations, sample-based tests, work trials or expert opinions. The selection of the procedure is at the discretion of the competent authority, taking into consideration any requirements stipulated by the relevant subject-specific legislation.</p>
	EMN NCP Belgium	Yes	<p>1. <u>Flanders</u>: NARIC-Flanders (National Academic Recognition Information Centre, member of the ENIC-NARIC network). What does NARIC-Flanders do?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • recognises foreign study certificates for those who want to work in Flanders, • issues certificates for holders of Flemish diplomas who want to work or study abroad, • legalises Flemish diplomas for those wishing to work or study abroad, • provides information about Flemish and foreign education systems. <p><u>French speaking community</u>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The general administration for Education, of the ministry of the Wallonia-Brussels Federation is responsible. Different services are in charge of this recognition, depending on the level of the diploma or the type of recognition (equivalence or professional recognition as referred to in Directive 2005/36/EC). <p>As far as the recognition of non-EU diplomas is concerned, two entities may be responsible:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For diplomas of compulsory education: the service 'equivalence' of the General direction of compulsory education is responsible (DGEO): http://www.equivalences.cfwb.be/index.php?id=544 - For higher education diplomas: the Directorate for the recognition of foreign diplomas of the Directorate-General for Higher Education, Lifelong Learning and Scientific Research is responsible (DGESVR): https://equisup.cfwb.be/equivalence/ <p>In this context, there is some cooperation with NARIC.</p> <p>Higher education institutions play a role in the validation of a return to study (e.g. to bring the training programme into with the student's prior experience).</p>

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			<p>2. <u>Flanders</u>: No. <u>French speaking community</u>: Yes.</p> <p>3. /</p> <p>4. <u>Flanders</u>: No. <u>Brussels</u>: The Brussels Public Employment Service (Actiris) has negotiated an agreement with partners, CIRE and Bon/Agll. These partners support job seekers in their application procedures for diploma equivalence/recognition. The actions included in the agreement relate to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Informing job seekers about the steps to take in the diploma equivalence procedure and its alternatives. In this context, information sessions are organised. - Training the actors of socio-professional integration in Brussels on this topic, by means of information sessions - Accompanying job seekers in the establishment of their diploma equivalence file - Lobbying with the authorities to make the procedure free of charge and to simplify it. <p><u>Wallonia</u>: The Public Employment Service of Wallonia (LeForem) informs the target public about the possibility to recognise their diploma and to direct the person to the service of the Wallonia-Brussels Federation which has the competence to do so. They also direct people to the Regional Integration Centres or the CIRé (www.cire.be). They assist foreign nationals in the compilation of the file to apply for recognition of their diplomas. LeForem also has migrant advisors who always follow up on people who are in the process of obtaining the equivalence of their diploma.</p> <p>5. <u>Flanders</u>: VDAB cooperates with a tender partner to guide jobseekers in their application for diploma recognition. Jobseekers with a foreign diploma increase their chances of sustainable employment by having their diploma recognised. The content of the tender partners' guidance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • determines the best procedure, depending on the job target and the diploma of the client, it can be an application for level recognition or for specific recognition at NARIC, and/or an application for professional recognition, for those who want to practice a regulated profession. Some diplomas (e.g. from the Netherlands) are automatically equivalent. You can also contact the partner with questions about this. • supports the client in collecting all required documents: diploma, study programmes, internship reports, final dissertations, etc.
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • takes care of the necessary (sworn) translations of the documents. • Submits the application for recognition to NARIC or another authority, together with the client. • follows up the file until the decision and communicates with NARIC for any additional evidence • explains the decision about the recognition to the client, briefs the referrer about the result and makes the necessary adjustments to the file: adds the diploma, uploads the decision letter. <p>Cost The application is completely free of charge: jobseekers who fulfil the criteria are exempt from the administrative costs at NARIC if they submit the appointment sheet when applying and VDAB finances the translation costs.</p> <p>Duration The procedure takes at least 2 to 3 months from the application and can take even longer, depending on how quickly the client collects all the necessary documents. So submitting an application for diploma recognition to follow a course that is about to start is not realistic.</p> <p><u>Brussels and Wallonia:</u> No.</p> <p><u>6. Flanders:</u> Yes, Flanders is taking action to speed up procedures at NARIC and make them more efficient.</p> <p><u>Brussels:</u> The Brussels Public Employment Services (Actiris) has no best practices regarding the recognition of diplomas. However, they have : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased partner funding (see Q4) to support more job seekers in their diploma equivalence procedure. - Continued to promote the website www.mondiplome.be - Published a "Ukraine" webpage on its website with FAQs on diploma equivalence. </p> <p><u>Wallonia:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. </p> <p><u>French speaking community:</u> Specific arrangements, already in place for refugees, have been extended to this specific user category. As far as higher education is concerned, recognition procedures are free of charge for Ukrainians benefiting from temporary protection under Council Implementing Decision 2022/382 of 4 March 2022. Furthermore, the benefit of the alternative recognition procedure in case the person lacks academic documentation, has also been extended to them. (https://equisup.cfwb.be/refugies-et-beneficiaires-de-la-protection-subsi...)</p>
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	EMN NCP Bulgaria	Yes	<p>1. The authorities which recognise foreign diplomas are different, depending on the objectives of the requested recognition for non-regulated professions on the one hand, and regulated profession on the other hand. The same is applied to their international legal framework.</p> <p>The recognition of regulated professions is carried out by the authority of the relevant profession in accordance with Directive 2005/36/EC and the Law for Recognition of Professional Qualifications (LRPQ). It has the power of a work permit in Bulgaria. The competences of each authority apply to all foreign diplomas and nationals of all countries, regardless of whether it is a Member State or a third country.</p> <p>The recognition of foreign diplomas of non-regulated professions is carried out on the basis of the so-called Lisbon Convention (Convention on the Recognition of Qualifications concerning Higher Education in the European Region of 1997) and the Ordinance on the State Requirements for Recognition of University Education Acquired in Foreign Institutions of Higher Learning, and of Periods of Studies Completed at Such Establishment Ordinance (the Ordinance). Depending on the objectives of the requested recognition, the Bulgarian recognition authorities are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All Bulgarian higher education institutions when continuing education. - National Agency for Information and Documentation (NACID) – in order to facilitate access to the labour market, as well as for other purposes when the applicant has a legal interest. In this case, an important clarification is that the recognition of NACID is an official written confirmation of the value of the foreign diploma but it is not a work permit. The purpose is to facilitate the access of the foreigner to the non-regulated market in Bulgaria and to the potential employers, as the physical recognition is the right of the employer – whether he will hire the foreigner with the foreign diploma or with another qualification. <p>The competences of each authority apply to all foreign diplomas and to the nationals of all countries, regardless of whether it is a Member State or a third country.</p> <p>2. No.</p> <p>Within its powers, each competent authority for a regulated profession is completely independent and has its own procedure, which is carried out according to the current legislation. In this sense, each of them can interact with the other competent authorities when exchanging general information. However, this is not necessary for individual procedures as long as the functions, powers and responsibilities are entirely of the competent authority.</p> <p>NACID, in its information functions of a national ENIC-NARIC center in the sense of the Lisbon Convention, provides general information and interacts closely with Bulgarian higher education institutions (as academic recognition authorities) for the purpose of continuing education, as well as with other Bulgarian and foreign authorities and nationals, providing general information about higher education systems in Bulgaria and abroad.</p>
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			<p>At the same time, NACID, in its informational functions as a national support center within the meaning of Directive 2005/36/EC in the LRPQ, provides general information and interacts closely with Bulgarian and foreign authorities in regulated professions, with other Bulgarian and foreign authorities and nationals, providing general information about regulated professions abroad and in Bulgaria.</p> <p>3. No. See the answer of question 2 and partial the answer of question 6.</p> <p>4. No.</p> <p>5. No. In its information functions, NACID provides information to all national and foreign institutions upon request or when necessary, not only to Public Employment Services. In the functions of an academic recognition authority, NACID can issue to the holder of the foreign diploma a certificate to officially confirm its value in Bulgaria, which can be presented to the Public Employment Services and other Bulgarian authorities.</p> <p>6. Yes. The current regulatory framework does not provide for a special procedure only for the recognition of Ukrainian diplomas, neither for the academic recognition authorities nor for the authorities of the regulated professions. At the same time, NACID has developed a number of good practices that facilitate the recognition of both Ukrainian diplomas and all other foreign diplomas such as the fully electronicized integrated academic recognition information system which enables remote submission of applications for recognition by the holders of the diploma and receiving an electronically signed certificate of academic recognition. These fully electronic functionalities are available through a separate module of the integrated information system on academic recognition for Bulgarian higher education institutions as academic recognition authorities, and refer to assistance at the stage of the recognition procedure chosen by them, including verification of academic status of a foreign higher education institution and higher education program, verification of the authenticity of a foreign higher education diploma, or a recommendation to the higher education institution how to recognise the foreign higher education diploma submitted to it. Another good practice is the portal created for higher education institutions with limited access only for these institutions as academic recognition authorities. It contains methodological information on academic recognition procedures; detailed information on each stage of the procedure with references to useful sources of information (registers, databases, collections of information on academic status, authenticity, etc.); examples of fake diplomas; description of diploma factories; and other similar tools, which are particularly important for recognition procedures where there is limited</p>
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			<p>access to the necessary information. Another good practice provided by NACID is the publicly available registers with the decisions on recognition, refusals and invalidations of NACID and Bulgarian higher education institutions, which play an essential role for the transparency of academic recognition in Bulgaria – applying the same principles of recognition by all recognition authorities and maximum public access to decisions concerning fake diplomas, diploma factories, etc. Decisions on the recognition of Ukrainian higher education diplomas also become publicly available both to employers and to other recognition authorities, which within their autonomy are not obliged to repeat recognition made by another authority, but within their own procedure they can take into account the fact that the diploma has already been checked for compliance with state requirements and shorten the time of their own procedure.</p> <p>This is also related to question 3.</p> <p>The short terms of recognition of Ukrainian diplomas is also a good practice, which is possible through the publicly available Ukrainian registers of all issued higher education diplomas.</p>
	EMN NCP Croatia	Yes	<p>1. Competent bodies for the recognition of professional qualifications in the Republic of Croatia:</p> <p><u>A. Regulated professions:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The recognition of professional qualifications related to regulated professions that are on the List of Regulated Professions (Article 80 of the Law on the Recognition of Foreign Professional Qualifications) is the responsibility of professional organizations and/or their competent ministries. 2. The national ENIC/NARIC office (at AZVO) also implements the recognition of a foreign higher education qualification, if a person wants to be employed in Croatia based on it. 3. The Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development is responsible for recognizing the master's exams that regulate all trade professions (e.g. butler, tinsmith, butcher...) <p><u>B. Unregulated professions:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Education and Teacher Training Agency conducts the process of recognition of foreign school qualifications of completed elementary and completed secondary education in general, high school and art programs for the purpose of employment or continuing education 2. Agency for Vocational Education and Training leads the process of recognizing foreign school qualifications on completed secondary education in vocational programs for the purpose of employment or continuing education. 3. For the purpose of employment in the Republic of Croatia, professional recognition is the responsibility of the Agency for Science and Higher Education, its National ENIC/NARIC office, while academic recognition and recognition of the period of study for the purpose of continuing education in the Republic of Croatia is the responsibility of universities, polytechnics and colleges.


