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Transforming Secondary Education in Armenia: Agenda for Trust

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Bucharest



STATE OF PLAY

- ⇒ Transformation of the Armenian education sector started immediately after independence and because of introduction of market relations and democratic values in education.
- ⇒ Resulted in diversification of education scene (public and private schools, international providers, school typology, more autonomy of school and public responsibility, transparency and accountability, etc).



In 1998—the government initiated a large-scale reformation of general education system covering preschool and compulsory secondary education. Reforms were both structural and content oriented.

- *Extension of schooling years (primary, middle, high school),*
- *Development of coherent National Curriculum Framework, new textbooks,*
- *Creation of separate high schools,*
- *Focus on quality of education and relevance,*
- *Introduction of formative assessment, grading systems,*
- *Promoting inclusive education to ensure equal access to education.*
- *Teachers' training and professional development,*
- *Integration of technology to enhance teaching and learning processes,*
- *Infrastructure development for creation of a conducive learning.*



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REASONS FOR THE REFORMS

- *Global competitiveness:* To align with international education standards and enhance Armenia's competitiveness in the global economy.
- *Quality improvement:* To provide a more comprehensive and in-depth education, covering a wider range of subjects and skills.
- *Recognition:* Make education system compatible, which might facilitate academic mobility and recognition of qualifications across borders.
- *Higher education access:* to better prepare learners to higher education by providing stronger foundation and broader curriculum which may be beneficial for economic development.
- *Increased specialization:* Longer studies in high school might allow learners to specialize in further in specific fields of study or vocational training, for better preparing them for chosen careers paths.
- *Workforce readiness:* To equip learners with the necessary skills and knowledge for evolving demands of the job market and foster lifelong learning.



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POLICY IMPLICATIONS



New realities required development of new education policies and legal framework to ensure trust and transparency within the national education system.

- Law on Education (1999)
- Law on Secondary Education(2009)
- Law on Vocational Education (2005)
- Law on Higher and Postgraduate Education (2005)



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Gradual extension of schooling years

Till 2007-2008: 10-year secondary school graduation certificates were awarded.

The last graduates with actual duration of 10 years secondary education graduated in 2009-2010 and were awarded 11-year secondary school graduation(full) Atestat (due to the reclassification in 2007-2008).

In 2010-2011: There was no graduation.

From 2011-2017: Graduates studied 11 years and were awarded 12-year secondary school graduation(full) Atestat(again due to the reclassification).

In 2017-2018: First 12-year secondary school graduation(full) Atestats were awarded.

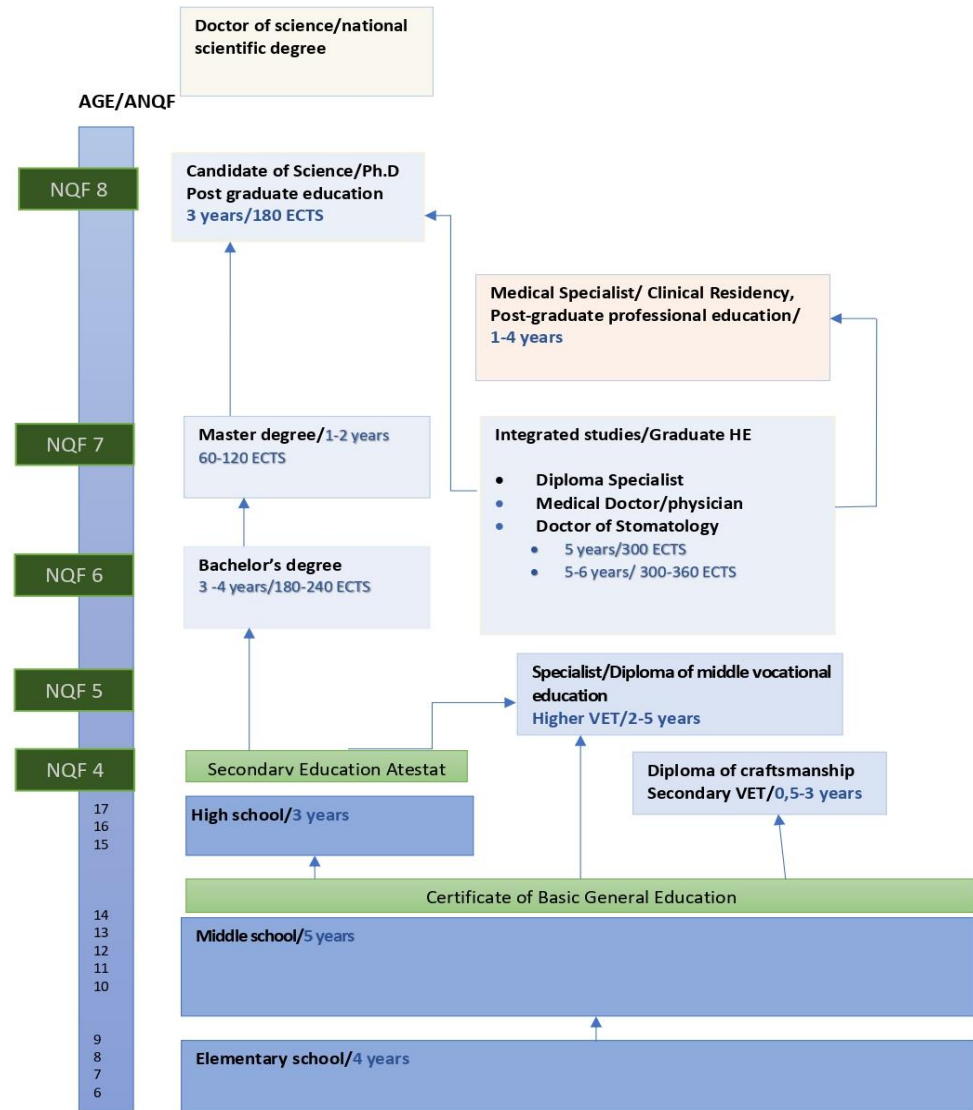
Both the previous 10-year and 11-year Atestats give access to HE in Armenia together with 12-year Atestat. But these access qualifications are differently recognised across borders.

