

Diploma Supplement

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

Information in all eight sections should be provided. Where information is not provided, an explanation should give the reason why.

1. Information identifying the holder of the qualification	
1.1. Family name(s)	
1.2. Given name(s)	Type given name(s) here
1.3. Date of birth (dd.mm.yyyy)	Type date of birth dd.mm.yyyy
1.4. Student identification number	Type student ID here

2. Information identifying the qualification	
2.1. Name of qualification, title conferred *)	Doctor of Philosophy (PhD)
2.2. Main field(s) of study for the qualification	Economy, International Economic Relations
2.3. Name and status of awarding institution *)	University Juraj Dobriša Pula, Faculty of Economics and Tourism „Dr. Mijo Mirković“, Pula, Croatia. University of Sopron, Alexandre Lamfalussy Faculty of Economics, Sopron, Hungary. University of Economics in Bratislava, Faculty for International Relations, Bratislava, Slovak Republic. University North, Varaždin, Croatia. Czech University of Life Sciences Prague, Faculty of Economics and Management, Prague, Czech Republic. University of Mostar, Faculty of Economics, Mostar, Bosnia and Herzegovina.

2.4. Name and status of institution administering studies *)	Consortium of the partner universities, c/o registered public institution DOCTORATE PANEUROPEAN STUDIES ZVR: 1302284279, Eisenstadt, Austria
2.5. Language(s) of instruction/examination	Compulsory language: English

3. Information on the level and duration of the qualification	
3.1. Level of qualification	ISCED 0311, level 8 (Third Cycle). EQF level 8; EHEQF level: Third cycle
3.2. Official duration of programme	3 years / 6 semesters / 180 ECTS

3.3. Access requirement(s)	Degree in relevant subjects at a recognised tertiary educational institution, second-cycle qualification (at least 300 ECTS); mastery of English; successfully passed admission interview (67,66%)
----------------------------	--

4. Information on the programme completed and results obtained	
4.1. Mode of study programme	Study programme for working professionals
4.2. Programme requirements	<p>A Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) is awarded after the candidate has</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - passed the initial admission interview, bearing the proof of the PhD candidate's acquired knowledge in the chosen scientific and research field. - defended his/her research proposal. After successfully defending the research proposal, the PhD candidate is informed in writing whether the proposed research question has been accepted. - successfully passed all the academic curricula requirements of the first year of study - published research articles in total of 50 ECTS, approved by the Scientific Committee. - passed the Public Hearing of the thesis. - All these steps, including the written elaboration of a research question and its oral presentation, as well as the public hearing and defence of the doctoral thesis (dissertation), must be accepted by the Scientific Committee. <p>Dispensation from any of these academic requirements shall not be granted.</p> <p>Learning outcomes:</p> <p><i>Knowledge and understanding</i></p> <p>For the degree Doctor of Philosophy in International Economic Relations and Management, the third-cycle candidate shall have demonstrated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - broad knowledge and systematic understanding of the research field - advanced and up-to-date specialised knowledge in a limited area of this field - familiarity with research methodology in general - familiarity with the methods of the specific field of research in particular <p><i>Competence and skills</i></p> <p>For the degree Doctor of Philosophy in International Economic Relations and Management, the third-cycle candidate shall have demonstrated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the capacity for scholarly analysis and synthesis as well as to review and assess new and complex phenomena, issues and situations autonomously and critically - the ability to identify and formulate issues with scholarly precision critically, autonomously and creatively, and to plan and use appropriate methods to undertake research and other qualified tasks within predetermined time frames and to review and evaluate such work - the ability to make a significant contribution to the formation of knowledge through his/her own research through a dissertation - the ability in both national and international context to present and discuss research and research findings authoritatively in speech and in writing and in dialogue with the academic community and society in general - the ability to identify the personal need for further knowledge - the capacity to contribute to social development and support the learning of others both through research and education and in some other qualified professional capacity.


	<p><i>Judgement and approach</i></p> <p>For the degree Doctor of Philosophy in International Economic Relations and Management, the third-cycle candidate shall have demonstrated intellectual autonomy and disciplinary rectitude as well as the ability to make assessments of research ethics and specialised insight into the possibilities and limitations of research, its role in society and the responsibility of the individual for how it is used.</p> <p><i>Research thesis (doctoral thesis)</i></p> <p>For the degree Doctor of Philosophy in International Economic Relations and Management, the third cycle candidate shall have been awarded a pass grade for a research thesis (doctoral thesis).</p>
--	--

4.3. Programme details (e. g. teaching modules or units studied), and the individual grades / marks / ECTS credits obtained	See the annexed Transcript of Records
4.4. Grading scheme and, if available, grade distribution guidance (ECTS grading scale)	<p>Examinations included in third-cycle education are assessed in accordance with the grading systems of the partner universities.</p> <p>An internal scale of assessments is used by all partner universities, which does not occur in the official documents. The scale runs from 0 up to 100. From 0 up to 66,66 means a failure, from 66,67 up to 100 means a pass.</p>
4.5. Overall classification of the qualification *)	summa cum laude / cum laude / rite / insufficient

