

Credential Templates, Republic of the Philippines

International Qualifications Assessment Service (IQAS), Government of Alberta

TABLE OF CONTENTS

High School Diploma	2
Certificate/Diploma (Post-secondary)	10
Associate's Degree	15
Bachelor's Degree (Four-year)	21
Bachelor of Science in Nursing	28
Bachelor's Degree (Five-year, e.g. Engineering)	34
Certificate/Diploma (Postgraduate)	39
Doctor of (e.g. Medicine)	42
Master's Degree	47
Master of Business Administration	52
Doctoral Degree	56

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Country:
Philippines

Official Country Name:
Republic of the Philippines

Region:
Philippines

Status: Pending

Date Entered: Oct 13, 2005

Category: Secondary School

Date Revised: Oct 13, 2005

Credential Actual Name:
High School Diploma – *Katibayan* in Filipino

Credential English Name:

Credential Alternate Actual Name(s):
Certificate of Graduation (Katunayan)

Credential Alternate English Name(s):

Time Period Credential Offered: Current

Issuing Body: Department of Education (*see Table of Official Names of the Government Educational Authority Over the Years at the end of template*)

Admission Requirements:

The completion of elementary school, that is Grade 6 (public schools) or 7 (in some private schools, but not common). After successful completion of elementary school, students receive a '*Katunayan*' or a Certificate of Graduation.

Program Description:

Four years of secondary school education – that represents a total of 10 (or 11) years of combined elementary and secondary education.

Note: In addition to High School graduation, universities usually also require an entrance examination for admission to their programs.

Provides Access to in the Home Country:

- Post-secondary education, such as universities and colleges, or technical and vocation training
- Employment

Placement Recommendations:

The placement recommendations in the following published references were considered in the formulation of IQAS' recommendations.

- **AACRAO** (American Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers) & **NAFSA: PIER** (*Projects for International Education Research*) – *World Education Series, Philippines Workshop Report, 2001*
- **IERF** (International Educational Research Foundation): *New Country Index*, Ten Speed Press, 2004 (US)
- **NOOSR** (National Office of Overseas Skills Recognition). *Country Education Profiles*

Online: <https://aei.gov.au/AEI/QualificationsRecognition/Information/CEP.htm>

- **UK NARIC** – National Recognition Information Centre for the United Kingdom, *International Comparisons*. <http://www.internationalcomparisons.org.uk>

IQAS Recommendations for:

Employment

The High School Diploma generally compares to the completion of Grade Eleven.
[For IQAS internal use: High School Diploma plus one year of post-secondary study can generally be compared to the completion of Grade Twelve in Alberta.]

Post-secondary Admission

The High School Diploma generally compares to the completion of Grade Eleven.
[For IQAS internal use: High School Diploma plus one year of post-secondary study can generally be compared to the completion of Grade Twelve in Alberta.]

Course Equivalencies

Courses taken in the Filipino high school generally compare to:

- Pure Math 20 or Applied Math 20 (if vocational stream is followed)
- Biology 20
- Chemistry 20
- Physics 20
- Language Arts (English) Grade 10

Rationale:

Background

Secondary education generally lasts for four years, Year 1 to Year 4, and students normally start high school at the age of 12 or 13 and graduate at the age of 16 or 17. The entry requirement for public high schools is the completion of primary education, while some private high schools require competitive entrance examinations. Public secondary education is tuition free, as provided in the *Free Public Secondary Education Act of 1988*, but is not compulsory.

There are two main types of secondary schools: general high schools, which enrol 90 percent of students, and vocational high schools. Both offer the general academic curriculum, but vocational high schools offer additional vocational courses in five main fields: agriculture, fishery, trade-technical, home industry and non-traditional courses.

As of 2005, there are also eight Philippine Science High Schools (PSHS; the first one opened in 1963) throughout the country. These schools are part of the Philippine High School System, an agency/service institute attached to the Department of Science and Technology (DOST). The curriculum consists of an enriched Science, Technology, Mathematics and English program in addition to a more general curriculum. Students share a common freshmen year and then specialize in either a science stream or a technology stream through electives in years two to four. Entry into those specialized high schools is highly competitive and only gifted students are admitted.

Secondary Education Curriculum prior to 2002

The first general secondary curriculum for public and private schools was implemented immediately following World War II. From **1957 to 1972**, a similar curriculum was followed but with a 2-2 plan that entailed common courses the first two years and either a college preparation or a vocational track in years three and four. In **1973**, the Revised Secondary Education Program (RSEP) was implemented, introducing major changes into the curriculum. The next major changes to the curriculum occurred in **1989**. The New Secondary Education Curriculum that ensued was the first to be required in all schools across the country. The single-track, general education curriculum included the following eight basic subjects:

- Filipino;
- Social Studies (*Araling Panlipunan*): taught in Filipino and included Geography, History, Government, Economics, Development of Civilization, cultures of Philippines, Asia and the world;
- Physical Education, Health and Music, PEHM (*Edukayon Pang Katawan, Kalusayan at Musika*): taught in Filipino and included Arts, Citizen Army Training (for boys and girls) in fourth year;
- Values Education (*Edukasyon sa Pagpapahalasaga*): taught in Filipino or English as a separate subject as well as integrated into all teaching areas;
- English;
- Science and Technology: taught in English and consisting of basic Biology, Chemistry and Physics classes in Year 1, Biology and Technology in Year 2, Chemistry and Technology in Year 3, and Physics and Technology in Year 4
- Mathematics: taught in English; and
- Technology and Home Economics, THE: taught in English and included Home Economics, Industrial Arts, Agriculture and Fishery Arts as well as Entrepreneurship Development.

Each subject was taught 40 minutes daily, except Physical Education, Health and Music, which was taught 40 minutes three times a week, and Science and Technology, which was taught 60 minutes a day in Year 1 and Year 2, and 80 minutes a day in Year 3 and Year 4.

Current Secondary Education Curriculum

The current Secondary Education Curriculum was released in **2002**.