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			<p>2. See Q1.</p> <p>3. See Q1.</p> <p>4. No.</p> <p>5. Yes. There is cooperation between the Ministry of Science and Education (MZO), which is responsible for the recognition of qualifications, and the Croatian Employment Service. The cooperation procedure between the CES and the Ministry of Education and Culture in providing support to persons under temporary protection in the recognition of qualifications is as follows: Advisors of the Croatian Employment Service send the scanned diploma of a person under temporary protection who wants to apply for qualification recognition via email to the Ministry of Education and Culture for further processing. The MZO will forward the received documentation of the person under temporary protection to the procedure of translation and certification by authorized court interpreters. Then, the certified and translated documentation is delivered by the Ministry of Education and Culture via e-mail to the CES adviser who sent the documentation on behalf of the unemployed person.</p> <p>6. Yes. Agency for Science and Higher Education, within which the National ENIC/NARIC office operates, which is responsible for the professional recognition of qualifications for the purpose of employment in the Republic of Croatia, has enabled the recognition of qualifications free of charge if the request is submitted by a person under temporary protection. When filling out the forms, people are assisted by CES employment advisors, but in order to submit the application, it is necessary to translate the diploma into Croatian. The Ministry of Science and Education (MZO) took over the procedure and costs of translation of diplomas and certification of documents by authorized court interpreters for citizens of Ukraine, i.e. for persons under temporary protection.</p>
	EMN NCP Cyprus	Yes	<p>1. Cyprus Council for the Recognition of Higher Education Qualifications (KYSATS) is the competent authority of the Republic of Cyprus for the academic recognition of higher education qualifications, awarded by recognized institutions of higher education or by evaluated-accredited study programmes by the competent authorities of the country they operate or offered in.</p>


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			<p>2. No. Professional bodies of regulated professions assess qualifications for the purpose of granting work license. In certain cases, when they think it is necessary, professional bodies may refer applicants to KYSATS for recognition of their qualifications before granting work license.</p> <p>3. It is the other way round. Professional bodies of regulated professions refer applicants (Cypriots and non-Cypriots) when they think it is necessary, for the recognition of their diplomas.</p> <p>4. No.</p> <p>5. No. Again it is the other way around. In many cases, Public Services/Organizations may refer to KYSATS for information regarding the recognition status of an Institution or the accreditation of a programme of study or a specific diploma.</p> <p>6. In principle, KYSATS is more flexible when assessing qualifications held by refugees. Each application of course is examined separately. Furthermore, KYSATS is in cooperation with the Ukrainian authorities, which are responsible for the recognition of higher education qualifications. However no applications from Ukrainian refugees/BTPs have been submitted to KYSATS so far.</p>
	EMN NCP Czech Republic	Yes	<p>1. Authorities governing the recognition of foreign education are as follows: Public higher education institution providing degree programmes of corresponding/similar content. Ministry of Defence – entitled to make decisions regarding military-related education Ministry of the Interior – entitled to make decisions regarding education in the area of security forces Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports acts as an appeal body in cases when an application is denied by a public higher education institution. In disputable situations, it can also designate a particular public higher education institution as competent authority to consider an application. In cases when no public higher education institution provides a degree programme of corresponding/similar content, the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports has the authority to decide on its own.</p> <p>2. In the Czech Republic, recognition of diplomas does not mean recognition of professional qualifications. The process of recognition of diplomas does not deal with the professional rights and skills of applicants but solely with the legal value of their proof of education (i.e. diploma). Therefore, recognition of professional qualifications for exercise of a profession is a completely different, separate process.</p>

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			<p>These two processes are carried out by two different departments of the Ministry of Youth, Education and Sports. Given the different nature of each process, these departments do not collaborate.</p> <p>The authorities responsible for recognition of professional qualifications/diplomas for regulated professions differ by profession, as do the requirements for recognition. The complete list of regulated professions can be found in the Database of Regulated Professions (https://uok.msmt.cz/uok/ru_list.php?&lang=en&dl=en). For example, the Chamber of Veterinarians of the Czech Republic is the competent authority for veterinarians, the Czech Bar Association is the competent authority for practitioners in law, the Ministry of Health is the competent authority for medical professions such as doctor, nurse, or clinical psychologist, the Ministry of Industry and Trade is the competent authority for professions such as beautician, bricklayer, smith, or dairying, the Ministry of Youth, Education and Sports is the competent authority for teachers and related professions.</p> <p>3. As mentioned in Q2, the authorities that recognise diplomas are different from the authorities that recognise professional qualifications/diplomas for regulated professions.</p> <p>The authorities that recognise professional qualifications for regulated professions are often tied to the professional bodies, chambers etc. (if those are not themselves responsible for recognising professional qualifications).</p> <p>4. No</p> <p>5. No</p> <p>6. YES.</p> <p>Citizens of Ukraine who have been granted temporary protection are treated as refugees in education recognition. If they do not have all the documents required for the application, they can be replaced by a sworn statement/solemn declaration. Until 31 March 2023, the obligation to pay an administrative fee of 3000 CZK is suspended for holders of temporary protection.</p> <p>As regards regulated professions, some Ukrainian doctors have joined Czech GP practices for several hours a day in order to assist Czech doctors in treating Ukrainian patients who do not speak Czech.</p>
	EMN NCP Estonia	Yes	<p>1. In Estonia, the national ENIC/NARIC center (which is a subdivision of Education and Youth Board) serves as an assistance centre that provides information about recognition of professional qualifications. But center may also provide a advice to the competent authority.</p> <p>There is a list of professions that requires for the recognition of qualification by a competent authority. Information about</p>