5. Information on the function of the qualification	
5.1. Access to further study	Not applicable
5.2. Professional status conferred	<p>All kinds of subject-relevant research activities.</p> <p>Diploma in the meaning of the directive on the recognition of professional qualifications, 2005/36/EC</p>

6. Additional information	
6.1. Additional information	<p>After the successful completion of all academic, curricular and programme requirements, doctoral students are awarded the internationally recognised highest academic degree on behalf of all partner universities.</p> <p>Concerning the parts offered in Austria, the Doctoral Programme was submitted to the Agency for Quality Assurance and Accreditation Austria (AQ) in accordance with § 27 para. 1 and registered by the AQ Vienna, Austria in accordance with § 27 para. 6 of the Austrian Act on Quality Assurance in Higher Education (HS-QSG). The academic degree jointly awarded by the partner universities is in Austria treated as a recognised foreign degree and may be used in official documents in accordance with § 88 para. 1a of the Austrian Universities Act (UG). http://www.aq.ac.at/en/</p>
6.2. Further information sources	<p>University Juraj Dobrila Pula, Faculty of Economics and Tourism „Dr. Mijo Mirković“, Pula, Croatia: https://fet.unipu.hr/fet/en</p> <p>University of Sopron, Alexandre Lamfalussy Faculty of Economics, Sopron, Hungary: http://lkk.uni-sopron.hu/en_GB/doctoral-school-1</p> <p>University of Economics in Bratislava, Faculty for International Relations, Bratislava, Slovakia: https://old.euba.sk/faculties/faculty-of-international-relations</p> <p>University North, Varaždin, Croatia: www.unin.hr/en</p>

	<p>Czech University of Life Sciences Prague, Faculty of Economics and Management, Prague, CZ: https://www.pef.czu.cz/en</p> <p>University of Mostar, Faculty of Economics, Mostar, BiH: www.sum.ba/fakultet/ef/o-nama-ef</p> <p>Doctorate Austria: www.doctorate-ps.eu Doctorate Paneuropean Studies, Austria: www.doctorate-ps.eu</p>
--	--

7. Certification of the supplement		
7.1	Date Select date	7.4 Official stamp 
7.2	Signature/Name Univ.-Prof. Dr. Sc. Dr. h.c. Irena Zavrl, PhD <i>Irena</i>	
7.3	Official capacity Head of the Consortium	

8. Information on the higher education systems in Hungary, Slovak Republic, Croatia, Czech Republic, and Bosnia and Herzegovina (extract)
--

8.1 Hungary

8.1.1 Types of Institutions and Institutional Control

The establishment and operation of higher education institutions are regulated by Act No. 204 of 2011 (National Higher Education Act). Operating within the legal framework of the National Higher Education Act, Hungarian higher education institutions are recognised state (public) or non-state (church or private) institutions. The list of recognised institutions is indicated in Annex 1 of the National Higher Education Act.

Higher education studies are offered at two types of higher education institutions, egyetem (university) and főiskola (college). Universities and colleges may offer courses in all three training cycles. The programmes are identical at both types of institutions.

8.1.2. Types of Programmes and Degrees Awarded

The consecutive training cycles of higher education leading to a higher education degree are alapképzés (Bachelor course), mesterképzés (Master course) and doktori képzés (Doctoral course). In cases set by government decree or legislation, master's degrees can also be awarded after the completion of integrated, one-tier training.

In addition to the afore mentioned, higher education institutions may conduct non-degree vocational higher education programmes and postgraduate specialist trainings and may offer adult education within the framework of lifelong learning as well.

Higher education institutions apply a credit system based on the European Credit Transfer and Accumulation System. Accordingly, one credit stands for an average of 30 hours of student workload.

8.1.3. Approval/Accreditation of Programmes and Degrees

In the case of each vocational higher education programme, Bachelor and Master course, the programme and outcome requirements are set in legal regulations, i.e. the level of the training, the professional qualification that can be obtained and all the competencies the acquisition of which are the preconditions for obtaining the diploma in the given programme.

Upon request of the higher education institution, the Educational Authority – after having obtained the expert opinion of the Hungarian Accreditation Committee – licenses and registers the launching of all vocational higher education programmes, a Bachelor or Master courses or Doctoral schools. Also, the operating licenses of higher education institutions are revised by the Educational Authority in every 5 years, considering the expert opinion of the Hungarian Accreditation Committee. The above-mentioned procedures apply for all recognised, state or non-state higher education institutions, except for religious studies, since the Hungarian Accreditation Committee and the Educational Authority have no competence over the quality assurance in this field. In the case of religious studies only the requirements in respect of infrastructure can be examined.

8.1.4. Organisation of Studies

Students studying in vocational higher education programmes, Bachelor and Master courses, as well as postgraduate specialist trainings complete their studies by passing a final examination. The final examination may consist of the defense of the degree thesis or diploma project, and additional oral, written or practical examinations.