The core learning areas of the Secondary Education Curriculum include: Filipino, English, Mathematics, Science and *Makabayan* (see table below). Each of the subjects is taught for all four years of high school. English, Science, Math and Filipino are each taught for one hour everyday, amounting to 300 minutes a week for each subject, whereas *Makabayan* subjects are taught for two and a half hours combined, for a total of 780 minutes per week. Teachers may organize their schedules in different ways to cover the prescribed amount of time for each subject. For example, one teacher may choose to teach Social Studies daily for 45 minutes while

another may choose to teach it in 60-minute blocks four times a week.

Weekly Teaching Minutes per Subject in the 2002 Secondary Education Curriculum

Subject	Weekly time allocated to each subject (in minutes)			
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
Filipino	300	300	300	300
English	300	300	300	300
Science and Technology ⁽¹⁾	300	300	300	300
Mathematics	300	300	300	300
<i>Makabayan</i> : ⁽²⁾	780	780	780	780
Social Studies ⁽³⁾	240	240	240	240
Technology and Livelihood Education	240	240	240	240
Music, Arts, Physical Education and Health	240	240	240	240
Values Education ⁽⁴⁾	60	60	60	60
Total Weekly Minutes	1,980	1,980	1,980	1,980

Notes:

- (1) Integrated Science in the first year (basic concepts in Earth Science, Biology, Chemistry and Physics); Biology in the second year; Chemistry in the third year; Physics in the fourth year.
- (2) At the secondary level, *Makabayan* is a learning area designed to develop the personal, social and work/special skills of learners, in particular interpersonal skills, empathy with other cultures, vocational efficiency, problem-solving, and decision-making in daily life.
- (3) Social Studies covers history of the Philippines in Year 1, Asian studies in Year 2, world history in Year 3 and economics in Year 4.
- (4) Also integrated in all learning areas.

The academic year starts in June and ends in March, covering a period of 40 weeks, excluding holidays, for a total of 200 to 220 instructional days. The "summer break" is from March to May, corresponding to the warm and dry season. The school year was lengthened from 185 days to a minimum of 200 days in SY 1993-1994. In comparison, schools in Alberta offer between 185 and 190 instructional days per year.

The total of yearly instruction hours is relatively high in the Philippines compared to that of other countries. In the elementary grades, Filipino children have 1,067 hours of instruction per year in grades 1 and 2, 1,200 hours in grades 3 and 4, and 1,267 hours in grades 5 and 6. In the secondary grades, students have a minimum of 1,320 hours of instruction each year. Comparatively, Alberta offers 950 hours of instruction per year from Grade 1 to Grade 9, and 1,000 hours per year in grades 10 through 12.

Language of Instruction

The languages of instruction for secondary education are similar to those used for elementary education; Filipino is used to teach Filipino, Social Studies and Values Education, while English is the medium of instruction for English, Science, Mathematics, Technology and Livelihood Education (TLE), and Music, Arts, Physical Education and Health (MAPEH). According to

President Macapagal-Arroyo's Executive Order No. 210, issued in 2003, English should be used as the language of instruction no less than 70 percent of the total time allotment for all learning areas at the secondary education level.

Language of Instruction for Secondary School Subjects

English	Filipino
English Science Mathematics Technology and Home Economics (TLE) Music, Arts, Physical Education and Health (MAPEH)	Filipino Social Studies (<i>Araling Panlipunan</i>) Values Education (<i>Edukasyon sa Pagpapahalaga</i>)

Assessment

Secondary school students are rated four times a year on all subjects, as in elementary school, through various methods including quizzes, participation, projects and periodical tests. The government encourages the use of non-traditional assessment methods (e.g. open-ended questions, performance-based assessment and portfolio assessment) to complement traditional ones (e.g. multiple choice, completion and matching). The passing grade is 75% and the lowest grade that can be entered on the report card is 65%. Students are promoted on a subject basis and automatically advance to the next grade. However, if a student fails three subjects or more during the year and are unable to make them up during the summer sessions, he or she will be retained in the same grade, but still only need to repeat the failed subjects.

Grades are reported on two standardized forms mandated by DepED: Form 137-A or the High School Permanent Record, and Form 138-A or the High School Report Card.

Documentation

Form 137-A is essentially the student's transcript, listing all classes taken as well as grades earned for each class. It also indicated whether the student has graduated. For students graduating from private schools, Form 137-A should also state the S.O. number. Only schools recognized by DepED can legally issue Form 137-A or use the words "Form 137-A" (or Form 137) on their transcripts.

Form 138-A is issued to students once they have left high school permanently, whether because of graduation or another interruption of studies of at least one year. The form lists the final grades on all courses taken by the student. Only schools recognized by DepED can legally issue Form 138-A or use the words "Form 138-A" (or Form 138) on their transcripts.

At the end of Year 4, students take a national achievement test (NAT), previously called the *National Secondary Achievement Test* (NSAT). NAT is not, in general, used as admission requirement for post-secondary admission. This test replaces the *National College Entrance Examination* (NCEE), abolished in 1994, which was used between 1974 and 1994 as an admission requirement by post-secondary institutions. Upon successful completion of the four-year curriculum, students are awarded a Diploma (*Katibayan*) from their school as well as a Certificate of Graduation (*Katunayan*) by DepED.

Secondary Curriculum Analysis

Comparison of key subjects (English, Mathematics and Sciences) of the Philippine 2002 Secondary Education Curriculum with the current Alberta high school curriculum has shown both similarities and differences. In general, it appears that by the end of secondary Year 4 (Grade 10/or 11), the Filipino student's education could be compared to that achieved by an Alberta student at the end of Grade 11.

Analysis of the Philippine secondary mathematics curriculum suggests that it compares to the Alberta secondary Pure Mathematics 20. The Philippine curriculum covers most of the Pure Mathematics 20 content, some of the Pure Mathematics 30 content, along with additional content not covered in the Alberta curriculum – some algebra and, especially, geometry concepts are covered with more depth in the Philippines. On the other hand, some topics are missing from the Philippine curriculum such as permutations, combinations, conics and transformational geometry.

Analysis of the biology curriculum, part of the second year of high school in the Philippines, suggests that most of the concepts of the Alberta biology program are covered, including some components of Biology 30.

Chemistry, taught in Year 3 of the Philippine secondary education, seems to address all of the concepts covered in Science 10, part of Chemistry 20 and little of Chemistry 30. Solutions and gases (Chemistry 20) appear well covered in the Philippine curriculum, but Stoichiometry and Organic Chemistry are missing .

