

Hans Mustermann

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

1. HOLDER OF THE QUALIFICATION

1.1 Family Name / 1.2 First Name

Mustermann, Hans

1.3 Date, Place of Birth

1990-01-01, Wernigerode

1.4 Student ID Number - Enrolment Code

21800

2. QUALIFICATION

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

Bachelor of Arts (B.A)

Title Conferred (full, abbreviated; in original language)

Does not apply

2.2 Main Field(s) of Study

Dual-study branch of the Tourism Management study programme with the specializations:

- Tour Operator and Travel Agency Management
- Hotel Management
- Destination Management
- Tourism Markets and Marketing
- Business Travel Management
- Mobility and Transport Carrier Management
- International Tourism Management
- Strategic HR-Management in Tourism
- Hospitality Management
- Online Management
- Regional Management and Thematic Tourism
- Tourism Marketing

2.3 Institution Awarding the Qualification (in original language)

Hochschule Harz - Hochschule für angewandte Wissenschaften

Status (Type and Control)

University of Applied Sciences / State University

2.4 Institution Administering Studies (in original language)

Hochschule Harz - Hochschule für angewandte Wissenschaften

Status (Type and Control)

University of Applied Sciences / State University

2.5 Language(s) of Instruction and Examination

German and English

Hans Mustermann

3. LEVEL OF THE QUALIFICATION

3.1 Level

EQF/DQF level 6; graduate/first professional qualifying degree with degree thesis

3.2 Official duration of programme in credits and years

8 Semesters, 210 ECTS

3.3 Access Requirements

Before beginning the studies, one of the following conditions for admission must be fulfilled:

- General Higher Education Entrance Qualification
- Specialised Higher Education Entrance Qualification
- General Higher Education Entrance Qualification for Universities of Applied Sciences
- University Administered Entrance Exam
- A qualification for entrance to higher education deemed equivalent by the Land Saxony-Anhalt

Furthermore, a study contract or a training and a learning contract with a partner company entitled to provide vocational training is an essential prerequisite.

4. CONTENTS AND RESULTS GAINED

4.1 Mode of Study

Dual Studies: on-campus programme with integrated vocational training.

4.2 Programme learning outcomes

The dual-study branch of the 'Tourism Management' study programme imparts the specific knowledge and competence aimed at supporting the management of companies and organisations in the tourism sector in a pro-active, autonomous, deliberate and solution-oriented manner. The graduates have a critical understanding of the most important theories, principles and methods of this area of expertise.

Together with knowledge specific to the diverse tourism branches and solid management skills, social and digital competences, foreign language proficiency as well as intercultural competence are integrated parts of the curriculum. The graduates have the knowledge, skills and ability to assume management tasks in the tourism sector after a short period of practical professional experience.

The graduates have familiarised with their host company's setting and completed different tasks there within the frame of their vocational training assignments and during the work experience periods of three semesters.

In particular, the graduate has acquired the following competences:

Instrumental Competence:

- to apply the knowledge to operations in tourism and service
- to develop and provide sound situation analysis and solutions to problems

Systemic tourism management competence:

- to gather, evaluate and interpret relevant information relating to tourism industry
- to derive scientifically sound judgements from that information, which take into account social, scientific and ethical considerations
- to continue learning processes independently

Communicative Competence:

- to formulate, argue, and defend positions and solutions to problems related to tourism in a professional manner
- to exchange information, ideas, problems, and solutions with specialists and lay persons
- to assume responsibility in a team.

Hans Mustermann

Tour Operator and Travel Agency Management:

In the centre of this professional field orientation stands the examination of tourism business processes (tour operators and travel intermediaries) under the specific conditions of a dynamically changing market. On the basis of the knowledge of strategic challenges as well as operative activities in the tourism industry, the graduate can assume responsibilities and duties inside the management of a tour operator or travel intermediary but can also in addition develop alternatives of action as the basis for strategic decisions.

