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European Baccalaureate Unit

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Equivalence between the European Baccalaureate and the upper secondary leaving certificate of national schools and admission of European Baccalaureate holders to universities in their member countries

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INTRODUCTION

The European Baccalaureate examinations are taken at the end of the seventh year of secondary level studies in a European School or in an Accredited European School. The certificate awarded to candidates who have passed the final examinations is recognised in all the countries of the European Union and in a number of other countries. Pupils who have completed not less than the two last years of secondary education in the European School or an Accredited European School may enter for the European Baccalaureate.

To guarantee the European Baccalaureate certificate's recognition, the syllabuses must meet the minimum requirements of all the member countries. Given that these vary from country to country, the syllabuses are designed and written after negotiations between national experts – more particularly the members of the Boards of Inspectors – on the basis of a detailed comparison of the national syllabuses.

The Baccalaureate examination and the marking/grading system for the European Baccalaureate

The Baccalaureate examinations are taken in the subjects taught in years s6 and s7. Each candidate's abilities are assessed on the basis of:

a) a preliminary mark, which is awarded for work in class, oral participation and the results of the tests taken throughout year 7 and which accounts for 50% of the final mark.
b) (At the end of year 7)
    - 5 written examinations, which account for 35% of the final mark
    - 3 oral examinations, which account for 15% of the final mark.

To be awarded the certificate, candidates must have achieved an average of 50%.

For the purposes of assessment of European Baccalaureate candidates, teachers use a marking/grading scale of 0 to 10.

Equivalences between the various marks on the scale and the pupil's performance are set out in the table below.

Definition	Grade (s1-s3)	Numerical Mark (s4-s6)	Numerical mark 1 decimal s7 preliminary mark	Numerical mark 2 decimals s7 final mark	Performance Indicator
Excellent though not flawless performance entirely corresponding to the competences required by the subject	**A**	**10** **9.0-9.5**	**9.0-10**	**9.00-10**	**Excellent**
Very good performance almost entirely corresponding to the competences required by the subject	**B**	**8.0-8.5**	**8.0-8.9**	**8.00-8.99**	**Very good**
Good performance corresponding overall to the competences required by the subject	**C**	**7.0-7.5**	**7.0-7.9**	**7.00-7.99**	**Good**
Satisfactory performance corresponding to the competences required by the subject	**D**	**6.0-6.5**	**6.0-6.9**	**6.00-6.99**	**Satisfactory**
Performance corresponding to the minimum of the competences required by the subject	**E**	**5.0-5.5**	**5.0-5.9**	**5.00-5.99**	**Sufficient**
Weak performance almost entirely failing to meet the competences required by the subject	**F**	**3.0-4.5**	**3.0-4.9**	**3.00-4.99**	**Failed** **(Weak)**
Very weak performance entirely failing to meet the competences required by the subject	**FX**	**0-2.5**	**0-2.9**	**0.00-2.99**	**Failed** **(Very weak)**

RIGHTS OF EUROPEAN BACCALAUREATE-HOLDERS

In order to promote academic mobility and recognition of studies, diplomas and certificates obtained in the different countries in the European Region, the Council of Europe and UNESCO jointly framed the 'Convention on the Recognition of Qualifications concerning Higher Education in the European Region', which was adopted by the national representatives when they met in Lisbon from 8 to 11 April 1997.

The Lisbon Recognition Convention confers on holders of qualifications awarded by such and such a country the right to assessment of their qualifications in such and such another country and provides that each Party to the Convention will be expected to recognize given qualifications – whether it is a question of access to higher education, of periods of study or of higher education qualifications – as being of equal value to the corresponding qualifications of the host country, unless substantial differences can be shown between the host country's qualifications and those whose recognition is requested.

The ratification of this Convention by most European States marks a significant step forward for recognition of European academic qualifications, beyond the borders of the European Union, as a Council of Europe Convention is concerned. The new right conferred involves, however, mandatory assessment of qualifications awarded and not their automatic recognition.

In that respect, the Convention defining the Statute of the European Schools, signed at Luxembourg on 21 June 1994, gives European Baccalaureate-holders more rights, since Article 5 of the Convention lays down that holders of the European Baccalaureate:

- enjoy in their respective countries all the benefits attaching to the possession of the diploma or certificate awarded at the end of secondary school in those countries;
- have the same rights as nationals with equivalent qualifications to seek admission to any university in the territory of the Contracting Parties.

For the purposes of the Convention defining the Statute of the European Schools, the word 'university' applies to universities and to institutions regarded as of university standing by the Member State in whose territory they are situated.

European Baccalaureate-holders are therefore entitled to automatic recognition of their certificate in the 27 Member States of the European Union and the United Kingdom, without there being the need to complete any other formalities.

Equivalence between the European Baccalaureate and national upper secondary school leaving certificates in the member countries

In September 2016, the Baccalaureate Unit sent to all the secondary Inspectors of the European Schools a questionnaire concerning any problems of equivalence between the European Baccalaureate and the upper secondary leaving certificate of schools in the Member States which might result in European Baccalaureate-holders being disadvantaged in terms of their admission to universities in the different countries compared with holders of the upper secondary school leaving certificate of national schools.

The Inspectors' responses enabled a more precise picture to be formed of the equivalence between the European Baccalaureate and the different national certificates, such as the scales used in the different countries for conversion of European Baccalaureate marks to national marking/grading systems and the conditions for admission of European Baccalaureate-holders to universities in the member countries.

Baccalaureate candidates and European Baccalaureate-holders are, however, advised always to check the information found on our website and to contact, when necessary, the body responsible for equivalences in each country or the admissions office of the university of their choice. The latter particularly for any specific admission-related information, such as internal admission procedures, deadlines to be respected, etc. The definition of any specific admission-related information and/or criteria lies within the right of each university.

In April 2015, the Board of Governors approved the introduction of a New Marking Scale (NMS) for use at secondary level in the European Schools, in order to set up a new competence-based method of assessing pupils. The changes entered into force with effect from 1 September 2018.

In the light of the introduction of the New Marking Scale, a new conversion table should be produced proportionally – as the positive (pass) scale changed from 5 full marks (6-10) to 6 full marks (5-10). It was emphasised that the current pass mark of 6 will be replaced by a new pass mark of 5, meaning that from 2021, a pupil with a mark of 5 will be treated like a pupil who currently has a mark of 6, as the required level of performance for passing has not changed; it is simply that the range above the pass mark has become more diversified and detailed. In other words, expectations of pupils, in order to be promoted to the year above or to pass the Baccalaureate examinations, will not be lowered.

There might be changes in the countries of which we were not informed in time. Under no circumstances can the Office of the Secretary-General be held liable for any information which might not be accurate.

AUSTRIA (update 28.10.2019)

Equivalence between the European Baccalaureate and the upper secondary leaving certificate of national schools / admission of European Baccalaureate-holders to Universities in the country.

Opinion on the new marking scale of the European Schools

A positive *Reifeprüfungszeugnis* (school-leaving examination certificate) ensures admission for school-leavers to all Austrian higher education institutions (colleges and universities), regardless of the part assessments in individual subjects. For some courses of study (e.g. medicine), an entrance test nevertheless has to be passed in any event, again regardless of the marks on the school-leaving certificate.

In the list of countries whose school-leaving certificates are recognised by Austrian higher education institutions (colleges and universities), the European Schools are explicitly mentioned. The high quality of the European Schools, where education is provided in accordance with competence-based curricula, and the high standard of the European Baccalaureate diploma, with assessment by both teachers and external examiners, are recognised unconditionally in Austria.

It is not, therefore, strictly necessary to produce equivalence tables between the European Baccalaureate diploma and the *Reifeprüfungszeugnis* in general (academic) secondary schools and the *Reife-* and *Diplomprüfungszeugnis* (school-leaving examination certificate and diploma examination certificate) in vocational secondary schools in Austria.

Should it nevertheless for any reason be necessary to compare a pupil's performance in a European School with the requirements of an Austrian school, this can easily be done by using the very similar marking/grading scales.

Should a European School pupil transfer to an Austrian school, it will naturally need to be decided on an individual basis in every case to which year group he/she should be admitted and/or which type of school is most suitable for the continuation of his/her schooling. For this purpose, a detailed comparison of the range of subjects and a comparison of the corresponding syllabuses according to which he/she has been taught to date in the European Schools will be necessary.

As regards the European Schools' new marking scale, it is to be noted that it has one more positive assessment grade than the Austrian scale and two different assessments for negative performances, whereas the Austrian scale contains only one negative assessment grade.

It can be seen from the table below that despite the different descriptions of the grades and despite the different descriptions of the performance required to be awarded the individual grades, the first three positive grades in both systems are more or less equivalent:

ES 'Excellent' corresponds to ÖS (Austrian) 'Very good',

ES 'Very good' corresponds to ÖS 'Good',

ES 'Good' corresponds to ÖS 'Satisfactory'.

The European Schools' last two positive marks correspond to Austrian schools' last positive mark.

ES 'Satisfactory' and 'Sufficient' correspond to ÖS 'Sufficient'.

The European Schools' marking scale has two negative marks, but the Austrian scale contains only one negative mark.

ES 'Failed (weak)' and 'Failed (very weak)' correspond to ÖS 'Not sufficient".

In addition, in the Austrian system, the individual assessment grades (which are described as performance indicators in the European School system) are not associated with ancillary numerical marks.

Comparison of the marking scales			
European Schools		Austrian schools	
Excellent	Excellent though not flawless performance entirely corresponding to the competences required by the subject	Very good	Performances should be assessed as 'Very good' when the pupil fulfils the requirements laid down according to the syllabus in terms of acquisition and application of the subject matter and of carrying out tasks to an extent far exceeding the basics and, where this is possible, shows clear autonomy and the skills needed to apply his/her knowledge and ability to carry out tasks that are new to him/her.
Very good	Very good performance almost entirely corresponding to the competences required by the subject	Good	Performances should be assessed as 'Good' when the pupil fulfils the requirements laid down according to the syllabus in terms of acquisition and application of the subject matter and of carrying out tasks to an extent exceeding the basics and, where this is possible, shows noticeable first steps towards autonomy or, with appropriate guidance, the skills needed to apply his/her knowledge and ability to carry out tasks that are new to him/her.
Good	Good performance corresponding overall to the competences required by the subject.	Satisfactory	Performances should be assessed as 'Satisfactory' when the pupil completely fulfils the requirements laid down according to the syllabus in terms of acquisition and application of the subject matter and of carrying out tasks in the key areas; in doing so, deficiencies in carrying out tasks are balanced by noticeable first steps towards autonomy.