The physics program, covered in Year 4, addresses significant topics of Physics 20 with the following exceptions: kinematics, two-dimensional motion, simple harmonic motion, circular motion and mechanical waves. Some concepts of Physics 30 are also covered, but with the following significant omissions: conservation of momentum in two-dimensional interactions, Kirchhoff's rules, Lenz's law, electric charges in electric and magnetic fields, wave particle duality, deBroglie, Compton effect, the development of the atomic model and Balmer's series (hydrogen spectrum).

In addition to those three science subjects, the first year of high school in the Philippines includes a yearlong "Integrated Science" subject that covers general scientific concepts (i.e. scientific method) as well as concepts specific to biology, chemistry and physics.

Examination of the English curriculum is estimated to be comparable to the Alberta English Language Arts 10-2

Summary of Rationale

The IQAS placement recommendation takes into account the following factors as outlined

above:

- duration of the study
- outcome of the study
- number of instructional hours
- it represents an exit credential from a secondary school system in the home country
- other placement recommendations
- curriculum analysis as done by the Alberta Education

IQAS recommends that the High School Diploma from the Philippines generally compares to the completion of Grade Eleven.

[For IQAS internal use: High School Diploma plus one year of post-secondary study generally compares to the completion of Grade Twelve in Alberta.]

Grading:

The passing grade set by the Department of Education is 75 percent and the lowest failing grade that may appear on the transcript is 65 percent. Percentage grades are usually given.

Percentage	Letter Grade	Numerical Grade	IQAS Grade
97-100	A	1.00	96
94-96	A-	1.50	88
91-93	B+	1.75	82
88-90	B	2.00	77
85-87	B-	2.25	71
80-84	C+	2.50	63
75-79	C or D	3.00 or 3.50	53
0-74	D or F	4.00 or 5.00	<50

Table 1. Official Names of the Government Educational Authority Over the Years

YEAR	OFFICIAL NAME	OFFICIAL TITULAR HEAD	LEGAL BASES
1863	Superior Commission of Primary Instruction	Chairman	Educational Decree of 1863
1901-1916	Department of Public Instruction	General Superintendent	Act. No. 74 of the Philippine Commission, Jan. 21, 1901
1916-1942	Department of Public Instruction	Secretary	Organic Act Law of 1916 (Jones Law)
1942-1944	Department of Education, Health and Public Welfare	Commissioner	Renamed by the Japanese Executive Commission, June 11, 1942

1944	Department of Education, Health and Public Welfare	Minister	Renamed by Japanese Sponsored Philippine Republic
1944	Department of Public Instruction	Secretary	Renamed by Japanese Sponsored Philippine Republic
1945-1946	Department of Public Instruction and Information	Secretary	Renamed by the Commonwealth Government
1946-1947	Department of Instruction	Secretary	Renamed by the Commonwealth Government
1947-1975	Department of Education	Secretary	E.O. No. 94 October 1947 (Reorganization Act of 1947)
1975-1978	Department of Education and Culture	Secretary	Proc. No. 1081, September 24, 1972
1978-1984	Ministry of Education and Culture	Minister	P.D. No. 1397, June 2, 1978
1984-1986	Ministry of Education, Culture and Sports	Minister	Education Act of 1982
1987-1994	Department of Education, Culture and Sports	Secretary	E.O. No. 117. January 30, 1987
1994-2001	Department of Education, Culture and Sports	Secretary	RA 7722 and RA 7796, 1994 Trifocalization of Education Management
2001 - present	Department of Education	Secretary	RA 9155, August 2001 (Governance of Basic Education Act)

Country:
Philippines

Official Country Name:
Republic of the Philippines

Region:
Philippines

Status: Pending

Category: Post-secondary

Date Entered: Oct 24, 2005

Date Revised: Oct 24, 2005

Credential English Name:

Credential Actual Name:

Certificate/Diploma in xxx

Credential Alternate Actual Name(s):

Graduate in Midwifery Certificate,
Junior Secretarial Certificate,
Computer Secretarial Certificate
Diploma in Dental Hygiene,
Diploma in Computer and Electronics
Technology,
Diploma in Electronics Engineering
Technology,
Etc.

Credential Alternate English Name(s):

Time Period Credential Offered: Current

Issuing Body: Universities and Colleges

Admission Requirements:

The completion of High School

In general, this represents completion of 10 years of combined elementary and secondary schooling. Some private high schools offer Grade 11 and even Grade 12, but that does not give any advanced standing for entry into university or college. After successful completion of four years of high school, students receive a '*Katunayan*' or a Certificate of Graduation.

Universities and colleges usually also require an entrance examination for admission to their programs. There is currently no standard examination, but between 1974 and 1994, the National College Entrance Examination (NCEE) was required by all postsecondary institutions. The NCEE was abolished in 1994.

Program Description:

Generally, a one-year or two-year post-secondary program, but may be up to three years – this represents a total of 11, 12 or 13 years of study (10 years of combined primary and secondary education plus one to three years of post-secondary study).

Post-secondary certificates (*sertipiko*) or diplomas are usually one or two years in duration and do not have specific requirements. Some programs may be three years in length. They are offered by universities and colleges in a variety of programs. CHED recognizes some of these programs, but others operate without official approval and recognition. The recognition status of current programs can be verified on CHED's HEIs Directory (http://www.ched.gov.ph/hei_dir/index.html).

Note: For further information on undergraduate education in the Philippines, please refer to the Bachelor's degree credential templates and the Country Education Profile – the Republic of the Philippines.

Provides Access to in the Home Country:

- Further education, such as post-secondary or undergraduate education
- Employment

Placement Recommendations:

The placement recommendations in the following published references were considered in the formulation of IQAS' recommendations.

