



**PAVING THE WAY TO INTERREGIONAL MOBILITY
AND ENSURING RELEVANCE, QUALITY AND
EQUITY OF ACCESS**

**EVALUATION OF THE CREDIT SYSTEMS
IN THE PAWER
INSTITUTIONS AND COUNTRIES**

prepared by
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According to the Work Package 1 of the PAWER project, the University of Szeged prepared a questionnaire the final version of which was completed and approved by the University of L'Aquila. The questionnaire was answered by the following participants of the project:

- Baku Engineering University	BEU	Azerbaijan
- Ilia State University	ISU	Georgia
- Innovative Eurasia University	InEU	Kazakhstan
- Kazakh National Agrarian University	KazNAU	Kazakhstan
- Kokshetau State University	KokSU	Kazakhstan
- Kulob State University named after Abuabdulloh Rudaki	KSUAR	Tajikistan
- Kyrgyz National Agrarian University named after K.I. Skryabin	KNAU	Kyrgyzstan
- Kyrgyz National University	KNU	Kyrgyzstan
- Mongolian University of Science and Technology	MUST	Mongolia
- National University of Mongolia	NUM	Mongolia
- Siberian State University of Telecommunications and Information Sciences	SibSUTIS	Russia
- Tajik State University of Commerce	TSUC	Tajikistan
- Technological University of Tajikistan	TUT	Tajikistan
- University of Chemical Technology and Metallurgy	UCTM	Bulgaria
- University of Szeged	USZ	Hungary
- Wroclaw University of Environmental and Life Sciences	WUELS	Poland

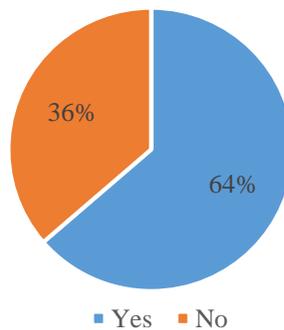
In the first part of the current report, the answers are evaluated by question. Due to the contradictory answers in some cases, rationalization had to be applied that is indicated in the respective parts. Comments from participants are also communicated here. Concluding remarks are summarized in the second section of the survey.

Q1. Is the country's HE system/institution member of EHEA?

Yes BEU, InEU, ISU, KazNAU, KokSU, SibSUTIS, UCTM, USZ, WUELS
No KNAU, KNU, KSUAR, NUM, MUST, TSUC, TUT

Majority of the participating countries (Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Russia, as well as the EU countries such as Bulgaria, Hungary and Poland) is the member of the European Higher Education Area (Fig. 1).

Fig. 1. Is the country's HE system/institution member of EHEA?



Q1a. If yes, HE Qualifications provided

Short cycle (Associate degree, generally 120 ECTS), EQF(1) level: 5, NQF(2):

No. of semesters: 4 USZ, 8 InEU, KazNAU, SibSUTIS, 10 KokSU, KSUAR*
No. of ECTS credits: 120 USZ, SibSUTIS, 129 InEU, KazNAU, 268 KokSU
Provided by Universities: Yes InEU, KazNAU, KokSU, KSUAR*, USZ
No ISU, SibSUTIS, UCTM, WUELS
Connections with Universities: Yes KazNAU, KSUAR*, SibSUTIS
No UCTM, WUELS

* Tajikistan is not member of EHEA. The results are considered at Q2.

Fig. 2. Short cycle
No. of semesters

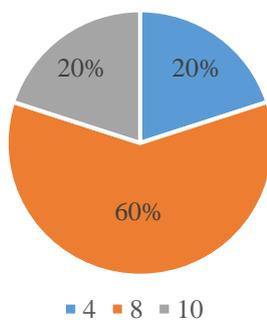
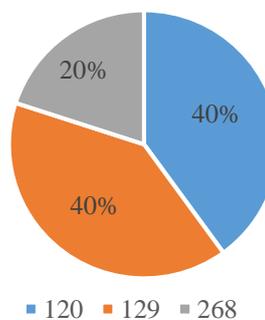


Fig. 3. Short cycle
No. of credits



First cycle - Bachelor's level (180-240 ECTS), EQF level: 6

No. of semesters:	6 or 7 USZ, WUELS, 8 BEU, InEU, ISU, KazNAU, KokSU, KSUAR*, SibSUTIS, UCTM, TSUC*, TUT*
No. of ECTS credits:	180-210 USZ, WUELS, 240 BEU, InEU, ISU, KazNAU, KokSU, KSUAR*, TSUC*, TUT*, UCTM
Provided by Universities:	Yes BEU, InEU, ISU, KazNAU, KokSU, KSUAR*, SibSUTIS, TSUC*, TUT*, UCTM, USZ, WUELS No -
Connections with Universities:	Yes KazNAU, KSUAR*, SibSUTIS, UCTM No -

* Tajikistan is not member of EHEA. The results are considered at Q2.