The graduate has an overview of the interplay of operational activities inside and outside of the value-added chain and can judge the opportunities and risks of various business models in the tourism industry (including among others, traditional tour operators vs. Integrated tourism companies; franchising systems/cooperation models vs. Independent travel agents). The significance of the technical environment of the tourism industry (including among others, computer reservation and back office systems, internet portals, dynamic packaging, social media) can be assessed for the networking of internal business processes as well as within the interplay of the tourism value-added chain.

Hotel Management:

Graduates know the structures and developments of hospitality markets, and to align hotel management operations to those. They are familiar with the process of strategic planning and the related importance on positioning for the hotel business. They apply appropriate marketing instruments in accordance to the operational planning. They are aware of the usual performance indicators and cost structures in the hospitality sector and able to value and to generate suitable solutions. Graduates know the calculation models applicable to accommodation and Food & Beverages and make use of Yield management instruments. They are familiar with current reservation systems and hotel quality standards. By the application of case studies and projects specific for hotels, graduates have strengthened problem consciousness and developed social competence, team orientation and communication skills.

Destination Management:

Graduates view and promote a destination as a public-private partnership of tourism service providers, administration and policy spanning from local to regional and federal level. The creation of city marketing measures and regional planning and development actions take into consideration site characteristics, multiple-use conflicts, nature protection and landscape conservation. They carefully analyse economic, socio-cultural and ecological side effects and suggest optional choices for action.

Tourism Markets and Marketing:

The graduate knows the most important tourism markets from the demand and supply side, including the customer groups "55plus" and family tourism as well as sport and active tourism. He knows about consumer behaviour and how travel decisions take place and is able to judge the extent to which products are marketable. Therefore, the graduate himself has the capability of developing tourism products, and can judge which distribution channels are respectively the most promising, whereby he is especially knowledgeable about direct channels (internet etc.) Since efficient communication policies belong to the marketing of products, the graduate can judge the efficiency of various communication measures and plan their implementation.

Similarly, service quality is inseparable from tourism products. The graduate has acquired the ability to act in a customer oriented manner; he knows how customer dissatisfaction arises, and has been trained with regard to improving his capacity for empathy.

Business Travel Management:

Graduates have a broad overview of the particularities, expectations and structures in the business travel market and of the service provider-consumer relationship. They (re)configure business travel processes and procedures accordingly while easily managing Internet Booking Machines. They support in many ways the preparation, organisation and realisation of trade fairs and exhibitions, congresses and conventions. They are prepared to assume travel management tasks in companies and service providers as well as marketing management task in event agencies and venues.

Mobility and Transport Carrier Management:

The graduates have a broad overview of the particularities of this market segment and the legal framework conditions for the operation of airlines, railway transportation, road traffic and cruising companies as well as special-purpose vehicles

Hans Mustermann

such as cable cars. They draft transportation concepts for tourism destinations considering integrated multi transport solutions and gently mobility concepts.

International Tourism Management:

The graduates are familiar with the key features, players and processes of international tourism management. They observe global and local site trends, provide differentiated scenarios for future opportunities and risks, and appraise international tourism policy decisions. Within the international sustainability management core graduates compare and assess how tourism activities affect resources, society and environment. They analyze carefully the advantages and disadvantages of assessed outcomes. Graduates collaborate with ease in multilingual teams and in an international business setting. They plan, assess and defend independently long term analysis and short term action plans.

Strategic HR Management in Tourism:

Graduates are prepared to assume HR management tasks in the tourism sector. They analyse challenging HR situation and are able to suggest operative and strategic options for action. Hence, they assess usefulness and limits of HR measures, bearing in mind their compliance with legislation and company's HR strategy.

Hospitality Management:

The graduates are familiar with the process of strategic planning in the hotel sector. They can identify key factors of success such as sound market positions for individual hotels as well as hotel chains. They use specific performance and cost indicators to analyse hotel performance and draw conclusions for wider management and marketing decisions. They handle usual reservation systems, with ease.