Comparison of the marking scales			
European Schools		Austrian schools	
Satisfactory	Satisfactory performance corresponding to the competences required by the subject	Sufficient	Performances should be assessed as 'Sufficient' when the pupil mainly fulfils the requirements laid down according to the syllabus in terms of acquisition and application of the subject matter and of carrying out tasks in the key areas.
Sufficient	Performance corresponding to the minimum of the competences required by the subject		
Failed (weak)	Weak performance almost entirely failing to meet the competences required by the subject	Not sufficient	Performances should be assessed as 'Not sufficient' when the pupil does not even fulfil all the demands for the performance to be assessed as 'Sufficient'.
Failed (very weak)	Very weak performance entirely failing to meet the competences required by the subject		

Finally, it should be pointed once again that there is still no need to produce equivalence tables, because with a positive school-leaving certificate, there is unrestricted admission to Austrian higher education institutions (colleges and universities) for pupils from all European countries and naturally from the European Schools.

Linz, 28 October 2019

BELGIUM (update FR 25.05.2020 ; NL: 08.09.2020)

Equivalence between the European Baccalaureate and the upper secondary leaving certificate of national schools / admission of European Baccalaureate-holders to Universities in the country.

Opinion of the Inspector of FR Belgium to the European Schools

There is equivalence between the European Baccalaureate and the upper secondary school leaving certificate of the *Communauté Française Wallonie-Bruxelles* (cfwb), called « *Certificat d'enseignement secondaire supérieur* », aka « CESS ».

The CESS, as the European Baccalaureate, gives automatic access to the higher education system (etudes supérieures) or to possible entrance examinations (for example, access to civil engineer studies) organized by higher education institutions.

A new marking system was introduced in the secondary cycle of the European Schools on 1 September 2018 (from S1 to S5, then in S6 et S7).

As a follow-up, in March and October 2019, the Deputy Secretary-General of the European Schools sent to the Member States two communications concerning the measures that they needed to take to guarantee fair treatment for European Baccalaureate diploma-holders.

As a result of the change to the marking system and to the marking scale, the admission criteria had to be adapted in all the Member States.

The conditions for admission of European Baccalaureate diploma-holders to higher education institutions are presented in a document entitled 'Equivalence between the European Baccalaureate and the upper secondary leaving certificate of national schools and admission of European Baccalaureate-holders to Universities in the member countries'.

For Francophone Belgium, the advice expressed, in 2016, was as follows:

"There is equivalence between the European Baccalaureate and the upper secondary school leaving certificate in the Communauté Française Wallonie-Bruxelles (cfwb)*, entitled* 'Certificat d'enseignement secondaire supérieur' *(Upper secondary school leaving certificate), better known under the acronym '*CESS*'.*

The CESS*, like the European Baccalaureate, automatically gives access to higher education or to any entrance examinations (for example, access to civil engineering studies) organised by higher education institutions.*

Table for conversion of European Baccalaureate marks into the marks in the Belgian system currently in force.

When translated into a % (from 0 to 100%), cfwb *marks exactly correspond to the European Baccalaureate marks of 0 (= 0%) to 10 (= 100%).*

A student has automatically passed in the cfwb *when he/she achieves 50% in each subject (taken in the final two years of secondary education)."*

The two most important observations that the Member States need to take into consideration as from 01/09/2018 in establishing equivalences or giving advice to universities are as follows:

1. an average reduction of 0.5 marks (out of 10)
2. a reduction in the number of students achieving marks higher than 9.

The response of the *Direction Générale de l'Enseignement obligatoire de la Fédération Wallonie-Bruxelles – Service des Équivalences* (Directorate-General for Compulsory Education – Equivalences Service) is as follows:

Article 1 of the aforementioned Decree of 17 May 1999 states:

"Article 1 – The following are recognised as equivalent to the official upper secondary school leaving certificate:

1° the European Baccalaureate diploma awarded by the Board of Governors of the European Schools:"

Consequently, equivalence between the European BAC and the *CESS* is automatic and does not require an equivalence application to be submitted.

Hence, the change to the marking system made by the European Schools has no impact on recognition of that qualification.

Opinion of the Inspector of NL Belgium to the European Schools

The following document shows the Ministry Decision of 29/1/2015 stating the European Baccalaureate is recognized as equivalent to the upper secondary school leaving certificate which gives access to all higher education institutions and all Universities of the Flemish Community.

Ministerieel besluit tot vastlegging van de algemene gelijkwaardigheid van het "International Baccalaureate Diploma"/"Diplôme du Baccalauréat International" en het "Europees baccalaureaatsdiploma" met het diploma van secundair onderwijs

Goedkeuringsdatum

29 januari 2015

Publicatiedatum

B.S.11/03/2015

Datum laatste wijziging

11/03/2015

De Vlaamse minister van Onderwijs,

Gelet op de Codex Secundair Onderwijs van 17 december 2010, bekrachtigd bij het decreet van 27 mei 2011, artikel 115/2, ingevoegd bij het decreet van 1 juli 2011;

Gelet op het besluit van de Vlaamse Regering van 14 juni 2013 betreffende de voorwaarden en procedure tot de erkenning van de gelijkwaardigheid van buitenlandse studiebewijzen met Vlaamse studiebewijzen uitgereikt in het basisonderwijs en secundair onderwijs, en sommige Vlaamse studiebewijzen uitgereikt in het volwassenenonderwijs, artikel 4, § 1;

Gelet op het ministerieel besluit van 25 oktober 1973 tot vaststelling van de gelijkwaardigheid van het "diplôme du baccalauréat international" met het Belgisch bekwaamheidsdiploma dat toegang verleent tot het hoger onderwijs;

Gelet op het advies van het Agentschap voor Kwaliteitszorg in Onderwijs en Vorming, als erkenningsautoriteit, van 31 juli 2014;

Gelet op het akkoord van de Vlaamse minister, bevoegd voor de begroting, gegeven op 20 november 2014;

Gelet op advies 56.957/1 van de Raad van State, gegeven op 22 januari 2015, met toepassing van artikel 84, § 1, eerste lid, 2°, van de wetten op de Raad van State, gecoördineerd op 12 januari 1973,

Besluit:

Artikel 1.

Het "International Baccalaureate Diploma"/"Diplôme du Baccalauréat International", ingesteld door de International Baccalaureate Organization in Genève, is gelijkwaardig met het diploma van secundair onderwijs.

Art. 2.

Het "Europees baccalaureaatsdiploma", vermeld in het verdrag houdende het Statuut van de Europese Scholen van 21 juni 1994, is gelijkwaardig met het diploma van secundair onderwijs.

Art. 3.

Het ministerieel besluit van 25 oktober 1973 tot vaststelling van de gelijkwaardigheid van het "diplôme du baccalauréat international" met het Belgisch bekwaamheidsdiploma dat toegang verleent tot het hoger onderwijs, wordt opgeheven.

Art. 4.

Dit besluit treedt in werking op 1 februari 2015.

Brussel, 29 januari 2015

BULGARIA (update: 28.07.2026)

Equivalence between the European Baccalaureate and the upper secondary leaving certificate of national schools / admission of European Baccalaureate-holders to Universities in the country.

Opinion of the Inspector of Bulgaria to the European Schools

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

The European Baccalaureate is recognised on the same basis as the upper secondary leaving certificate of Bulgarian schools.

However, Bulgarian higher education institutions are autonomous and can define their own admission criteria.

The National Centre for Information and Documentation (NACID) deals with the recognition (equivalence) of foreign diploma and certificates, including the European Baccalaureate, and Bulgarian diplomas and certificates.

Table for conversion of European Baccalaureate marks to the marks of the Bulgarian system currently in force

European Schools	Bulgaria	Performance indicator
A B 8-10	5.50-6.00	Excellent Отличен
C 7-7.9	4.50-5.49	Very good Много добър
D 6-6.9	3.50-4.49	Good Добър
E 5-5.9	3.00-3.49	Sufficient; Satisfactory Среден
F FX 0-4.9	2.00-2.99	Failed (Weak) Failed (Very weak) Слаб

CROATIA (update 18.05.2021)

Equivalence between the European Baccalaureate and the upper secondary leaving certificate of national schools / admission of European Baccalaureate-holders to Universities in the country.

Opinion of the Inspector of Croatia to the European Schools

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

Universities in the Republic of Croatia have a certain degree of autonomy and can define their admission policy. The information can usually be found on each university's website.

The European Baccalaureate certificate is equivalent to the Croatian A level final examination (Državna matura) certificate, which is a prerequisite for admission to the higher education study programmes.

Table for conversion of European Baccalaureate marks to the marks of the Croatian system currently in force

European Schools	Schools in the Republic of Croatia
8.75 -10	5
7.50 - 8.74	4
6.25 –7.49	3
5 – 6.24	2
0 – 4.99	1 (negative mark)

CYPRUS (update 07.08.2024)

Equivalence between the European Baccalaureate and the upper secondary leaving certificate of national schools / admission of European Baccalaureate-holders to Universities in the country.

Opinion of the Inspector of Cyprus to the European Schools

The European Baccalaureate exams, which are performed in line with the preparation offered during the last two classes of the European Schools' Lyceum (S6 and S7), are equivalent to both the program of study of the General Lyceum of Cyprus and to the upper leaving certificate of the General Lyceum of Cyprus.

As such, the equivalence between the European Baccalaureate and both the upper leaving certificate and the program of studies of the Cypriot General Lyceum allows the admission of European Baccalaureate holders to Universities in Cyprus, shall they wish to do so.