Fig. 4. First cycle - Bachelor's level
No. of semesters and credits

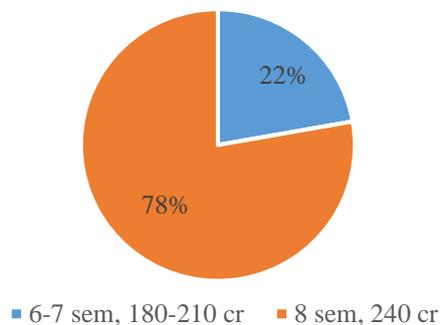
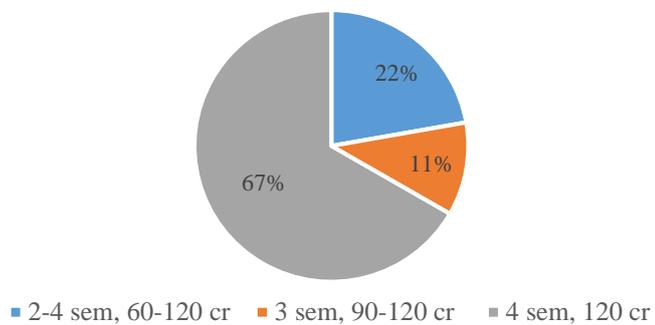


Fig. 5. Second cycle - Master's level
No. of semesters and credits



Second cycle - Master's level (90-120 ECTS, min. 60), EQF level 7

No. of semesters:	2-4 USZ, WUELS, 3 UCTM, 4 BEU, InEU, ISU, KazNAU, KokSU, KSUAR*, SibSUTIS, TSUC*, TUT*
No. of ECTS credits:	60-120 USZ, WUELS, 90-120 UCTM, 120 BEU, InEU, ISU, KazNAU, KokSU, KSUAR*, TSUC*, TUT*
Provided by Universities:	Yes BEU, InEU, KazNAU, KokSU, KSUAR*, SibSUTIS, TSUC*, TUT*, UCTM, USZ, WUELS No -
Connections with Universities:	Yes KazNAU, KSUAR*, SibSUTIS, UCTM No -

* Tajikistan is not member of EHEA. The results are considered at Q2.

One cycle/tier – Equal to Master’s level (300-360 ECTS)

No. of semesters:	10 (Dental, Pharmacy, Jurist), 12 (Medical) ISU, USZ
No. of ECTS credits:	300 (Dental, Pharmacy, Jurist), 360 (Medical) ISU, USZ
Provided by Universities:	Yes ISU, USZ No -
Connections with Universities:	Yes - No -

Fig. 6. Third cycle - Doctorate degree
No. of semesters

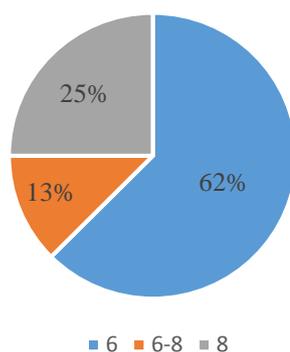
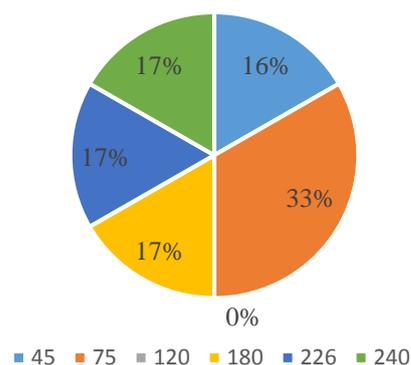


Fig. 7. Third cycle - Doctorate degree
No. of credits



Third cycle - Doctorate degree, EQF level 8

No. of semesters:	6 BEU, InEU, ISU, KazNAU, KoksSU, KSUAR*, TSUC*, TUT*, 6-8 WUELS, 8 SibSUTIS, USZ, n/a UCTM
No. of ECTS credits:	45 WUELS, 75 InEU, KazNAU, 120 TSUC*, 180 ISU, KSUAR*, TUT*, 226 KoksSU, 240 USZ, n/a UCTM

* Tajikistan is not member of EHEA. The results are considered at Q2.

The short cycle program is introduced in 5 institutions from 3 countries (Hungary, Kazakhstan, Russia) and it is usually provided by the universities. Most cases, the program is 8 semesters' long with 120-129 credits (Figs. 2-3).

The first cycle program is introduced in 9 institutions from 6 countries (Azerbaijan, Georgia, Hungary, Kazakhstan, Poland, Russia) and it is usually provided by the universities. Most cases, the program is 8 semesters' long with 240 credits (Fig. 4).

The second cycle program is introduced in 9 institutions from 7 countries and it is usually provided by the universities. Most cases, the program is 4 semesters' long with 120 credits and it is provided by the universities (Fig. 5).

The one-tier program is introduced in 2 institutions from 2 countries (Georgia, Hungary) and it is provided by the universities usually for medical, dental, pharmacy or jurist specializations. The program is 10 or 12 semesters' long with 300-360 credits, depending on the specialization.

The third cycle program is introduced in 8 institutions from 7 countries (Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Georgia, Hungary, Kazakhstan, Poland, Russia). Most cases, the program is 6 semesters long with 75 credits (Figs. 6-7).

Q2. If the country/institution is not member of EHEA, describe the credit system, if existing, and the study levels/cycles

Is there a CREDIT System established?

At National Level: BEU*, KNAU, MUST, TSUC, TUT

At Institutional level: KNU, NUM

* BEU (Azerbaijan) is member of EHEA, the results are considered in Q1.

If Yes, shortly describe the system:

In a college or university in Mongolia, students generally receive credit hours based on the number of "contact hours" per week in class, for one term; more well known as Semester Credit Hours. A contact hour includes any lecture or lab time when the professor is teaching the student or coaching the student while they apply the course information to an activity. Regardless of the duration of the course, a semester credit hour (SCH) is 15-16 contact hours per semester (MUST).