8.1.4.1. Vocational Higher Education Programmes

The diploma obtained on completion of a vocational higher education programme testifies a vocational higher education qualification, but it is not per se an academic degree. A vocational higher education programme requires the completion of at least 120 credits, and the duration of the programme is a minimum of 4 semesters.

8.1.4.2. First/Second Cycle Degree Programmes

The first higher education degree is the alafokozat (bachelor's degree) ending in a professional qualification. A Bachelor course requires the completion of 180 to 240 credits. The length of the programme is 6-8 semesters.

The second higher education degree is the mesterfokozat (master's degree) ending in a professional qualification. Based on a Bachelor course, Master courses require the completion of 60 to 120 credits. The length of the programme is 2-4 semesters.

8.1.4.3. Integrated Programmes

The integrated, one-tier programmes, which are based on the secondary school leaving examination (érettségi vizsga), lead to mesterfokozat (master's degree), have the length of 10-12 semesters and require the completion of 300 to 360 credits. Besides teacher education, religious studies and some programmes of arts, e. g. the following programmes are offered as integrated programmes: veterinary medicine, architecture, dentistry, pharmaceuticals, law and medicine.

8.1.4.4. Specialised Graduate Studies

Higher education institutions may also offer szakirányú továbbképzés (postgraduate specialist training) for bachelor's and master's degree holders in this type of a training. Through the completion of 60 to 120 credits a specialised qualification can be obtained. The length of the programme is 2-4 semesters.

8.1.4.5. Doctoral Programmes

Doctoral courses that began before 1 September 2016 require the completion of at least 180 credits. The duration of the programme is 36 months.

Doctoral courses beginning after 1 September 2016 require the completion of at least 240 credits. The duration of the programme is 8 semesters. During the programme, at the end of the fourth semester a complex examination must be completed. The doctoral thesis must be submitted within three years after the completion of the examination.

Regardless the date of entering a doctoral course, either within the framework of the doctoral course or following it, through a separate degree obtaining procedure, the scientific degree "Doctor of Philosophy" (abbreviated as PhD), or in the field of art "Doctor of Liberal Arts" (abbreviated as DLA) may be obtained. The maximum duration of the degree obtaining procedure is 2 years.

8.1.5. Grading Scheme

The performance of students is generally assessed following a five-grade scale: excellent (5), good (4), satisfactory (3), pass (2), and fail (1) or a three-grade scale: pass with merit (5), pass (3), and unsatisfactory (1). Nevertheless, higher education institutions may also use other systems for assessment if they are comparable to those mentioned above.

8.1.6. Access to Higher Education Programmes

The ranking of students applying for higher education programmes is primarily based on their secondary school grades and their érettségi vizsga (secondary school leaving examination) results or based solely on the latter. The requirement for admission to vocational higher education programmes, Bachelor and integrated Master courses is the secondary school leaving examination taken – as a rule – after the completion of the 12th grade of a secondary school, certified by the Érettségi bizonyítvány (secondary school leaving certificate). The admission to certain programmes may also be based on health or professional requirements or aptitude tests.

To Master courses students holding a bachelor's degree can be admitted. To postgraduate specialist trainings students holding a bachelor's or a master's degree may be admitted. To Doctoral courses only applicants holding a master's degree can be admitted. Higher education institutions may set additional requirements for admission to Master, postgraduate specialist and Doctoral courses.

8.1.7. Additional Sources of Information

Hungarian ENIC/NARIC: www.naric.hu

Ministry for Innovation and Technology: www.kormany.hu/hu/innovacios-es-technologiai-miniszterium

Educational Authority: www.oktatas.hu, www.felvi.hu

Hungarian Accreditation Committee: www.mab.hu

8.2 Slovak Republic

8.2.1. Access to Higher Education Programmes

The general prerequisite for admission to higher education study is a secondary school-leaving certificate (*vysvedčenie o maturitnej skúške*) issued after passing the secondary school-leaving examination taken upon completing 13 (or, exceptionally, 12) years of study. Higher education institutions organise as a rule an admission examination.

8.2.2. Study at higher education institutions

Higher education institutions provide study programmes at three levels:

- Bachelor's study programme with a duration of three or four years in full-time mode and four or five years in part-time mode.
- Magister's, Engineer's and Doctor's study programmes. The duration of study is one, two or three years in full-time mode and two, three or four years in part-time mode. They may also be provided as integrated study programmes combining the first and the second level of higher education. The duration of study programmes combining the first and the second level of higher education is five or six years in full-time mode and seven or eight years in part-time mode.
- PhD. study programme. The standard duration is three or four years in full-time mode and four or five years in part-time mode.

8.2.3. Academic degrees

Higher education institutions award the following academic degrees:

1st level (NQF/EQF Level: 6)

- bakalár (Bc.)

