

Föreskrifter om ändring i Universitets- och högskolerådets föreskrifter (UHRFS 2013:9) om bilagan till examensbevis

UHRFS 2019:4

Utkom från trycket
den 1 mars 2019

Omtryck

beslutade den 20 februari 2019.

Universitets- och högskolerådet föreskriver med stöd av 6 kap. 10 a §
högskoleförordningen (1993:100)

dels att 1 och 2 §§ och bilagorna 1 och 2 ska ha följande lydelse,

dels att 3 och 4 §§ och bilagorna 3 - 5 ska upphöra gälla,

dels att rubriken närmast före 3 § ska sättas närmast före 2 §.

Föreskrifterna kommer därför att ha följande lydelse från och med den
dag då dessa föreskrifter träder i kraft.

Examensbevis utfärdade enligt bestämmelserna i högskoleförordningen i dess lydelse från och med den 1 januari 2007

1 § Bilagan till examensbeviset ska vara på engelska och ha det innehåll
som framgår av bilaga 1.

Examensbevis utfärdade enligt bestämmelserna i högskoleförordningen i dess lydelse före den 1 januari 2007

2 § Bilagan till examensbeviset ska vara på engelska och ha det innehåll
som framgår av bilaga 2.

3 § *Upphävd genom (UHRFS 2019:4).*

4 § *Upphävd genom (UHRFS 2019:4).*

Denna författning träder i kraft den 1 april 2019.

KARIN RÖDING

Yolanda Brännström
Avdelningen för bedömning av
utländsk utbildning

Petra Nord
Avdelningen för bedömning av
utländsk utbildning

Diploma Supplement (according to legislation after 1 January 2007)

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 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. 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)

1.3 Date of birth (day/month/year)

1.4 Student identification number or code (if available)

2. Information identifying the qualification

2.1 Name of qualification and (if applicable) title conferred (in original language)

2.2 Main field(s) of study for the qualification

2.3 Name and status of awarding institution (in original language)

2.4 Name and status of institution (if different from 2.3) administering studies (in original language)

2.5 Language(s) of instruction/examination

3. Information on the level of the qualification

3.1 Level of qualification

3.2 Official length of programme

3.3 Access requirement(s)

4. Information on the contents and results gained

4.1 Mode of study

4.2 Programme requirements

4.3 Programme details (e.g. modules or units studied), and the individual grades/marks/credits obtained (if this information is available on an official transcript this should be used here)

4.4 Grading scheme and, if available, grade distribution guidance

4.5 Overall classification of the qualification (in original language)

5. Information on the function of the qualification

5.1 Access to further study

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6. Additional information

6.1 Additional information

6.2 Further information sources

7. Certification of the supplement

7.1 Date

7.2 Signature

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8. Information on the national higher education system

The Swedish higher education system (according to legislation after 1 January 2007)

The following description is approved by the Swedish Council for Higher Education.

The Swedish higher education system is based on the Swedish Higher Education Act (1992:1434) and the 1 January 2007 amendments to the Higher Education Ordinance (1993:100). The following description

is a short summary based on the legislation regulating the Swedish higher education system.

Qualifications from all higher education institutions (universities, university colleges and independent higher education providers) that are recognized by the Government are of equal official value. The same legislation governs all state higher education institutions. All Swedish degrees are issued in accordance with the same degree ordinances.

Quality assurance

The Swedish Higher Education Authority has been responsible for the quality assurance system for all higher education since 1 January 2013. For more information, please visit www.uka.se. Evaluation reports are available to the public.

National Qualification Frameworks

The Swedish Higher Education Act and the Higher Education Ordinance have been amended in accordance with the agreements reached as part of the Bologna Process, including the Qualifications Frameworks in the European Higher Education Area (QF-EHEA). Legislation for a three-cycle structure of higher education started to apply in July 2007, and is now the only one in use in all Swedish higher education. Transitional provisions apply to courses and programmes that started prior to this. For more information, please visit www.uhr.se/en or enic-naric.net.