3 levels: Bachelor – Master – PhD (However PhD is on experimental stage, only in 6 Kyrgyz HEI is implementing it now) (KNAU).

TSUC introduced the credit-hour based system of training based on ETSC in 2005. EQF has not been officially enrolled in Tajikistan but it was elaborated in the frame of a Tempus project (TSUC).

Established correspondence with ECTS:

Yes KNAU, KNU, NUM, TSUC, TUT

No MUST

Among the institutions that are not members of EHEA, 4 universities from 3 countries (Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Tajikistan) have reported an established credit system at national level, 2 from 2 countries (Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia) at institutional level. It is not possible to decide at this question whether a credit system has been established in Kyrgyzstan and Mongolia at national or institutional level.

Four institutions, 2 with credit system at national, 2 with credit system at institutional level, has established correspondence with ECTS. Based on this answer (and the previous one), the credit system established in Mongolia has correspondence with ECTS. The answer from MUST seems to be contradictory.

Local Title/name of the degree: **Bachelor** (KNAU, KNU, MUST), Bachelor Degree (TSUC), BSc in Information System (TUT)

Reference to EHEA level (if relevant): Bachelor (KNU), 6 (KNAU)

NQF level: 1 KNAU, 4 KNU

EQF/ISCED level: 6 KNAU, KNU, TSUC, TUT

No. of semesters: 8 KNAU, KNU, KSUAR*, TSUC, TUT, 8-9 MUST

No. of local credits (if relevant): 240 KNAU, KNU, KSUAR*, TSUC, TUT

Local Title/name of the degree: **Master** (KNAU, KNU), Master Degree (TSUC), MSc in Information System (TUT)

Reference to EHEA level (if relevant): Master (KNU), 7 (KNAU)

NQF level: 2 KNAU, 5 KNU

EQF/ISCED level: 7 KNAU, KNU, TSUC, TUT

No. of semesters: 3 KNU, 4 KNAU, KSUAR*, MUST, TSUC, TUT

No. of local credits (if relevant): 60 MUST, 120 KNAU, KNU, KSUAR*, TSUC, TUT

Local Title/name of the degree: **PhD** (KNAU, KNU, TSUC)

Reference to EHEA level (if relevant): PhD (KNU), 8 (KNAU, TSUC)

NQF level: 3 KNAU, 6 KNAU, KNU EQF/ISCED level: 8 KNAU, KNU, TSUC

No. of semesters: 3 KNU, 4 TSUC, 6 KNAU, KSUAR*

No. of local credits (if relevant): 120 TSUC, 180 KNAU, KNU, KSUAR*

* Results of KSUAR are applied from answers in Q1

The first cycle program is introduced in 6 institutions from 3 countries (Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Tajikistan) with the usual name of 'Bachelor'. Most cases, the program is 8 semesters long with 240 credits.

The second cycle program is introduced in the same institutions, with the usual name of 'Master'. Most cases, the program is 4 semesters long with 120 credits.

The PhD program is reported from 3 institutions from Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan only. The programs are 3 or 6 semesters long with 180 credits.

Q3. Principles of allocation of credits to subjects/courses

No. of classes (if relevant: distribution among theory/practice/seminar):

Yes BEU*, ISU, KNAU, KNU*, KSUAR, MUST, SibSUTIS*, TUT*, UCTM*, USZ, WUELS

No -

* The institutions allocate credits based on both the No. of classes and individual workload, thus they are not considered here

If Yes, describe how:

One ECTS is equal to 25 hours of work. At ISU generally each course covers 6 ECTS. Each course is comprised by adequate distribution of contact hours (lecture, seminar), individual work, exams, etc. (ISU)

Total hours divided into 50% for selfstudy and 50% for class work, which is also divided for theory, practice and seminar (KNAU).

According to the curriculum (SibSUTIS).

The number of credits offered in the educational programmes are distributed as follows:

- In the first cycle (BA) there are 24 academic hours per credit: 8 hours of lectures, 8 independent hours with an instructor, 8 independent hours without an instructor
- In the second cycle (MA) there are 32 academic hours per credit: 8 independent hours with an instructor, 16 independent hours without an instructor.
- In the third cycle (PhD) there are 40 academic hours per credit: 8 independent hours with an instructor, 24 independent hours without an instructor (TSUC).

Amount of individual workload:

Yes BEU*, SibSUTIS*, TUT*, UCTM*

No KSUAR, MUST, WUELS

* The institutions allocate credits based on both the No. of classes and individual workload, thus they are not considered here.

If Yes, describe how the workload is established

30% of independent work (SibSUTIS)

Both

Yes BEU, KNU, NUM, SibSUTIS, TUT, UCTM

No MUST

If Yes, describe how:

Classes include lecture courses and practical classes. The presence of students in the class is mandatory. Three unexcused absence entail 0 points for current control, regardless of the number of points obtained in other occupations.