2nd level (NQF/EQF Level: 7)

- magister (Mgr.) in the field of art magister umenia (Mgr. art.)
- inžinier (Ing.) in technical, agricultural and economic fields of Engineer's programmes, and in the field of architecture and town-planning the academic degree of inžinier architekt (Ing. arch.)
- doktor všeobecného lekárstva (MUDr.) in the field of general humane medicine
- doktor zubného lekárstva (MDDr.) in the field of dentist humane medicine
- doktor veterinárskeho lekárstva (MVDr.) in the field of veterinary medicine

3rd level (NQF/EQF Level: 8)

- doktor – philosophiae doctor (PhD.)
- doktor umenia – artis doctor (ArtD.)
- licenciát teológie (ThLic.) after completing the first comprehensive part of the PhD. study in the field of catholic theology

8.2.4. Examina rigorosa

The holders of the academic degree of magister may take *examina rigorosa*, which includes the defence of a rigorosa thesis. After its successful completion, higher education institutions award the following academic degrees:

- doktor prírodných vied (RNDr.)
- doktor farmácie (PharmDr.)
- doktor filozofie (PhDr.)
- doktor práv (JUDr.)
- doktor pedagogiky (PaedDr.)
- doktor teológie (ThDr.)

8.2.5. Credit system

The standard workload of a student studying in full-time mode is expressed as 60 credits per academic year, 30 credits per semester and 20 credits per trimester. The standard workload of a student studying in part-time mode is expressed as 48 credits maximum, depending on the standard duration of the study programme and the number of credits required for its completion.

The grading is on a scale of A to FX:

A (excellent)	= 1 (outstanding performance)
B (very good)	= 1.5 (above average performance)
C (good)	= 2 (average performance)
D (satisfactory)	= 2.5 (acceptable performance)
E (sufficient)	= 3 (performance fulfils only the minimum requirements)
FX (unsatisfactory)	= 4 (performance does not fulfil the minimum requirements)

The higher education institution or faculty, if the study programme is provided by a faculty, may in selected subjects decide not to assign grades to assess students but to set other criteria for the successful completion of subjects as a condition for the award of credits.

A weighted grade point average is used to measure a student's overall academic performance in a given period of time. It is calculated for a given period of time by dividing the sum of credits earned by the student for all registered subjects, each multiplied by the numerical value of the grade received for each subject, by the total number of credits registered by the student in a given period. Subjects not completed by the student are assigned a grade of 4 in the calculation of the weighted grade point average. The subjects not assessed by grades are not included in the calculation of the weighted grade point average.

8.2.6. Academic year

The academic year starts on September 1 of the current year and ends on August 31 of the following year. It is composed of two semesters (winter and summer) or of three trimesters. The organisation of the academic year is set by the statute of the faculty or the statute of the higher education institution, if the higher education institution is not divided into faculties.

8.3 Croatia

8.3.1 Types of Higher Education Institutions

A university, a faculty and an art academy, which are divisions with a university, along with a polytechnic and a college all represent Institutions of higher education. They can be either public or private. A public university is established by the Republic of Croatia by law, whereas a public college or a polytechnic is established by the Order of the Government of the Republic of Croatia. Private universities, polytechnics and colleges are established by the decision of the founders.

Universities are institutions of higher education that are established for the performance of activities of higher education, i.e. scientific, professional, and artistic activities. Universities conduct university studies in at least two scientific and/or artistic areas in a larger number of fields, along with interdisciplinary studies as an autonomous and integrated process, either directly or through their faculties, art academies and departments. Exceptionally, universities and their faculties and art academies can carry out professional studies.

Polytechnics and colleges are higher education institutions that are established with the purpose of performing activities of higher education through the organization and application of professional studies, and they can carry out professional, scientific and artistic activities. Their mission is to provide students with professional education with an emphasis on practical application, i.e. their programmes normally include practical work. Polytechnics conduct at least three different professional studies from at least three different scientific fields.

8.3.2 Types of Studies

Higher education is conducted through university and professional studies.

University studies prepare students for performing work in science and higher education, in the business world, the public sector and the society in general, and they also prepare students for the development and application of scientific, artistic and professional achievements.

Professional studies provide students with an adequate level of knowledge and skills that enable them to perform professional activities, and they also prepare students for the inclusion in the employment process immediately after graduation.

8.3.3 Initial Accreditation and Reaccreditation of Higher Education Institutions and Study Programmes

Ensuring and improving the quality in science and higher education is achieved through the procedures of initial accreditation, reaccreditation, thematic evaluation and external periodic independent auditing.