Grading system: Since 2006 shift from 5 to 10 point grading system.

Establishment of high schools as a separate schools. Decision was made in 2008 and its implementation started in 2010.



Armenian Education System



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IMPACT ON LEARNERS

- **Academic achievement:** Providing learners with a more comprehensive education, resulting in improved academic performance and learning outcomes.
- **Holistic development:** Fostering the development of critical thinking, problem-solving, and communication skills, essential for success in higher education and the workforce.
- **Career opportunities:** Broadening learners' horizons and opportunities by exposing them to a wider range of subjects and experiences.



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CHALLENGES & OPPORTUNITIES

The transition to 12 years of schooling presents both challenges and opportunities.

- It requires time and significant resources, as well as adjustment of infrastructure.*
- Moreover, there was and still exists some skepticism and resistance from stakeholders.*
- In the long-term it might include improved learning outcomes and result in better prepared graduates and increased competitiveness in the global arena.*
- It also opens doors for innovation and the cultivation of a more competitive workforce in Armenia.*



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DIGITAL SCHOOL LEAVING DIGITAL QUALIFICATIONS

- Final school leaving digital qualifications are generated automatically in the Education Management Information System (<https://emis.am>) after high schools submit required information on learners and their studies.
- The Certificate and Atestat are signed electronically by the ministry and school.

Verification

- School leaving qualifications are available in the unified system for checking the validity of official documents of the Republic of Armenia: <https://verify.e-gov.am>
- It is possible to verify and download the document by submitting the number of the document and issue date.

Unified System for Checking the Validity of Official Documents of RA



verify.e-gov.am

Republic of Armenia
unified system for checking the validity of official documents



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ՎԿԱՑԱԿԱՆ
ՀԻՄՆԱԿԱՆ ԿՐԹՈՒԹՅԱՆ

Տրվում է ծնված 2007 թ. 05 թ. առ այն, որ նա 2022 թվականին ավարտել է «ԵՐԵՎԱՆԻ ՎԱՐՂԳԵՍ ՊԵՏՐՈՍՅԱՆԻ ԱՆՎԱՆ Հ. 51 ՀԻՄՆԱԿԱՆ ԴՊՐՈՑ»-ի 9-րդ դասարանը և ցուցաբերել է հետևյալ առաջադիմությունը՝

| | | | |
|---------------------------|---|----------------------------|---|
| Հանրահաշիվ | 7 | Երկրաչափություն | 7 |
| Ֆիզիկա | 7 | Հայաստանի աշխարհագրություն | 9 |
| Հայոց լեզու | 8 | Գրականություն | 8 |
| Ռուսաց լեզու | 7 | Անգլերեն | 8 |
| Հայոց պատմություն | 8 | Հայ եկեղեցու պատմություն | 9 |
| Հասարակագիտություն | 8 | Ինֆորմատիկա | 9 |
| Քիմիա | 7 | Կենսաբանություն | 9 |
| ՆՁՊ | 9 | Ֆիզկուլտուրա | 9 |
| Համաշխարհային պատմություն | 8 | Աշխարհագրություն | 9 |