In 2015, the Swedish Government decided on a national qualifications framework (SeQF), based on the European Qualifications Framework for Lifelong Learning (EQF). The SeQF has eight levels that are in accordance with the EQF levels. Higher education qualifications are at levels six to eight. For more information, please visit www.seqf.se.

Credit system

Sweden has a system of credits (*högskolepoäng*); a normal 40-week academic year corresponds to 60 credits. The system is compatible with ECTS credits.

Grading system

There is no national grading system in Sweden. Higher education institutions may determine which grading system is to be used. No overall grade is awarded for a degree and students are not ranked. For

example, Grade Point Average (GPA) and other ranking systems are not used in Sweden.

Access and admission

There are general and specific entry requirements for access to higher education within all cycles. The specific entry requirements vary according to the field of higher education and/or should be essential for students to be able to benefit from the course or study programme. The number of places is limited on all study programmes and courses.

The general entry requirements for first-cycle studies are the same for all higher education. General entry requirements can be attained by completing an upper-secondary school programme, via adult education at upper-secondary school level or the applicants achieving a comparable level of learning outcomes through other education, practical experience or other circumstances.

The general entry requirements for second-cycle studies are a first-cycle qualification of at least 180 credits, or a corresponding foreign qualification. An applicant may also be accepted on the basis of a comparable level of learning outcomes obtained through other education, practical experience or other circumstances.

The general entry requirements for third-cycle studies are a second-cycle qualification, or completed courses worth at least 240 credits (of which 60 credits are at second-cycle level) or the equivalent level of knowledge acquired in Sweden or abroad. Furthermore, for entry to third-cycle studies, the applicant must be deemed able to benefit from the education.

Qualifications

All courses, study programmes and qualifications are on one of three levels: first-, second- or third-cycle. In the Higher Education Ordinance, the Government has determined which qualifications may be awarded, as well as their scope, requirements and intended learning outcomes. There are three categories of qualifications: general; the fine, applied and performing arts; and professional qualifications. For some more information, please see below.

First-cycle (SeQF/EQF 6)

Högskoleexamen (Higher Education Diploma) requires 120 credits and an independent project (degree project).

Kandidatexamen (Degree of Bachelor) requires 180 credits. At least 90 credits must be completed in the main field of study, including an independent project (degree project) worth 15 credits.

Second-cycle (SeQF/EQF 7)

Magisterexamen (Degree of Master (60 credits)) requires 60 credits. At least 30 credits must be completed in the main field of study, including an independent project (degree project) worth 15 credits. In addition, the student must normally hold a *kandidatexamen*, or a professional degree of at least 180 credits, or an equivalent foreign degree.

Masterexamen (Degree of Master (120 credits)) requires 120 credits. At least 60 credits must be completed in the main field of study, including an independent project (degree project) worth at least 30 credits. In addition, the student must normally hold a *kandidatexamen*, or a professional degree of at least 180 credits or an equivalent foreign degree.

Third-cycle (SeQF/EQF 8)

Licentiatexamen (Degree of Licentiate) requires at least 120 credits, including a research thesis worth at least 60 credits. A higher education institution may decide that a *licentiatexamen* can be awarded as a separate qualification or as a step on the way to *doktorsexamen* (see below).

Doktorsexamen (Degree of Doctor) requires 240 credits, including a research thesis (doctoral thesis) worth at least 120 credits. The thesis must be presented at a public defence.