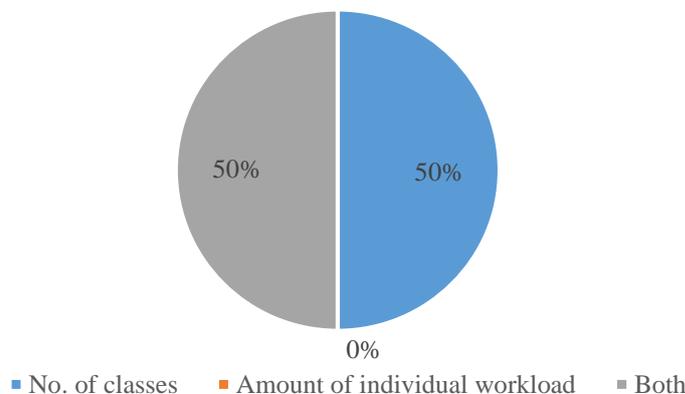
The current control is defined as the average score based on the results of three Modules during the semester. (Including attending classes). Individual workload includes work at home, studying additional material (KNU). If there will be 64 Hours (distributed as follow: 32 hours theory, 16 hours seminar/practice and the rest 16 hours individual student's workload) (TUT).

Other:

Minimum 50% of practice including seminars (WUELS).

Distribution of workload between individual, groupwork or contact hours depends on the course content, learning outcomes and course instructor (ISU).

Fig. 8. Principles of allocation of credits to subjects/courses



Credits are allocated to subjects/courses exclusively on the basis of the number of classes in 6 institutions from 6 countries (Georgia, Hungary, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Poland, Tajikistan). The Georgian and Polish institutions, however, have special systems for calculation.

The individual workload is not the basis of credit allocation in any institution.

Both the number of classes and the individual workload is the basis of credit allocation in 6 institutions from 6 countries (Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Russia, Tajikistan).

It can be concluded that institutions from the same country can apply different strategies of credit allocation. The strategies are different even between institutions with EHEA membership (Fig. 8).

Q4. Existing procedure for transfer of credits between study programs of the same level and same/similar title and content possible

Yes BEU, InEU, ISU, KazNAU, KNAU, KNU, KoksU, KSUAR, MUST, NUM, SibSUTIS, TSUC, TUT, UCTM, USZ, WUELS

No -

- within the same institution

Yes BEU, InEU, ISU, KazNAU, KNAU, KNU, KoksU, KSUAR, MUST, NUM, SibSUTIS, TSUC, TUT, UCTM, USZ, WUELS

No -

- between institutions of the same country

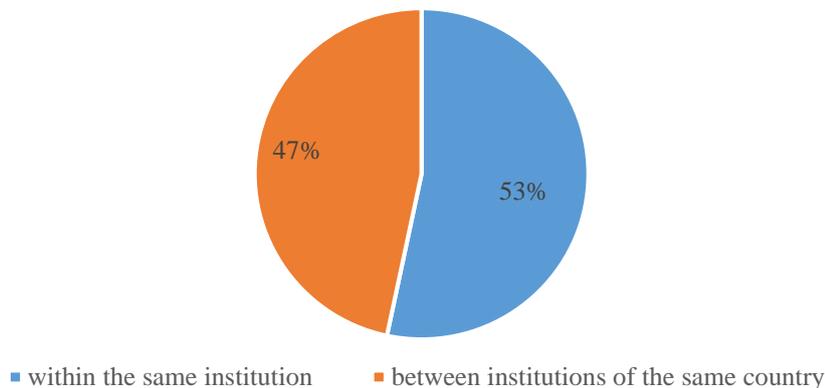
Yes BEU, InEU, ISU, KazNAU, KNAU, KNU, KoksU, KSUAR, MUST, SibSUTIS, TSUC, UCTM, USZ, WUELS

No NUM, TUT

A procedure for transfer of credits between study programs of the same level and same/similar title and content exists in all answering institutions. In all cases, it is available within the same institution. Except for 2 institutions from 2 countries (Mongolia, Tajikistan), it also exists between institutions of the same country (Fig. 9).

Here, differences in strategies can be observed between institutions of 2 non-EHEA member countries.

Fig. 9. Existing procedure for transfer of credits between study programs of the same level and same/similar title and content possible



Q4a. If yes, the criteria for recognition

Only the title of the subject/course

Yes NUM*

No ISU, KazNAU, KNU, KSUAR, SibSUTIS, TSUC, TUT, UCTM, USZ

The title and content of the subject/course

Yes KNU*, NUM*, TUT*, UCTM*

No ISU, KazNAU, SibSUTIS, TSUC, USZ

The title, content and numbers of classes

Yes BEU, KSUAR, NUM, TUT, USZ

No ISU, KazNAU, KNU, SibSUTIS, TSUC, UCTM

The title, content, numbers of credits of the subject/course

Yes BEU, InEU, KazNAU, KNAU, KNU, KoksU, KSUAR, MUST, NUM, SibSUTIS, TSUC, TUT, UCTM, WUELS

No ISU, USZ

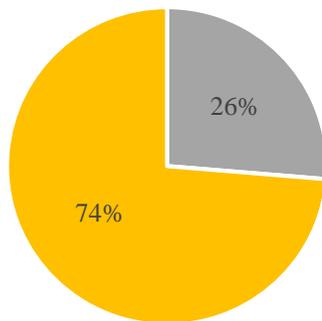
* The institutions apply more comprehensive strategies thus they are not considered in the less complex ones.

Other:

Course recognition relies on matching syllabi of host and home institutions. If syllabus is not available, following additional criteria are taken into consideration: course title, content, number of ECTS and other additional information that can be helpful to identify course objectives and learning outcomes (ISU).