Online Management:

The graduates design websites and social media profiles. They analyse web dynamics, optimize search engine marketing and handle GPS applications with ease. They assess the usefulness and feasibility of online and offline business models and combine them where appropriate. They compile digital business models all along the touristic value added chain and embed online techniques such as netnography, selfie analysis and mobile ethnographics. They check applicability and limits of using gamification, crowdfunding, crowdsourcing and co-creation.

Regional Management and Thematic Tourism:

Graduates use regional support measures for the implementation of regional tourism plans taking into account synergetic and spill-over effects. They base their proposals of new tourism product development on a solid analysis of existing site factors such as health and wellness resorts, cultural offers as well as indoor and outdoor sport activities.

Tourism Marketing:

Graduates conceive marketing plans and communication policies based on robust data analysis and on solid exploration of market situation, company's position, target groups and their travel decision behaviour. They develop marketable tourism products which meet consumers' expectations and while taking into consideration megatrends. They compare and evaluate the applicability and effectiveness of various communication measures.

Hans Mustermann

4.3 Programme details, individual credits gained and grades/marks obtained

Courses taken	Grade	Performance Appraisal	ECTS credits
Business Administration for Students of Tourism Management	2,0	good	7
Financial Accounting	1,7	good	5
Fundamentals of Tourism Management	2,3	good	5,5
Statistics and Computer Applications	1,7	good	7,5
International Competence	2,3	good	5
Business Finance	2,0	good	5
Business Law	2,0	good	5
Fundamentals of Tourism	2,0	good	7,5
Cost Accounting	1,7	good	5
Business Mathematics	2,3	good	5
English for Tourism 1	2,3	good	5
Principles of Economics	1,7	good	6
General Conditions for Corporate Management in Tourism I	2,3	good	5
Expertise in Tourism Management	1,7	good	5
Case Study in Tourism	1,7	good	5
Methodology	1,7	good	6,5
Work Placement or Study Abroad		passed	
Perspectives of Tourism Management	2,3	good	5
General Conditions for Corporate Management in Tourism II	1,7	good	5

Hans Mustermann

4.3 Programme details, individual credits gained and grades/marks obtained

Courses taken	Grade	Performance Appraisal	ECTS credits
English for Tourism 2	1,7	good	5
Project Work I		passed	5
Project Work II		passed	5
Second Foreign Language: Spanish	2,3	good	5
Second Foreign Language: French	1,7	good	5
Second Foreign Language: Russian	2,0	good	5
Second Foreign Language	2,3	good	5
Professional Field Orientation: Tour Operator and Travel Agency Management	2,3	good	
Professional Field Orientation: Hotel Management	1,7	good	
Professional Field Orientation: Destination Management	2,0	good	
Professional Field Orientation: Tourism Marketing	2,3	good	
Professional Field Orientation: Business Travel Management	2,0	good	
Professional Field Orientation: Mobility and Transport Carrier Management	2,3	good	
Professional Field Orientation: International Tourism Management	1,7	good	
Professional Field Orientation: Strategic HR-Management in Tourism	2,0	good	
Professional Field Orientation: Hospitality Management	2,3	good	
Professional Field Orientation: Online Management	1,7	good	
Professional Field Orientation: Regional Management and Thematic Tourism	2,0	good	

Hans Mustermann

4.3 Programme details, individual credits gained and grades/marks obtained

Courses taken	Grade	Performance Appraisal	ECTS credits
Professional Field Orientation: Tourism Marketing	2,3	good	
Work Placement		passed	17
Colloquium	1,7	good	1
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Bachelor Thesis	2,0	good	12
Theme: Hier steht dann der Titel der Bachelor- bzw. Masterarbeit			
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Total ECTS credit points			210

4.4 Grading Scheme and Grade Distribution of Overall Performances

The distribution of grades for overall performances has been calculated based on the overall performance results in this programme of study since its opening (2016).

