



KATHOLIEKE UNIVERSITEIT  
**LEUVEN**

# Tempus Furtherance of Bologna in Croatia

Lifelong Learning and ECTS

# ECTS at K.U.Leuven

- Pilot projects in the early '90
- Increased use of ECTS for student exchanges since the start of the Bologna reforms
- 2005 : award of the ECTS label

# Experiences with ECTS

- It's a useful system to compare curricula, workload and exam results across Europe
- It has its limitations when dealing with 'real' situations

# Use of ECTS

- In the past : primarily for the evaluation and academic recognition of student exchanges
- More recently : for the evaluation and recognition of ‘previously acquired competencies’ (PAC)

## PAC's ?

Examples :

- Language skills acquired while living abroad
- Self-taught computer skills
- Accountancy skills acquired while working for a bank

# PAC

Competencies acquired outside the  
traditional learning environment  
(i.e. universities or technical schools)

# Recognition of PAC's

- Information and orientation phase
- Intake interview and admissibility investigation
- Recognition phase : compilation of dossier
- Judgement phase
- Recognition phase

# Recognition of PAC's

- Attestation of capability
- Exemption of a certain amount of credits when entering a formal curriculum



# ECTS and PAQ

Previously acquired Qualifications :  
refer to credit attestations, certificates or  
national and foreign study attestations  
acquired at a university or technical school

# Lifelong learning

- In future, more competencies and qualifications will be acquired outside traditional learning environments and curricula
- ECTS can help with the formal recognition of PAC's and PAQ's : validation for the labor market

# Lifelong learning and ECTS

- Learning outcomes
- Recognition of workload
- Accumulation of credits