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			<p>regulated professions, competent authorities and application procedures is available at the Estonian ENIC/NARIC center homepage: about competent authorities https://harno.ee/en/development-and-qualifications/qualifications/professional-recognition#compentent-authorities and about regulated professions in Estonia: https://harno.ee/en/development-and-qualifications/qualifications/professional-recognition#regulated-profession.</p> <p>2. YES. These authorities also recognise diplomas for regulated professions.</p> <p>3. The competent authority may interact, but it is up to authority.</p> <p>4. NO, but in some professions the permission to work is required from the Estonian Unemployment Insurance Fund. Detailed information is available here: https://www2.politsei.ee/en/teenused/residence-permit/tahtajaline-elamis...</p> <p>5. They might do some cooperation, but it is not regulated.</p> <p>6. In our experience Ukrainians can request diplomas from their national databases and submit them to employer. So far it hasn't been a problem. More problematic is employment in jobs, which requires Estonian language proficiency.</p>
+	EMN NCP Finland	Yes	<p>1. In Finland, a recognition decision on foreign education is required for professions that are regulated according to the Finnish legislation. In regulated professions, a specific training, qualification or the right to practice the profession is required. The decisions are completed by determined competent authorities. The regulated professions and competent authorities are listed on the website of the Finnish National Agency for Education: https://www.oph.fi/en/services/regulated-professions-finland</p> <p>2. YES. These authorities complete the recognition decisions.</p> <p>3. The details of the recognition process are on the responsibility of the competent authority in question.</p> <p>4. NO</p> <p>5. There may be informal exchange of information. However, there is no requirement for a formal process or contact.</p>


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			6. NO. This is up to the competent authority to decide. The current practices for the third country nationals, including the Ukrainian citizens, have been in place already prior to the current Ukrainian crisis.
	EMN NCP France	Yes	<p>1. In France, the ENIC-NARIC centre is the national centre for information and expertise on the academic recognition of diplomas of third country nationals. It facilitates the reading of foreign nationals' educational pathways by issuing a certificate of comparability for third-country nationals' diplomas obtained outside the EU. This comparability certificate constitutes an opinion on the evaluation of the diploma (when the foreign diploma can be compared to a level of training in France). The authorities concerned (higher education institutions and employers) remain autonomous in their recognition decisions.</p> <p>2. NO. For regulated professions, their access and exercise are subject to the possession of a specific professional qualification and/or registration with a professional body. However, in certain specific situations, the ENIC-NARIC France centre issues certificates of comparability or recognition of studies undertaken abroad, particularly in the case of further studies for diplomas not related to the medical and paramedical sector.</p> <p>In addition, within the framework of its partnership with the national network of Chambers of Trade and Crafts, the ENIC-NARIC France centre issues an expert opinion at the request of the Chambers for the opening of a professional activity (EU graduates only).</p> <p>3. As a national information centre on the academic recognition of foreign diplomas, the ENIC-NARIC France centre is at the disposal of the professional bodies concerned to provide information on foreign education systems with a view to the delivery by these authorities of authorisations to practice.</p> <p>The ENIC-NARIC France centre works with several national actors to promote the implementation of article 7 of the Lisbon Recognition Convention.</p> <p>It actively participates in the work of the MEnS association "Migrants in Higher Education" of which France Education International is a founding member. This allows it to communicate with higher education institutions on the recognition procedures put in place for refugees and on its participation in the European Qualifications Passport for Refugees (EQPR) project. It also takes part in the actions set up by the Interministerial Delegation for the Reception and Integration of Refugees (DIAIR), notably with professional integration advisors and social workers.</p> <p>4. NO. The ENIC-NARIC France centre, as a national information centre on the academic recognition of foreign diplomas, organises information sessions for vocational counsellors and other actors in the field of vocational integration.</p>

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			<p>5. NO. See answer to question 4.</p> <p>6. Generally, when dealing with refugees, asylum seekers and beneficiaries of international protection, the criteria for assessing qualifications are the same as those used for other audiences. However, assessors are flexible and adapt to the situation of these applicants, especially if they are not able to provide all the required documents. The procedure is free of charge and their applications are given priority.</p> <p>The Enic-Naric France Centre has been involved for many years in the process of recognising the diplomas of refugees, with the implementation of a specific procedure and the participation in working groups and projects on this issue.</p> <p>The ENIC-NARIC France centre has also been a partner since 2017 of the European Qualifications Passport for Refugees (EQPR) project led by the Council of Europe, which provides a solution for refugees who are unable to prove their qualifications. An interview with experts from the education system concerned (evaluators from the Enic-Naric centres that are partners in the project) enables the beneficiary's academic background to be reconstructed. The procedure can then lead to a European passport for refugees' qualifications.</p> <p>In 2021, the ENIC-NARIC France centre participated in two evaluation sessions organised online, gathering around 20 candidates and leading to the delivery of 16 EQPR passports. In the context of the health crisis and in order to respond to an urgent need for personnel, most of the interviews concerned candidates with qualifications related to the medical and paramedical fields.</p> <p>From 16 to 20 May 2022, France Education International hosted the 39th Refugee Qualification Assessment Session at its offices in Sèvres. This session was mainly aimed at Ukrainian beneficiaries of temporary protection.</p> <p>More specifically on the issue of the Ukrainian crisis, the ENIC-NARIC France centre participated in a webinar on "Recognition of Credentials from Ukraine" in spring 2022. These exchanges of information allow evaluators to develop a detailed knowledge of these educational systems, which will enable them to respond to the increase in the number of recognition applications, particularly for this country.</p> <p>The expertise of the ENIC-NARIC France centre on certain education systems is a valuable contribution for governmental actors as well as the authorities responsible for issuing authorisations to practice regulated professions. This is currently the case for Ukraine, whose situation reminds us of how important actions to facilitate the recognition of diplomas are to promote the social and professional integration of refugees.</p>
	EMN NCP Germany	Yes	<p>1. In Germany, the "Zentralstelle für ausländisches Bildungswesen" (Central Office for Foreign Education – ZAB) is the competent authority for the issuance of a Statement of Comparability, which is an official document that describes the foreign higher education qualification, its professional and academic usage based on the assessment of a foreigner's</p>

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			<p>diploma by the ZAB in comparison to equivalent higher education qualifications obtainable in Germany. Its purpose is to facilitate access to the German labour market for holders of foreign higher education qualifications. However, it is a comparative assessment but not a recognition certificate.</p> <p>In order to practice regulated professions such as medical physician, dentist, pharmacist, (child) psychotherapist, nurse, or public school teacher, an individual recognition of the foreign higher education qualification is needed. The competent authorities for the recognition of foreign higher education qualifications to practice regulated professions are separate regional recognition offices which are also differently organized, regionally and administratively for each profession.</p> <p>For example, the recognition of diplomas of medical physicians and granting of licenses to practice medicine are usually the responsibility of the respective general medical councils of the Länder (Landesärztekammern).</p> <p>As a rule, no distinction is made between qualifications acquired in the EU and qualifications from third countries with regard to responsibility for the procedure.</p> <p>The competent bodies for professional recognition are structured as follows according to the Professional Qualifications Assessment Act (Berufsqualifikationsfeststellungsgesetz – BQFG):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the area of the Chamber of Industry and Commerce, this is the IHK FOSA (Foreign Skills Approval) as the nationwide competence centre for the examination and recognition of foreign vocational qualifications, based in Nuremberg. • The bodies responsible for the skilled trades are the local chambers of skilled trades. They are supported by a lead chamber system of the German Confederation of Skilled Crafts (ZDH). • In the field of agriculture, the Chamber of Agriculture is responsible. • The chambers of lawyers, patent lawyers and notaries are responsible for professions in the legal sector. • The Chamber of Auditors and the Chamber of Tax Advisors are responsible for the areas of auditing and tax advice. • In the health service professions, the Chambers of Physicians, Dentists, Veterinarians and Pharmacists are responsible for their respective areas. • For professions in the federal public service, the supreme federal authority shall determine the competent body. • If there are no chambers for individual occupational areas, each federal state shall designate the competent body. <p>2. No. The activities of the authorities for the recognition of diplomas to practice regulated professions are not linked to the work of the ZAB. Therefore, the authorities do not collaborate.</p>
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			<p>3. The professional bodies of regulated professions themselves are the competent bodies for the recognition of diplomas obtained outside of Germany. Thus, no interaction is needed. The ZAB merely facilitates the comparability of qualifications obtained abroad with qualifications obtainable in Germany.</p> <p>4. The Federal Employment Agency (Bundesagentur für Arbeit – BA) plays a role in the recognition of diplomas from third countries, although in this case not as the responsible recognition authority, but rather as an advisory and placement institution within the scope of its legal mandate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advice on the possibilities of professional recognition • Recognition and qualification counselling in cooperation with the funding program Integration through Qualification (IQ Network) • Financing of qualification measures in the context of recognition with BA instruments (e.g. support of continuing professional development (à Förderung der beruflichen Weiterbildung)) • Financing of qualification measures in the context of recognition of BA clients with funds from the IQ Network • Within the framework of the legal task to accompany as well as advise persons residing abroad on occupational recognition through the model project Central Service Point for Occupational Recognition (ZSBA). This has been established since February 2020 in connection with the Skilled Workers Immigration Act (Fachkräfteeinwanderungsgesetz -FEG) on the basis of Section 421b of the Social Code Book III (SGB III) at the special service of the BA, the Central Foreign and Specialist Placement Office (ZAV) in Bonn. • Extensive instructions and information for employees and those seeking recognition on professional recognition • Counselling on recognition and qualification by the IQ Network also take place on the premises of the employment agencies • Existing cooperation at the federal, state, and regional levels with key stakeholders in professional recognition. • The Qualification Opportunities Act (Qualifizierungschancengesetz – QCG), which came into force on 01.01.2019, includes for the BA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ § 29 SGB III: the specific mandate to provide advice on the possibilities of occupational recognition within the framework of vocational guidance, ○ § 34 SGB III: the specific mandate to support companies in the qualification needs of their employees. • Counseling on questions of the labor market usability of qualifications and degrees as well as qualification and career counselling are a core task of the BA.
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			<p>5. Yes. See question 4.</p> <p>6. Due to the crisis following the Russian invasion in Ukraine, the Chambers of Commerce and Industry (IHKs) and Chambers of Crafts (HWKs) installed an initial consultation check for refugees from Ukraine on their professional qualifications as part of their recognition consultation. During a brief consultation, it is determined which professional qualifications, relevant professional experience and which language skills are available. The result of the consultation is recorded in German in the "Check of foreign professional qualifications – result of the initial consultation". This gives the Ukrainian skilled workers an orientation on the German labor market and an initial assessment of their possible employment. However, the initial consultation check does not include a review of documents, so the initial check is not a legally binding document. A possible formal recognition procedure according to the Professional Qualifications Assessment Act (BQFG) is possible in a further step. This procedure is carried out exclusively by the competent bodies.</p>
	EMN NCP Hungary	Yes	<p>1. Educational Authority, Hungarian Equivalence and Information Centre (MEIK) within the Educational Authority.</p> <p>2. No Medical regulated professions of secondary level are recognized by the National Healthcare Service Center, other regulated professions are recognized by the Government Office of the Capital City Budapest. The authorities do not collaborate in the recognition procedures.</p> <p>3. Yes</p> <p>4. No</p> <p>5. No</p> <p>6. Yes The recognition procedure of Ukrainian diplomas (including the costs of official translations) is free of charge</p>
	EMN NCP Ireland	Yes	<p>1. NARIC Ireland, hosted by Quality and Qualifications Ireland (QQI), provides advice, free of charge, for the recognition of qualifications. Operating under the provisions of the Lisbon Recognition Convention, which was developed by the Council of</p>