- **AACRAO** (American Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers) & **NAFSA: PIER** (*Projects for International Education Research*) – *World Education Series, Philippines Workshop Report*, 2001
- **IERF** (International Educational Research Foundation): *New Country Index*, Ten Speed Press, 2004 (US)
- **NOOSR** (National Office of Overseas Skills Recognition). *Country Education Profiles Online*: <https://aei.gov.au/AEI/QualificationsRecognition/Information/CEP.htm>
- **UK NARIC** – National Recognition Information Centre for the United Kingdom, *International Comparisons*. <http://www.internationalcomparisons.org.uk>

IQAS Recommendations for:

Employment

The one-year Certificate or Diploma generally compares to the completion of Grade Twelve, including vocational/ or technical/ or professional training in xxx. [Evaluated in combination with the completion of the High School Diploma.]

The two-year Certificate or Diploma generally compares to the completion of a one-year Post-secondary Certificate [or, if appropriate, one year of undergraduate study] with a focus in xxx.

The three-year Certificate or Diploma generally compares to the completion of a two-year Post-secondary Diploma [or, if appropriate, two years of undergraduate study] with a focus in xxx.

Post-secondary Admission

The one-year Certificate or Diploma generally compares to the completion of Grade Twelve, including vocational/ or technical/ or professional training in xxx. [Evaluated in combination with the completion of the High School Diploma.]

The two-year Certificate or Diploma generally compares to the completion of a one-year Post-secondary Certificate [or, if appropriate, one year of undergraduate study] with a focus in xxx.

The three-year Certificate or Diploma generally compares to the completion of a two-year Post-secondary Diploma [or, if appropriate, two years of undergraduate study] with a focus in xxx.

Course Equivalencies

High School courses combined with **at least one course in the subject from an undergraduate program** can generally be compared to the completion of level 30 (or Grade Twelve) courses in Alberta, except for English. To award Language Arts (English) Grade Twelve two undergraduate courses in English are required (or minimum of 5 credits).

[In order to award courses comparable to 30-level courses in Alberta, undergraduate transcripts should be used. It is recommended that courses taken in Filipino high school generally compare to: Pure Math 20 or Applied Math 20 (if vocational stream is followed); Biology 20; Chemistry 20; Physics 20, Language Arts (English) Grade 10]. For further information refer to the High School Diploma Credential Template.

IQAS Rationale:

The structure of the educational system in the Philippines was modelled upon the structure of education in the United States with one notable exception. The total number of years of primary and secondary schooling in the US is twelve. In the majority of schools in the Philippines the completion of High School represents 10 years of schooling in total. However, completion of high school in the Philippines generally meets the academic credential requirements for admission into an undergraduate program at many institutions in the United States.

As per a survey conducted by IQAS of post-secondary institutions in Canada, the ten-year secondary school system from the Philippines is not considered, by itself, sufficient preparation for undergraduate studies in Canada. Additional study at a post-secondary level is usually required for students from the Philippines seeking undergraduate admission in Canada. The number of years required seems to vary from institution to institution.

Taking into account:

- admission requirements
- general content
- length of study
- outcome of study
- placement recommendations for the Filipino certificates or diplomas from across the world

IQAS recommends that:

- **The one-year Certificate or Diploma generally compares to the completion of Grade Twelve, including vocational/ or technical/ or professional training in xxx.**

[Evaluated in combination with the completion of the High School Diploma.]

- The two-year Certificate or Diploma generally compares to the completion of a one-year Post-secondary Certificate [or, if appropriate, one year of undergraduate study] with a focus in xxx.
- The three-year Certificate or Diploma generally compares to the completion of a two-year Post-secondary Diploma [or, if appropriate, two years of undergraduate study] with a focus in xxx.

Grading:

Most commonly used grading scale at the post-secondary level

Numerical Grade	Descriptive Grade	Letter Grade	Percentage	IQAS Grade
1.00	Excellent	A+	95-100	95
1.25		A		87
1.50		Very good	A-	90-94
1.75	B+		77	
2.00	Good	B	85-89	73
2.25		B-		69
2.50		Fair or Satisfactory	C+	80-84
2.75	C		61	
3.00	C-		75-79	56
4.00	Conditional Fail	D	70-74	52
5.00	Fail	F	Below 70	<50
INC	Incomplete			

Other post-secondary level grading scale

Reverse 4.0 reverse scale

Numerical Grade	Letter Grade	Descriptive Grade	IQAS Grade
4.0	A	Excellent	95
3.5		Very Good	85
3.0	B	Good	77
2.5		Above Average	71
2.0	C	Average	65
1.5		Below Average	59
1.00	D	Bare Pass/Poor	53
0.00	F	Fail	<50

Documentation

- Transcript of records, issued by the last institution attended, contains list of all courses taken

over the course of studies, including courses taken in different programs and/or at different institutions. Course names, number of units or credits obtained, and grades are usually noted in chronological order. Title(s) of degree(s) and date granted are also listed. In cases where required, the Special Order (S.O.) number will also appear on the transcript of records.

- Diploma, issued by the institution, varies in language (English, Filipino, Latin and combinations thereof) and format. Title of degree, date granted and institution name appear on the document, which is usually signed by the president, registrar and dean of the university or college. The S.O. number will also often be listed on the diploma.
- Professional registration or licence, issued by the Professional Regulation Board (PRC) for regulated profession, if appropriate or required.

Special Order Number

Special Order (S.O.) numbers are one of the government’s ways of monitoring the private education sector. They are issued to each private school to certify that its graduates have completed a recognized program and usually appear on student transcripts and/or certificate of graduation or diploma. Schools must submit a request for an S.O. number for each group of graduates, every year, so the numbers will be unique for each cohort. S.O. numbers are required of all private secondary schools, higher education institutions, and technical and vocational programs with the following exceptions:

How to determine if an S.O. number is required:

Type of Institution	S.O. Number Required?
Public Higher Education Institution (State Universities and Colleges, CHED-Supervised Institutions, Local Universities and Colleges, Other Government Schools and Special Higher Education Institutions)	No
Private Higher Education Institution (Sectarian and Non-Sectarian)	Yes, with exceptions listed below
* Private Higher Education Institution granted Autonomy or Deregulated Status	No
* Private Higher Education Institution granted Level II or higher accredited status	No

Recognition status of institutions

The following website can help with the verification of an institution or programs current recognition (authorization to operate) by the government: CHED HEI Directory -

http://www.ched.gov.ph/hei_dir/index.html

Country:
Philippines

Official Country Name:
Republic of the Philippines

Region:
Philippines

Status: Pending
Category: University

Date Entered: Oct 20, 2005
Date Revised: Oct 24, 2005

Credential Actual Name:
Associate's Degree

Credential English Name:

Credential Alternate Actual Name(s):
Associate in Arts
Associate in Radiologic Technology
Associate in Computer Science
Associate in Marine Transportation
Associate in Health Science Education
Associate in Library and Information Science
Associate in Secretarial Administration
Associate in Computer Secretarial
Etc.