Table for conversion of European Baccalaureate marks to the marks of the Cypriot system currently in force

European Baccalaureate (10 marks scale)	**Cypriot System** (20 marks scale)
0-4.9	1-9.49
5-5.6	9.5-12.49
5.7-6.9	12.5-14.49
7.0-8.3	15.5-18.49
8.4-10	18.5-20

CZECH REPUBLIC (update 02.05.2023)

Equivalence between the European Baccalaureate and the upper secondary leaving certificate of national schools / admission of European Baccalaureate-holders to Universities in the country.

Opinion of the Inspector of the Czech Republic to the European Schools

There are no problems of equivalence between the European Baccalaureate and the upper secondary school leaving certificate of national schools. Students do not have to take an additional examination to gain admission to the University of their choice. The European Baccalaureate certificate is automatically recognised, which is not always the case for other students coming from other schools abroad.

The Czech Republic has taken the following measure to ensure that European Baccalaureate-holders have the same chances of admission to the country's Universities as holders of the upper secondary school leaving certificate:

- The Education Act stipulates that students of the European Schools do not have to take an additional examination and that the European Baccalaureate certificate is automatically recognised.

Table for conversion of European Baccalaureate marks to the marks of the Czech system currently in force

European School s1-s3	**performance indicator**	**School in CZ 6 – 8th grade of lower secondary stage education**
A - B	Excellent, Very good	1
C	Good	2
D	Satisfactory	3
E	Sufficient	4
F	Failed/Weak	5
FX	Failed/Very weak	5

European School s4-s7	**School in CZ (9th grade of lower secondary stage education) and 1 – 4th grade of upper secondary stage education**
8 .0 – 10	1
7.0 – 7.9	2
6.0 – 6.9	3
5.0 – 5.9	4
0 – 4.9	5

DENMARK (update 03.11.2026)

Equivalence between the European Baccalaureate and the upper secondary leaving certificate of national schools / admission of European Baccalaureate-holders to Universities in the country.

Opinion of the Inspector of Denmark to the European Schools

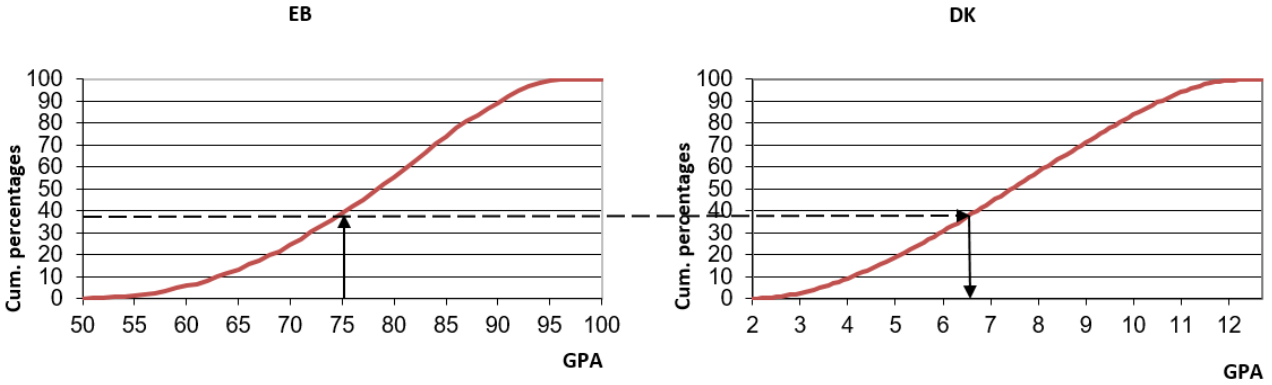
European Baccalaureate graduates are entitled to seek admission to higher education on the same terms as nationals.

The Danish method for grade conversion has been developed specifically for the purpose of ensuring equal treatment regarding admission to higher education.

The conversion of EB grades to Danish grades is based on the statistical distribution of grades and passed grade point averages (GPAs) in Denmark and EB. From 2021 the grade conversion is based on grades from the Danish Higher General Examination (STX) only as STX bares strong similarities to EB.

For each GPA obtained by EB-holders, the position in the EB grade distribution (percentile) is identified. The GPA is converted to the GPA in the Danish STX grade distribution, which has the same or nearest percentile, cf. Figure 1. In this way, relatively equal performance is equated in the two distributions.

Figure 1. Illustration of percentile-based conversion of GPAs from EB to the Danish grading scale



Note: Figure 1 illustrates how a GPA on the new EB grading scale is converted to the Danish grading scale by identifying the GPA for the corresponding percentile (cumulative percent) in the grade distribution for Danish STX-holders.

Source: Ministry of Higher Education and Science.

As the distributions of GPAs and single subject grades differ, the Danish Ministry of Higher Education and Science calculates one conversion table for single subject grades and one for GPAs.

The conversion tables are updated every year based on the latest available statistics for the past three years. The conversion table was updated last in 2026 on the basis of the EB and STX results from the years 2022-2024. Conversion tables for both the old and the new EB grading scale exist. However, the conversion tables for the old grading scale are not receiving any further updates as the old grading scale is no longer in use.

The conversions tables are available at: https://ufsn.dk/uddannelse/anerkendelse-og-dokumentation/find-vurderinger/eksamenshaandbogen/lande-og-eksaminer/

ESTONIA (05.04.2021)

Equivalence between the European Baccalaureate and the upper secondary leaving certificate of national schools / admission of European Baccalaureate-holders to Universities in the country.

Opinion of the Inspector of Estonia to the European Schools

Overview of the Estonian system of education - English (http://archimedes.ee/enic/en/haridussusteem/)

In order to graduate from upper secondary education, students take three state examinations in the Estonian language, mathematics and foreign language. In addition, students need to take a school examination and complete a student research paper or a practical project.

An internationally recognised foreign language exam is equivalent to a state foreign language exam. Students will have opportunity to take English Language B1/B2 or the Cambridge English C1 Advanced examination.

The EB diploma is an officially recognised entry qualification for higher education in Estonia. EB diploma holders have the same rights and benefits as other holders of secondary school-leaving certificates in their countries, including the same right as nationals with equivalent qualifications to seek admission to any university or institution of tertiary education in the European Union. In Estonia, each higher education institution or university determines its own conditions for the admission of European Baccalaureate-holders. Each university's senate sets the rules for admission and for equivalence of marks.

For a potential candidate wishing to study in Estonia, the universities in question should be approached directly. This information can be found on each university's website.

More information can be found on the websites:

Ministry of Education and Research (https://www.hm.ee/en)

International general education in Estonia and EB examinations

– Estonian (https://www.hm.ee/et/tegevused/alus-pohi-ja-keskharidus/rahvusvaheline-haridus-eestis);

– English (https://www.hm.ee/en/activities/pre-school-basic-and-secondary-education/availability-international-general-education)

Academic Recognition Information Centre (Estonian ENIC/NARIC) - https://www.enic-naric.net/estonia.aspx#anc01_15

FINLAND (update 26.03.2020)

Equivalence between the European Baccalaureate and the upper secondary leaving certificate of national schools / admission of European Baccalaureate-holders to Universities in the country.

Mr Andreas Beckmann
The Deputy Secretary General of the European Schools
Office of the European Schools
Rue de la Science 23
B-1040 Brussels
Belgium

Ref. Letter 2019-03-LD-27-AB/ER/cd, dated 29.3.2019

Subject: The revision of the equivalence table according the New Marking Scale of the European Schools and the upper secondary leaving certificate of national schools and admission of European Baccalaureate-holders to Universities in the member countries.

In Finland, the recognition of foreign diplomas is regulated by legislation. According the Act on the Matriculation Examination (Act 502/2019, § 25), the European Baccalaureate examination diploma (EB) is recognized as a comparable diploma to the national matriculation examination. The holders of EB diploma have the same rights to the tertiary education as the national matriculation examination holders.

The Act about Universities (558/2009) and the Act about Universities of Applied Sciences (932/2014) regulate the admission in tertiary education. Applying to universities and Universities of Applied Sciences (UAS) is based either to the marks in the diploma or to the success in the entrance tests. The universities and UAS are autonomous regarding the policy of enrolment and admission criteria. Criteria vary by faculty, field and subject.
The entrance tests are organized annually in May-June before the end of the school year of the European Schools. Universities and UAS have responded to the situation by accepting the EB candidates conditionally upon presentation of the preliminary marks of the coming EB examination. The final approval is done after presentation of the European Baccalaureate Diploma.

The Board of Governors of European Schools has introduced a New Marking System (NMS) for European Schools. The NMS came into force on the 1st of September 2018 and will be used for the first time in European Baccalaureate examinations in 2021.

A new recommendation for conversion of EB marks to the marks of the Finnish matriculation system, replacing the one in force, has been prepared in cooperation with the national authorities and the tertiary education (OPH-1685-2019). The comparison is shown in the following table.

The recommendation for conversion of EB marks to the marks of the Finnish matriculation system:

European Baccalaureate mark	Finnish Matriculation examination mark
9,00-10	Laudatur (L)
8,00-8,99	Eximia cum laude approbatur (E)
7,00-7,99	Magna cum laude approbatur (M)
6,00-6,99	Cum laude approbatur (C)
5,50-5,99	Lubenter approbatur (B)
5,00-5,49	Approbatur (A)
0-4,99	Improbatur (I)

FRANCE (update 21.09.2020)

Equivalence between the European Baccalaureate and the upper secondary leaving certificate of national schools / Admission of European Baccalaureate-holders to the country's universities

Advice of France's Inspector for the European Schools

https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/eli/decret/2004/10/26/MAEJ0430084D/jo/texte/fr

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

The European Baccalaureate is recognised on the same basis as the French Baccalaureate.

When a student experiences difficulties in gaining admission to a higher education institution, it is the administrator *Parcoursup* which intervenes to find a solution. It is customary for each of the schools to designate, amongst the French seconded teachers, a *Parcoursup* adviser.