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			<p>Europe and UNESCO, it provides advice on the academic recognition of a foreign qualification by comparing it to a major award type and level on the Irish National Framework of Qualifications (NFQ), which sets these qualifications clearly in an Irish context.</p> <p>2. In Ireland, where a profession is regulated, such as the professions of doctor, nurse or teacher for example, an individual wishing to practice their profession in Ireland must engage with the relevant Irish Competent Authority or professional regulator to seek the recognition of their qualifications.</p> <p>In addition to requiring certain levels of qualification or training, regulated professions frequently have related requirements prior to permitting persons to practice, which may include police vetting, proof of good standing or professional indemnity insurance.</p> <p>Where a profession is unregulated, there is no formal barrier to practising that profession in Ireland.</p> <p>A list of regulated professions in Ireland, their corresponding competent authority and the relevant contact information for each authority is available online at the following link: https://www.gov.ie/en/publication/d7527-professional-qualifications-recognition/#contacts.</p> <p>3. Competent Authorities and professional regulators have individual processes in place to assess foreign qualifications against the established Irish regulatory standard to ensure the applicant has the skills and competencies required to practice that profession in Ireland.</p> <p>Competent Authorities and professional regulators interact with QQI on an ad-hoc basis as part of this assessment.</p> <p>4. In Ireland, Intreo (the Public Employment Service) is a single point of contact for all employment and income supports and services. Intreo does not play a direct role in the recognition of qualifications. However, Intreo provides employment supports and information on how to get foreign qualifications recognised.</p> <p>5. In Ireland, the Department of Further and Higher Education, Research, Innovation and Science holds the national coordination role for Directive 2005/36/EC on the recognition of professional qualifications that provides the legal framework to support the mobility of EU professionals between Member States and to enhance the provision of professional service across the Single Market.</p> <p>The Department shares material with the Department of Social Protection to supplement existing information used by its Intreo service. This support and collaboration is provided on an ad-hoc basis.</p>
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			<p>6. The Irish Government has committed to providing every support possible to Ukrainian people seeking the recognition of their qualifications in Ireland.</p> <p>The Department of Further and Higher Education, Research, Innovation and Science is supporting the work of these Competent Authorities by sharing best practice material supplied by the European Commission in relation to the recognition of professional qualifications of Ukrainian people in Ireland. This includes working with and supporting these Authorities as they implement the EU Commission Recommendation 2022/554 on the recognition of qualifications for people fleeing Russia's invasion of Ukraine. This Recommendation provides Member States' authorities with guidance and practical advice to ensure a quick, fair and flexible recognition process for Ukrainian refugees with the aim of helping those fleeing the war to find a path to meaningful employment, while facilitating their integration.</p> <p>These Competent Authorities have also been advised of information resources from NARIC Ireland that will assist in their work, alongside toolkits and resources developed by the EU and UNESCO to assist in dealing with cases where refugees do not have complete evidence or documentation of their qualifications.</p> <p>In addition, these Competent Authorities have been advised of further information resources which are available to support their work from NARIC Ireland (www.naric.ie), which is hosted by Quality and Qualifications Ireland (QQI). The QQI NARIC database currently lists 21 Ukrainian qualifications, comparable to levels 3-10 on the NFQ, including general professional, further and higher education awards. NARIC Ireland is working with the NARIC network across Europe to continue building the list of Ukrainian qualifications. The NARIC Guide has recently been translated into Ukrainian and the Guide is also available in Polish, English and Russian, which many Ukrainian citizens also speak.</p> <p>The Department has also shared this material with the Ukrainian Embassy to assist with any queries it receives on this matter.</p>
	EMN NCP Italy	Yes	<p>1. In Italy, for secondary school qualifications recognition, by delegation of the Ministry of Education, the Provincial Education Offices are responsible. For the recognition of academic qualifications, it is instead responsible the Ministry for University and Research.</p> <p>2. No. Professional qualifications are recognised by the competent ministries.</p> <p>3. Yes. In the recognition of professional qualifications, competent authorities interact with professional orders.</p> <p>4. NO. Public employment services do not play a role in the recognition of diplomas, because they are mainly concerned with providing information on job opportunities.</p>


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			<p>5. NO</p> <p>6. Italy has taken into account EU Recommendation 2022/554, which invites Member States to adopt a flexible approach in dealing with incoming professionals covered by temporary protection. As a result, the Ministry of Education, for cases within its jurisdiction, has allowed Ukrainian applicants to submit their applications also in an analogue (paper) format, whereas a telematic application has been in place for some time, which is the only way to submit applications. Moreover, applications for professional recognition are processed in the shortest possible time.</p>
	EMN NCP Latvia	Yes	<p>1. The Academic Information Center (hereinafter - AIC) in Latvian carries out the expertise of educational documents issued in foreign countries and issues a statement about them. The decision on the academic recognition of the educational document based on this statement is made by:</p> <p>1) for the continuation of education at the level of secondary education - an educational institution where the owner of the educational document wishes to start or continue studies in Latvia;</p> <p>2) for starting or continuing studies in Latvia - university where the holder of the education document wants to start or continue studies in Latvia;</p> <p>3) for recruitment in non-regulated professions - the employer decides if the document meets the required standards. The regulatory framework provides that the Cabinet of Ministers can determine individual third countries in which the examination of educational documents issued (since 2016) can be carried out by the university where the owner of the educational document plans to study (if the relevant university has obtained the right to conduct the examination of educational documents). This regulation is new, and the Cabinet of Ministers has not yet identified such countries</p> <p>2. Yes. AIC also accepts submissions from applicants for the recognition of professional qualifications in regulated professions for permanent activity in Latvia (except for certain regulated professions) and carries out an expert examination of the submitted documents, writes an opinion and together with the submitted documents sends it to the institutions that make decisions (hereinafter - recognition institutions). They are mostly professional organizations, but there are also some state administrative institutions.</p> <p>3. Please see the answer to question 2.</p> <p>4. No.</p>