Հանձնել է պետական ավարտական քննությունները և ստացել հետևյալ գնահատականները՝

| | |
|-------------------|----|
| Հայոց լեզու | 12 |
| Գրականություն | 9 |
| Մաթեմատիկա | 12 |
| Հայոց պատմություն | 7 |
| Անգլերեն | 9 |
| Ֆիզիկա | 15 |
| Ֆիզկուլտուրա | 9 |



Սույն փաստաթղթի վավերականությունը կարող է ստուգվել verify.e-gov.am կայքում մուտքագրելով հետևյալ տվյալները՝
Հսկիչ համար՝ SCLR-RLLL-LELZ [redacted]
Տրման ամսաթիվ՝ 11 / 07 / 2022

ՀՀ ԿԳՄՍ նախարար
Ու. հաստատության ղեկավար

Վահրամ Դումանյան Ժորայի
ԼՈՒՍԻՆԵ ՂԱՍԱԲՕՂԱՅԱՆ ԽԱՁԻԿԻ

9-year Basic General Education Certificate

The Basic General Education Certificate contains curriculum subjects with annual grades of the last 2 years of study as well as grades of state exams.

- 10-point – grading scale for general knowledge and skills assessment as well as oral exams.
- 20 point – grading scale for written exams



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12-year Secondary Education Atestat



ԱՏԵՍՏԱՏ ՄԻՋՆԱԿԱՐԳ ԿՐԹՈՒԹՅԱՆ

Տրվում է թվականին ավարտել է «ՔՎԱՆՏ» ՎԱՐԺՄԱՐԱՆԻ 12-րդ դասարանը և ցուցաբերել է հետևյալ առաջադիմությունը՝

| Տրվում է | ձևված: | թ. առ այն, որ նա 2022 |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| Ֆիզիկա | 8 Մաթեմատիկա | 8 |
| Հայոց լեզու | 8 Անգլերեն | 8 |
| Հայոց պատմություն | 9 ՆՁՊ | 9 |
| Ֆիզկուլտուրա | 9 Տնտեսագիտություն | 9 |
| Հայ և համաշխարհային գրականություն | 9 Համակարգչային գիտություն | 8 |
| Իմացության տեսություն | 9 Հանրահաշիվ | 8 |
| Երկրաչափություն | 8 Աշխարհագրություն | 7 |
| Հայ գրականություն | 7 Ռուսաց լեզու | 9 |
| Հասարակագիտություն | 8 Ինֆորմատիկա | 9 |
| Քիմիա | 8 Կենսաբանություն | 7 |

Հանձնել է պետական ավարտական քննությունները և ստացել հետևյալ գնահատականները՝

| | |
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| Հայոց լեզու և հայ գրականություն | 14 |
| Հայոց պատմություն | 18 |
| Մաթեմատիկա | 17 |
| Ֆիզկուլտուրա | Ստուգված |

The Secondary Education Atestat contains the annual grades of the curriculum subjects studied by a learner during the last 3 years of study as well as the grades of state exams.

- 10-point – grading scale for general knowledge and skills assessment.
- 20 point – grading scale for exams.



Սույն փաստաթղթի վավերականությունը կարող է ստուգվել verify.e-gov.am կայքում մուտքագրելով հետևյալ տվյալները՝
Հսկիչ համար՝ SCRL-RELL-RERE
Տրման ամսաթիվ՝ 06 / 07 / 2022

ՀՀ ԿԳՄՍ նախարար
Ու. հաստատության ղեկավար

Վահրամ Դումանյան Ժորայի
Ռոբերտ Վարդանյան Սերոբի



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General procedure:

- Admission to HE is based on the list of professions approved by the Ministry
- Individuals with secondary, vocational education have access to universities without age restrictions.
- Presently, admission to recognized universities is organized twice a year. International providers have their own admission procedures and schedule.
- The entrance examinations are unified, centralized and inter-university exams.
- Advance placement exists only for one type of VET qualification in art.

For individuals with double citizenship (Armenian +) and foreigners there is a special regulation and ministry is in charge of that.