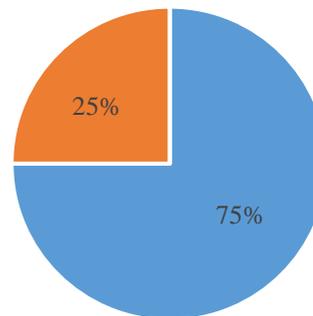
Except for 2 institutions, the credits are accepted on the basis of the title, content, numbers of credits of the subject/course. In 1 institution (USZ), exclusively the title, content and number of classes are considered (Fig. 10). ISU is reported to have a strategy for credit transfer but it applies an alternative way for recognition (see remark).

0% Fig. 10. The criteria for recognition 0%



- Only the title of the subject/course
- The title and content of the subject/course
- The title, content and numbers of classes
- The title, content, numbers of credits of the subject/course

Fig. 11. The extent of recognition



- Full recognition
- No. of credits registered after supplementary exams/tests

Q4b. If yes, the extent of recognition

Full recognition (the No. of credits acquired at the host institution/study program are registered at the student's career)

Yes BEU, InEU, ISU, KazNAU, KNAU, KNU, KokSU, KSUAR*, MUST, NUM, TSUC, TUT*, UCTM, USZ, WUELS*
No SibSUTIS

The No. of credits acquired at the host institution/study program are registered at the student's career after supplementary exams/tests

Yes KSUAR*, SibSUTIS, TUT*, WUELS*
No BEU, ISU, KazNAU, KNU, NUM, TSUC, UCTM, USZ

* The institutions marked both categories. The results are considered at the second question.

Other:

<http://iliauni.edu.ge/uploads/other/15/15601.pdf> (ISU)

At all institutions, the number of credits is registered at the student's career (Fig. 11). Four institutions from both EHEA member (Poland, Russia) and non-member (Tajikistan) countries require supplementary exams/tests for recognition.

Q5. Transfer of credits between study programs of the same field of study but of different EQF level possible

Yes BEU, KazNAU, KNAU, KNU, MUST, NUM, SibSUTIS, TSUC, USZ, WUELS

No ISU, KSUAR, SibSUTIS*, TUT, UCTM

* SibSUTIS applies credit transfer according to Q5a.

Fig. 12. Transfer of credits between study programs of the same field of study but of different EQF level possible

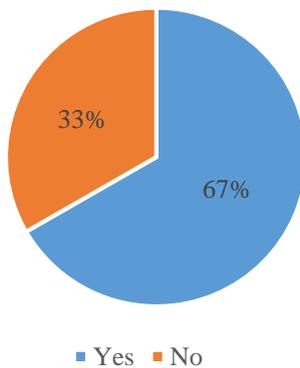
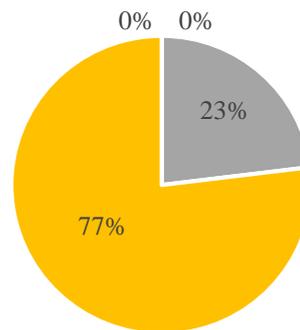


Fig. 13. Basis of recognition



- Only the title of the subject/course
- The title and content of the subject/course
- The title, content and numbers of classes
- The title, content, numbers of credits of the subject/course

Q5a. If yes, the basis of recognition

Only the title of the subject/course

Yes NUM*

No KNU, SibSUTIS, TSUC, UCTM, USZ

The title and content of the subject/course

Yes KNU*

No SibSUTIS, TSUC, UCTM, USZ

The title, content and numbers of classes

Yes KNAU, NUM*, USZ

No KNU, SibSUTIS, TSUC, UCTM

The title, content, numbers of credits of the subject/course

Yes BEU, InEU, KazNAU, KNU*, KokSU, MUST, NUM, SibSUTIS, TSUC, WUELS

No UCTM, USZ

* The institutions apply more comprehensive strategies thus they are not considered in the less complex ones.

Transfer of credits between study programs of the same field of study but of different EQF level is possible in 12 institutions and is not possible in 4 from both EHA member (Bulgaria, Georgia) and non-member (Tajikistan) countries (Fig. 12). Differences can be observed in the strategies between institutions of the same country/EU. Most of the institutions (10) use the title, content, numbers of credits of the subject/course, while in two institutions only the title, content and numbers of classes are considered (Fig. 13).

Q5b. If yes, the extent of recognition

Full recognition (the No. of credits acquired at the host institution/study program are registered at the student’s career)

Yes BEU, InEU, KazNAU, KNAU, KNU, KoksU, MUST, NUM, TSUC, USZ, WUELS*

No SibSUTIS

The No. of credits acquired at the host institution/study program are registered at the student’s career after supplementary exams/tests

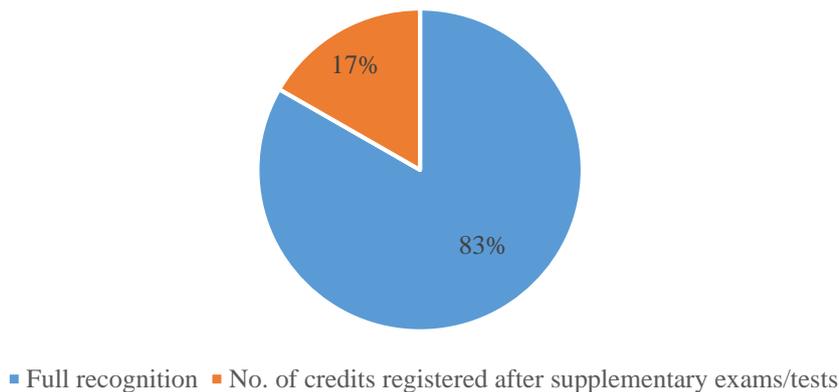
Yes SibSUTIS, WUELS*

No KNU, NUM, TSUC, USZ

* The institution marked both categories. The result is considered at the second question.