Credential Alternate English Name(s):

Time Period Credential Offered: Current

Issuing Body: Universities and Colleges

Admission Requirements:

The completion of High School

In general, this represents completion of 10 years of combined elementary and secondary schooling. Some private high schools offer Grade 11 and even Grade 12, but that does not give any advanced standing for entry into university or college. After successful completion of four years of high school, students receive a '*Katunayan*' or a Certificate of Graduation.

Universities and colleges usually also require an entrance examination for admission to their programs. There is currently no standard examination, but between 1974 and 1994, the National College Entrance Examination (NCEE) was required by all postsecondary institutions. The NCEE was abolished in 1994.

Program Description:

Two or three-year undergraduate program

Associate's degree programs (*asoyado*) are generally 70 units in length and are usually completed over a period of two years. Some associate's degree programs may be up to three years in length. CHED requires these programs to have a general education component that represents up to half of the coursework, as well as military training and physical education courses. Structurally, associate's degrees are built in such a way as to allow students to proceed directly into a bachelor's degree program, fully credited for the coursework done as part of the associate's degree. At the successful completion of the program, students receive the title of Associate in [the particular discipline].

Associate programs are part of vocational education (administered by TESDA), but are not equivalent to associate's *degree* programs overseen by CHED. Also, not all associate's degree programs are approved by CHED so it is useful to verify the HEIs directory on CHED's website (http://www.ched.gov.ph/hei_dir/index.html).

Note: For further information on undergraduate education in the Philippines, please refer to the Bachelor's degree credential templates.

Provides Access to in the Home Country:

- Further education, such as Bachelor's degree, generally with full transfer of credit when studies continue in the same field
- Employment

Note: Employment may be conditional on passing the professional board examination administered by the Professional Regulation Commission (PRC) for regulated professions.

Placement Recommendations:

The placement recommendations in the following published references were considered in the formulation of IQAS' recommendations.

- **AACRAO** (American Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers) & **NAFSA: PIER** (*Projects for International Education Research*) – *World Education Series, Philippines Workshop Report, 2001*
- **IERF** (International Educational Research Foundation): *New Country Index*, Ten Speed Press, 2004 (US)
- **UK NARIC** – National Recognition Information Centre for the United Kingdom, *International Comparisons*. <http://www.internationalcomparisons.org.uk>

IQAS Recommendations for:**Employment**

The two-year Associate's degree generally compares to the completion of a one-year Post-secondary Certificate [or, if appropriate, one year of undergraduate study] with a focus in xxx.

The three-year Associate's degree generally compares to the completion of a two-year Post-secondary Diploma [or, if appropriate, two years of undergraduate study] with a focus in xxx.

Post-secondary Admission

The two-year Associate's degree generally compares to the completion of a one-year Post-secondary Certificate [or, if appropriate, one year of undergraduate study] with a focus in xxx.

The three-year Associate's degree generally compares to the completion of a two-year Post-secondary Diploma [or, if appropriate, two years of undergraduate study] with a focus in xxx.

Course Equivalencies

High School courses combined with **at least one course in the subject from an undergraduate program** can generally be compared to the completion of level 30 (or Grade Twelve) courses in Alberta, except for English. To award Language Arts (English) Grade Twelve two undergraduate courses in English are required (or minimum of 5 credits).

[In order to award courses comparable to 30-level courses in Alberta, undergraduate transcripts should be used. It is recommended that courses taken in Filipino high school generally compare to: Pure Math 20 or Applied Math 20 (if vocational stream is followed); Biology 20; Chemistry 20; Physics 20, Language Arts (English) Grade 10]. For further information refer to the High School Diploma Credential Template.

IQAS Rationale:

The structure of the educational system in the Philippines was modelled upon the structure of education in the United States with one notable exception. The total number of years of primary and secondary schooling in the US is twelve. In the majority of schools in the Philippines the completion of High School represents 10 years of schooling in total. However, completion of high school in the Philippines generally meets the academic credential requirements for admission into an undergraduate program at many institutions in the United States.

As per a survey conducted by IQAS of post-secondary institutions in Canada, the ten-year secondary school system from the Philippines is not considered, by itself, sufficient preparation for undergraduate studies in Canada. Additional study at a post-secondary level is usually required for students from the Philippines seeking undergraduate admission in Canada. The number of years required seems to vary from institution to institution.

The situation varies when it comes to graduate level admission for students who completed their bachelor degrees in the Philippines. Some institutions in Canada consider students with four-year baccalaureate degrees from prestigious institutions and with an adequately high GPA from the Philippines for admission into graduate programs. Others require different types of upgrading before considering graduate admission for students from the Philippines.

Taking into account:

- admission requirements
- general content of such programs
- length of the study
- outcome of study
- placement recommendations for the Filipino associate's degrees from across the world

IQAS recommends that:

The two-year Associate degree generally compares to the completion of a one-year Post-secondary Certificate [or, if appropriate, one year of undergraduate study] with a focus in xxx.

The three-year Associate degree generally compares to the completion of a two-year Post-secondary Diploma [or, if appropriate, two years of undergraduate study] with a focus in xxx.