Number of Graduates: 123

HS Harz grade	Performance	Performance appraisal	Performance appreciation	Grade Distribution	Cumulation
1,0	95 - 100 %	Very good	An excellent performance	10 %	10 %
to 1,3	90 - 94 %			5 %	15 %
to 1,7	85 - 89 %	Good	A performance significantly above average standard	7 %	22 %
to 2,0	80 - 84 %			10 %	32 %
to 2,3	76 - 79 %			18 %	50 %
to 2,7	72 - 75 %	Satisfactory	An average performance	15 %	65 %
to 3,0	68 - 71 %			13 %	78 %
to 3,3	63 - 67 %			12 %	90 %
to 3,7	58 - 62 %	Sufficient	A performance which meets minimum requirements despite of shortcomings	8 %	98 %
to 4,0	50 - 57 %			2 %	100 %

Hans Mustermann

4.5 Overall Classification of the qualification (in original language)

gut (2,0)

At degree awarding date, this overall performance was among the best 50 % referring to 123 graduates of this study programme since its opening (2016).

5. INFORMATION ON THE FUNCTION OF THE QUALIFICATION

5.1 Access to Further Study

Qualification for admission to master's programmes.

5.2 Access to regulated professions

Does not apply.

6. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

6.1 Additional Information

6.2 Further Information Sources

www.hs-harz.de

7. CERTIFICATION

This Diploma Supplement refers to the following original documents:

Urkunde über die Verleihung des Grades issued on 05.05.2021

Prüfungszeugnis issued on 05.05.2021

Transcript of Records issued on 05.05.2021

Certification Date: 2021-05-05

Chairperson Examination Committee

8. NATIONAL HIGHER EDUCATION SYSTEM

The information on the national higher education system on the following pages provides a context for the qualification and the type of higher education that awarded it.

Hans Mustermann

8. INFORMATION ON THE GERMAN HIGHER EDUCATION SYSTEM [1]

8.1 Types of Institutions and Institutional Status

Higher education (HE) studies in Germany are offered at three types of Higher Education Institutions (HEI).[2]

- Universitäten (Universities) including various specialised institutions, offer the whole range of academic disciplines. In the German tradition, universities focus in particular on basic research so that advanced stages of study have mainly theoretical orientation and research-oriented components.

- Fachhochschulen (FH)/Hochschulen für Angewandte Wissenschaften (HAW) (Universities of Applied Sciences, UAS) concentrate their study programmes in engineering and other technical disciplines, business-related studies, social work, and design areas. The common mission of applied research and development implies an application-oriented focus of studies, which includes integrated and supervised work assignments in industry, enterprises or other relevant institutions.

- Kunst- und Musikhochschulen (Universities of Art/Music) offer studies for artistic careers in fine arts, performing arts and music; in such fields as directing, production, writing in theatre, film, and other media; and in a variety of design areas, architecture, media and communication.

Higher Education Institutions are either state or state-recognised institutions. In their operations, including the organisation of studies and the designation and award of degrees, they are both subject to higher education legislation.

8.2 Types of Programmes and Degrees Awarded

Studies in all three types of institutions have traditionally been offered in integrated "long" (one-tier) programmes leading to Diplom- or Magister Artium degrees or completed by a Staatsprüfung (State Examination).

Within the framework of the Bologna-Process one-tier study programmes are successively being replaced by a two-tier study system. Since 1998, two-tier degrees (Bachelor's and Master's) have been introduced in almost all study programmes. This change is designed to enlarge variety and flexibility for students in planning and pursuing educational objectives; it also enhances international compatibility of studies.

The German Qualifications Framework for Higher Education Qualifications (HQR)[3] describes the qualification levels as well as the resulting qualifications and competences of the graduates. The three levels of the HQR correspond to the levels 6, 7 and 8 of the German Qualifications Framework for Lifelong Learning [4] and the European Qualifications Framework for Lifelong Learning [5].