Table for conversion of marks, with effect from the 2021 European Baccalaureate session (s7), into marks under the French system currently in force

In the context of the new marking scale entering into force in the European School System according to the following calendar:

School year	Year(s)
2018-2019	s1-s5
2019-2020	s6
2020-2021	s7

The French System takes account of the following points of comparison in understanding European Baccalaureate results under the new marking scale:

1. The new marking system comprises 7 levels instead of 10. Each level is characterised by a performance description, a grade and a definition of the overall performance.
2. All European School syllabuses now contain attainment descriptors specific to the subject studied, which it is important to use in assessing and communicating results, particularly to universities and other higher education institutions.
3. A student passes with a mark of 5 (Sufficient – E). A mark of 5 may be awarded only when the requirements of the corresponding attainment descriptor have been met.

   With effect from the 2021 European Baccalaureate session, this mark of 5 is equivalent to the mark of 6 on the marking scale applicable in the sessions up to the 2020 Baccalaureate. Students who, with effect from the 2021 European Baccalaureate, score a mark of 5 and pass, do not, therefore, correspond to the cohort of students who, in the old marking system, before the 2021 EB session, scored a mark of 5 and failed.

   With the new marking system, it will therefore be more difficult to score a high mark than with the old marking system.

As students who score a mark in the same band are now divided out over six bands, the percentage of students who will score a very high mark will naturally be lower. A slight reduction in the percentage of failures is, for its part, to be attributed to the new marking philosophy (competence-based).

In French secondary and higher education institutions, the marking system used involves marking out of 20; 20 being the top mark, 10 the pass mark and 0 the bottom mark. Conversion between the French system and the European School system is therefore as follows:

Attainment Descriptor	Grade (s1-s3)	Numerical Mark (s4-s6)	Numerical mark 1 decimal s7 preliminary mark	Numerical mark 2 decimals s7 final mark	Equivalence with the French marking system	Performance Indicator
Excellent though not flawless performance entirely corresponding to the competences required by the subject	A	10 9.0-9.5	9.0-10	9.00-10	18 - 20	Excellent
Very good performance almost entirely corresponding to the competences required by the subject	B	8.0-8.5	8.0-8.9	8.00-8.99	16 – 17.9	Very good
Good performance corresponding overall to the competences required by the subject	C	7.0-7.5	7.0-7.9	7.00-7.99	14 – 15.9	Good
Satisfactory performance corresponding to the competences required by the subject	D	6.0-6.5	6.0-6.9	6.00-6.99	12 – 13.9	Satisfactory
Performance corresponding to the minimum of the competences required by the subject	E	5.0-5.5	5.0-5.9	.00-5.99	10 – 11.9	Sufficient
Weak performance almost entirely failing to meet the competences required by the subject	F	3.0-4.5	3.0-4.9	3.00-4.99	6 – 9.9	Failed (Weak)
Very weak performance entirely failing to meet the competences required by the subject	FX	0-2.5	0-2.9	0.00-2.99	0 – 5.9	Failed (Very weak)

GERMANY (update 28.11.2019)

Equivalence between the European Baccalaureate and the upper secondary leaving certificate of national schools / admission of European Baccalaureate-holders to Universities in the country.

Opinion of the Inspector of Germany to the European Schools

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

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

The range of EB marks had to be transposed to the German system of a minimum score of 300 points and a maximum of 900 points. The 50.00 units are scaled to the 600 points using the formula 'E=12*e-300' to calculate the final mark of the EB in points (E) between 300 and 900. With this projection, the advantages of the asymmetric correlation with German average marks benefit students of the European Schools, as by means of the formula 'N = 5 2/3 — E/180' to obtain the final mark as decimal, the same conversion is applied and thus 13% of the 600 points is alone added to the average mark 1.0.

Equivalence calculation for the European Baccalaureate from 2021

Decision of the *Kultusministerkonferenz* (Standing Conference of the Ministers of Education and Cultural Affairs of the *Länder*) of 14.06.2018)

There are

e = European mark (not less than 50.00 and not more than 100.00). The European mark is calculated by rounding to two decimal places and is applied in the formula with two decimal places.

E = Score for the overall result of the *Abitur* examination in accordance with point 9 of the *'Vereinbarung zur Gestaltung der gymnasialen Oberstufe und der Abiturprüfung'* (Agreement on the organisation of the *Gymnasium* upper secondary level and the *Abitur* examination) (Decision of the *Kultusministerkonferenz* of 07.07.1972, in the up-to-date version applicable).

N = German mark

Conversion of the European mark (e) into the score (E):

$$E = 12.e - 300$$

The result for the score *E* is not rounded up or down and is calculated as a whole number.

Conversion of the European mark (e) into the German mark (*N*):

Calculation of the score *E* as a whole number after the above conversion and use of *E* in the equation for the *Abitur* average mark *N* in accordance with Annex 4 of the *'Vereinbarung zur Gestaltung der gymnasialen Oberstufe und der Abiturprüfung'* gives

$$N = 5\frac{2}{3} - \frac{E}{180}$$

The German mark *N* is not rounded up or down and is calculated to one decimal place.

From the score 823 the *Abitur* average mark is correlated with 1.0.

Conversion of individual marks:

The calculation is made according to the table in Annex 4 to the *'Vereinbarung zur Gestaltung der gymnasialen Oberstufe und der Abiturprüfung'* (Decision of the *KMK* of 07.07.1972, in the up-to-date version applicable).

For this purpose, the individual marks (final mark/fm) are scaled to the 900 points (S=fm*120-300). The 900 points scale is graduated for this purpose into equidistant bands of 60 points and in each case is correlated with a grade point. The fail band – 'weak' or 'very weak' – of 180 to 0 points is divided into two parts: the upper part is in turn divided into three. This means that for 'weak' there are three bands of 30 points and for 'very weak' one band of 90 points.

GREECE (update 07.02.2021)

Equivalence between the European Baccalaureate and the upper secondary leaving certificate of national schools / admission of European Baccalaureate-holders to Universities in the country.

Opinion of the Inspector of Greece to the European Schools

There are no problems of equivalence between the European Baccalaureate and the certificate given by national schools for completion of studies in the upper secondary cycle (upper secondary school leaving certificate of national schools).

In accordance with the Greek legislation and under the special provisions in force, as modified and validated, various categories of candidates can be admitted to Higher Education in Greece. All the applicants must meet the general entry requirements or the specific entry requirements to certain courses and programs. The application and written exams procedures are taking place centrally and they are currently held once a year, in September, before the start of the academic year, by the Greek Ministry of Education. Detailed information is available to interested parties from the updated periodically website of the Greek Ministry of Education and Religious Affairs https://www.minedu.gov.gr

The Board of Governors of European Schools has introduced a New Marking System (NMS) for European Schools. The NMS came into force on the 1st of September 2018 and will be used for the first time in European Baccalaureate examinations in 2021. The new marking system comprises 7 levels instead of 10. Each level is characterized by a performance description, a grade and a definition of the overall performance. A student passes with a mark of 5 (Sufficient – E) that is equivalent to the mark of 6 on the marking scale applicable in the sessions up to the 2020 Baccalaureate. All European School syllabuses contain attainment descriptors specific to the subject studied and competences based.

A recommendation for a new table converting the European Baccalaureate marks to the marks of the Greek matriculation system, replacing the one in force, has been prepared, in cooperation with all the competent National Authorities.

For conversion of the marking/grading scales used on foreign upper secondary general education leaving certificates, awarded by foreign education systems, to the 20 marks scale used in Greece, the Ministry of Education has published the documents with the reference numbers: Φ.815.4/A80/1230/Z1/09-03-1999 and Φ. 815.4/226/67885/Z1/12-6-2009.

The following mathematical formula, proposed by the Mathematics Society in response to the request of the Ministry of Education, is used for the purposes of conversion to the 20 marks scale: Greek mark = {[(General average of the foreign country – Basis of the foreign scale) x 10] / number of intervals on the foreign scale} + 10. This formula is used for conversion of the marking/grading of all education systems to the 20 marks scale; all that needs to be known is the basis for promotion (Pass Mark) and the mark ‘excellent’ of the foreign school (Top Mark).

The comparison is shown in the following table for conversion of European Baccalaureate marks to the marks of the Greek system currently in force.

Table for conversion of European Baccalaureate marks to the marks of the Greek system currently in force

MARKING SCALE FOR THE EUROPEAN BACCALAUREATE (10 MARKS SCALE)	**GREEK SYSTEM MARKING SCALE** (20 MARKS SCALE)
9-10 (TOP MARK: 10)	**18-20**
8-8,99	**16-17,98**
7-7,99	**14-15,98**
6-6,99	**12-13,98**
5-5,99 (PASS MARK: 5)	**10-11,98**

For conversion of the marks/grades of the European Baccalaureate Diploma, to be awarded by the European Schools from the 2021 school year to our country's 20 marks scale, we will apply the aforementioned mathematical formula, taking pass mark 5 equivalent to 50, in the scale 50-100. The top mark 10 will be equivalent to 100, in the scale 50-100.

HUNGARY (update 04.02.2021)

Equivalence between the European Baccalaureate and the upper secondary leaving certificate of national schools / admission of European Baccalaureate-holders to Universities in the country.

Opinion of the Inspector of Hungary to the European Schools

The holders of EB Diploma have the same rights to national tertiary education as the National Baccalaureate examination holders. There is equivalence between the European Baccalaureate and the Hungarian National Baccalaureate. Therefore, it is not necessary to produce equivalence tables between the European Baccalaureate Diploma and the Hungarian National Baccalaureate in line with a new modification of Government Decree 423/2012. (XII.24) on the Process on Admission to Tertiary Education, modified by Government Decree 661/2020 (XII.24). With a successfully completed National Baccalaureate, there is unrestricted admission to Hungarian higher education institutions (colleges and universities) for pupils from the European Schools.

It is to be noted that EB holders participate in the same central admission process as Baccalaureate holders from Hungarian national public education and so they also need to pass advanced level examinations required by the given Hungarian higher institutions they apply to.

The Government Decree referred to above regulates that EB language examination or language and literature examination of the language of a given language section (either Hungarian or other language section) is qualified as advanced level examination in the admission process.

