

Diploma Supplement. Current Status in Germany, Russia, Albania.

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Germany

DAAD Deutscher Akademischer Austausch Dienst
German Academic Exchange Service

HRK Hochschulrektorenkonferenz
Die Stimme der Hochschulen

Hochschulen in Deutschland

Higher Education Institutions in Germany

Etablissement d'enseignement supérieur en Allemagne

Centros de enseñanza superior en Alemania



■ **Universitäten**
Universities
Universités
Universidades
Technische Universitäten/Hochschulen
Technical universities
Universidades técnicas
Hochschulen für Medizin, Tiermedizin und Sport
Higher Education Institutions specialised in Medicine, Veterinary Medicine and Sport
Ecoles supérieures de médecine, médecine vétérinaire et des sports
Escuelas superiores de medicina, veterinaria y deporte

□ **Pädagogische Hochschulen**
Teacher Training Colleges
Ecoles supérieures de pédagogie
Escuelas superiores de pedagogía

▲ **Kirchliche und Philosophisch-Theologische Hochschulen**
Theological Colleges
Ecoles supérieures confessionnelles de théologie
Escuelas superiores eclesiológicas y teológico-filosóficas

○ **Sonstige Hochschulen**
Other Institutions of Higher Education
Autres établissements d'enseignement supérieur
Otros Instituciones de enseñanza superior

● **Fachhochschulen**
Universities of Applied Sciences

▲ **Kunsthochschulen**
Colleges of Art
Ecoles supérieures des Beaux-Arts
Escuelas superiores de bellas artes

▼ **Musik-, Theater-, Filmhochschulen**
Colleges of Music, Theatre and Film
Ecoles supérieures de Musique, Théâtre et Cinéma
Escuelas superiores de música, teatro y cine

▼ **Kunst- und Musikhochschulen**
Colleges of Art and Music
Ecoles supérieures des Beaux-Arts et de Musique
Escuelas superiores de bellas artes y música

Stand: März 2005 / AS per: March 2005

- 426 state accredited universities in some 180 towns and cities around Germany. Together, these universities offer a total of over 18,000 degree programmes.
- Three main types of higher education institutions in Germany:
 - Universities
 - Universities of applied sciences
 - Colleges of art, film and music
- Each of the 16 states is permitted to issue its own university regulations and guidelines. German universities exercise a great deal of independence.

Geography: awexpressions, Berlin • Druck: Köln Druck • Verlag: Götting, Bonn • Auflage: 12.000 (02/2005) • © DAAD

Legal basis: Accreditation

- Following the Bologna process, in Germany each study programme has to be accredited
- Legal basis are the “Interstate study accreditation treaty” (dated 08/12/2016) and the “Specimen decree” (dated 07/12/2017)
- The treaty as well as the specimen decree provide for the Diploma Supplement to be a mandatory component of every degree certificate in Bachelor's and Master's programmes.

The Diploma Supplement is:

- a flexible, non-prescriptive tool, capable of adaptation to local needs;
- a device that has national and international applications;
- a system to aid recognition for academic and professional purposes;

The Diploma Supplement is:

- an approach that specifically excludes any claims and value-judgements concerning recognition by providing sufficient objective information;
- a tool to focus on the outcomes of the learning that has taken place;
- an addition to the original credential, not a substitute of it.

(Excerpt from „DIPLOMA SUPPLEMENT REVISION FINAL REPORT“, WORK PLAN 2015 – 2018)

Structure

- In its standard form, the Diploma Supplement is issued in Germany in English.
- The information that is included in the Diploma Supplement is defined in the so-called "European Diploma Supplement Model"

Structure

- In addition to personal details, the Diploma Supplement contains information on the type and qualification level of a degree, the status of the university ("institution") awarding the degree, and detailed information on the study programme in which the degree was obtained (admission requirements, study requirements, course of study and, in some cases, optional - further information).

Structure

- The Diploma Supplement is issued with reference to the original documents to which it refers. In the last section, the Diploma Supplement contains a uniform description of the German higher education system ("Information on the higher education system in Germany").