In twelve institutions, the number of credits is registered at the student’s career. Two institutions from EHEA member (Poland, Russia) countries require supplementary exams/tests for recognition (Fig. 14).

Fig. 14. The extent of recognition



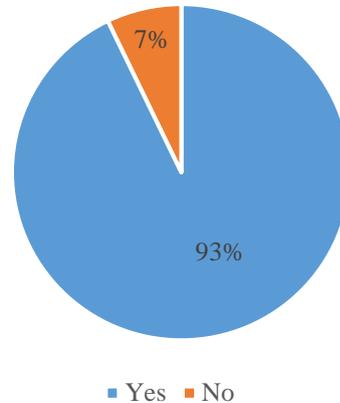
Q6. Existing experience and procedure for credit transfer between study programs of the same level and same/similar title and content from institutions of other countries

Yes BEU, ISU, KazNAU, KNAU, KNU, KSUAR, NUM, SibSUTIS, TSUC, TUT, UCTM, USZ, WUELS

No UCTM

In the vast majority of the institutions, there exist experience and procedure for credit transfer between study programs of the same level and same/similar title and content from institutions of other countries (Fig. 15).

Fig. 15. Existing experience and procedure for credit transfer between study programs of the same level and same/similar title and content from institutions of other countries



6a. If yes, the basis of recognition:

Only the title of the subject/course

Yes NUM*

No BEU, ISU, KNU, SibSUTIS, TSUC, UCTM, USZ

The title and content of the subject/course

Yes KNU*, NUM*, UCTM*

No ISU, SibSUTIS, TSUC, USZ

The title, content and numbers of classes

Yes NUM*, TUT, USZ

No ISU, KNU, SibSUTIS, TSUC, UCTM

The title, content, numbers of credits of the subject/course

Yes BEU, InEU, KazNAU, KNAU, KNU*, KoksU, KSUAR, MUST, NUM*, SibSUTIS, TSUC, TUT, UCTM*, WUELS

No ISU, USZ

* The institutions apply more comprehensive strategies thus they are not considered in the less complex ones.

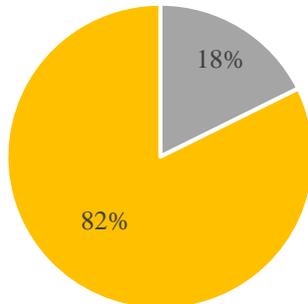
Other:

Under the EF programs 2 PhD students, 1 master degree student and one Bachelor degree students from our HEI were sent to European HEIs and their results were registered in their career after their coming back. (KSUAR)

Course recognition relies on matching syllabi of host and home institutions. If syllabus is not available, following additional criteria are taken into consideration: course title, content, number of ECTS and other additional information that can be helpful to identify course objectives and learning outcomes (ISU).

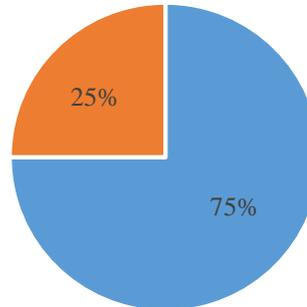
Most of the institutions (14) use the title, content, numbers of credits of the subject/course, while in two institutions the title, content and numbers of classes are also considered (Fig. 16). In one institution (USZ), exclusively, the title, content and numbers of classes are considered. ISU (Georgia) applies a recognition system of own type (see remarks).

Fig. 16. The basis of recognition



- Only the title of the subject/course
- The title and content of the subject/course
- The title, content and numbers of classes
- The title, content, numbers of credits of the subject/course

Fig. 17. The basis and extent of recognition



- Full recognition
- No. of credits registered after supplementary exams/tests

6b. If yes, the basis and extent of recognition

Full recognition (the No. of credits acquired at the host institution/study program are registered at the student's career)

Yes BEU, InEU, ISU, KazNAU, KNAU, KNU, KokSU, KSUAR*, NUM, TSUC, TUT, UCTM, USZ, WUELS*

No -

The No. of credits acquired at the host institution/study program are registered at the student's career after supplementary exams/tests

Yes KSUAR*, MUST, SibSUTIS, WUELS*

No KNU, NUM, TSUC, TUT, UCTM, USZ

* The institutions marked both categories. The results are considered at the second question.

All institutions apply full recognition (the No. of credits acquired at the host institution/study program are registered at the student's career). Four institutions both from EHEA member (Poland, Russia) and non-member (Mongolia, Tajikistan) countries require supplementary exams/tests for recognition (Fig. 17).

6c. Did you establish already a clear correspondence between your local credit system and ECTS

Yes InEU, ISU*, KazNAU*, KNAU, KNU, KokSU*, KSUAR, MUST, NUM, TSUC, TUT, UCTM*, WUELS*

No BEU*, SibSUTIS*

If yes, only with your partners (bilateral agreements, ICM, other...)

Yes InEU, ISU, KazNAU, KNAU, KokSU, KSUAR, MUST, NUM, TUT, UCTM, WUELS

No KNU, TSUC

* Institutions from EHEA member countries.