The advanced level Baccalaureate exam requirement prescribed as the requirement for admission, and as a basis for calculating admission points can be also fulfilled by EB holders via passing an examination (called felsooktatasi felveteli szakmai vizsga) in line with the Government Decree above. The very purpose of the special examination is to make an EB subject, other than the EB language examination or language and literature examination of the language of a given language section, qualified as advanced level in case it is needed for the calculation of admission points. The outcome of this exam is specified as "passed" or "failed". If students pass this exam, the admission points become automatically equal to the outcome (%) of the same EB subject figuring in the EB Diploma.

IRELAND (update 07.09.2026)

Equivalence between the European Baccalaureate and the upper secondary leaving certificate of national schools / admission of European Baccalaureate-holders to Universities in the country.

Entry to third level courses

General and specific eligibility criteria are set for entry to third level courses in Ireland. The minimum requirements may differ between Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) and courses, both in terms of grades and specific subject requirements.

Each autumn, Higher Education Institutions (HEIs), including the Irish Universities Association, Institutes of Technology Ireland and the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland jointly produce a document entitled *Agreed Entry Requirements Criteria for EU/EFTA Applicants.* The document is relevant for entry in the particular school year only e.g. the document produced in autumn 2025 is relevant for entry to universities in 2026. It can be accessed at https://www2.cao.ie/downloads/documents/2026/Guidelines-EU-EFTA-UK-2026.pdf

The document includes the list of participating institutions and guideline information for students holding the European Baccalaureate, including minimum entry requirements, subject specific requirements and indicative equivalences between points awarded based on the Irish Leaving Certificate and European Baccalaureate marks. The document acts as a guideline only and the equivalences act as recommendations and are not binding.

In this regard, the attention of applicants is drawn to the fact that the document advises that adjustments to the scoring may be required where changes occur in educational systems, or in trends in grades awarded, in any of the countries described in the document.

The Admissions Officer of each HEI makes the decision on the admissions standard for entry to their particular college. The Admissions Office should be contacted by potential applicants to confirm specific details.

Points scoring system

Entry to undergraduate courses in Ireland **is competitive** and attainment of the minimum eligibility criteria does not guarantee a place. A points scoring system is in operation. It is not possible to forecast how many points will be required for a particular course until the current year's examination results are known (usually August each year). Applications for the majority of third level courses are processed through the Central Applications Office www.cao.ie

Bonus Points for Higher Level Leaving Certificate Mathematics

In the case of students holding the European Baccalaureate, 25 additional points will be awarded for Grade 6 or better on 5 period Mathematics or Advanced Mathematics courses. Applicants must first meet the minimum entry requirements in order to be considered for entry to a course. The bonus points are included in the overall points calculation only when Mathematics is one of the applicant's best six subjects achieved in a single sitting of the examination.

ITALY (update 05.03.2021)

Equivalence between the European Baccalaureate and the upper secondary leaving certificate of national schools / admission of European Baccalaureate-holders to Universities in the country.

Opinion of the Inspector of Italy to the European Schools and Table for conversion of European Baccalaureate marks to the marks of the Italian system currently in force

The equivalence is determined by the correspondence of marks expressed according to the conversion table of the European Baccalaureate with the marks expressed according to the metric of the Italian upper secondary school leaving certificate system.

The extremes used for the conversion are 60 and 100 for the marking system of the Esame di Maturità[1] and 50 and 98 for the European Baccalaureate. All scores over 98 are made equivalent to 100 *cum laude*. The equivalent marks of the Esame di Maturità are rounded up to the digit.

European Baccalaureate	Esame di Maturità
50-50,59	60
50,60-51,79	61
51,80-52,99	62
53,00-54,19	63
54,20-55,39	64
55,40-56,59	65
55,60-57,79	66
57,80-58,99	67
59,00-60,19	68
60,20-61,39	69
61,40-62,59	70
62,60-63,79	71
63,80-64,99	72
65,00-66,19	73
66,20-67,39	74
67,40-68,59	75
68,60-69,79	76
69,80-70,99	77
71,00-72,19	78
72,20-73,39	79
73,40-74,59	80
74,60-75,79	81
75,80-76,99	82
77,00-78,19	83
78,20-79,39	84

[1] Law 30 October 2025, n. 164

79,40-80,59	85
80,60-81,79	86
81,80-82,99	87
83,00-84,19	88
84,20-85,39	89
85,40-86,59	90
86,60-87,79	91
87,80-88,99	92
89,00-90,19	93
90,20-91,39	94
91,40-92,59	95
92,60-93,79	96
93,80-94,99	97
95,00-96,19	98
96,20-97,39	99
97,40-98,00	100
98,01-100	100 *cum laude*

LATVIA (update 03.03.2021)

Equivalence between the European Baccalaureate and the upper secondary leaving certificate of national schools / admission of European Baccalaureate-holders to Universities in the country.

Opinion of the Inspector of Latvia to the European Schools

The admission process to higher education establishments comprises application, entrance exams, registration for studies and matriculation. The right to study in a school of higher education is granted to every citizen of Latvia, to persons who have received the non-citizen passport of the Republic of Latvia, as well as those who have received permanent residence permits in Latvia having the appropriate educational background. In order to be enrolled in a school of higher education, a document attesting to the acquisition of secondary education is necessary.

Table for conversion of European Baccalaureate marks to the marks of the Latvian system currently in force

Starting from 2013 onwards centrally marked examination results are expressed in percentage instead of former A-F grade scale. For each centrally marked examination total percentage scored as well as percentage scored in each part of the examination are reported. Exam percentage score represents the proportion of correct answers scored in points against the maximum points possible in the whole exam or its part.

European Schools	Latvian schools	Performance Indicator
10	100	Excellent
9.9	99	
9.8	98	
9.7	97	
9.6	96	
9.5	95	
9.4	94	
9.3	93	
9.2	92	
9.1	91	
9	90	
8.9	88	Very good
8.8	86	
8.7	84	
8.6	82	
8.5	80	
8.4	78	
8.3	76	
8.2	74	
8.1	72	
8	70	
7.9	68	Good
7.8	66	
7.7	64	
7.6	62	

7.5	60	
7.4	58	
7.3	56	
7.2	54	
7.1	52	
7	50	
6.9	48	Satisfactory
6.8	46	
6.7	44	
6.6	42	
6.5	40	
6.4	38	
6.3	36	
6.2	34	
6.1	32	
6	30	
5.9	29	Sufficient
5.8	28	
5.7	27	
5.6	26	
5.5	25	
5.4	24	
5.3	23	
5.2	22	
5.1	21	
5	20	
3,00-4,99	10,00-19,99	Failed (Weak)
0,00-2,99	0,00-9,99	Failed (Very weak)

LITHUANIA (update 16.09.2020)

Equivalence between the European Baccalaureate and the upper secondary leaving certificate of national schools / admission of European Baccalaureate-holders to Universities in the country.

Opinion of the Inspector of Lithuania to the European Schools

According to the Lithuanian Law European Baccalaureate recognition is regulated by the Convention defining the Statute of the European Schools ratified by the Republic of Lithuania in 2004. The Convention provides automatic recognition of the European Baccalaureate, which has to be taken in the same manner and without any additional requirements as in Lithuania gained Secondary School Certificate.

http://www3.lrs.lt/pls/inter2/dokpaieska.showdoc_l?p_id=246860
http://www.skvc.lt/content.asp?id=358

Table for conversion of European Baccalaureate marks to the marks of the Lithuanian

The conversion of grades for the European Baccalaureate Diploma and other foreign school leaving qualifications in Lithuania is carried out by the Centre for Quality Assessment in Higher Education for those who are applying for state-funded places through the common admissions system. In other cases, the conversion is usually carried out by the Lithuanian higher education institutions.

The equivalency of marks between the European Baccalaureate and the marking systems used in Lithuanian secondary education has been determined by taking into consideration the distribution of marks and by applying a mathematical conversion based on the number of passing marks in both scales.

Equivalence between the European Baccalaureate and the upper secondary leaving certificate of national schools / admission of European Baccalaureate-holders to Lithuanian is presented in two tables below.

Table 1 represents the conversion of grades into the 100 marking scale of the Lithuanian state examinations with 100 as the highest and 16 as the lowest passing mark. The conversion takes into consideration the points for each particular subject because the Lithuanian state examination is the same for all graduates, but the marks represent differing levels of achievement. The higher mark conversion is made to encourage students to choose higher level of studies.

Table 1

EB excellent-sufficient mark	4 p courses; Advanced courses and Language 2		2 p / 3 p courses (exept Language 2)	
	OLD	NEW	OLD	NEW
9,5 – 10	100	100	100	100
9 – 9,49	100	100	91	91
8,5 – 8,99	89	91	80	82
8 – 8,49	79	81	70	73
7,5 – 7,99	68	72	60	65
7 – 7,49	57	63	50	56
6,5 – 6,99	47	53	40	48
6,00 – 6,49	36	44	30	41
5,5-5,99	-	35	-	31
5,00-5,49	-	25	-	23

Table 2 represents the conversion of grades into the 10 point marking scale for school grades with 10 as the highest and 4 as the lowest passing mark.

Table 2

Mark in EB	Annual mark in Lithuania
9.5-10	10
8,5-9.49	9
7,5-8,49	8
6,5-7,49	7
5,5-6,49	6
5,0-5,49	5

LUXEMBOURG (update 29.08.2024)

Equivalence between the European Baccalaureate and the upper secondary leaving certificate of national schools / admission of European Baccalaureate-holders to Universities in the country.

Opinion of the Inspector of Luxembourg to the European Schools

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

The European Baccalaureate is recognized at the same level as the national upper secondary school leaving certificate.

The Ministère de l'Education nationale, de l'Enfance et de la Jeunesse (MEN) takes care of equivalences of foreign diplomas to Luxemburgish diplomas.

Table for conversion of European Baccalaureate marks to the marks of the Luxembourgish system currently in force

In general, Luxembourg does not convert the marks achieved by holders of the European Baccalaureate or other school leaving certificates. Equivalence with the Luxembourg Baccalaureate is awarded by ministerial decree, without further steps being necessary. The same procedure is used for all foreign certificates presented.