Grading:**Most commonly used grading scale at the post-secondary level**

Numerical Grade	Descriptive Grade	Letter Grade	Percentage	IQAS Grade
1.00	Excellent	A+	95-100	95
1.25		A		87
1.50	Very good	A-	90-94	82
1.75		B+		77
2.00	Good	B	85-89	73
2.25		B-		69
2.50	Fair or Satisfactory	C+	80-84	65
2.75		C		61
3.00	Pass	C-	75-79	56
4.00	Conditional Fail	D	70-74	52
5.00	Fail	F	Below 70	<50
INC	Incomplete			

Other post-secondary level grading scale**Reverse 4.0 reverse scale**

Numerical Grade	Letter Grade	Descriptive Grade	IQAS Grade
4.0	A	Excellent	95
3.5		Very Good	85
3.0	B	Good	77
2.5		Above Average	71
2.0	C	Average	65
1.5		Below Average	59
1.00	D	Bare Pass/Poor	53
0.00	F	Fail	<50

Documentation

- Transcript of records, issued by the last institution attended, contains list of all courses taken over the course of studies, including courses taken in different programs and/or at different institutions. Course names, number of units or credits obtained, and grades are usually noted in chronological order. Title(s) of degree(s) and date granted are also listed. In cases where required, the Special Order (S.O.) number will also appear on the transcript of records.
- Diploma, issued by the institution, varies in language (English, Filipino, Latin and combinations thereof) and format. Title of degree, date granted and institution name appear on the document, which is usually signed by the president, registrar and dean of the university or college. The S.O. number will also often be listed on the diploma.
- Professional registration or licence, issued by the Professional Regulation Board (PRC) for regulated profession.

Special Order Number

Special Order (S.O.) numbers are one of the government's ways of monitoring the private education sector. They are issued to each private school to certify that its graduates have completed a recognized program and usually appear on student transcripts and/or certificate of graduation or diploma. Schools must submit a request for an S.O. number for each group of graduates, every year, so the numbers will be unique for each cohort. S.O. numbers are required of all private secondary schools, higher education institutions, and technical and vocational programs with the following exceptions:

How to determine if an S.O. number is required:

Type of Institution	S.O. Number Required?
Public Higher Education Institution (State Universities and Colleges, CHED-Supervised Institutions, Local Universities and Colleges, Other Government Schools and Special Higher Education Institutions)	No
Private Higher Education Institution (Sectarian and Non-Sectarian)	Yes, with exceptions listed below
* Private Higher Education Institution granted Autonomy or Deregulated Status	No
* Private Higher Education Institution granted Level II or higher accredited status	No

Recognition status of institutions

The following website can help with the verification of an institution or programs current recognition (authorization to operate) by the government: CHED HEI Directory - http://www.ched.gov.ph/hei_dir/index.html

Country:
Philippines

Official Country Name:
Republic of the Philippines

Region:
Philippines

Status: Pending
Category: University

Date Entered: Oct 13, 2005
Date Revised: Oct 13, 2005

Credential Actual Name:
Bachelor's Degree (four-year) in xxx

Credential English Name:

Credential Alternate Actual Name(s):
Bachelor of Arts
Bachelor of Science
Bachelor of Business Administration
Bachelor of/in (Elementary/Secondary)
Education
Bachelor in Accountancy
Bachelor in Tourism
Bachelor in Industrial Psychology
BS in Physical Therapy (five years)
BS in Occupational Therapy (five years)
Etc.

Credential Alternate English Name(s):

Time Period Credential Offered: Current
Issuing Body: Universities and Colleges
Admission Requirements:
The completion of High School

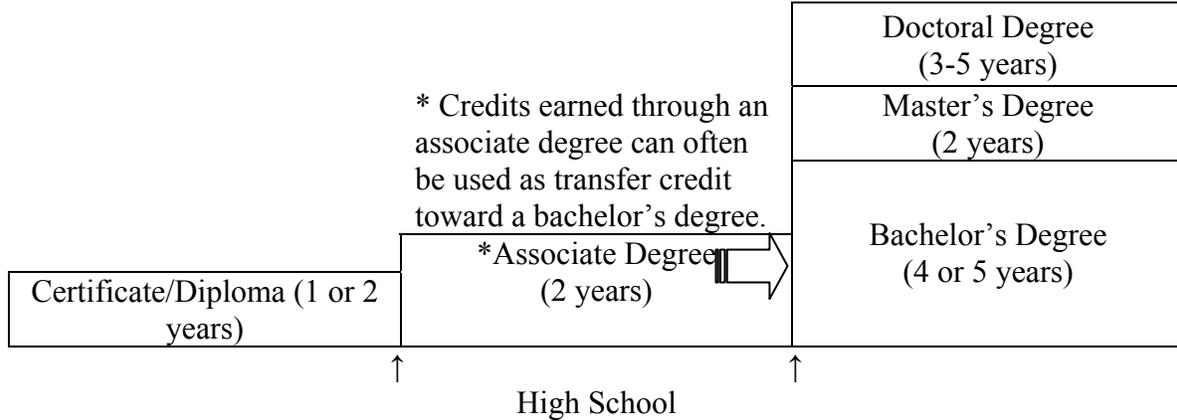
In general, this represents completion of 10 years of combined elementary and secondary schooling. Some private high schools offer Grade 11 and even Grade 12, but that does not give any advanced standing for entry into university or college. After successful completion of four years of high school, students receive a '*Katunayan*' or a Certificate of Graduation.

Universities and colleges usually also require an entrance examination for admission to their programs. There is currently no standard examination, but between 1974 and 1994, the National College Entrance Examination (NCEE) was required by all postsecondary institutions. The NCEE was abolished in 1994.

Program Description:
Four-year undergraduate degree program, or
Five-year (four years of coursework plus one year of internship) undergraduate degree program for some health-related disciplines (i.e. BS in Physical Therapy and BS in Occupational Therapy)

The pattern of higher education in the Philippines, which is based on the American system, is also very similar to that of Canada. Students enter university after the completion of high school, usually at the age of 16 or 17.

Table 2 - Usual Pattern of Higher Education



Academic programs at the higher education level consist of instructional units, similar to credits used in Canadian universities. One unit corresponds to one hour of lecture or three hours of laboratory work per week. Usually, courses are three units in value, but science and technology courses may be four to six units. In general, students take 18 to 22 units per semester. Most four-year bachelor's degrees require between 124 and 185 units for graduation, while five-year degrees require up to 200 units. To compare Filipino units to Alberta credits, the total number of units is generally multiplied by 0.75.