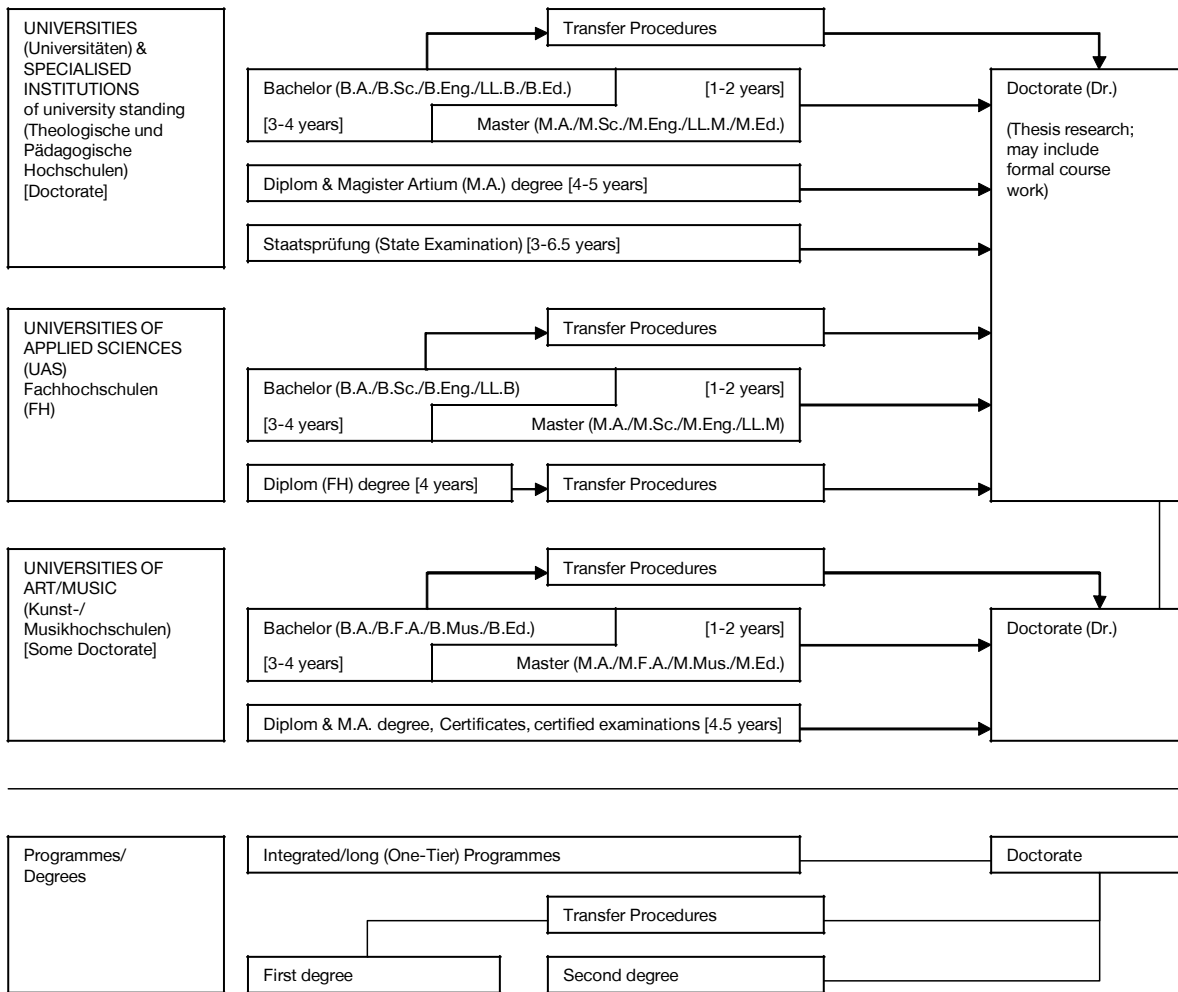
For details cf. Sec. 8.4.1, 8.4.2, and 8.4.3 respectively. Table 1 provides a synoptic summary.