MALTA (update 28.07.2025)

EQUIVALENCE BETWEEN THE EUROPEAN BACCALAUREATE AND THE UPPER SECONDARY LEAVING CERTIFICATE OF NATIONAL SCHOOLS / ADMISSION OF EUROPEAN BACCALAUREATE-HOLDERS TO UNIVERSITIES IN THE COUNTRY.

AMENDMENT TO THE COMPARABILITY OF THE EUROPEAN BACCALAUREATE WITH THE MATRICULATION CERTIFICATE AND SEC REQUIREMENTS FOR THE PURPOSE OF ADMISSION TO THE UNIVERSITY OF MALTA

1. General Entry Requirements

1.1 The European Baccalaureate (EB) will be accepted as comparable to the general entry requirements available at:,

https://www.um.edu.mt/study/admissionsadvice/international/comparingeb/ if:

(a) the EB is obtained at **Grade 50%** or higher overall, and

(b) the EB includes passes at least at grade 5/10 in a language, a science subject and a humanistic subject, as classified within the three compulsory subject groups of the Matriculation Examination, and
(c) the student has passed in the examinations taken at the end of Year 5 with at least grade 5/10 in English Language and Mathematics (unless the student has sat and passed examinations in these subjects at the end of Year 7), and

(d) the student has passed at grade 5/10 in an examination in Maltese as described in section 2.

2. Requirement of a Pass in Maltese

2.1 A Maltese applicant who, for reasons of residence or education abroad over a significant period during the previous four years, has not received adequate teaching in Maltese, may be allowed to offer another language instead of Maltese, or, until September 2018, any other subject.

2.2 In the case of students holding Maltese citizenship or dual citizenship (including Maltese) who, as a result of the arrangements made by the Government of Malta, were given the opportunity to study at a school where Maltese is taught, the University will require a pass in Maltese.

2.3 The University Senate has agreed to accept passes in Maltese as satisfying the requirement of a pass in SEC Maltese as follows:

Normally,

EB Other National Language (ONL) - pass at least at grade 5/10	Examination based on the ES syllabus for Years 6-7 adapted from the syllabus for SEC Maltese

OR

EB Language 3 - pass at least at grade 5/10	Examination based on the ES syllabus for Years 6-7 adapted from the syllabus for SEC Maltese

Exceptionally,

EB Language 4 - pass at least at grade 5/10	Examination based on the ES syllabus for Years 4-7 which is comparable to the syllabus followed in Forms 3 and 4 in Maltese schools
EB Additional subject - pass at least at grade 5/10	Examination based on the ES syllabus for Years 4-7 which is comparable to the syllabus followed in Forms 3 and 4 in Maltese schools

2.4.1 Based on the principle that students who had the opportunity to study Maltese are expected to have studied the language and to have passed in the subject, **Senate expects students in European Schools to study and pass in the examination for EB BAC Maltese ONL/L3.**

2.4.2 In exceptional verifiable circumstances where this cannot be achieved due to time-table or school constraints or because of the choice of subjects to satisfy the Special Course Requirements of the University or due to other reasons deemed valid by the University Admissions Board, a pass in Maltese taken as ONL or L3, obtained at least at grade 5/10 (from 2018/19 onwards) in the examination taken at the end of Senior Year 5, based on the ES syllabus for Senior Years 1-5 which is comparable to the syllabus followed in Forms 3 and 4 in Maltese schools will be accepted.

2.5 A pass in Maltese is not required from students who are not Maltese citizens. Such students would be required to offer instead a pass in another language, according to regulation 12(5B) of the Admissions Regulations.

For the medical course commencing, all applicants who do not satisfy clause 2.3 above and who are not in possession of a SEC pass in Maltese at grade 5 or better, must present a Medical Maltese Proficiency Certificate which is awarded if applicants pass an examination set by the University.

3. Comparability with Advanced Matriculation Level

3.1 For a subject to be considered as taken at a level comparable to the Advanced Matriculation level, students must have studied the subject for at least 4 periods per week in Years 6 and 7.

3.2 Practical Work

The Advanced Matriculation examinations in Biology, Chemistry and Physics include a practical paper. Courses at the University of Malta assume that students registered on programmes that require passes in these subjects have reached the appropriate content and level in both theory and laboratory work.

Students intending to apply for courses which require Advanced Matriculation Level passes in Biology, Chemistry and Physics should choose lab periods as part of their European Baccalaureate. If their school does not provide them with lab periods in the subject/s indicated as special course requirements, they need to provide a signed statement by their school to this effect at the time of their application.

Students who did not have the possibility of following lab periods in a subject/s and who are admitted to a course that indicates these subject/s as special course requirements notwithstanding that they lack practical experience, assume full responsibility for joining a course that presumes that all students have the necessary practical skills. No concessions will be made during the course.

In the Matriculation Certificate, theory and practical examination papers in Biology, Chemistry and Physics are weighted as follows:

Biology: theory – 83%; practical – 17%
Chemistry: theory – 80%; practical – 20%
Physics: theory – 80%; practical – 20%

The grades awarded in the European Baccalaureate for the theory and practical papers in Biology, Chemistry and Physics will be worked out using the same weightings as those employed in the Advanced Matriculation Level Examination.

In cases where it was not possible for students to attend for lab periods, the grade in the subject will be based solely on the theory paper – 100%.

4. Comparability with Intermediate Matriculation Level

4.1 For a subject to be considered as taken at a level comparable to the Intermediate Matriculation Level, students must have studied the subject for at least 2 periods per week in Years 6 and 7.

5. Comparability of Grades

5.1 EB grades are considered as broadly comparable to those awarded in the Matriculation Certificate as follows for students in Year 7 from 2020/21 onwards:

Matriculation Certificate	European Baccalaureate
Subject Grades	**Subject Grades**
Grade A	9.0 – 10
Grade B	8.0 – 8.9
Grade C	7.0 – 7.9
Grade D	6.0 – 6.9
Grade E	5.0 – 5.9

5.2 In undergraduate courses having a *numerus clausus*, applicants in possession of the required passes in the Matriculation Certificate who are placed in the same category as applicants in possession of the European Baccalaureate will take precedence.

ADMISSION OF STUDENTS FROM EUROPEAN SCHOOLS TO JUNIOR COLLEGE

Students from European Schools should present a transcript of their academic record showing passes at grade 5/10 or better in examinations held at the end of Year 5 secondary in six subjects, provided that one subject is either Maltese ONL/L3, English Language taken as Language 1, or Mathematics. Students missing one or two subjects from Maltese, English Language or Mathematics shall be required to attend preparatory classes at the Junior College in order to satisfy the General Entry Requirements of the University.

Office of the University,

July 2025

NETHERLANDS (update 19.08.2026)

Equivalence between the European Baccalaureate and the upper secondary leaving certificate of national schools / admission of European Baccalaureate-holders to Universities in the country.

Opinion of the Inspector of the Netherlands to the European Schools

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

Some Universities in the Netherlands require a written examination in the three science subjects, something which is not possible in the European Schools system. The only alternative is for the student to take an additional written paper in the European Baccalaureate

European Baccalaureate-holders have the same rights of admission to the country's Universities as holders of the pre-university school leaving certificate:

- Higher education law.

Universities in the Netherlands have a certain degree of autonomy in their admission policy. Some universities select for example for a certain percentage of the top exam results. For this purpose the website from 'Nuffic', the organisation for internationalisation in education', can be used.

European Baccalaureate | Nuffic

Key Differences Between the European Baccalaureate and Dutch Pre-University Exam Marks:

- **Passing Marks:** The European Baccalaureate requires a 5.0 to pass, while the Dutch pre-university exam requires a 6.0.
- **Average Marks:** Dutch pre-university exams tend to have lower average marks.
- **Failure Rate:** The Dutch pre-university exam has a significantly higher failure rate compared to the European Baccalaureate.

POLAND (update 30.10.2019)

Equivalence between the European Baccalaureate and the upper secondary leaving certificate of national schools / admission of European Baccalaureate-holders to Universities in the country.

Opinion of the Inspector of Poland to the European Schools

In Poland, each higher education institution or university determines its own conditions for the admission of European Baccalaureate-holders. Each university's senate sets the rules for admission and for equivalence of marks. For a potential candidate wishing to study in Poland, the universities in question should be approached directly. This information can usually be found on each university's website.

Polish National Agency for Academic Exchange (NAWA) provides universities with knowledge concerning secondary education systems, types of certificates, assessment principles and assessment scales used. Additionally NAWA helps universities to create their own recruitment policy in relation to candidates from various countries. All detailed information can be found on the website www.nawa.gov.pl.

PORTUGAL (update 16.10.2020)

Equivalence between the European Baccalaureate and the upper secondary leaving certificate of national schools / admission of European Baccalaureate-holders to Universities in the country.

Opinion of the Inspector of Portugal to the European Schools

There are no problems of equivalence between the European Baccalaureate and the upper secondary leaving certificate of national schools. The European Baccalaureate certificate is recognised automatically. Students who are children of officials of the European Institutions do not have to take an additional examination to gain access to the course of their choice.

However, it happens that Portuguese students who have not taken in the Baccalaureate examinations certain subjects which are essential to register for certain courses, such as Medicine and Architecture, have to submit attestations which will ensure admission to Portuguese Universities, as a combination of subjects which the European Schools do not have is required (e.g. Geology/Biology for Medicine, Descriptive Geometry for Architecture).

Where applicable, the Portuguese authorities have taken the following measures to ensure that Portuguese Baccalaureate-holders can gain admission to certain university courses in Portugal (chiefly Medicine): the education services of the Portuguese Embassies which are in the host country of the Portuguese sections of the European Schools testify that irrespective of the options which the student has chosen, the European Baccalaureate Certificate gives him or her access, in that country, to the university course that he or she wishes to choose. The Portuguese authorities therefore accept the attestation, which, in Portugal, has the same value as in the country that is the seat of the European School.