The most common degree awarded at the undergraduate level is the four-year Bachelor's degree (*Batsilyer* in Filipino). The first two years of the baccalaureate degree are usually devoted to the General Education Curriculum (GEC) mandated by the Commission on Higher Education (CHED), the government department responsible for higher education, and years three and four consist of courses related to the major. Some Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) structure their bachelor degree programs differently so that the GEC coursework is distributed over the entire length of the program. Curricular content for all bachelor degrees is regulated by CHED, which issues the outline of the coursework to be followed along with suggested unit requirements. The curriculum also often includes two years of (usually non-credit) units in military training (mandatory for men, optional for women) and in physical education (mandatory for men and for women who don't enrol in military training), as well as religion and philosophy courses in sectarian schools.

Bachelor's degrees in health-related fields, such as Physical Therapy and Occupational Therapy, follow a slightly different structure. In addition to the four years of classroom study, the B.S. in Physical Therapy and the B.S. in Occupational Therapy also include one year of internship in an approved clinical setting. These programs typically share a similar curriculum for the first two years, and specialize the last three years. Both professions require PRC certification and licensing for practice.

General Education Curriculum

The *Higher Education Act of 1994* requires all HEIs to adhere to a General Education Curriculum (GEC) as a core component of all Bachelor's degree programs. The current GEC was revised in 1996 by CHED and includes a minimum of 63 units distributed among the four main disciplines, as described in the table below. Some programs offer modified versions of the GEC, as allowed by CHED.

Table 3: Distribution of the 63 units comprising the General Education Curriculum (GEC), 1996

Discipline (Units)
Language and literature (24) <ul style="list-style-type: none">- <i>English</i> (9)- <i>Filipino</i> (9)- <i>Literature</i> (6)
Mathematics and Natural Sciences (15) <ul style="list-style-type: none">- <i>Mathematics</i> (6)- <i>Natural Sciences</i> (6)- <i>Science elective</i> (3)
Humanities and Social Sciences (18) <ul style="list-style-type: none">- <i>Humanities, Arts and Philosophy</i> (6)- <i>Social Science, Basic Economics, General Psychology, Politics and Governance, Society and Culture</i> (12)
Mandated Subjects (6) <ul style="list-style-type: none">- <i>Life and Works of Rizal</i> (3)- <i>Philippine History</i> (3)

After the successful completion of their programs, students are awarded Bachelor of Science or Bachelor of Arts degrees in their major (e.g. Bachelor of Science in Nursing, Bachelor of Arts in Philosophy).

For further description of some specific programs please refer to the Country Profile.

Provides Access to in the Home Country:

- Further education, such as Master's degree programs or professional specializations
- Employment

Note: Employment may be conditional on passing the professional board examination administered by the Professional Regulation Commission (PRC) for regulated professions. Minimum educational requirements for entry into profession vary, some may be shorter than a 4-year Bachelor's degree (e.g. Midwifery), others may be longer (e.g. Medicine). Refer to Table 10 of the Country Profile for a listing of regulated professions.

Placement Recommendations:

The placement recommendations in the following published references were considered in the formulation of IQAS' recommendations.

- **AACRAO** (American Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers) & **NAFSA: PIER** (*Projects for International Education Research*) – *World Education Series, Philippines Workshop Report*, 2001
- **IERF** (International Educational Research Foundation): *New Country Index*, Ten Speed Press, 2004 (US)
- **NOOSR** (National Office of Overseas Skills Recognition). *Country Education Profiles Online*: <https://aei.gov.au/AEI/QualificationsRecognition/Information/CEP.htm>
- **UK NARIC** – National Recognition Information Centre for the United Kingdom, *International Comparisons*. <http://www.internationalcomparisons.org.uk>

IQAS Recommendations for:

Employment

The four-year Bachelor's Degree generally compares to the completion of a three-year Bachelor's Degree with a focus in xxx.

The five-year Bachelor's Degree in a health-related field, including one year of clinical internship, generally compares to the completion of a three-year Bachelor's Degree with a focus in xxx, plus a one-year internship.

Post-secondary Admission

The four-year Bachelor's Degree generally compares to the completion of a three-year Bachelor's Degree with a focus in xxx.

The five-year Bachelor's Degree in a health-related field, including one year of clinical internship, generally compares to the completion of a three-year Bachelor's Degree with a focus in xxx, plus a one-year internship.

Course Equivalencies

High School courses combined with **at least one course in the subject from an undergraduate program** can generally be compared to the completion of level 30 (or Grade Twelve) courses in Alberta, except for English. To award Language Arts (English) Grade Twelve two undergraduate courses in English are required (or minimum of 5 credits).

[In order to award courses comparable to 30-level courses in Alberta, undergraduate transcripts should be used. It is recommended that courses taken in Filipino high school generally compare to: Pure Math 20 or Applied Math 20 (if vocational stream is followed); Biology 20; Chemistry 20; Physics 20, Language Arts (English) Grade 10]. For further information refer to the High School Diploma Credential Template.

IQAS Rationale:

The structure of the educational system in the Philippines was modelled upon the structure of

education in the United States with one notable exception. The total number of years of primary and secondary schooling in the US is twelve. In the majority of schools in the Philippines the completion of High School represents 10 years of schooling in total. However, completion of high school in the Philippines generally meets the academic credential requirements for admission into an undergraduate program at many institutions in the United States.

As per a survey conducted by IQAS of post-secondary institutions in Canada, the ten-year secondary school system from the Philippines is not considered, by itself, sufficient preparation for undergraduate studies in Canada. Additional study at a post-secondary level is usually required for students from the Philippines seeking undergraduate admission in Canada. The number of years required seems to vary from institution to institution.

The situation varies when it comes to graduate level admission for students who completed their bachelor degrees in the Philippines. Some institutions in Canada consider students with four-year baccalaureate degrees from prestigious institutions and with an adequately high GPA from the Philippines for admission into graduate programs. Others require different types of upgrading before considering graduate admission for students from the Philippines.

Taking into account:

- admission requirements
- general content
- length of study
- outcome of study
- placement recommendations for the Filipino four-year undergraduate degrees from across the world
- admission to graduate programs in some Canadian universities

The four-year Bachelor’s Degree generally compares to the completion of a three-year Bachelor’s Degree with a focus in xxx.

The five-year Bachelor’s Degree in a health-related field, including one year of clinical internship, generally compares to the completion of a three-year Bachelor’s Degree with a focus in xxx, plus a one-year internship.