8.3 Approval/Accreditation of Programmes and Degrees

To ensure quality and comparability of qualifications, the organisation of studies and general degree requirements have to conform to principles and regulations established by the Standing Conference of the Ministers of Education and Cultural Affairs of the Länder in the Federal Republic of Germany (KMK).[6] In 1999, a system of accreditation for Bachelor's and Master's programmes has become operational. All new programmes have to be accredited under this scheme; after a successful accreditation they receive the seal of the Accreditation Council.[7]

Hans Mustermann

Table 1:
Institutions, Programmes and Degrees in German Higher Education



8.4 Organization and Structure of Studies

The following programmes apply to all three types of institutions. Bachelor's and Master's study programmes may be studied consecutively, at various higher education institutions, at different types of higher education institutions and with phases of professional work between the first and the second qualification. The organisation of the study programmes makes use of modular components and of the European Credit Transfer and Accumulation System (ECTS) with 30 credits corresponding to one semester.

Hans Mustermann

8.4.1 Bachelor

Bachelor's degree programmes lay the academic foundations, provide methodological competences and include skills related to the professional field. The Bachelor's degree is awarded after 3 to 4 years.

The Bachelor's degree programme includes a thesis requirement. Study programmes leading to the Bachelor's degree must be accredited according to the Interstate study accreditation treaty.[8]

First degree programmes (Bachelor) lead to Bachelor of Arts (B.A.), Bachelor of Science (B.Sc.), Bachelor of Engineering (B.Eng.), Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.), Bachelor of Fine Arts (B.F.A.), Bachelor of Music (B.Mus.) or Bachelor of Education (B.Ed.).

The Bachelor's degree corresponds to level 6 of the German Qualifications Framework/ European Qualifications Framework.

8.4.2 Master

Master is the second degree after another 1 to 2 years. Master's programmes may be differentiated by the profile types "practice-oriented" and "research-oriented". Higher Education Institutions define the profile.

The Master's degree programme includes a thesis requirement. Study programmes leading to the Master's degree must be accredited according to the Interstate study accreditation treaty.[9]

Second degree programmes (Master) lead to Master of Arts (M.A.), Master of Science (M.Sc.), Master of Engineering (M.Eng.), Master of Laws (L.L.M.), Master of Fine Arts (M.F.A.), Master of Music (M.Mus.) or Master of Education (M.Ed.). Master's programmes which are designed for continuing education may carry other designations (e.g. MBA).

The Master's degree corresponds to level 7 of the German Qualifications Framework/ European Qualifications Framework.

8.4.3 Integrated "Long" Programmes (One-Tier): Diplom degrees, Magister Artium, Staatsprüfung

An integrated study programme is either mono-disciplinary (Diplom degrees, most programmes completed by a Staatsprüfung) or comprises a combination of either two major or one major and two minor fields (Magister Artium). The first stage (1.5 to 2 years) focuses on broad orientations and foundations of the field(s) of study. An Intermediate Examination (Diplom-Vorprüfung for Diplom degrees; Zwischenprüfung or credit requirements for the Magister Artium) is prerequisite to enter the second stage of advanced studies and specialisations. Degree requirements include submission of a thesis (up to 6 months duration) and comprehensive final written and oral examinations. Similar regulations apply to studies leading to a Staatsprüfung. The level of qualification is equivalent to the Master's level.

- Integrated studies at Universitäten (U) last 4 to 5 years (Diplom degree, Magister Artium) or 3.5 to 6.5 years (Staatsprüfung). The Diplom degree is awarded in engineering disciplines, the natural sciences as well as economics and business. In the humanities, the corresponding degree is usually the Magister Artium (M.A.). In the social sciences, the practice varies as a matter of institutional traditions. Studies preparing for the legal, medical and pharmaceutical professions are completed by a Staatsprüfung. This applies also to studies preparing for teaching professions of some Länder.