Formula for conversion of European Baccalaureate marks to the marks of the Portuguese system currently in force

Application of conversion formula:

$$Final\ grading\ (fg) = 10 + \frac{\boldsymbol{cA - mAp}}{\boldsymbol{MxAp - mAp}}\ X\,10$$

Legend:

Fg	- corresponds to the final grading converted to the Portuguese scale
cA	- corresponds to the final grading of the subject/year/or diploma of the Baccalaureate obtained on the scale of the Schola *Europaea*
MxAp	- corresponds to the maximum pass mark of the scale of the *Schola Europaea*
mAp	- corresponds to the minimum pass mark of the scale of the *Schola Europaea*

ROMANIA (update 20.08.2024)

Equivalence between the European Baccalaureate and the upper secondary leaving certificate of national schools / admission of European Baccalaureate-holders to Universities in the country.

Opinion of the Inspector of Romania to the European Schools

The Romanian Baccalaureate and the European Baccalaureate are both recognized on the same grounds.

According to the Minister's Order no. 4620/2024 regarding the approval of the Methodology for the recognition and equivalence of pre-university study documents obtained abroad and at educational organizations that provide education based on another state's curriculum, within the territory of Romania, for pre-university educational activities, the National Center for Recognition and Equivalence of Diplomas automatically recognizes and/or equates foreign study documents for Romanian citizens, citizens of the member states of the European Union, the European Economic Area, and the Swiss Confederation, citizens from third countries who benefit from equal treatment with Romanian citizens, and individuals who benefit from a form of international protection on the territory of Romania, according to the law, regarding access to education, vocational training, and the labor market, for the purpose of continuing studies in Romania.

Romania has taken the required steps to guarantee that holders of European Baccalaureate have the same opportunities as holders of national Baccalaureate to be admitted to the Romanian universities.

The prerequisites for admission to universities are defined by each university, by virtue of its autonomy, and they are the same for all candidates, whether European Baccalaureate holders or national certificate holders. Consequently, each university may ask CNRED to offer a certificate attesting to the validity and equivalency of the European Baccalaureate. In this case, the candidates simply have to go through an administrative procedure for equivalence, i.e., submit a study papers file to the National Centre for Equivalence and Recognition of Diplomas-CNRED-http://www.cnred.edu.ro/, either online or in person.

Regarding the admission to the universities, a higher education institution in Romania is free to apply for admission to university studies under other specific conditions, such as those pertaining to grades, field of study, and specialization, based on university autonomy, even after presenting the recognition or equivalency document issued by C.N.R.E.D.

The table for converting European Baccalaureate marks to the Romanian system's current marks remains unchanged.

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

Conversion of the European Baccalaureate grades to the Romanian grading system (the Romanian grading is on a scale from 1 to 10, the pass grade is 5 for each subject and 6 for the final average)

Nr.	Average grade at the European Baccalaureate	Equivalent grade in the Romanian Baccalaureate	Observations
1	Between 60.10 and 100 points	A grade obtained by dividing the number from the left column by 10 and keeping the first two decimals without rounding	For instance, an EB grade of 75.79 will become an equivalent grade in the Romanian Baccalaureate of 7.57, by moving the decimal point one digit to the left and keeping the first two decimal digits.
2	Grades between 50 and 60.09	Grade 6	The minimum average grade for promoting the Romanian Baccalaureate is 6, while for the European Baccalaureate is 50 points. Therefore, all the grades between 50 and 60.09 points are equivalated with the grade 6 in Romania.

The grading system in both baccalaureate exams is similar for individual subjects, passing grades being from 5 to 10.

SLOVAKIA (update 11.11.2020)

Equivalence between the European Baccalaureate and the upper secondary leaving certificate of national schools / admission of European Baccalaureate-holders to Universities in the country.

Opinion of the Inspector of Slovakia to the European Schools

According to the law, persons who have acquired upper secondary education in Slovakia or abroad have the same rights of admission to the country's universities. There are no problems of equivalence between the European Baccalaureate and the upper secondary school leaving certificate of national schools. Universities in Slovakia are also autonomous and they can define admission criteria on their own.

Table for conversion of European Baccalaureate marks to the marks of the Slovak system currently in force

EUROPEAN SCHOOLS	SLOVAK SCHOOL
A-B - 8.0 – 10 - Excellent, Very good	1 (výborný)
C - 7.0 – 7.9 - Good	2 (chválitebný)
D - 6.0 – 6. 9 - Satisfactory	3 (dobrý)
E - 5.0 – 5. 9 - Sufficient	4 (dostatočný)
F, FX - 0 – 4. 9 - Failed/Weak, Failed/Very weak)	5 (nedostatočný)

SLOVENIA (update 21.08.2019)

Equivalence between the European Baccalaureate and the Slovenian general final examination and rules for the admission of European Baccalaureate holders to Slovenian higher education study programmes

In Slovenia, the recognition of the European Baccalaureate (EB) is regulated by the *Implementation of International Education Programmes Act* (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No 46/2016). The act stipulates that the European Baccalaureate certificate is equivalent to the Slovenian general final examination (Splošna matura) certificate, which is a prerequisite for admission to the higher education study programmes.

For the enrolment in study programmes with special requirements a set of rules have been adopted by the Ministry of Education, Science and Sport (*Rules for transferring from the European Schools programme into the Slovenian education system* published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No 25/2017).

The rules will be applied for the European Baccalaureate certificates issued from 2021 on.

In order to determine the overall achievement in the EB the following five subjects are taken into consideration: Language 1, Language 2, Mathematics and two of the elective subjects taken at the EB with best marks.

Conversion table:

European Baccalaureate	Slovenian Matura
8,75–10	5
7,50–8,74	4
6,25–7,49	3
5,0–6,24	2
4,0–4,99	1 or 2*
0–3,99	1 (negative)

Conversion table for the exams taken at the advanced level:

European Baccalaureate	Slovenian Matura (advanced level)
9,29–10	8
8,58–9,28	7
7,86–8,57	6
7,15–7,85	5
6,43–7,14	4
5,72–6,42	3
5,00–5,71	2
4,00–4,99	1 or 2*
0–3,99	1 (negative)

In case the student did not have the possibility to take the Language 1 exams at the advanced level, the mark is converted according to the rule for the advanced level.

The negative mark from 4,00 to 4,99 (*) is converted into a positive mark 2, if all other marks are positive, and:

a) in case a **compulsory subject** has been given the mark 4,00 to 4,99 at least in two subjects the mark should be at least 7,00,

b) in case an **elective subject** has been given the mark 4,00 to 4,99 at least in one subject the mark should be at least 7,00.

When an additional subject taken at the EB is needed for the enrolment procedure, the elective subject with best mark is taken into consideration.

When an individual subject from the 6th and the 7th class of the secondary cycle is needed for the enrolment procedure, the final mark in the 6th class and the preliminary mark 7th class is taken into account.

To determine the overall achievement in the 6th class and the 7th class of the secondary cycle the following rule is applied:

- The overall achievement is excellent (5) if the mark is 8.75 for at least half of the subjects and only for one of the other subjects the mark is lower than 7.50,
- The overall achievement is very good (4) if the mark is 7.50 at for least half of the subjects and only for one of the other subjects the final mark is lower than 6.25,
- The overall achievement is good (3) if the mark is 6.25 for at least half of the subjects and only for one of the other subjects the mark is lower than 5,
- The overall achievement is sufficient (2) if the mark is 5 for at least half of the subjects and only for one of the other subjects the mark is lower than 5.

For the 6th class overall achievement, final marks in the respective school report are taken into account, for the 7th class overall achievement, preliminary marks in the EB certificate are taken into account.

21/08/2019

SPAIN (update 02.12.2019)

Equivalence between the European Baccalaureate and the upper secondary leaving certificate of national schools / admission of European Baccalaureate-holders to Universities in the country.

Opinion of the Inspector of Spain to the European Schools

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

The table of equivalences and the scale for conversion of European Baccalaureate marks to the Spanish system's marks are those appearing in the conversion table (point 3 below) and do not put European Baccalaureate-holders at a disadvantage compared with students of Spanish schools.

Table for conversion of European Baccalaureate marks to the marks of the Spanish system currently in force

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MINISTERIO
DE EDUCACIÓN
Y FORMACIÓN PROFESIONAL

SECRETARÍA DE ESTADO
DE EDUCACIÓN
Y FORMACIÓN PROFESIONAL

DIRECCIÓN GENERAL
DE EVALUACIÓN
Y COOPERACIÓN TERRITORIAL

SUBDIRECCIÓN GENERAL
DE ORDENACIÓN ACADÉMICA

NUEVO SISTEMA DE EVALUACIÓN DEL SISTEMA EDUCATIVO DE LAS ESCUELAS EUROPEAS

El Reglamento General de las Escuelas Europeas recoge en sus artículos 59 al 61 información sobre el nuevo sistema de evaluación aprobado en 2015, que entró en vigor a partir de septiembre de 2018, de forma paulatina.