Qualifications in the fine, applied and performing arts

Qualifications in the fine, applied and performing arts are awarded at all three cycles and corresponding SeQF levels. At first-cycle level: *konstnärlig högskoleexamen* (Higher Education Diploma) and *konstnärlig kandidatexamen* (Degree of Bachelor of Fine Arts). At second-cycle level: *konstnärlig magisterexamen* (Degree of Master of Fine Arts (60 credits)) and *konstnärlig masterexamen* (Degree of Master of Fine Arts (120 credits)). Two third-cycle qualifications are awarded:

Professional qualifications

Professional qualifications are offered at either first- or second-cycle level and corresponding SeQF levels. These qualifications may stretch over two cycles and are awarded in areas that include engineering, health care, agriculture, law, and education. Professional qualifications are regulated by national legislation and are considered regulated education subject to the Professional Qualifications Directive 2005/36/EC.

Titles of qualifications

Translations into English of all titles of qualifications are regulated at the national level. Higher education institutions may decide to add a prefix to a qualification title e.g. filosofie kandidatexamen or medicine doktorsexamen or/and add a major field of studies e.g. civilingenjörsexamen i maskinteknik.

Diploma Supplement (according to legislation before 1 January 2007)

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1. Information identifying the holder of the qualification

1.1 Family name(s)

Ange det efternamn som finns angivet på examensbeviset.

1.2 Given name(s)

Ange samtliga förnamn som finns angivna på examensbeviset.

1.3 Date of birth (day/month/year)

Ange dag, månad och år.

1.4 Student identification number or code (if available)

Ange personnummer eller samordningsnummer.

2. Information identifying the qualification

2.1 Name of qualification and (if applicable) title conferred (in original language)

Ange den examensbenämning som har angivits på examensbeviset.

2.2 Main field(s) of study for the qualification

Beträffande generella examina anges det huvudsakliga området (huvudämnet) och/eller examens huvudsakliga inriktning. I fråga om yrkesexamina anges i förekommande fall det eller de områden som studierna huvudsakligen har avsett.

2.3 Name and status of awarding institution (in original language)

Ange namnet på den högskola som utfärdar examensbeviset. Om beviset avser utbildning vid mer än en högskola enligt 1 kap. 17 § högskolelagen (1992:1434) eller 6 kap. 11 § högskoleförordningen (1993:100), anges även namnen på övriga högskolor.

Ange om lärosätet har universitetsstatus (university), eller är en högskola med rätt att utfärda examina på forskarnivå inom ett område (university college with the right to award third-cycle qualifications in a domain), eller är en högskola (university college).

2.4 Name and status of institution (if different from 2.3) administering studies (in original language)

Om ett annat lärosäte har antagit den person som examensbeviset gäller för, men har kommit överens med det lärosäte som avses i 2.3 om utfärdande av examen, ska det lärosäte som har antagit studenten anges.

Ange om lärosätet har universitetsstatus (university), eller är en högskola med rätt att utfärda examina på forskarnivå inom ett område (university college with the right to award third-cycle qualifications in a domain), eller är en högskola (university college).

2.5 Language(s) of instruction/examination

Ange undervisningsspråket/en för merparten av de kurser som ingår i examen.

3. Information on the level of the qualification

3.1 Level of qualification

Ange att utbildningen utgör grundläggande högskoleutbildning eller forskarutbildning och det antal år den omfattar. Hänvisa samtidigt till informationen om svensk högskoleutbildning under punkt 8.

3.2 Official length of programme

Ange hur många högskolepoäng examen omfattar och återge 6 kap. 2 § högskoleförordningen (1993:100).

3.3 Access requirement(s)

Ange att tillträdesreglerna innebär att den sökande ska ha grundläggande behörighet och dessutom den särskilda behörighet som kan vara föreskriven.

Redogör för den grundläggande behörigheten och de särskilda behörighetskrav som gällde vid antagning till utbildningen. Här ska alltså anges om behörighetskraven avser kunskaper från kurser i gymnasieskolan, kunskaper från högskolekurser eller andra villkor. Om utbildningen är en påbyggnadsutbildning till en yrkesexamen, ange vilka förkunskapskrav som ställs i högskoleförordningens examensordning, t.ex. legitimation som sjuksköterska för specialistsjuksköterskeexamen.

