### Establishing the legal framework to allow the implementation of the LRC (Subgroup discussion)

Thematic Peer Group on Key Commitment 2: National legislation and procedures compliant with the Lisbon Recognition Convention

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# Implementation of provisions of the LRC

- Implementation of provisions of a State Party to the LRC is an obligation.
- National authorities have responsibility to regulate the provisions at national level and oversee the implementation by competent (recognition and information) authorities.
- Where central bodies are competent recognition authorities, the provisions shall take the necessary measures to ensure the implementation.
- Where HEIs are competent recognition authorities, the Party shall take all possible steps to encourage application of its provisions.

## Subsidiary texts to the LRC and implementations

- Recommendation on Procedures and Criteria for the Assessment of Foreign Qualifications and periods of Study (2010)
  - In the assessment of foreign qualifications the national legal frameworks should be applied in a flexible way with a view to making recognition possible. In cases where existing national laws conflict with the Recommendation, States are encouraged to consider whether national laws may be amended.
- Recommendation on the Recognition of Qualifications Held by Refugees, Displaced Persons and Persons in a Refugee-like Situation (2017)
  - Parties to the LRC should review and, as required, amend their legal framework to ensure that national legislation does not impede the implementation of Art.VII.

### Obligations according to the LRC

Art. II. I of the LRC states that where the central authorities are competent to make decisions, that Party **shall take the measures to ensure the implementation** of its provisions.

Where the competence to make decisions lies with individual HEIs, each Party shall take all possible steps to **encourage the application of its provisions**.

Art. II. I is central to determining the **obligations of the Parties** to the LRC. An obligation to make sure that institutions (central and HEIs) are encouraged to abide by the Convention.

## LRC provisions /obligations

- Access to an assessment
- Criteria and procedures
- Time limit
- Right to appeal
- Recognition unless substantial differences
- Recognition of refugees' qualifications
- Information provision
- National ENIC

### Case from Estonia

- <u>Background information</u>
  - Competent recognition authorities HEIs
  - Role of national ENIC/NARIC advice; recommendations
  - "Strong" regulations at national level

### Legal framework

- Regulations concerning the assessment and academic recognition of foreign educational qualifications and the use of the names of foreign qualifications (Government Regulation, 2006)
  - Implementation of Lisbon Recognition Convention (ant its subsidiary texts)

### **Governement Regulation**

### • Subjects of the Regulation

- Assessment and recognition principles
  - General consideration, definitions, applicant, purpose of assessment and recognition, etc
- Nomination of competent assessment authorities
  - Estonian ENIC/NARIC (not obligatory, HEI/employer may assess in case they have knowledge and experience)
- Nomination of competent recognition authorities
  - HEI or employer
- Role and tasks of the Estonian ENIC/NARIC
  - Assessment of foreign qualifications, comparison and recommendation
- **Principles, criteria and procedure on assessment** of foreign (and transnational) higher education qualifications, qualifications giving access to higher education and periods of study
  - List of criteria
- Use of the name of foreign educational degrees (titles, and other qualifications)
  - Right to use original title or in transliteration
- Recognition of refugees' qualifications
  - Regulation according to the Subsidiary text to the LRC (application; assessed by the Estonian ENIC/NARIC; Background Paper; HEIs may set up examinations/tests; decision by HEIs)