Higher education institutions in the Republic of Croatia must go through an initial accreditation process for conducting the activities of higher education. The process is also carried out for the implementation of each study programme, all with the aim of obtaining a license issued by the relevant Ministry based on which it is established in the form of an administrative act that the subject of evaluation meets all the criteria needed to begin conducting the activities of higher education and/or implementing the study programme. The process of initial accreditation is put forward by applying for obtaining the license needed to conduct the activities of higher education, or an application for the implementation of the study programme. The application is sent to the Ministry responsible for higher education which, after determining the timeliness requirements, seeks a recommendation of the Agency for Science and Higher Education. The Agency, as an independent legal entity with public authority that was established by the Republic of Croatia, conducts the evaluation, i.e. it determines whether the conditions necessary for the establishment of a higher education institution, that is, for the implementation of the study programme have been met. In accordance with the determined, the Agency prepares a draft of its report and sends it to the higher education institution for comment and clarification. Upon the completion of the evaluation process, the Agency issues its recommendation to the Ministry, and on the basis of a positive recommendation, the Ministry issues the requested license. All public and private higher education institutions are subject to periodic reaccreditation every five years. Reaccreditation is carried out by the Agency for Science and Higher Education and upon the completion of the process, it issues its accreditation recommendation to the Ministry responsible for higher education, and on the basis of that recommendation it is decided whether a higher education institution will be issued a certificate which confirms that the criteria for conducting the activities of higher education have been met, or will it be banned from further conducting the mentioned activities.

8.3.4 Organization of University Studies

Since 2005, all study programmes in the Republic of Croatia express the student workload at a particular study through ECTS credits. Students can typically acquire 60 ECTS credits during one year of a full-time study.

Undergraduate university studies – the first level – usually last for three to four years during which students acquire 180 to 240 ECTS credits. Upon the completion of the studies, students receive a diploma and are awarded the academic title of a Bachelor, i.e. baccalaureus/baccalaurea with reference to their specialisation.

Graduate university studies – the second level – last for one to two years during which students acquire 60 to 120 ECTS credits. With a special approval, graduate university studies can last longer.

Upon the completion of the studies, students of university medical programmes are awarded the academic title of a Doctor (dr.) with an indication of the field of study, whereas the students of other university programmes are awarded the academic title of a Master (mag.) with reference to their specialisation. Study programmes of undergraduate and graduate university studies can be carried out as integrated undergraduate and graduate university studies – the first and the second level – upon the completion of which students acquire at least 300 ECTS credits. Upon the completion of the studies, students of university medical programmes are awarded the academic title of a Doctor (dr.) with an indication of the field of study, whereas the students of other university programmes are awarded the academic title of a Master (mag.) with reference to their specialisation.

Postgraduate studies – the third level – are divided into a postgraduate university study (doctoral study) and a postgraduate specialist study. Postgraduate university studies last for at least three years and upon the completion of the studies, i.e. after defending the doctoral dissertation, students receive a diploma and are awarded the academic title of a Doctor of Science (dr.sc.) or Doctor of Arts (dr.art.). Universities autonomously regulate the use of ECTS credits at the level of postgraduate university (doctoral) studies. Postgraduate specialist studies which last for one to two years can be organised by universities. Upon the completion of the studies students acquire 60 to 120 ECTS credits, receive a diploma and are awarded the academic title of a University Specialist with reference to their specialisation (spec.).

8.3.5 Organization of Professional Studies

Since 2005, all study programmes in the Republic of Croatia express the student workload at a particular study through ECTS credits.

Professional studies are carried out at colleges or polytechnics, and may exceptionally, with a special consent, be carried out at a university. Professional education includes short professional studies, undergraduate professional studies and specialist graduate professional studies.

Short professional studies last for one to two years or two and a half years and upon their completion students acquire 120 to 150 ECTS credits, receive a certificate and are awarded the professional title of a Bachelor with reference to their specialisation.

Undergraduate professional studies last for three years and may exceptionally, with a special consent, last up to four years. Upon their completion students acquire 180 to 240 ECTS credits, receive a diploma and are awarded the professional title of a Bachelor (baccalaureus/baccalaurea) with reference to their specialisation.

Specialist graduate professional studies last for one to two years and upon their completion students acquire 60 to 120 ECTS points, receive a diploma and are awarded the professional title of a Specialist of the respective profession. The total number of ECTS credits students acquire upon the completion of the undergraduate and specialist graduate studies is at least 300.

8.3.6 Admission Requirements

Admission is carried out based on a public call that a university, polytechnic or college publishes at least six months before classes begin. Admission conditions, number of admission places, the admission procedure, data on the documents that have to be submitted, deadlines for applying to the call and the very admission are determined by the call. Higher education institutions determine the procedure of selecting the applicants and the criteria based on which the classification and the selection of candidates for the admission is carried out. Higher education institutions determine which secondary school programmes function as an appropriate prerequisite for the admission to a particular undergraduate university, integrated undergraduate and graduate university study, or a short professional study and undergraduate professional study.

Persons who completed an undergraduate study that is considered appropriate for the admission can enrol in a graduate university study or specialist graduate professional study.