4. Information on the contents and results gained

4.1 Mode of study

Ange att studierna har motsvarat heltidsstudier: Full time equivalent.

4.2 Programme requirements

Ange de mål och krav som gällt för utbildningen enligt högskoleförordningens examensordning och utbildningsanordnarens egna bestämmelser. Använd Regeringskansliets översättning av examensordningen.

4.3 Programme details (e.g. modules or units studied), and the individual grades/marks/credits obtained (if this information is available on an official transcript this should be used here)

Ange betygen och poängen på de kurser som ingår i examen. Hänvisa till examensbeviset om uppgifterna anges där.

Om examen är på forskarnivå anges de prov som ingår i denna examen samt avhandlingens titel. Hänvisa till examensbeviset om uppgifterna anges där.

4.4 Grading scheme and, if available, grade distribution guidance

Informera om det betygssystem som har tillämpats.

4.5 Overall classification of the qualification (in original language)

Klassificeringen görs inte i Sverige. Ange därför: Not applicable for Swedish qualifications.

5. Information on the function of the qualification

5.1 Access to further study

Ange om utbildningen ger innehavaren av examen behörighet till fortsatta studier.

För doktorsexamen anges: *Not applicable*.

5.2 Professional status (if applicable)

Ange om examensbeviset är ett villkor för att utöva ett reglerat yrke. Om innehavaren av examen kan ansöka om legitimation/behörighetsbevis i Sverige, ska det anges.

Ange vilken myndighet som utfärdar legitimation/behörighetsbevis för det aktuella yrket.

6. Additional information

6.1 Additional information

Ange ytterligare information som har betydelse för bedömningen av examen vad gäller nivå och användning, t.ex. om utbildningen har omfattat en period av utbildning eller praktik vid en annan högskola, ett annat företag eller i ett annat land. Lämna även annan relevant information om den högskola som har utfärdat examensbeviset.

6.2 Further information sources

Hänvisa till källor som kan ge närmare information om examen, t.ex. berörd institution vid högskolan eller Universitets- och högskolerådet.

7. Certification of the supplement

7.1 Date

Ange det datum som bilagan till examensbeviset utfärdas. Eftersom bilagan ska fogas till examensbeviset bör bilagan, om möjligt, utfärdas samma dag som examensbeviset.

7.2 Signature

Namnet på den person som undertecknar bilagan till examensbeviset och dennes underskrift ska anges.

7.3 Capacity

Ange befattningen för den person som undertecknar bilagan.

7.4 Official stamp or seal

8. Information on the national higher education system

The Swedish higher education system (according to legislation before 1 January 2007)

The following description is approved by the Swedish Council for Higher Education.

General

Higher education institutions have great autonomy in the organisation of studies, use of resources and general administration. The Government may award the status of *universitet* to higher education institutions that meet certain criteria. Independent higher education providers may apply for recognition by the Government, obtain degree awarding powers and receive state funds. Qualifications from all higher education institutions that are recognized by the Government have equal official value. The same law governs all state higher education institutions.

Grading

The Higher Education Ordinance stated that the following grades could be awarded: Pass with Distinction (*väl godkänd*), Pass (*godkänd*) or Fail (*underkänd*) unless the institution decides to grade on some other scale. A number of courses use only two grades: Pass and Fail. Others, like Law and Engineering, traditionally use scales with several levels – expressed as letters or numbers. No overall grade is given for a degree and students are not ranked. From 1 January 2011 the grading is not nationally regulated.

Degrees

Higher education is provided in the form of courses. These may be combined to constitute degree programmes with varying levels of individual choice. Students themselves are also able to combine different courses for the award of a degree. A course syllabus is required for each undergraduate course and a curriculum for each degree programme.

Sweden has a national system of credit points (*poäng*); one week of successful full-time study is equivalent to 1 credit point. One academic year usually yields 40 credit points.