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			<p>5. No (please see comment down below). We have no information that there is any special cooperation between state employment services and recognition institutions. Currently, the Health Inspectorate collects information about medical institutions that have vacancies and are ready to hire Ukrainian civilians (see here https://www.vi.gov.lv/lv/informacija-par-ukrainu-arstniecibas-personu-no... latvijainformacija-dlya-medichnikh-ustanov-schodo-pracevlashtuvannya-ukrainskogo-medichnogo-personalu-v-latvii).</p> <p>6. Academic recognition of educational documents for citizens of Ukraine is carried out by universities or colleges, if a citizen of Ukraine applies for admission to these educational institutions. The academic information center's expertise and certificate for admission to a university or college is required only in those cases where, due to objective circumstances, a Ukrainian citizen is unable to present the relevant educational document. On the other hand, with regard to the regulated professions, the temporary provision of services in the field of construction and electricity, medical practitioners, pharmacists and their assistants, pedagogues (vocational and interest education, as well as foreign language teachers) can be applied to Ukrainian civilians. Civilians of Ukraine can submit a declaration to the recognition institutions and receive permission to perform professional activities temporarily in these professions in Latvia. In this case, Ukrainian civilians - medical personnel work under the guidance of experienced local specialists, and educators - in cooperation with a mentor. Civilians of Ukraine - educators, sports specialists and providers of child supervision services can perform professional activities in these professions, without taking into account the requirements of the regulatory framework of Latvia, if they work only with minor Ukrainian civilians (pedagogues - also with adults).</p>
	EMN NCP Lithuania	Yes	<p>1. The recognition of academic qualifications is performed by several institutions, depending on the level of education and the purpose of recognition. Higher education qualifications, other than Ph.D. are recognized by the Center for Quality Assessment in Higher Education (SKVC). Doctoral degrees are recognized by the Research Council of Lithuania (LMT). Authorized higher education institutions may also recognize higher education qualifications or periods of study, but only for the purpose of studying in these institutions.</p> <p>2. NO Currently, there are 44 professions on the list of regulated professions. The recognition of qualifications in regulated professions is guided by Law No. X-1478 of 3 April 2008 on the Recognition of Regulated Professional Qualifications. According to the law, the authorities for the recognition of qualifications in regulated professions are appointed by the</p>


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			<p>government. Each authority has its own procedure for the recognition of qualifications. These procedures typically involve the submission of the certificate of recognition issued by the Center for Quality Assessment in Higher Education.</p> <p>For example, as part of the documents submitted with the application, the State Accreditation Service for Healthcare Activities under the Ministry of Health requires proof of formal qualification acquired in a third state (i.e. diploma); documents attesting to the length of education and educational subjects, as well as the number of study credits or hours for each study subject; the certificate of academic recognition issued by the SKC; documents attesting the applicant's professional work experience.</p> <p>3. No information is available</p> <p>4. No</p> <p>5. No</p> <p>6. YES.</p> <p>Some qualification recognition authorities facilitated procedural requirements for Ukrainian refugees and/ or accelerated procedures. For example, the Ministry of Environment shortened the procedures for the recognition of the qualifications of architects and construction engineers and simplified the procedures for the submission of documents. The formalities were reduced to a minimum - only the most important documents need to be submitted and translated into the Lithuanian language. The submitted documents can be validated by the applicant (notary or institutional validation is not required). Similarly, the State Accreditation Service for Healthcare Activities accelerated the procedure for the recognition of professional qualifications (1 month instead of 3) and simplified the conditions for Ukrainian citizens for obtaining a license to work as doctors, odontologists, nurses and other healthcare professionals. For the time being, the Ukrainians are not required to submit the certificate of recognition issued by the SKC – the State Accreditation Service for Healthcare Activities will apply for the recognition to the SKC itself. The list of documents that must be submitted when applying for the license was shortened for Ukrainian nationals – for example, they are not required to submit documents proving the right to reside and work in Lithuania; documents attesting a work experience of at least three years in the past five years; documents showing that the applicant improved professional qualification; documents certifying that the applicant has the required category of proficiency in the official state language (it is enough to show that the applicant has enrolled in language courses).</p>
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	EMN NCP Luxembourg	Yes	<p>1. There is a need to distinguish between the recognition of qualifications and diplomas from secondary education and those from higher education.</p> <p>1. The recognition of a foreign certificate or diploma from secondary education is carried out by the <u>Department for the Recognition of Diplomas (Service de la reconnaissance des diplômes) at the Ministry of Education, Children and Youth (MEN)</u>.</p> <p>In order to receive access to certain positions and professions in Luxembourg, it may be necessary to register or receive approval of diplomas obtained abroad. This is namely the case for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • secondary school graduation diplomas; • technical secondary school graduation diplomas (baccalauréat) or vocational certificates (vocational skills certificate, technician's diploma, master craftman's certificate - CATP, DAP, brevet de maîtrise); • academic diplomas, etc. <p>The Department for the Recognition of Diplomas is competent in these matters.</p> <p>The same department will also carry out the recognition of vocational qualifications in healthcare professions (nursing auxiliary / health care assistant, nurse, specialist nurse, social worker, physiotherapist, etc.) and socio-educational professions (educator/child care worker, carer).</p> <p>1. The recognition of higher education qualifications is carried out by the ministry of higher Education and Research – ministère de l'Enseignement supérieur et de la Recherche (MESR)</p> <p>B1) Registration in the Register of formal higher education qualifications – registre des titres de formation, section de l'enseignement supérieur:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • is the normal procedure for the academic recognition of foreign higher education diplomas; • confers the right to carry the registered academic title; • indicates the level of the Luxembourg Qualifications Framework – cadre luxembourgeois des qualifications (CLQ) – corresponding to the registered title. Note that the CLQ is aligned with the European Qualifications Framework (EQF). <p>Academic recognition relates exclusively to the academic title. It does not include recognition of the content of studies and therefore does not confer any right to practice a regulated profession.</p> <p>B2)</p>
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			<p><u>Professional recognition</u></p> <p>The Ministry of Higher Education and Research is in charge of recognizing qualifications awarded abroad in order to access regulated professions at higher education level. In this context, distinction is made between liberal professions, health professions, psychotherapists and medical professions, while the access to the complementary courses in Luxembourg law is obtained through the specific procedure of homologation.</p> <p>It should be noted that professional recognition serves only the purpose of obtaining access to a regulated profession. It does not confer a right to use an academic title and does not provide information on the level of the Luxembourg Qualifications Framework.</p> <p>2. Yes.</p> <p><u>However</u>, in the case of regulated professions, the professional recognition of the diploma by the Ministry of Higher Education and Research is <u>a prerequisite</u> for obtaining the authorization to practice. Regardless if a diploma has been issued in or outside Luxembourg, every person wishing to practice a regulated profession is <u>still required to apply for an authorization to practice with the competent authorities</u>, which in most cases differ from the authorities in charge of the professional recognition of foreign qualifications.</p> <p>Authorities in charge of the authorization to practice :</p> <p><u>Ministry of Health:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Psychotherapist, • Medical professions: General practitioner, specialist doctor, dental practitioner, special dental practitioner, veterinary surgeon • Other health professions: <p>Social hygiene assistant, Social worker, Medical laboratory assistant, Medical technical assistant in radiology, Medical technical assistant in surgery, Dietician, Occupational therapist, Nurse, Nurse in anesthesia and resuscitation, Nurse in pediatrics, Graduate nurse, Psychiatric nurse, Laboratory assistant, Masseur - Kinesitherapy, Speech therapist, Orthoptist, Osteopath, Pedagogue, Podiatrist, Psychomotricity reeducator, Midwife</p> <p>In some cases, the professional recognition of the diploma by the Ministry of Higher Education and Research – ministère de l'Enseignement supérieur et de la Recherche (MESR) – is a prerequisite for obtaining the authorization to practice:</p>
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • holders of a recognised Luxembourgish diploma in psychotherapy can turn directly to the Ministry of Health – ministère de la Santé – to apply for the authorisation to practise; • holders of a diploma awarded outside Luxembourg are required to apply for professional recognition (also known as the recognition of professional qualifications) by the MESR before applying for authorisation to practise with the Ministry of Health – ministère de la Santé. <p><u>Directorate-General for Middle Classes - Ministry of Economy:</u> Practice of a regulated liberal profession is subject to a business permit. List of the liberal professions regulated on higher education level: Architect, Interior architect, Landscape architect/landscape engineer, Accountant, Patent attorney, Chartered accountant, Surveyor, Consulting engineer in the construction sector, independent engineer (other than a construction engineer), Urban and landscape planner</p> <p><u>Ministry of Education, Children and Youth:</u> Qualified educator</p> <p>3. No. The interaction is not directly but indirectly in the sense that these groups defend the interests of their professions and may issue an opinion on all draft laws and regulations concerning the professions.</p> <p>4. No.</p> <p>5. No.</p> <p>6. No.</p> <p>Regarding the academic recognition of higher education qualifications held by refugees from Ukraine, no major problems or challenges have arisen other than linguistic difficulties in the communication at the ministry's reception in some cases, thus no specific best practices needed to be developed. The issuing of bilingual diplomas (in Ukrainian and English) by Ukrainian State universities in recent years has helped to accelerate the processing. For those holding older diplomas issued only in Ukrainian, the requirements for sworn translations have been stretched in order to request such translations where necessary only for the diploma itself (containing the academic title) but not for the transcript of grades. Challenges arose mostly when no copy of the final diploma in its original language was presented and the higher education</p>
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			institution has not entered the data entirely/correctly into the EDBO register of the Ukrainian authorities, thus preventing the holders from producing an attestation of their study period and degree achieved.
	EMN NCP Netherlands	Yes	<p>1. In the Netherlands, two types of diploma recognition are distinguished: 'diplomawaardering' (credential evaluation) and 'diploma-erkenning' (diploma recognition). A 'diplomawaardering' is a credential evaluation statement which states that a foreign diploma is comparable to a certain Dutch diploma while diploma recognition is the affirmation that the holder of a diploma is licensed to work in a regulated profession. Credential evaluation of foreign diplomas is carried out by the Foundation for cooperation on Vocational Education, Training and the Labour Market (Samenwerkingsorganisatie Beroepsonderwijs, SBB) which is responsible for the credential evaluation of (pre-) vocational secondary education diplomas and Nuffic which is responsible for the credential evaluation of general secondary education diplomas and higher education diplomas.^[1] Like, NARIC-Flanders, Nuffic is also a member of the ENIC-NARIC network.^[2]</p> <p>In short, Nuffic:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issues credential statements for those who want to work or study in the Netherlands. • Provides information and assistance to those who want to work in a regulated profession in the Netherlands • Issues credential evaluation statements for holders of Dutch diplomas who want to work or study abroad • Provides information about the Dutch and foreign educational systems <p>SBB provides the same services for (pre-) vocational secondary education diplomas.</p> <p>SBB and Nuffic have a joint digital helpdesk called the Information desk for Credential Evaluation (Het Informatiecentrum Diplomawaardering, IcDW). The IcDW is responsible for the administrative processing of applications for credential evaluations.^[3]</p> <p>In addition, the Education Executive Agency (Dienst Uitvoering Onderwijs, DUO) regulates the recognition of diplomas for certain regulated professions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For children daycare workers • For teachers • Instructor for vocational secondary education • For cultural professions^[4] <p>The recognition of diplomas of other regulated professions is carried out by the competent authorities related to the regulated profession. This means that there is no central authority with the competence to recognise the diplomas of regulated professions in the Netherlands.</p> <p>^[1] Rijksoverheid, 'Hoe laat ik mijn buitenlandse diploma in Nederland waarderen of erkennen?',</p>