Examples

- Diploma supplement

https://www.hrk.de/fileadmin/redaktion/hrk/02-Dokumente/02-11-Mitglieder/Diploma_Supplement_englisch_2018.docx

- Guidelines of Munich Technical University

Special issue: §4.2 programme requirements

Outcome orientation

- The programme requirements make visible which learning outcomes - knowledge, skills and competences - students have achieved at the end of their studies.
- Important: the programme requirements do not describe the learning content and structure of the study programme (=input), but what graduates of a study programme know, understand and are able to do (=outcome).

Special issue: §4.2 programme requirements

- **Input:**
- teaching content: modules, study structure,

Key question: “What content should be taught to the students?”

Special issue: §4.2 programme requirements

- *Input:*

- *teaching content: modules, study structure,*

Key question: “What content should be taught to the students?”

- **Outcome**

- learning outcomes: knowledge, skills, competences

Key question: “What should the students know and be able to do at the end of the course?”

Russia

Legal basis

- There are no legal acts regulating the issuance of Diploma Supplement in Russia
- But there are some official letters from the Ministry of Education about issuing of Diploma Supplement (In this letter RUDN-University and Peter the Great St. Petersburg Polytechnic University are appointed as the main developers of Diploma Supplement)
- But until now, Diploma Supplement remains at Russian universities as a service for an additional fee

Main facts

- 1994 – The RUDN University created the first draft of Diploma Supplement
- 2003 – Russia joined the Bologna process
- 2005 – decree for the implementation of the Bologna Declaration (Included implementation plan until 2010: division into Bachelor and Master; development of diploma supplement; development of ECTS; development of QM-system...)
- Almost all Russian universities now issue Diploma Supplement
- Over 70 % of DS were issued by order of student and for extra money (Russian University survey 2012)

6. Additional Information

6.1. Additional information

Peoples' Friendship University of Russia was found in 1960. From 1966 till 1992 it was named "Patrice Lumumba Peoples' Friendship University". On September 18, 2002 Peoples' Friendship University of Russia entered into the Unified Register of Legal Entities as a State educational institution of higher professional education "Peoples' Friendship University of Russia". In 2011 it was renamed into the Federal state budget institution of higher professional education. In 2014 it was renamed into the Federal state autonomous institution of higher education. It's a member of International University Association (IUA), European University Association (EUA), European International Education Association (EIEA).

6.2. Further information sources

WWW.RUDN.RU; WWW.MON.GOV.RU

7. Supplement certification

This Diploma Supplement is invalid without diploma **107705 0000625**

Date: 19.06.2015

Rector: 

Dean: 

Secretary: 



8. Information about the national higher education system

Higher education system of Russian Federation is constituted of two parallel branches:

- one-level training system of Specialist Degree (5-6 years for different specialties);
- two-level training system: Bachelor Degree and Master Degree.


Higher education is based on the State Educational Standards determining requirements for structure and content of training for all specialties. The above positions are stated by the Russian Federation Law "On Education in Russian the Federation" and by Official Documents of the Russian Federation Ministry of Education and Science.

Postgraduate education includes two levels of scientific degrees: Candidate of Science Degree (3 years), PhD equivalent, Doctor of Science.



Scheme of Higher Education System of Russian Federation

DIPLOMA SUPPLEMENT



PEOPLES' FRIENDSHIP UNIVERSITY OF RUSSIA

DIPLOMA SUPPLEMENT REFERENCE

107705 0012290 099/MIO

Following the model developed by:
*UNESCO - CEPES
*COUNCIL OF EUROPE
*EUROPEAN COMMISSION

1. Information about the identity of the degree holder

1.1. Family name(s)	1.2. Given name(s)
Rubanovych	Karyna
1.3. Date of birth	1.4. Student Ident. Number
01.07.1993	1032134321

2. Information about the degree

2.1. Name of the qualification and title conferred

Master of Arts in Law

2.2. Main field(s) of study for the qualification

Law: Master's Program "International Protection of Human Rights"

2.3. Name and status of awarding institution

Peoples' Friendship University of Russia (PFUR) - Federal state autonomous educational institution of higher education (Public University).