Foreign qualification assessment

The extract indicates what a foreign qualification is comparable to in the Swedish qualification system. The information can be used when applying for a job or planning for further studies. Decisions regarding employment, admission or formal professional recognition are made by the employer, education provider or competent authority.

Qualification from Armenia



Ատեստատ միջնակարգ
կրթութեան/Аттестат о среднем
образовании
Atestat Midzinakarg Krtoitjan
Secondary Education Certificate

Swedish comparison



Gymnasieexamen
Upper Secondary Diploma

About the qualification comparison

UHR assesses the foreign qualification as comparable to a Swedish Upper Secondary Diploma.

The foreign qualification gives access to higher education in Sweden. Additional general and specific entry requirements may apply.

The figure below shows the assigned level of the Swedish qualification in the Swedish National Qualifications Framework (SeQF) and how it relates to the European qualifications frameworks.





This assessment is provided as guidance by UHR. It is based on our knowledge of the country's education system and not on the individual's education documents. UHR applies the principles of the international recognition convention Lisbon Recognition Convention and assumes the foreign qualification is recognised in the country of study.

Find out more about [higher education in Sweden and the admission process at Universityadmissions.se](https://www.universityadmissions.se)

| | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Country: | Armenia |
| School leaving certificate: | Atestat Mijnakarg (Yndhanur) Krtutyany (acquired from 2018 after twelve school years) |
| Translation: | Certificate of intermediate (general) education |
| Specification: | Complete the regular curriculum |

Assessment of school leaving certificate

| ARM-BV08 | Further conditions. |
|---|---------------------|
| <p>▷ Atestat Mijnakarg (Yndhanur) Krtutyany (acquired from 2018 after twelve school years)</p> <p>Complete the regular curriculum</p> | |
| Direct access (for all subjects)
to all universities | |

| | |
|---|---|
|     | |
| Country: | Armenia |
| School leaving certificate: | Mijnakarg (Iriv) Yndhanur Krtutyany Attestat (acquired from 2007 after 11 school years) |
| Translation: | Certificate of (complete) general education |

Assessment of school leaving certificate

| ARM-BV07 | Further conditions. |
|---|--|
| <p>▷ Mijnakarg (Iriv) Yndhanur Krtutyany Attestat (acquired from 2007 after 11 school years)</p> | |
| <p>Direct access (specialist-oriented)
for the previous subject and neighboring subjects with proof of 1 successful academic year(s) to all universities</p> | The periods of study to be proven must have been completed at a state or a state-recognized private university in Armenia. |
| <p>Assessment test/Studienkolleg (for all focus courses)
to all universities</p> | |

STATEMENT OF CORRESPONDENCE

Qualification elements

**Name of the qualification**

Միջնակարգ կրթիվ կրթության աստիճան - Mjnakarg (liv) krtuty an atestat

Country

Armenia

Typology

Upper secondary school education

Level

4 EQF

Duration in years

11

Total years of schooling

11

Corresponding Italian qualification

subject to additional requirements



The Italian higher education system

Spendability potential in Italy subject to evaluation by the competent authorities⁽¹⁾.

**For the purpose of access to higher education**

To be evaluated on a case-by-case basis

**Evaluation notes**

The Միջնակարգ (ըրիվ) կրթության աստիճան - Mjnakarg (liv) krtuty an atestat is the final qualification of upper secondary school in the Armenian education system, obtained after 11 years of overall schooling, and allows access to first-cycle university courses in the country. In Italy, for access to higher education, it is necessary to possess a final high school diploma with a minimum of 12 years of schooling. In order to compensate for the missing school years, the receiving institution must verify the existence of one of the requirements listed in Annex 1, in the Procedures for the admission, stay, enrolment of international students, and the recognition of qualifications for higher education courses in Italy.

STATEMENT OF CORRESPONDENCE

Qualification elements

**Name of the qualification**

Միջնակարգ կրթության աստիճան - Mjnakarg krtuty an atestat

Country

Armenia

Typology

Upper secondary school education

Level

4 EQF

Duration in years

3

Total years of schooling

12

Corresponding Italian qualification

Diploma di Esame di Stato conclusivo dei Corsi della Formazione secondaria superiore



The Italian higher education system

Spendability potential in Italy subject to evaluation by the competent authorities⁽¹⁾.

**For the purpose of access to higher education**

access to higher education

**Evaluation notes**

The Միջնակարգ կրթության աստիճան is the final qualification of the Armenian upper secondary education system, obtained after 12 years of overall schooling and allows access to first-cycle university courses in the country. In Italy, this qualification allows

Thank you!



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