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			<p>https://duo.nl/particulier/buitenlands-diploma-in-nederland/enlandse-diploma-in-Nederland-waarderen-of-erkennen?l=Rijksoverheid.nl, last accessed on 9 August 2022.</p> <p>[2] ENIC-NARIC, 'Netherlands', https://duo.nl/particulier/buitenlands-diploma-in-nederland/NIC-NARIC, last accessed on 11 August 2022.</p> <p>[3] IcDW, 'About us', https://duo.nl/particulier/buitenlands-diploma-in-nederland/dential-Evaluation-(idw.nl), last accessed on 11 August 2022.</p> <p>[4] DUO, 'Buitenlands diploma in Nederland', https://duo.nl/particulier/buitenlands-diploma-in-nederland/, last accessed on 10 August 2022.</p> <p>2. Yes.</p> <p>3. The credential evaluation statements which are issued by Nuffic and SBB can be requested by the competent authorities related to the regulated profession during the recognition procedure. This also applies to the recognition of diplomas of third country nationals.</p> <p>4. No.</p> <p>5. Yes, if a person receives certain social benefits the UWV will apply for a credential evaluation from SBB.[1] In this instance, the UWV works together with SBB and plays a direct role in the credential evaluation process.</p> <p>[1] Rijksoverheid, 'Hoe laat ik mijn buitenlandse diploma in Nederland waarderen of erkennen?', https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/onderwerpen/onderwijs-en-internationalisering/vraag-en-antwoord/hoe-laait-ik-mijn-buitenlandse-diploma-in-nederland-waarderen-of-erkennen, last accessed on 9 August 2022.</p> <p>6. Yes, refugees from Ukraine can apply for a free evaluation of their credentials. This also applies to other refugees and persons subject to a civic integration requirement. Nuffic and SBB have been actively promoting this option for Ukrainians on the homepage of the IcDW. [1]</p> <p>[1] IcDW, 'home', https://idw.nl/en/home.html, last accessed on 9 August 2022.</p>
	EMN NCP Poland	Yes	<p>1. PL: Higher Education Institutions are responsible for recognition of third country diplomas. Diplomas can be recognised also on the basis of international agreement. The list of such agreements can be found here:</p>

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			<p>https://www.gov.pl/web/edukacja-i-nauka/umowy-dwustronne-dotyczace-uznawalnosci-wyksztalcenia</p> <p>Furthermore, Polish ENIC-NARIC Centre provides information about Polish and foreign education systems and issues individual recognition statements that can be submitted to employers or HEIs.</p> <p>2. No</p> <p>3. No.</p> <p>4. No.</p> <p>The Minister of Education and Science coordinates the system of recognition of qualifications in regulated professions and activities based on the provisions of Directive 2005/36/EC of the European Parliament and the Council of 7 September 2005 on the recognition of professional qualifications, implemented into Polish legislation by the Act of 22 December 2015 on the principles of recognition of professional qualifications acquired in the EU Member States.</p> <p>The aforementioned legal acts concern the principles of recognition of professional qualifications acquired in EU Member States, the EEA and the Swiss Confederation. However, in the case of qualifications obtained outside the EU, the EEA and the Swiss Confederation, the recognition of qualifications on the territory of the Republic of Poland takes place in accordance with national regulations. This means that there is no uniform system for the recognition of qualifications acquired in Ukraine and other third countries analogous to the system for the recognition of qualifications acquired in the EU Member States.</p> <p>The decision on facilitating access to a regulated profession for persons who obtained their qualifications in non-EU countries is primarily the responsibility of the minister in charge of the relevant government administration department responsible for entering or exercising a profession belonging to that department.</p> <p>The vast majority of ministries did not facilitate access to regulated professions within their competence. This is due to the need to ensure an appropriate level of safety and quality of services provided by persons exercising regulated professions/activities. However, where possible, a number of facilitations were proposed and implemented e.g. in the psychological profession, it was made possible for Ukrainian citizens to provide psychological services to their compatriots who do not speak the Polish language, including providing health care services in the field of psychiatric care and treatment of addictions</p> <p>In order to meet the most frequently identified barriers to citizens taking up employment in accordance with their qualifications, i.e. insufficient knowledge of the Polish language and the necessity – in case of many regulated professions –</p>
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			<p>of diploma recognition, new forms of support provided by Public Employment Services were proposed: mainly Polish language courses and financing from the Labour Fund the costs of nostrification or the costs of proceedings on confirmation of graduation at a certain level of study. There is also a possibility to finance the exams needed to acquire professional qualifications in regulated vocations</p> <p>5. No.</p> <p>6. Yes.</p> <p>Polish ENIC-NERIC Centre published detailed information about the Ukrainian system of education, as well as information on accessible database concerning information about Ukrainian diplomas.</p> <p>Diplomas issued before 20.06.2006 are recognised as equivalent with Polish diplomas on the basis of international agreements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Protokół między Rządem Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej a Rządem Ukrainy o tymczasowym uregulowaniu zagadnienia wzajemnego uznawania równoważności dokumentów ukończenia szkół średnich, szkół średnich zawodowych oraz szkół wyższych a także dokumentów o nadawaniu stopni i tytułów naukowych</u>, Warsaw 18.05.1992 /not published/, • Konwencja o wzajemnym uznawaniu równoważności dokumentów ukończenia szkół średnich, szkół średnich zawodowych i szkół wyższych, a także dokumentów o nadawaniu stopni i tytułów naukowych, sporządzona w Pradze dnia 7 czerwca 1972 r. (Prague Convention of 1972) • <u>Porozumienie między Rządem Polskiej Rzeczypospolitej Ludowej i Rządem Związku Socjalistycznych Republik Radzieckich o równoważności dokumentów o wykształceniu, stopniach i tytułach naukowych wydawanych w PRL i ZSRR</u>, podpisane w Warszawie dnia 10 maja 1974 r. /Dz. U. z 1975 r., Nr 4, poz. 14 i 15/, which concerns diplomas issued until 30.09.2005). • Attention: there is an exemption: diplomas of architects, doctors, dentists, nurses, midwives, pharmacist and veterinary surgeons need to be recognised by the Higher Education Institutions in order to ensure compliance with minimum training requirements set out in the Directive 2005/36/EC on the recognition of professional qualifications. <p>Diplomas issued after 20.06.2006 need to be recognised by the Higher Education Institutions (HEI).</p> <p>Ministry of Education and Science asked HEI to reduce the fee to minimum or run the recognition proceedings without fee for the persons who crossed Polish-Ukrainian border on 24.02.2022 or later. These persons, if registered as unemployed, can also receive the refund of recognition fee from the local authorities.</p>
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			The Ministry of Family and Social Policy and the Ministry of Health provided special recognition procedures to provide access to the professions of psychologist, doctor, dentist, nurse and midwife.
	EMN NCP Portugal	Yes	<p>1. The recognition in Portugal of higher education degrees and diplomas awarded by foreign higher education institutions was regulated by Decree-Law No. 66/2018, of 16 August and applied from 1 January 2019. The new Decree-Law standardizes the procedures for the recognition of foreign qualifications, making them more transparent, equitable and simple, introducing changes to the previous legal regimes by clarifying concepts, and widening the recognition to short cycle higher-education diplomas that have identical level, objectives and nature to Portuguese professional higher education technical courses. Simplified procedures are introduced, namely by establishing a system of precedence for the level recognition process, which guarantees a more automatic process for the decision, avoiding repetition, reducing costs and response times for recognition decisions. A Foreign Degrees Recognition Commission is made up of: a) The director-general of Higher Education, who presides; b) An element appointed by the Council of Rectors of Portuguese Universities; c) An element appointed by the Coordinating Council of Higher Polytechnic Institutes; d) An element appointed by the Portuguese Association of Private Higher Education; e) The coordinator of the ENIC/NARIC Portugal Center. Nevertheless, the authority responsible for recognition depends on the type of recognition and in Portugal there are three possibilities: Automatic Recognition This form of recognition generically recognizes a higher education foreign degree or diploma with identical level, objectives and nature to the Portuguese degrees of licenciado, mestre and doutor and curso técnico superior profissional (short cycle) diplomas, that are included in the list of degrees and diplomas approved by the commission for the recognition of foreign degrees and diplomas. This recognition can be requested in: Public Higher Education Institutions Directorate-General for Higher Education Level Recognition It is the act that allows to recognize by comparability, in an individualized way, a degree or diploma of foreign higher education as having a level corresponding to an academic degree or Portuguese higher education diploma. This recognition can be requested in: Portuguese public universities Portuguese public polytechnic institutes Specific Recognition It is the act that allows the recognition of a degree or diploma from a foreign higher education to be identical to a Portuguese academic degree or higher education diploma, through a casuistic analysis of the level, duration and programmatic content, in a certain area of formation, branch of knowledge or specialty. This recognition can be requested in: Portuguese public universities Portuguese public polytechnic institutes (Source: DGES)</p> <p>2. Yes. The recognition of Foreign Qualifications can be done through academic recognition or through professional recognition. Academic recognition is a process by which a foreign academic qualification is compared to a Portuguese qualification in terms of level, duration and program content. Professional recognition is the authorization by a competent</p>