Persons who have completed undergraduate professional studies can try to enrol in the graduate university programme and during the admission selection they may be asked to take a competence exam or certain differential exams. Persons who have completed a relevant graduate programme may enrol in a postgraduate study. Exceptionally, in the case of extremely talented individuals, a higher education institution may approve their admission without them having previously completed an appropriate education programme, under the conditions specified by the higher education institution. Foreign nationals enrol in the study under the same conditions as Croatian nationals, except in the case of a military and police study when admission can either be restricted or denied. Admission can for foreign nationals be conditioned by tuition payment.

8.3.7 Grading System

The grading system of the Republic of Croatia consists of five grades:

- 5 – excellent,
- 4 – very good,
- 3 – good,
- 2 – sufficient,
- 1 – insufficient.

The minimum passing grade is the grade 2 – sufficient.

8.4 Czech Republic

8.4.1 Higher Education Institutions and Programmes

Higher education institutions form the highest level of Czech education. They offer accredited study programmes at three levels – Bachelor’s, Master’s, and doctoral, as well as lifelong learning. Higher education institutions are either university-type or non-university-type. University-type higher education institutions may offer all types of degree programmes (Bachelor’s, Master’s and doctoral) and carry out associated scholarly, research, developmental, artistic or other creative activities. Non-university-type higher education institutions offer mainly Bachelor’s degree programmes, but may also provide Master’s degree programmes and carry out associated scholarly, research, developmental, artistic or other creative activities. There are public, state and private higher education institutions. The public and private higher education institutions come under the responsibility of the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports, while state institutions (the University of Defence and the Police Academy of the Czech Republic) are under the responsibility of the Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of the Interior. The complete list of higher education institutions is available at <http://www.msmt.cz/files/htm/Vswwwser1.htmorwww.csvs.cz>.

Higher education is realised within the framework of accredited degree programmes in accordance with their curricula and given mode of studies. The mode of study may be on-site, distance or a combination of both. Admission to a Bachelor’s or long-cycle Master’s degree programme is conditional on the completion of a full general or vocational secondary education with a “maturita” examination and a “maturita” leaving certificate (maturitní vysvědčení). Admission to a Master’s degree programme is conditional on graduating from a Bachelor’s degree programme, while admission to a doctoral degree programme is conditional on graduating from a Master’s degree programme. Higher education institutions and faculties are free to specify additional conditions for admission to studies that relate to specific knowledge, abilities, talent etc.

8.4.2 Higher Education Qualifications

The qualification structure recognises Bachelor’s, Master’s and doctoral levels.

A Bachelor’s degree programme (bakalářský studijní program) aims at providing qualifications for entering a profession or a Master’s degree programme. It takes from 3 to 4 years (180–240 ECTS credits). Graduates receive the academic degree bakalář umění (BcA. – Bachelor of Fine Arts) in the field of arts, and bakalář (Bc. – Bachelor) in other fields. The degree programme must be completed in due form with a final state examination, which usually includes the presentation and defence of a Bachelor’s thesis.

A Master’s degree programme (magisterský studijní program) follows a Bachelor’s degree programme. The length is 1–3 years (60–180 ECTS credits). In selected fields, where the nature of the degree programme so requires, a Master’s degree programme need not follow on from a Bachelor’s programme. In this case, the programme lasts 4–6 years (240–360 ECTS credits). Graduates in a Master’s degree programme must take a final state examination and publicly present and defend a Master’s thesis. The studies in a Master’s programme lead to the following academic degrees, which titles are written in front of the name:

- magistr (Mgr.) – Master in humanities, sciences, law, teacher education, pharmacy and theology.
- magistr umění (MgA.) – Master of Arts, in the field of art.
- inženýr (Ing.) – Engineer, in the fields of economics, technical sciences and technologies, agriculture, forestry and in military fields of study.
- inženýr architekt (Ing.arch.) – Engineer Architect, in the field of architecture.
- doktor medicíny (MUDr.) – Doctor of Medicine, in the field of medicine.
- doktor zubního lékařství (MDDr.) – Doctor of Dental Medicine, in the field of dental medicine.
- doktor veterinární medicíny (MVDr.) – Doctor of Veterinary Medicine, in the field of veterinary medicine and hygiene.

Courses in human medicine and veterinary medicine last 6 years. They are run by the university medical faculties and faculties of veterinary medicine.

Holders of the academic degree “magistr” can pass a rigorous state examination in the same area of study and present and defend a rigorous thesis. If completed successfully, the following academic degrees are awarded:

- doktor práv (JUDr.) – Doctor of Laws, in the field of law.
- doktor filozofie (PhDr.) – Doctor of Philosophy, in the fields of humanities, teacher education and social sciences.
- doktor přírodních věd (RNDr.) – Doctor of Natural Sciences, in the field of natural sciences.
- doktor farmacie (PharmDr.) – Doctor of Pharmacy, in the field of pharmacy.
- licenciát teologie (ThLic.) in the field of Catholic theology.
- licenciát teologie (ThLic.) or doktor teologie (ThDr.) in the field of theology except Catholic theology.

