



European Qualifications Passport for Refugees No 0123¹ Assessment Part

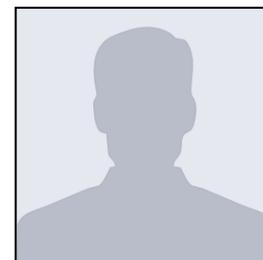
Issued: 14.03.2017

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Personal information

Surname: Nasry

Given names: Ahmad



Father's name: Alawy

Mother's name: Rabaa

Date of birth: 28.08.1983

Place of birth: Deir Ez-Zor, Syria

Nationality: Syria

Assessed qualifications

Highest achieved qualification: (2011) Bachelor in Electrical Engineering, University of Damascus, Syria²

Additional relevant information from the applicant

Languages: Arabic (native speaker), Arabic (language of instruction), English (language course)

Work experience: 5 years of teaching experience in Syria³

Interview and documentation assessment is conducted by credential evaluators from D.O.A.T.A.P, CIMEA, NOKUT and UK NARIC.

On behalf of the project

Evaluation coordinator
Signature

Evaluator 1

Evaluator 2

Signature

Signature

For more information about the status of this document: <http://www.coe.int/en/web/education/recognition-of-refugees-qualifications>

¹ European Qualifications Passport for Refugees is neither a legal document nor replacement for the national recognition schemes, but a statement intended to be of help in connection with applications for employment/internships and studies. The evaluation is based on available documentation and a structured interview with a professional credential evaluator. This document is only valid together with the explanatory part.

² No available documentation

³ No available documentation

The European Qualifications Passport for Refugees No 0123

Explanatory Part

The European Qualifications Passport for Refugees is a standardized document issued in a pilot project⁴ from the Council of Europe is carrying out in 2017. The European Qualifications Passport for Refugees consists of two parts – the assessment part and the explanatory part. The assessment part of the European Qualifications Passport contains information on the highest qualification(s) achieved, academic discipline, other relevant qualifications, as well as relevant job experience and language proficiency⁵ (in cases where it is possible to substantiate it). The explanatory part contains information about the status of the document and a short description of the Pilot Project.

The European Qualifications Passport for Refugees

What is it?

The document explains the qualifications a refugee is likely to have based on the available evidence. Although this document does not constitute a formal recognition act, it summarizes and presents available information on the applicant's educational level, work experience and language proficiency. The evaluation methodology is a combination of an assessment of available documentation, the considerable experience gained through previous evaluations and the use of a structured interview. Thus, the document provides credible information that can be relevant in connection with applications for employment, internships, qualification courses and admission to studies.

Who is it for?

The European Qualifications Passport for Refugees is issued to refugees who claim to have completed or partially completed studies at the level of upper secondary school and above, including qualifications for which there is insufficient or missing documentation. The aim is that it will help applicants continue further studies, improve their language proficiency, apply for formal recognition or authorization or find employment.

What it is not?

European Qualifications Passport for Refugees is not:

- a formal recognition / statement / decision
- a substitute for identification or educational documentation;
- a substitute for regular recognition statements/authorization issued by the national recognition authorities;
- an automatic system that guarantees admission to studies or employment.

Period of validity – The European Qualifications Passport for Refugees is valid for five years from the date of issue.

⁴ The pilot project brings together credential evaluators from several European countries to facilitate and accelerate the recognition of refugee qualifications in their first host country. The project is carried out by the Council of Europe, the Ministry of Education, Science and Religious Affairs of Greece and the national academic recognition information centres (ENICs/NARICs) of Greece, Italy, Norway and the United Kingdom.

⁵ For more information on language proficiency in terms of the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages please see: http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/linguistic/Cadre1_en.asp



European Qualifications Passport for Refugees

Advice on the way ahead

Recognition of education from your home country is essential for access to further studies as well as to the labour market. The European Qualifications Passport provides information on your educational level, work experience and language proficiency. This information can be relevant in connection with applications for employment, internships, qualification courses and admission to studies. This information should be accepted and easily interpreted in any European country. It does not constitute a formal act of recognition.