The three qualifications (Diplom, Magister Artium and Staatsprüfung) are academically equivalent and correspond to level 7 of the German Qualifications Framework/European Qualifications Framework.

They qualify to apply for admission to doctoral studies. Further prerequisites for admission may be defined by the Higher Education Institution, cf. Sec. 8.5.

- Integrated studies at Fachhochschulen (FH)/Hochschulen für Angewandte Wissenschaften (HAW) (Universities of Applied Sciences, UAS) last 4 years and lead to a Diplom (FH) degree which corresponds to level 6 of the German Qualifications Framework/European Qualifications Framework.

Qualified graduates of FH/HAW/UAS may apply for admission to doctoral studies at doctorate-granting institutions, cf. Sec. 8.5.

- Studies at Kunst- and Musikhochschulen (Universities of Art/Music etc.) are more diverse in their organisation, depending on the field and individual objectives. In addition to Diplom/Magister degrees, the integrated study programme awards include certificates and certified examinations for specialised areas and professional purposes.

Hans Mustermann

8.5 Doctorate

Universities as well as specialised institutions of university standing, some of the FH/HAW/UAS and some Universities of Art/Music are doctorate-granting institutions. Formal prerequisite for admission to doctoral work is a qualified Master's degree (UAS and U), a Magister degree, a Diplom, a Staatsprüfung, or a foreign equivalent. Comparable degrees from universities of art and music can in exceptional cases (study programmes such as music theory, musicology, pedagogy of arts and music, media studies) also formally qualify for doctoral work. Particularly qualified holders of a Bachelor's degree or a Diplom (FH) degree may also be admitted to doctoral studies without acquisition of a further degree by means of a procedure to determine their aptitude. The universities respectively the doctorate-granting institutions regulate entry to a doctorate as well as the structure of the procedure to determine aptitude. Admission further requires the acceptance of the Dissertation research project by a professor as a supervisor.

The doctoral degree corresponds to level 8 of the German Qualifications Framework/ European Qualifications Framework.

8.6 Grading Scheme

The grading scheme in Germany usually comprises five levels (with numerical equivalents; intermediate grades may be given): "Sehr Gut" (1) = Very Good; "Gut" (2) = Good; "Befriedigend" (3) = Satisfactory; "Ausreichend" (4) = Sufficient; "Nicht ausreichend" (5) = Non-Sufficient/Fail. The minimum passing grade is "Ausreichend" (4). Verbal designations of grades may vary in some cases and for doctoral degrees.

In addition, grade distribution tables as described in the ECTS Users' Guide are used to indicate the relative distribution of grades within a reference group.

8.7 Access to Higher Education

The General Higher Education Entrance Qualification (Allgemeine Hochschulreife, Abitur) after 12 to 13 years of schooling allows for admission to all higher educational studies. Specialised variants (Fachgebundene Hochschulreife) allow for admission at Fachhochschulen (FH)/Hochschulen für Angewandte Wissenschaften (HAW) (UAS), universities and equivalent higher education institutions, but only in particular disciplines. Access to study programmes at Fachhochschulen (FH)/Hochschulen für Angewandte Wissenschaften (HAW) (UAS) is also possible with a Fachhochschulreife, which can usually be acquired after 12 years of schooling. Admission to study programmes at Universities of Art/Music and comparable study programmes at other higher education institutions as well as admission to a study programme in sports may be based on other or additional evidence demonstrating individual aptitude.