2.4. Name and status of institution administering studies

The same as 2.3.

2.5. Language(s) of instruction / examination

English

3. Information about the level of the qualification

3.1. Level of qualification

Qualification is the second stage of level higher vocational education (Master/Magistr) - the stage 5A of the International Educational Classifier of Specialities

3.2. Official duration of the programme

At least 2 years - 104 weeks including vacations during full-time learning

3.3. Access requirements

Diploma of Bachelor of Arts or Diploma of Specialist and entrance examinations

4. Information about the contents and results gained

4.1. Mode of study

Full-time

4.2. Programme requirements

- Disciplines of the Educational Program - 120 credits (2160 hours) consist of:
 - General Research Cycle - total 9 credits (324 hours) consists of 2 compulsory courses including Philosophy of Law and Foreign Language;
 - Professional Cycle - total 51 credits (1836 hours) consists of 4 compulsory courses - 12 credits (432 hours), including History and Methodology of Law, Comparative Law Research, History of Political and Legal Studies, Current Issues of Law. Other disciplines are chosen by HEI and students.
 - Practice and Research Work - total 54 credits (1944 hours);
 - Final Attestation - total 6 credits (216 hours) includes State Examination and Master's Thesis Defense.

The Diploma Supplement follows the Model developed by the European Commission, Council of Europe and UNESCO-CEPES. The purpose of the supplement is to provide sufficient independent data to improve the international "transparency" and fair recognition and professional recognition of qualifications (degrees, diplomas, certificates, etc.). It is designed to provide a description of the nature, level, content and status of the studies that were pursued and successfully completed by the individual named on the original qualification to which this supplement is attached. It should be free from any value judgement, equivalence statements or suggestions about recognition. Information in all eight sections should be provided. Where information is not provided, an explanation should give the reasons why.

Structure of Diploma Supplement

Preamble:

This Diploma Supplement follows the model developed by the European Commission, Council of Europe and UNESCO/CEPES. The purpose of the supplement is to provide sufficient independent data to improve the international ‘transparency’ and fair academic and professional recognition of qualifications (diplomas, degrees, certificates etc.). It is designed to provide a description of the nature, level, context, content and status of the studies that were pursued and successfully completed by the individual named on the original qualification to which this supplement is appended. It should be free from any value judgments, equivalence statements or suggestions about recognition. Information in all eight sections should be provided. Where information is not provided, an explanation should give the reason why

1. Information identifying of the Holder of the Qualification (Family name(s); Given name(s); Date of birth (day/month/year); birthplace; Student identification number)
2. Information identifying the Qualification (Name of qualification and (if applicable) title conferred (in original language); Main field of study for the qualification; Name and status of awarding institution (in original language); Name and status of institution (if different from 2.3) administering studies (in original language); Language(s) of instruction/examination)
3. Information on the Level of the Qualification (Level of qualification; Official length of programme; Access requirements(s);

4. Information on the Contents and Results gained (Mode of study; Programme requirements; Programme details: modules or units studied, and the individual grades/marks/credits obtained; Grading scheme and, if available, grade distribution guidance; Overall classification of the qualification (in original language))
5. Information on the Function of the Qualification (Access to further study; Professional status)
6. Additional Information (Additional information; Further information sources)
7. Certification of the Supplement (Date; Signature; Capacity; Official stamp or seal)
8. Information on the National Education System (Description of the national education system; Scheme of a national education system)

Albania

Legal basis

- In 2007, the Albanian government adopted the Higher Education Act as an instrument for reform. The Act has been amended several times since then, in an effort to progressively harmonize the country's education system with the West European bachelor's-master's degree structure.
- Diploma Supplements, which were first issued by some institutions in 2004-2005, have been compulsory since 2007-2008.
- Students receive their Diploma Supplement automatically, usually in Albanian and English.

Example

- Diploma supplement form of the Bachelor programme
"Banking and Finance"
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