The standard length of a doctoral degree programme (doktorský studijní program) is 3 or 4 years (180 or 240 ECTS credits). Doctoral studies are completed by the state doctoral examination and the public presentation and defence of a doctoral thesis (dissertation), based on original results, which must be published. Graduates of a doctoral degree programme are awarded the academic degrees of:

- doktor (Ph.D.) – Doctor.
- doktor teologie (Th.D.) – Doctor of Theology, in the field of theology.

These academic titles are written behind the name.

8.4.3 Academic year

The academic year starts on September 1 and ends on August 31 of the following year. It comprises a winter semester and a summer semester. The organization of the academic year is regulated by statute.

8.4.4 Credit system

A credit system (ECTS or a comparable system) is used at most of the higher education institutions.

8.5 Bosnia and Herzegovina

As a member country of the Bologna Process Bosnia and Herzegovina (B&H) is presently undergoing far reaching reforms to join the European Area of Higher Education by 2010. At the same time the state of B&H has a complex administrative set up dividing legislative and administrative authority for education regionally as well as among various governing levels. Alone 13 legislative bodies [1] are competent for enacting the relevant legislation. Therefore, the higher education system at times varies from one part of country to the other. At present, there are 8 public universities and certain number of private higher education institutions in B&H [2]. All institutions must be licensed by the ministry of education in charge for the region in which the higher education institution is situated [3]. Some progress has been made with the introduction of internal and external quality assurance mechanisms at most higher education institutions and first legal stipulations for external accreditation are in place in parts of B&H. However, a countrywide accreditation system is not yet in place in B&H. Progress of the reforms varies in different regions and different institutions. For the purpose of reforming higher education Framework law on higher education has been adopted on 30. July 2007. This Law established the basic principles and standards for acquisition of higher education in B&H, in accordance with relevant provisions of the European Convention on Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (ETS, No.5, 1950), and its Protocols, through the Recommendation of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on Recognition and Evaluation of Quality of Private Higher Education Institutions (R(97)1), Recommendation on Access to Higher Education (R(98)3), and Recommendation on Research Task of Universities (R(2000)8), and other relevant principles from internationally recognised legal instruments the contractual party of which B&H is, and in line with the Convention of the Council of Europe/UNESCO on Recognition of Qualifications in Higher Education in the European Region (ETSNo. 165, 1997). By signing related relevant documents in September 2003. B&H accepted European strategic goals in the area of higher education, as reflected in the Declaration of the European Ministers of Higher Education from Bologna (1999), as well as the subsequent developments of this concept.

8.5.1 Access to Higher Education

Applicants for higher education are required to have successfully accomplished secondary education comprising 4 years of full-time schooling. The credential that entitles for application is the certificate on completion of secondary education. Detailed information about access to individual higher education institutions in B&H can be obtained via B&H country pages on the ENIC-NARIC website.

(1) Governmental authorities of the state of B&H are further divided among 2 first order administrative divisions: the Federation of Bosnia & Herzegovina and the Republic of Srpska. FB&H is subdivided into 10 Cantons. In addition to these two entities, B&H comprises the internationally supervised Brčko District, an administrative unit under the sovereignty of the state of B&H. Legislative competences in education are attributed to the B&H Parliament, the Parliament of Federation of B&H, the Republic of Srpska National Assembly, the 10 Cantonal Assemblies and the District Brčko Assembly.

(2) These figures require regular updating.

(3) In B&H, 11 ministries of education (ten in the ten Cantons of the Federation of B&H and one in Republic of Srpska) have full competence over education including higher education. In Brčko District, the Department for Education of Brčko District has full competence over education. At state level, the Ministry for Civil Affairs is mandated to coordinate educational policy within the country. The Ministry of Education and Science of the FB&H has decision making competences to adopt standards and regulations for higher education and is responsible to coordinate between the 10 cantonal ministries of education.

8.5.2 Degrees and Qualifications

The higher education is organised in three cycles:

- the first cycle is valued 180-240 ECTS credits (three or four years of study) leading to the academic degree of Bachelor.
- the second cycle is valued 60-120 ECTS credits (one or two years of study), aggregately with the first cycle it carries 300 ECTS credits (total of 5 years of study) leading to the academic degree of Master.
- the third cycle is valued 180 ECTS credits (three years of study), aggregately with the first and second cycle it carries 480 ECTS credits (total of 8 years of study), leading to the academic degree of Doctor.