Applicants with a qualification in vocational education and training but without a school-based higher education entrance qualification are entitled to a general higher education entrance qualification and thus to access to all study programmes, provided they have obtained advanced further training certificates in particular state-regulated vocational fields (e.g. Meister/Meisterin im Handwerk, Industriemeister/in, Fachwirt/in (IHK), Betriebswirt/in (IHK) und (HWK), staatlich geprüfte/r Techniker/in, staatlich geprüfte/r Betriebswirt/in, staatlich geprüfte/r Gestalter/in, staatlich geprüfte/r Erzieher/in).

Vocationally qualified applicants can obtain a Fachgebundene Hochschulreife after completing a state-regulated vocational education of at least two years' duration plus professional practice of normally at least three years' duration, after having successfully passed an aptitude test at a higher education institution or other state institution; the aptitude test may be replaced by successfully completed trial studies of at least one year's duration.[10]

Higher Education Institutions may in certain cases apply additional admission procedures.

Hans Mustermann

8.8 National Sources of Information

- Kultusministerkonferenz (KMK) [Standing Conference of the Ministers of Education and Cultural Affairs of the Länder in the Federal Republic of Germany]; Graurheindorfer Str. 157, D-53117 Bonn; Phone: +49[0]228/501-0; www.kmk.org; E-Mail: hochschulen@kmk.org
- Central Office for Foreign Education (ZAB) as German NARIC; www.kmk.org; E-Mail: zab@kmk.org
- German information office of the Länder in the EURYDICE Network, providing the national dossier on the education system; www.kmk.org; E-Mail: Eurydice@kmk.org
- Hochschulrektorenkonferenz (HRK) [German Rectors' Conference]; Leipziger Platz 11, D-10117 Berlin, Phone: +49 30 206292-11; www.hrk.de; E-Mail: post@hrk.de
- "Higher Education Compass" of the German Rectors' Conference features comprehensive information on institutions, programmes of study, etc. (www.higher-education-compass.de)

[1] The information covers only aspects directly relevant to purposes of the Diploma Supplement.

[2] Berufsakademien are not considered as Higher Education Institutions, they only exist in some of the Länder. They offer educational programmes in close cooperation with private companies. Students receive a formal degree and carry out an apprenticeship at the company. Some Berufsakademien offer Bachelor courses which are recognised as an academic degree if they are accredited by the Accreditation Council.

[3] German Qualifications Framework for Higher Education Degrees. (Resolution of the Standing Conference of the Ministers of Education and Cultural Affairs of the Länder in the Federal Republic of Germany of 16 February 2017).

[4] German Qualifications Framework for Lifelong Learning (DQR). Joint resolution of the Standing Conference of the Ministers of Education and Cultural Affairs of the Länder in the Federal Republic of Germany, the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research, the German Conference of Economics Ministers and the German Federal Ministry of Economics and Technology (Resolution of the Standing Conference of the Ministers of Education and Cultural Affairs of the Länder in the Federal Republic of Germany of 15 November 2012). More information at www.dqr.de

[5] Recommendation of the European Parliament and the European Council on the establishment of a European Qualifications Framework for Lifelong Learning of 23 April 2008 (2008/C 111/01 – European Qualifications Framework for Lifelong Learning – EQF).

[6] Specimen decree pursuant to Article 4, paragraphs 1 – 4 of the interstate study accreditation treaty (Resolution of the Standing Conference of the Ministers of Education and Cultural Affairs of the Länder in the Federal Republic of Germany of 7 December 2017).

[7] Interstate Treaty on the organization of a joint accreditation system to ensure the quality of teaching and learning at German higher education institutions (Interstate study accreditation treaty) (Decision of the Standing Conference of the Ministers of Education and Cultural Affairs of the Länder in the Federal Republic of Germany of 8 December 2016), Enacted on 1 January 2018.

[8] See note No. 7.

[9] See note No. 7.

[10] Access to higher education for applicants with a vocational qualification, but without a school-based higher education entrance qualification (Resolution of the Standing Conference of the Ministers of Education and Cultural Affairs of the Länder in the Federal Republic of Germany of 6 March 2009).