After 1 January 2007 credit points have been converted to credits (*högskolepoäng*) comparable to ECTS. One credit awarded before 1 January 2007 is equivalent to 1.5 new credits.

In the Degree Ordinance, the Government has laid down which degrees may be awarded and the objectives for these degrees. In the Swedish higher education system there are generally no intermediate qualifications. All degrees are regarded as final qualifications, even if there is a possibility to continue studying. Degrees are divided into general degrees and professional degrees.

General degrees

Högskoleexamen requiring a minimum of 80 credit points/120 credits.

Kandidatexamen requiring a minimum of 120 credit points/180 credits with 60 credit points/90 credits in the major subject including a thesis/degree project of 10 credit points/15 credits.

Magisterexamen med ämnesdjup (Master of) requiring a minimum of 160 credit points/240 credits with 80 credit points/120 credits in the major subject including one thesis/degree project of 20/30 or two theses/degree projects of 10 credit points/15 credits each.

Magisterexamen med ämnesbredd (Master of) requiring a minimum of 40 credit points/60 credits with specialisation including a thesis/ degree project of at least 10 credit points/15 credits. A prerequisite for *Magisterexamen med ämnesbredd* is a general or professional degree of at least 120 credit points/18 credits or a comparable foreign degree.

Kandidatexamen and *Magisterexamen med ämnesdjup* may indicate the major subject or faculty, e.g. *ekonomie magisterexamen* (... of Science in Business Administration or ... of Science in Economics). The most advanced courses (at the 61–80 credit points/91–120 credits level) for *Magisterexamen med ämnesdjup* can be accepted as partial fulfilment of the requirements for a doctoral programme.

Professional degrees

Professional degrees are awarded in the fields of engineering, health care, agriculture, law, education, the arts etc. There are around 60 professional degrees. Programmes leading to professional degrees vary in length depending on their character.

Some of the professional degrees demand a previous undergraduate qualification as a prerequisite, especially within the field of health care. Institutions have to apply for the right to award professional degrees.

Access and admission to higher education

Higher education in Sweden has two strata of eligibility: general/ basic and (additional) specific requirements. The general eligibility is the same for all higher education. General eligibility is attained by completing an upper-secondary school programme and obtaining a pass grade or better in courses comprising at least 90 per cent of the credits required for the programme, or by providing proof of an equivalent level of knowledge. People who are at least 25 years old, who have been employed for four years and who have a command of English and Swedish corresponding to that obtained by completing a national upper-secondary programme are also considered to have general eligibility. The specific requirements vary according to the field of higher education and are expressed in terms of upper-secondary school qualifications in specific subjects. Restricted admission is used for all study programmes and courses.

Postgraduate studies

Higher education institutions with the status of *universitet* have permanent allocations of funds for research and postgraduate programmes and may award doctoral degrees, whereas at institutions designated as *högskola* these rights may be restricted to specific research areas only or they may have research links with a *universitet*.

For admission to postgraduate programmes undergraduate qualifications of at least 120 credit points/180 credits are required. Furthermore, the appropriate faculty board may stipulate additional requirements for admission. Postgraduate programmes nominally comprise 160 credit points/240 credits (four years of full-time study) and lead to a *doktorsexamen* (PhD). A PhD student must complete a number of taught courses and write a doctoral dissertation.

The dissertation must be defended at a public oral examination. A *licentiatexamen* (licentiate degree) can be obtained after a minimum of 2

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years (80 credit points/120 credits) and requires course work and a thesis. Normally students aim directly for a *doktorsexamen* but it is also possible to take a *licentiatexamen* as an intermediate degree. All faculties can award a *licentiatexamen* or *doktorsexamen*, in which the discipline is named, e.g. *teknologie licentiatexamen* (Licentiate in Technology). However a faculty of engineering, like any other, may also award a *filosofie doktorsexamen* (PhD).