En el mismo se ha producido un cambio: **el mínimo aprobatorio es 5 (no 6).** La nota máxima sigue siendo 10. Evidentemente esto implica que **existe una total correspondencia entre las notas del sistema educativo de las Escuelas Europeas y el sistema educativo español, desde la fecha en que el nuevo sistema entra en vigor.** La implantación de la nueva escala se realiza de manera progresiva:

1. Curso escolar **2018-2019** en cualquiera de los niveles comprendidos entre **S1** y **S5**, ambos inclusive.

2. Curso escolar **2019-2020** en el curso **S6**.

3. Curso escolar **2020-2021** en el curso **S7**.

Añadimos a continuación la correspondencia de cursos entre el sistema educativo de las Escuelas Europeas y el sistema educativo español:

Sistema educativo español		**Sistema educativo de las Escuelas Europeas**
Edad	Etapa/Curso	Etapa/Curso
0-3	**E. Infantil**	----------
4-5	E. Infantil	**Educación Infantil (1º y 2º)**
6	1º E. Primaria	**1º de Educación Primaria (P1)**
7	2º E. Primaria	**2º de Educación Primaria (P2)**
8	3º E. Primaria	**3º de Educación Primaria (P3)**
9	4º E. Primaria	**4º de Educación Primaria (P4)**
10	5º E. Primaria	**5º de Educación Primaria (P5)**
11	6º E. Primaria	**1º de Educación Secundaria (S1)**
12	1º E.S.O.	**2º de Educación Secundaria (S2)**
13	2º E.S.O.	**3º de Educación Secundaria (S3)**
14	3º E.S.O.	**4º de Educación Secundaria (S4)**
15	4º E.S.O.	**5º de Educación Secundaria (S5)**
16	1º BTO	**6º de Educación Secundaria (S6)**
17	2º BTO	**7º de Educación Secundaria (S7)**

Madrid, a fecha de firma electrónica
LA SUBDIRECTORA GENERAL,
Montserrat Grañeras Pastrana

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MINISTRY OF
EDUCATION AND
VOCATIONAL TRAINING

STATE SECRETARIAT FOR EDUCATION
AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING

DIRECTORATE-GENERAL FOR
EVALUATION AND
TERRITORIAL COOPERATION

SUB-DIRECTORATE-GENERAL FOR
ACADEMIC PLANNING

NEW ASSESSMENT GRID/SCALE OF THE EUROPEAN SCHOOL EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

Articles 59 to 61 of the General Rules of the European Schools present information about the new assessment system approved in 2015 and gradually entering into force with effect from September 2018.

A change has been made to the aforementioned Rules: The minimum pass mark is now 5 (and not 6). The maximum mark remains 10. This obviously implies that there must be complete correspondence between European School educational system marks and those of the Spanish educational system, as from the new system's date of entry into force. The new scale is being phased in:

1. 2018-2019 school year for all years from S1 to S5 inclusive.
2. 2019-2020 school year for year S6.
3. 2020-2021 school year for year S7.

Below is the correspondence of cycles and years between the European School educational system and the Spanish educational system:

Spanish educational system		European School educational system
Age	Year / Cycle	Year / Cycle
0-3	Pre-school education	----------
4-5	Pre-school education	Nursery school (years 1 and 2)
6	1st year Prim. Education.	1st year Primary Education. (P1)
7	2nd year Prim. Education	2nd year Primary Education (P2)
8	3rd year Prim. Education	3rd year Primary Education (P3)
9	4th year Prim. Education	4th year Primary. Education (P4)
10	5th year Prim. Education	5th year Primary Education (P5)
11	6th year Prim. Education	1st year Secondary Education (S1)
12	1st *E.S.O.*	2nd year Secondary Education (S2)
13	2nd *E.S.O.*	3rd year Secondary Education (S3)
14	3rd *E.S.O.*	4th year Secondary Education (S4)
15	4th *E.S.O.*	5th year Secondary Education (S5)
16	1st *BTO*	6th year Secondary Education (S6)
17	2nd *BTO*	7th year Secondary Education (S7)

Madrid, dated by electronic signature
THE SUB-DIRECTOR-GENERAL
Montserrat Grañeras Pastrana

Translator's note:
- E.S.O. = Compulsory Secondary Education
- BTO = *Bachillerato* (Upper secondary school)

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SWEDEN (update 26.09.2025)

Equivalence between the European Baccalaureate and the upper secondary leaving certificate of national schools / admission of European Baccalaureate-holders to Universities in the country.

Requirements for studying in higher education in Sweden

In order to be eligible for higher education in Sweden, all applicants must meet the general entry In order to be eligible for higher education in Sweden, all applicants must meet the general entry requirements. To be eligible there are also specific entry requirements to certain courses and programs.

Applicants with a European baccalaureate, fulfils the general entry requirements in Swedish if language 1 is Swedish. Applicants with grades from European baccalaureate where the language 1 or 2 is English, fulfil the general entry requirements in English. All applicants with a European baccalaureate fulfil the general entry requirement in mathematics.

The specific entry requirements vary depending on which course or program the applicant has applied to. An equivalent assessment of the subjects that may be required for specific entry requirements will be done for applicants with grades from European baccalaureate.

Evaluation of grades from European baccalaureate

Valuation is done in three stages.

First, the final grade from the baccalaureate is transferred to a preliminary merit rating (A). Then, merits from upper secondary education or upper secondary adult education submitted by the applicant are rated and a grade tariff is determined (B). Finally, credits in particularly meritorious levels or meritorious courses are accredited as merit increments. (C).

Preliminary merit rating

(A) The final grade is transferred to a preliminary merit rating as follows:

Final grades from European baccalaureate issued before 1 July 2021

Marking scale: 60-100.

Table UHRFS 2024:7

Final grades from European baccalaureate issued after 30 June 2021

Marking scale: 50-100.

Table UHRFS 2024:7

Grades from upper secondary education or adult education that the applicant submits

(B) Subjects and levels in subjects or courses from upper secondary education or adult education may be credited if they are necessary for eligibility or increase the grade tariff. Each grade is weighted by 1,2. If the applicant does not submit any subjects or levels in subjects or courses from upper secondary school or adult education, the preliminary tariff is the grade tariff. For Applicants with grades from the European school issued after 31 December 2013, grades in subjects and levels in subjects and courses from upper secondary education or upper secondary adult education that are accredited as credit increments according to 8 of Appendix 3 to the Higher Education Ordinance (1993:100) will always be included in the merit rating.

Points for particularly meritorious levels or meritorious courses

(C) After the grade tariff has been calculated, points for particularly meritorious levels or meritorious courses shall be accredited as credit increments.

Credit increments for applicants with grades from the European School issued before 1 January 2014.

Applicants with grades from the European School issued before 1 January 2014 may be awarded credit increments for courses equivalent to particularly meritorious levels or meritorious courses. Courses included in the specific entry requirements do not earn credit increments. No more than two and a half (2.5) credit increments may be added to the grade tariff.

The following credit increments are provided by passed grades in subjects that correspond to particularly meritorious levels or meritorious courses:

a) Language 1 (not Swedish or English) earns one and a half (1.5) credit increments;

b) Language 2 (not Swedish or English) earns a credit increment of one (1.0) if the applicant has not already been awarded credit increments pursuant to a,

c) Language 3 (not Swedish or English) earns a credit increment of one half (0.5) if the language is not an entry requirement and if the applicant has not already been awarded a credit increment pursuant to a or b,

d) Language 3 (not Swedish or English) earns a credit increment of one half (0.5) if the applicant has not already been awarded a credit increment pursuant to a, but has earned a credit increment pursuant to b,

e) English, Language 1, earns a credit increment of one (1.0). If English B is a specific entry requirement, only a credit increment of one half (0.5) is awarded,

f) English, Language 2, earns a credit increment of one half (0.5). If English B is a specific entry requirement, no credit increments are awarded,

g) English, Language 2, earns a credit increment of one (1.0) if English is the language of instruction. If English B is a specific entry requirement, only a credit increment of one half (0.5) is awarded,

h) Mathematics, one level above the specific entry requirement (see table in next paragraph), earns a credit increment of one half (0.5);

i) Mathematics, two levels above the specific entry requirement (see table in next paragraph), earns a credit increment of one half (0.5).

Mathematics in the European School, in applying h and i in the preceding paragraph, shall be deemed equivalent to the following subject levels in Swedish upper secondary education or upper secondary adult education:

Level in the European School	**Academic level in the Swedish secondary education**
-	Mathematics, level 2
- -	Mathematics continuation, level 1
3 periods per week	Mathematics continuation, level 2
5 periods per week	Mathematics 5 advanced, level 1

Credit increments for applicants with grades from the European School issued after 31 December 2013

Applicants with grades from the European School issued after 31 December 2013 may be awarded credit increments for courses equivalent to particularly meritorious levels or meritorious courses. Courses included in the specific entry requirements do not earn credit increments. A maximum of two and a half (2.5) credit increments may be added to the grade tariff, of which no more than one and a half (1,5) credit increments may refer to a modern language subject, no more than one (1,0) credit increment for the subject English and no more than one and a half (1,5) credit increments may be for the subject Mathematics.

The following credit increments are provided by passed grades in subjects that correspond to particularly meritorious levels or meritorious courses:

a) Language (not English or Swedish) LI, LII or LIII earns one and a half (1.5) credit increments;

b) Language (not Swedish or English) LIV earns a credit increment of one half (0.5) if the applicant has not already been awarded credit increments pursuant to a,

c) English, language LI or LII, earns a credit increment of one (1.0),

d) Applicants with grades from the European school issued before 1 January 2023 earn credit increments for Mathematics according to the following table:

Special requirements / Level in the European School	Mathematics, level 1	Mathematics, level 2	Mathematics continuation, level 1	Mathematics continuation, level 2
Mathematics 3 periods per week	1,5	1,0	0,5	-
Mathematics 5 periods per week	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,0
Advanced mathematics	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5

Mathematics in the European School, in applying d in the preceding paragraph, shall be deemed equivalent to the following subject levels in Swedish upper secondary school or upper secondary adult education:

Level in the European School	**Academic level in the Swedish upper secondary education**
-	Mathematics, level 2
- -	Mathematics continuation, level 1
3 periods per week	Mathematics continuation, level 2
5 periods per week	Mathematics advanced; level 1
Advanced Mathematics	Mathematics specialisation C

e) Applicants with grades from the European school issued after 31 December 2022 earn credit increments for Mathematics according to the following table:

Special requirements / Level in the European School	Mathematics, Level 1	Mathematics, level 2	Mathematics continuation, level 1	Mathematics continuation, level 2
Mathematics 3 periods per week	1,0	0,5	-	-
Mathematics 5 periods per week	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,0
Advanced mathematics	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5

Mathematics in the European School, in applying e in the preceding paragraph, shall be deemed equivalent to the following subject levels in Swedish upper secondary school or upper secondary adult education:

Level in the European School	**Academic level in the Swedish upper secondary education**
-	Mathematics, level 2
3 periods per week -	Mathematics continuation, level 1c
-	Mathematics continuation, level 2
5 periods per week	Mathematics advanced, level 1
Advanced Mathematics	Mathematics specialisation C

The Swedish National Agency for Higher Education revises the regulations concerning merit rating of European baccalaureate-holders regularly.