Except for two institutions, the partners have already established a clear correspondence between their local credit system and ECTS. In most of the institutions it is applied with their partners only.

Fig. 18. Clear correspondence between local credit system and ECTS

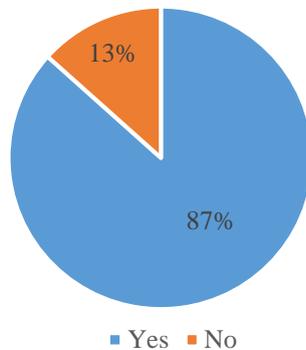
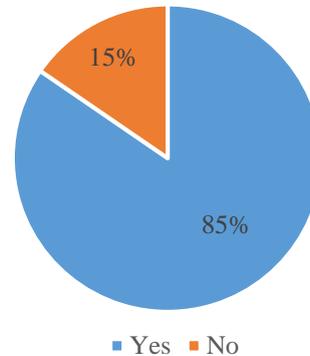


Fig. 19. Only with partners



Q7. If you have established exchange programmes with foreign institutions, is there any restriction regarding the hosting/sending HEI?

Yes MUST, SibSUTIS, WUELS

No BEU, ISU, KazNAU, KNU, KSUAR, NUM, TSUC, TUT, UCTM

7a. If yes, which kind of restrictions:

- international ranking of the institutions:

Yes NUM, SibSUTIS

No InEU, KazNAU, KNAU, KokSU, TSUC, WUELS

please, explain:

- only the countries listed below:

Some host institutions require a minimum number of ECTS points (usually 20) (WUELS).

Belgium, France, China, Germany, Kazakhstan (SibSUTIS).

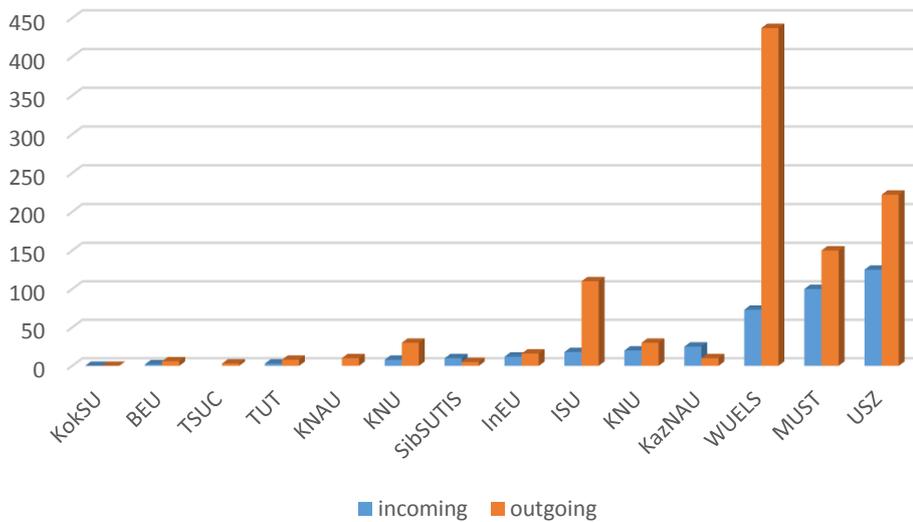
Three institutions both from EHEA member (Poland, Russia) and non-member (Mongolia) countries report about restriction regarding the hosting/sending HEI in the exchange programmes. There is a difference in the strategy of institutions from the same country/EU. Two institutions report about restrictions based on the international ranking of the institutions.

Q8. Average mobility statistics of your institution (person per academic year)

Academics

- incoming: 0 KokSU, 2 BEU, 3 TUT, 8, KNAU, 12 InEU, 18 ISU, 20 KNU, 25 KazNAU, 73 WUELS, 100 MUST, 125 USZ, 0-10 SibSUTIS, n/a TSUC,
 - outgoing: 0 KokSU, 3 TSUC, 6 BEU, 8 KSUAR, TUT, 10 KazNAU, KNAU, 16 InEU, 30 KNU, 110 ISU, 150 MUST, 222 USZ, 437 WUELS, 0-5 SibSUTIS