8.5.3 Credit System and Grading

The academic year in B&H usually lasts 10 months, starting in September and ending in July. Academic year is divided into two semesters. The unit to define a full-time student workload during one semester is ECTS credit. The full-time workload for one academic year equals 60 ECTS credits Success of students on examinations is evaluated by the following grading scheme:

ECTS Ocjena	Grade Opis	Description
A	10	izuzetan uspjeh bez grešaka ili sa neznatnim greškama (95 - 100 bodova) / excellent achievement (95 - 100 points)
B	9	iznad prosjeka, sa ponekom greškom (85 - 94 bodova) / above average (85 - 94 points)
C	8	prosječan, sa primjetnim greškama (75 - 84 bodova) / average with small mistakes (75 - 84 points)
D	7	općenito dobar, ali sa značajnim nedostacima (65 - 74 bodova) / good with significant disadvantages (65 - 74 points)
E	6	zadovoljava minimalne kriterije (55 - 64 bodova) / satisfactory of minimum criteria (55 - 64 points)
F, X	5	ne zadovoljava minimalne kriterije (ispod 55 bodova) / did not satisfy (under 55 points)
S	S	uspješan/successful

Transcript of Records

1. Joint Curriculum

The total academic requirement of the joint doctoral programme is **180 ECTS**, determined as follows:

Subjects	Credits in						Total
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	
	semester						
I. Education credits							
Basic subjects	5+5	5+5	-	-	-	-	
Compulsory subjects of the programme	5	5	5	5	-	-	
Optional subjects	-	-	-	-	6	-	
Total educational credits	15	15	5	5	6	10	56
II. Research credits/Thesis work	10	10	10	10	17	17	74
III. Publication credits	Credit points according to publication activity at the end of the doctoral programme (in total)						50
Total (obtainable credits)	30	30	30	30	30	30	180

Year 1 (semesters 1+2 at Doctorate Paneuropean Studies, Eisenstadt, Austria with professors from partner universities)

Course	Course Type	ECTS
Economic Philosophy (professor from Pula)	Compulsory	5
World Economy (professor from Bratislava)	Compulsory	5
Advanced Statistics and Multivariate Analysis (professor from Sopron)	Compulsory	5
Academic Research Methodology (professor from Sopron)	Compulsory	5
Economics of Innovation (professor from Pula)	Compulsory	5
Macroeconomic Analysis and Policy (professor from Pula)	Compulsory	5
Thesis work/Research credit		20
Publication credits		10

Year 2 (semesters 3+4: with supervisor(s) from partner universities)

Course	Course Type	ECTS
Seminar/Individual research work with supervisor 1	Compulsory	5
Seminar/Individual research work with supervisor 2	Compulsory	5
Thesis work/research credits	(2x10)	20
Publication credits	(2x15)	30

Year 3 (semesters 5+ 6: with supervisor(s) from partner universities)

Course	Course Type	ECTS
Individual research work with supervisor 3	Optional	6
Active participation in scientific conferences, research Workshops, doctoral/scientific seminar	Compulsory	10
Thesis work/Research work with supervisor 4	Compulsory	17
Thesis work/Research work with supervisor 5	Compulsory	17
Publication credits		10

2. Criteria for Continuation of Doctoral Studies

In order to enter the second year of study, a student must complete all the required ECTS from the first year and present the final research dissertation proposal to the Scientific Committee.

3. Research & Scientific Work

Prior finally defending his/her dissertation, the doctoral student must

- (i) pass the initial admission interview, bearing the proof of the PhD candidate's acquired knowledge in the chosen scientific and research field.
- (ii) defend his/her research proposal. After successfully defending the research proposal, the PhD candidate is informed in writing whether the proposed research question has been accepted.
- (iii) pass the doctoral exam (Rigorosum) at the host university, bearing proof of the PhD candidate's acquired knowledge in the chosen scientific and research field.
- (iv) pass the Departmental Monitoring of the thesis.
- (v) pass the Public Hearing of the thesis
- (vi) publish research/scientific articles in total of 50 ECTS, approved by his/her supervisor(s) and the Scientific Committee.

All steps, including the written elaboration of a research question and its oral presentation, as well as the public hearings a, publication ECTS-points and the final defence of the doctoral thesis (dissertation), must be accepted by the Scientific Committee.

Dispensation from any of these academic requirements shall not be granted.

4. Doctoral Thesis (Dissertation)

The rules of process of attaining PhD grade, passing rigorosum (comprehensive exam), the first disputation and of the public disputation, as the rules of defending doctoral thesis depend on the host University and are subject to be defined by the host university.

The doctoral thesis (dissertation) must be submitted in written form in English; the candidate shall provide in five bound copies of the doctoral thesis along with the following documents:

- The report of the supervisor and the attendance register.
- A short executive summary, maximum one page, with central question(s), objective of the PhD thesis, core results and practicability.
- A thesis booklet, a short version of the thesis, 20-25 pages long.
- A curriculum vitae, maximum one page, written in third person singular.
- A list of publications connected to the dissertation's subject, including the off prints of publications or together with the for the edition accepted declaration.
- A written declaration of the Director of the programme about the publication activity.
- A declaration in which the joint authors agree to use the results edited in the common publication to the doctoral dissertation.

The dissertation, the thesis booklet and the executive summary must also be submitted in electronic form, for plagiarism check.

To graduate from the Doctoral PhD Study programme, a student must meet all study requirements outlined in the curriculum and successfully defend his/her doctoral thesis. Doctoral oral defences are open to the public.