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			<p>authority (Ministry, Order, etc.) to exercise a specific regulated profession or professional activity.</p> <p>For European citizens or third country nationals holding qualifications obtained within the European Union, the recognition of professional qualifications can be obtained by means of the rules laid down in Directive 2005/36/EC of 7 September, as amended by Directive 2013/55/EU of 20 November issued by the European Parliament and of the Council, transposed into national law by the Law No 9/2009 of 4 March 2009, in its current wording.</p> <p>Directive 2005/36/EC applies to any national of a Member State or third-country national qualified in the European Union who wishes to pursue a profession regulated in that Member State or regulated in a Member State other than that in which this person obtained his professional qualifications.</p> <p>In Portugal, the Directorate-General for Employment and Labor Relations (DGERT) is the entity that coordinates the application of Directive 2005/36/EC, having also been designated an assistance center, in accordance with the provisions of Order no. 6518-A/2019, of 18 July 2019, of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers and the Ministry of Labour, Solidarity and Social Security.</p> <p>DGERT also ensures the coordination of the Internal Market Information System (IMI) for the recognition of professional qualifications, within the framework of administrative cooperation between the competent authorities of the various Member States.</p> <p>As a Coordinating Entity, DGERT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinates the competent national authorities, being responsible for ensuring compliance with Law no. 9/2009, of 4 March, in its current wording, and, consequently, promoting a uniform application of the rules contained in the Community Directives; • It gathers all the information useful for this purpose, namely those relating to the conditions of access to regulated professions in the various Member States, being able to request information from the competent national authorities and issue recommendations on the interpretation and application of the aforementioned Law; • Ensures national representation on the committee that assists the European Commission for the recognition of professional qualifications, as well as promoting the notification to the European Commission of laws, regulations and administrative provisions; • It also ensures that, as regards qualifications referred to in Articles 43 to 46 (architects), the remaining Member
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			<p>States are notified;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It coordinates with the competent services of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs the promotion of the aforementioned notification to the European Commission, as well as the notification to the other Member States of the qualifications of architects. <p>In this context, DGERT follows up and monitors all information on regulated professions in Portugal, through the European Commission's regulated professions database (REGPROF), which contains all information on regulated professions in all Member States.</p> <p>As an Assistance Center, DGERT provides citizens with the necessary information regarding the recognition of professional qualifications provided for by law, namely on the regimes for accessing and exercising regulated professions, including on labor, social security and deontological. It provides all the information requested by those interested in exercising the rights conferred on them by law, in cooperation, where appropriate, with the competent national authorities and assistance centers in other member states. It informs the European Commission, at its request, of the results of the cases that it handles. For this purpose, DGERT relies on the cooperation of the competent national authorities, as well as assistance centers in other Member States.</p> <p>Regulated Professions and Competent Authorities Relevant information on regulated professions in Portugal and the respective competent authorities in this matter can be obtained at the following link: https://www.dgert.gov.pt/profissoes-regulamentadas-e-autoridades-competentes</p> <p>3. Yes. Professional recognition requires an authorization by a competent authority (Ministry, Ordem, Professional Association, etc.) to exercise a particular profession or a regulated professional activity.</p> <p>4. No. The public employment service in mainland Portugal is IEFP – Instituto do Emprego e Formação Profissional, I.P. (Employment and Vocational Training Institute). IEFP do not take part in the recognition of diplomas. Candidates and jobseekers for regulated professions may be required to previously register with a competent authority so that their qualifications are recognized. As mentioned above, in Portugal, the Directorate-General for Employment and Labour Relations (DGERT), is responsible for the coordination of the recognition of professional qualifications, in close coordination with the national competent authorities. In what concerns to recognition of the diplomas, also as mentioned above, it depends on the</p>
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			<p>type of recognition but the responsible lies with the Public Higher Education Institutions or Directorate-General for Higher Education.</p> <p>5. Yes. The Directorate-General for Employment and Labour Relations (DGERT) works in close coordination with the national competent authorities. For instance, within the scope of professional training, the duties of DGERT are as follows (Regulatory Decree nº 40/2012, of 12 April):-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prepare policy, legislation and regulatory measures (in conjunction with ANQEP, IP, in the case of dual certification training); - Participate in the definition of strategies for the development of workers' training in national and European contexts; - Define the evaluation and certification criteria, as well as evaluate the quality and certify the training entities of the private sector; - Collect and process information on policy measures; - Participate in national and European information networks; - Evaluate programs and policy measures. <p>For more information on the programs, you may consult the following link: https://www.dgert.gov.pt/emprego-e-formacao-profissional/formacao-profis...</p> <p>6. Yes. As a result of the armed conflict in Ukraine, thousands of citizens have already left that country, which is why Portugal, through Council of Ministers Resolution no. 29-A/2022 of 1 March, decided on the automatic entry of these citizens as well as creating a program under which Ukrainian refugees arriving in the country automatically receive a tax identification number, a social security number and a national health service user number, thus facilitating their social and professional integration. Decree-Law No. 24-B/2022, of 11 March, established exceptional measures in the context of granting temporary protection to displaced persons from Ukraine, allowing an effective and rapid reception as well as a process of social integration. In summary: The procedure for recognition of professional qualifications exempts third-country nationals from the requirements set out in the legislation regarding:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Legalization formalities of documents issued by foreign entities; - Certification or authentication of translations into Portuguese of documents written in a foreign language; - Certification or authentication of photocopies of original documents; - Registration or other fees and charges; - Procedure of recognition and exchange of driving titles and professional certification of drivers. <p>Decree-Law No. 28-B/2022, of 25 March, established measures regarding the recognition of professional qualifications of beneficiaries of temporary protection in the context of the armed conflict in Ukraine, under the resolution of the Council of Ministers No. 29-A/2022, of 1 March, in its current wording, being applicable to regulated professions whose competent authorities for the recognition of qualifications are services or entities of the direct and indirect administration of the State or independent administrative entities. Subsequently, Ordinance No. 144/2022, of 13 May, was published, which determines the professions excluded from the scope of application of the aforementioned Decree-Law No. 28-B/2022. As part of the work carried out between the Member States and the European Union, Commission Recommendation (EU) 2022/554 of 5 April 2022 on the</p>
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			<p>recognition of qualifications of people fleeing the Russian invasion of Ukraine was also published. As for the recognition of professional qualifications, a regulated profession is understood to be “the activity or set of professional activities in which access, exercise or one of the modalities of exercise depend directly or indirectly on the possession of certain professional qualifications”, cf. subparagraph f) of article 3 of Law No. 2/2021, of 21 January. Professional qualifications relating to the previous definition need to be recognized by a competent authority, and, if obtained outside Portugal, such recognition complies with the legal regime approved by Law No. 9/2009 for the Portuguese legal system, Directive 2005/36/EC. The request for recognition of professional qualifications must be addressed to the competent authority authorized to recognize qualifications and other documents and information, as well as to receive requests and take decisions on the subject. Information on admission to Higher Education, access to the status of student in an emergency situation for humanitarian reasons and the recognition of academic degrees and diplomas is available on the DGES website (Directorate-General for Higher Education). More information available at:</p> <p>https://PortugalforUkraine.gov.pt https://sefforukraine.sef.pt/ https://mon.gov.ua/eng https://www.sef.pt https://justica.gov.pt https://eportugal.gov.pt https://www.acm.gov.pt https://www.enic-naric.net/ukraine.aspx https://www.iefp.pt/portugal-for-ukraine (Source: DGERT)</p>
	EMN NCP Slovakia	Yes	<p>1. Certificates of education from secondary schools are recognized by the Regional Offices of the School Administration for the purpose of continuing in studies. Documents from university education - recognition of the relevant degree is recognized by the Ministry of Education, Science, Research and Sports of the Slovak Republic. Universities recognize documents on education from university studies in the relevant branch of study in the Slovak Republic.</p> <p>2. Ministry of Education is the competent authority for the recognition of educational documents for the purposes of exercising regulated professions, unless another authority is designated by a special regulation, e.g. veterinarian, the competent authority for the recognition of the professional qualification of a third country national is the Chamber of Veterinary Physicians of the Slovak Republic or the State Veterinary and Food Administration of the Slovak Republic. Ministry</p>