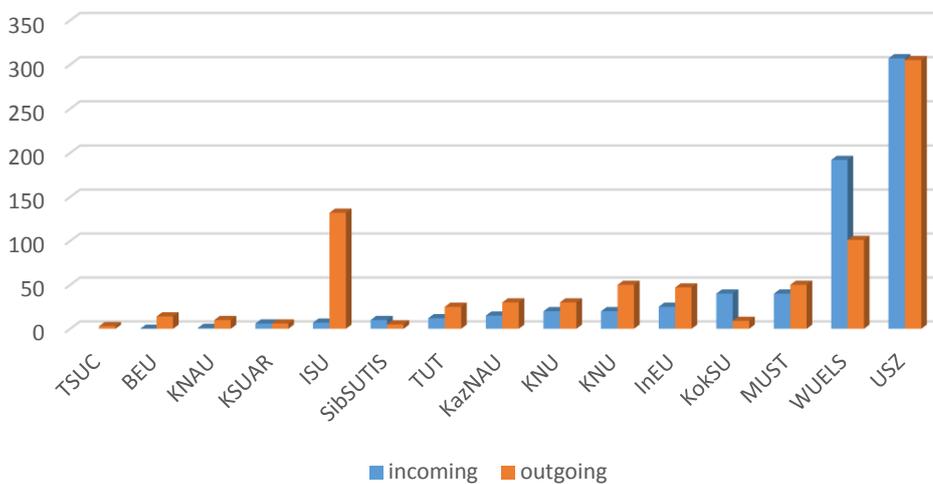
Fig. 20. Average mobility of academics



Students

- incoming: 0 BEU, 1 KNAU, 6 KSUAR, 7 ISU, 12 TUT, 15 KazNAU, 20 KNU, 25 InEU, 40 KokSU, MUST, 192 WUELS, 307 USZ, 0-15 SibSUTIS, n/a TSUC
 - outgoing: 6 KSUAR, 7 TSUC, 9 KokSU, 10 KNAU, 14 BEU, 25 TUT, 30 KazNAU, 47 InEU, 50 KNU, MUST, 101 WUELS, 132 ISU, 305 USZ, 0-15 SibSUTIS

Fig. 21. Average mobility of students



Regarding the in- and outgoing mobility of both the academics and students, the highest level of activity is shown by EU institutions. Both at academics and students, the number of outgoing persons is higher than that of the incoming ones. Some cases, the numbers are higher for students, other cases for teachers – no clear tendencies can be detected.

Q9. Any problem regarding credit recognition of outgoing students at the home institution

Yes -

No BEU, InEU, ISU, KazNAU, KNAU, KNU, KokSU, KSUAR, MUST, NUM, SibSUTIS, TSUC, TUT, UCTM, USZ, WUELS

Q10. Any problem regarding credit recognition of incoming students at their home institution (if information available)

Yes -

No BEU, InEU, ISU, KazNAU, KNU, KokSU, KSUAR, MUST, NUM, SibSUTIS, UCTM, USZ, WUELS

If yes, what?

Differences in credit system (SibSUTIS).

Neither for outgoing (Q9) nor for incoming students (Q10) are there problems regarding credit recognition reported. One institution from an EHEA member country (Russia) mentions the differences in credit systems as a possible problem.

Q11. Any other information thought to be important

Credit recognition between ISU and the partner institutions abroad are regulated by the learning agreements, signed prior to mobility by the student and both institutions. Credit recognition at ISU is done through the National Education Quality Enhancement Agency (ISU).

For information: Veterinary Medicine is specialty – students studying 5 years (KNAU).

The smooth recognition of academic qualifications as a necessary condition for academic mobility and for the functioning of the Bologna Process as a whole is not yet ensured or implemented according to EHEA, and procedures for the academic recognition of qualifications are often lengthy and burdensome (TSUC).

CONCLUDING REMARKS

Present survey summarizes data provided by 16 HEIs, 9 of them from members of EHEA (Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Russia, as well as the EU countries such as Bulgaria, Hungary and Poland) and 7 of them from non-member countries (Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Tajikistan).

In the EHEA member institutions first cycle (BSc) and second cycle (MSc) programs are common with a number of 30 credits per semesters. The usual number of semesters is 8 and 4, respectively. The usual length of the third cycle (PhD) programs is 6 semesters but the credit numbers are less consistent here. Short cycle programs are less common with less consistent numbers of



credits. One-tier (MSc-level) programs are reported in some countries in special fields (Medical, Law, Architect, etc.) with 10 or 12 semesters and 30 credits per semester.

Institutions from non-EHEA-member countries also apply a kind of credit system either on institutional or at national level – depending on the university and not on the country. Some institutions - 2 at institutional, 2 at national level - established correspondence to ECTS.

The first and second cycle programs are common, and use the names, semester and credit numbers that are the most common in EHEA members. PhD programs are reported from some institutions and countries only, but the parameters follow the EHEA norms.

The basis of credit allocation to subjects depends on the institutions and not on the countries. Either the number of classes or the number of classes plus the individual workload together give the basis, the strategies being different even between institutions with EHEA membership.

Transfer of credits between study programs of the same level and same/similar title and content is possible within the same institutions, and – with few exceptions – also between institutions of the same country. Differences in strategies can be observed only between institutions of non-EHEA member countries. In most of the institutions, credits are accepted on the basis of the title, content, numbers of credits of the subject/course. Only one institution applies the title, content and number of classes in accepting credits. Alternative strategies are also reported. In some - both EHEA member and non-member - countries, supplementary exams are required to register the credits at the student's career.

Transfer of credits between study programs of the same field of study but of different EQF level is possible in most of the institutions but some of them reject it, regardless of EHEA membership. The decision about acceptance is made at institutional level. Most of the institutions use the title, content, numbers of credits of the subject/course. Two institutions from EHEA member countries require supplementary exams/tests for recognition of credits.

The majority of the institutions applies a procedure for credit transfer between study programs of the same level and same/similar title and content from institutions of other countries.

Most of the institutions use the title, content, numbers of credits of the subject/course, while in one institution, exclusively, the title, content and numbers of classes are considered. One institution reports about a recognition system of own type. Four institutions - both from EHEA member and non-member countries - require supplementary exams/tests for recognition. In the majority of the institutions, a clear correspondence between their local credit system and ECTS is established but in most of the institutions it is applied with their partners only.

Some institutions - both from EHEA member and non-member countries - report about restriction regarding the hosting/sending HEI in the exchange programmes but the strategy varies on institutional level. The international ranking of the institutions can play a decisive role in some cases.

Neither for outgoing nor for incoming students are there problems regarding credit recognition reported.