As countries have different education and qualifications systems, applying for credential evaluation is often the essential step when planning to study or to work in a particular country. A credential evaluation may help you and foreign organizations understand how your qualifications relate to the qualifications in the particular country where you want to study or work.

In order to know the details about an official national credential evaluation centre/service, the first step is to contact the national authority in charge of higher education issues in the country where you need an evaluation. Please note that each country has specific rules and procedures for the evaluation of foreign qualifications – within and outside the EU as well. Therefore, an existing procedure, centre or typology of qualification in your country, may not exist in another one.

For more detailed information on evaluation procedures, please contact the relevant ENIC-NARIC national information centre: <http://www.enic-naric.net/i-need-to-have-my-qualifications-evaluated.aspx>

For more detailed information on evaluation procedures in other countries, please visit the UNESCO Region section of the ENIC-NARIC site: <http://www.enic-naric.net/unesco-regions.aspx>

Seeking admission to further studies?

Academic recognition is the recognition of a foreign qualification, for the purpose of further studies.

The need for academic recognition may arise when a person with a qualification from their home country seeks admission to a further stage of studies in a foreign country, or seeks admission to further studies in the home country after completion of the previous stage or a period of study abroad.

In principle, academic recognition is sought only for admission to further studies, and in the majority of national systems it is done by the higher education institutions. Official lists of recognized higher education institutions in ENIC-NARIC countries can be found on the ENIC-NARIC website: <http://www.enic-naric.net/i-need-academic-recognition.aspx>

Higher education institutions are also developing initiatives tailored for refugee students. The European University Association (EUA) is collecting data on initiatives and activities, which are presented in this [interactive map](#). The map is continuously updated.

Kiron Open Higher Education uses an innovative combination of online and offline learning to provide accessible, sustainable, and cost-effective education for refugees. For more information, please visit <https://kiron.ngo/about>.

Language proficiency

Good knowledge of the language(s) of your host country as well as of widely spoken languages of international communication is important for both work and study. Competent recognition authorities may be able to provide advice on opportunities for further language learning.

The Council of Europe has developed the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages (CEFR) which, among other things, enables you to describe your proficiency in any foreign language, see http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/linguistic/Cadre1_en.asp.

Seeking employment?

The recognition of qualifications for professional (employment) purposes depends largely on whether the profession in question is regulated or not in the host country⁶. It is up to each country to determine which professions should be regulated. If a profession is regulated, the state appoints a competent authority to make the decisions on recognition of foreign qualifications, In order to work in a regulated profession with foreign qualifications; one must apply for the recognition of these qualifications from the competent authorities.

The ENIC-NARIC national information centre should be able to assist you or direct you to the appropriate source of information. For more information, please visit the ENIC-NARICs website: <http://www.enic-naric.net/i-need-professional-recognition.aspx>

According to the Directive 2005/36/EC, there are national contact points within the EU countries that can give you information on the recognition of your qualifications if they are in a regulated profession, and guide you through the administrative formalities you need to complete. In order to know if a profession is regulated in an EU country, please visit the Regulated Professions Database <http://ec.europa.eu/growth/tools-databases/regprof/index.cfm?action=homepage> : it contains information on the regulated professions covered by Directive 2005/36/EC, statistics on migrating professionals, contact points and competent authorities. This applies to professions regulated in the EU Member States, EEA countries and Switzerland.

For more detailed information on professional recognition procedures in other countries, please visit the UNESCO Regions section of the ENIC-NARIC website <http://www.enic-naric.net/unesco-regions.aspx>, and/or contact the national authority of the country concerned directly.

If a profession is not regulated, a holder of a foreign qualification does not need to seek any recognition. The employer takes the decision regarding employment of a holder of a foreign a qualification.

⁶ In general terms, a regulated profession is subject to specific legal regulations and may be exercised only by those fulfilling the stipulated requirements. Recognition for the purposes of exercising a regulated profession is normally distinct from and additional to the recognition of an academic qualification and is conducted by a specially appointed authority. Medical doctors, dentists, lawyers, architects, and engineers are typical examples of regulated professions.