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			<p>of Education is the competent authority for the recognition of professional qualifications for health-regulated professions, teaching and professional employees and sports experts.</p> <p>3. Ministry of Education - The Center for the Recognition of Documents on Education is the competent authority for the recognition of educational documents and professional qualifications for the performance of regulated professions, the issue of the inclusion of third country nationals is the competence of the relevant ministries – e.g. the Ministry of Health of the Slovak Republic and others.</p> <p>4. No.</p> <p>5. No.</p> <p>6. As of 1 June 1 2022, the process of recognizing education documents for the performance of a regulated profession has been simplified for education documents obtained in third countries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • comprehensive higher verification of the authenticity of the education document (apostille/superlegalization) is not required; • it is not necessary to submit a certificate of an educational institution (university) from a third country.
	EMN NCP Slovenia	Yes	<p>1. Assessment and recognition of education procedures are intended for persons who wish to use their formal qualifications obtained abroad for the purpose of employment (assessment of education) or continuing education (recognition of education). Assessment of education procedures are carried out by the ENIC/NARIC Centre at the Ministry of Education, Science and Sport, while procedures for recognition of education for purpose of continuing education are carried out by educational institutions within the enrolment procedure. The ENIC/NARIC Centre also provides expert support to educational institutions and employers.</p> <p>In the procedure of education assessment the ENIC – NARIC Centre provides an opinion. The opinion does not confer any rights or obligations, as these have already been acquired by the holder of the educational document through the completed education. It is a transfer of rights from one country to another.</p> <p>The opinion represents help in identifying and comparing foreign education with the Slovenian education system. The assessment of education procedure is not a legally mandatory procedure.</p>



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			<p>2. The procedures for the recognition of professional qualifications of regulated profession, is conducted by the ministry competent for the individual regulated profession or activity, or by another authority authorised by the competent ministry. The list of regulated professions as well as competent ministries can be found here: https://spot.gov.si/en/topics/list-of-regulated-professions/</p> <p>In Slovenia there are three different systems of recognition of professional qualifications and, accordingly, three types of applications. Automatic recognition applies to seven sectoral professions, recognition of professional experience applies to professions in crafts, industry and trade. The general system of recognition applies to all professional qualifications that are regulated in the Republic of Slovenia. Act Regulating the Procedure for the Recognition of Professional Qualifications for Practising Regulated Professions states that in the procedure for the recognition of professional qualifications, the competent authority may request the opinion of a competent chamber or other competent authority or organization. The ENIC/NARIC Centre provides expert support (with information or opinion, which is the result of the Assessment of education procedures) to competent ministry or authority at their request</p> <p>3. Yes. The ministry competent for the individual regulated profession interact with the professional bodies of regulated professions, when necessary. The ENIC/NARIC Centre also offers expert support by providing information and opinions.</p> <p>4. No. Public Employment Services merely refer persons to the assessment procedure at the ENIC/NARIC Centre.</p> <p>5. Yes. The ENIC/NARIC Centre offers expert support by providing information and opinions for authorized persons at Public Employment Services.</p> <p>6. No. Practices and procedures have not changed significantly due to the crisis in Ukraine, they have been partially adapted in some elements, especially for persons with incomplete documentation of completed education.</p>
	EMN NCP Spain	Yes	<p>1. Ministry of Universities</p> <p>2. YES</p> <p>3. YES</p> <p>4. NO</p>

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			<p>5. NO</p> <p>6. Yes, it has. The measures can be seen in Royal Decree 6/2022; Real Decreto-ley 6/2022, de 29 de marzo, por el que se adoptan medidas urgentes en el marco del Plan Nacional de respuesta a las consecuencias económicas y sociales de la guerra en Ucrania. (Source: https://www.boe.es/eli/es/rdl/2022/03/29/6/dof/spa/pdf).</p> <p>The Spanish government has lifted the fees for Ukrainians in order to recognise their diplomas in Spain. The Ukrainian Embassy in Spain, is also making possible to have Ukrainian diplomas recognised by the Spanish authorities, instead of in Ukraine.</p>
	EMN NCP Sweden	Yes	<p>1. Swedish Council for Higher Education</p> <p>2. No. Regulated professions qualifications are recognised by the authorities specialised within their respective area. So it differs according to which profession it is. Please see the attached list of regulated professions regulated_professions.docx</p> <p>3. No formal interaction.</p> <p>4. No</p> <p>5. No information available</p> <p>6. No</p>
	EMN NCP Georgia	Yes	<p>1. National Center for Educational Quality Enhancement (NCEQE - Legal Entity of Public Law under the Ministry of Education and Science of Georgia) is responsible body in Georgia to recognize the education received within all three following levels: 1. general education (general education diploma); 2. vocational education (diploma of vocational education) and 3. the higher education (BA, MA, PHD diploma).</p> <p>The NCEQE recognizes qualifications independently, without the involvement of any other public or private institution; however, in the process of recognition of education received during the period of study (i.e. recognition of specific grades taken at school or credits accumulated within vocational or higher education), along with NCEQE, the receiving educational</p>

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			<p>institution (where a particular student intends to continue studies) is also involved.</p> <p>2. Yes. As mentioned in Q1 recognition procedure is centralized in Georgia, hence NCEQE is the sole body responsible and authorized for the recognition of education received abroad. According to the “Law of Georgia on Education Quality Improvement” there is no specific procedure for the recognition of the diplomas of regulated professions received abroad. Accordingly, the same rules, procedure and criteria apply to the recognition of all types of diplomas obtained abroad.</p> <p>3. No. Article 26 of the “Law of Georgia on Education Quality Improvement” does not differentiate the rules, criteria and procedure when recognition is made for professional or academic purposes. After passing the procedure for recognition of education obtained abroad, an applicant is entitled to continue his/her studies at the next level and also can be employed based on qualification, in case the qualification based employment is not a subject of the relevant preconditions.</p> <p>4. NO.</p> <p>5. NO.</p> <p>6. NO. The rules and procedure for recognizing the education received by the person under international protection (refugee/humanitarian status holder) is also defined by Georgian legislation. In case of recognition of the education received by such person (when the education is not / cannot be documented, with the involvement of the educational institution indicated by the applicant), the NCEQE provides an examination to determine whether s/he possesses the relevant knowledge, skills and competencies. The exam is conducted in Georgian or in any foreign language in accordance with the agreement between the educational institution and the applicant. The NCEQE makes a decision based on the test results. The decision indicates the compliance of the education received by the person with the national qualifications framework and which part of the education is being recognized. More flexible procedures for the recognition of education obtained by Ukrainian citizens are also being developed.</p>
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