Most commonly used grading scale at the post-secondary level

Numerical Grade	Descriptive Grade	Letter Grade	Percentage	IQAS Grade
1.00	Excellent	A+	95-100	95
1.25		A		87
1.50		Very good	A-	90-94
1.75	B+		77	
2.00	Good		B	85-89
2.25		B-	69	
2.50		Fair or Satisfactory	C+	80-84

2.75		C		61
3.00	Pass	C-	75-79	56
4.00	Conditional Fail	D	70-74	52
5.00	Fail	F	Below 70	<50
INC	Incomplete			

Other post-secondary level grading scale

Reverse 4.0 reverse scale

Numerical Grade	Letter Grade	Descriptive Grade	IQAS Grade
4.0	A	Excellent	95
3.5		Very Good	85
3.0	B	Good	77
2.5		Above Average	71
2.0	C	Average	65
1.5		Below Average	59
1.00	D	Bare Pass/Poor	53
0.00	F	Fail	<50

Documentation

- Transcript of records, issued by the last institution attended, contains list of all courses taken over the course of studies, including courses taken in different programs and/or at different institutions. Course names, number of units or credits obtained, and grades are usually noted in chronological order. Title(s) of degree(s) and date granted are also listed. In cases where required, the Special Order (S.O.) number will also appear on the transcript of records.
- Diploma, issued by the institution, varies in language (English, Filipino, Latin and combinations thereof) and format. Title of degree, date granted and institution name appear on the document, which is usually signed by the president, registrar and dean of the university or college. The S.O. number will also often be listed on the diploma.
- Professional registration or licence, issued by the Professional Regulation Board (PRC) for regulated profession.

Special Order Number

Special Order (S.O.) numbers are one of the government's ways of monitoring the private education sector. They are issued to each private school to certify that its graduates have completed a recognized program and usually appear on student transcripts and/or certificate of graduation or diploma. Schools must submit a request for an S.O. number for each group of graduates, every year, so the numbers will be unique for each cohort. S.O. numbers are required of all private secondary schools, higher education institutions, and technical and vocational programs with the following exceptions:

How to determine if an S.O. number is required:

Type of Institution	S.O. Number Required?
Public Higher Education Institution (State Universities and Colleges, CHED-Supervised Institutions, Local Universities and Colleges, Other	No

Government Schools and Special Higher Education Institutions)	
Private Higher Education Institution (Sectarian and Non-Sectarian)	Yes, with exceptions listed below
* Private Higher Education Institution granted Autonomy or Deregulated Status	No
* Private Higher Education Institution granted Level II or higher accredited status	No

Recognition status of institutions

The following website can help with the verification of an institution or programs current recognition (authorization to operate) by the government: CHED HEI Directory - http://www.ched.gov.ph/hei_dir/index.html

Country: Philippines **Official Country Name:** Republic of the Philippines **Region:** Philippines

Status: Pending **Date Entered:** Oct 13, 2005
Category: University **Date Revised:** Oct 13, 2005

Credential Actual Name: Bachelor of Science in Nursing **Credential English Name:**

Credential Alternate Actual Name(s): **Credential Alternate English Name(s):**

Time Period Credential Offered: Current

Issuing Body: Universities and Colleges

Admission Requirements:

The completion of High School

In general, this represents completion of 10 years of combined elementary and secondary schooling. Some private high schools offer Grade 11 and even Grade 12, but that does not give any advanced standing for entry into university or college. After successful completion of four years of high school, students receive a '*Katunayan*' or a Certificate of Graduation.

To be admitted in nursing programs, students must have graduated in the top 40 percent of their class in high school. Universities and colleges usually also require an entrance examination for admission to their programs. There is currently no standard examination, but between 1974 and 1994, the National College Entrance Examination (NCEE) was required by all postsecondary institutions. The NCEE was abolished in 1994.

Program Description:

Four-year undergraduate degree program

Nursing is a popular and growing profession in the Philippines, partly in response to the important international demand for nurses. Students entering that field must complete a four-year Bachelor of Science in Nursing (B.S.N.) in a CHED-approved program.

The table below presents a typical Bachelor of Science in Nursing curriculum:

Table 4. Bachelor of Science in Nursing – Core Curriculum

General Education (65 units)	
<i>Language and Humanities</i>	24 units
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> English (Comm. Skills I & II), Filipino I & II, Introduction to Literature, English 3 (Comm. Skills III), Philosophy of Man, Logic and Critical Thinking 	
<i>Mathematics, Natural Sciences & Information Technology</i>	26 units
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mathematics (College Algebra), Chemistry (General), Biology/Geology/Earth Science, Physics I, Anatomy and Physiology, Microbiology and Parasitology, Information Technology (Computer) 	

<i>Social Sciences</i> • Psychology (General), Sociology/Anthropology, Philippine History, Philippine Government & Constitution, Asian Civilization	15 units
Associate in Health Science Education (AHSE) Curriculum (24 units) Primary Health Care I, with RLE Primary Health Care II, with RLE Health Economics with Taxation and Agrarian Reform Bioethics Basic Nutrition Science, Technology and Society	
Nursing (80 units) NCM 100 - Foundations of Nursing Practice NCM 101 - Promotive and Preventive Nursing Care Management NCM 102 - Curative and Rehabilitative Nursing Care Management I NCM103 - Related Learning Experience NCM104 - Curative and Rehabilitative Nursing Care Management II NCM105 - Nursing Management & Leadership Introduction to Nursing Research Strategies in Health Education Community Health Development	
TOTAL Course Units	169 units
Related Learning Experience (42 units = 2,142 hours) PHC I & II NCM 100 to 105	5 units combined (255 hours) 37 units combined (1887 hours)
Physical Education (1 to 4)	8 units
Citizens Military Training - CMT/ROTC (1 to 4)	6 units

Source: *Philippines: a study of the educational system of the Philippines and guide to the academic placement of students in educational institutions in the United States*, PIER World Education Series, American Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers & NAFSA: Association of International Educators, 2001

Between 1976 and 1992, students could take a three-year Graduate in Nursing (G.N.) program that gave the same access to the profession as the bachelor's degree. The G.N. credits could also be used as transfer credits toward a B.S.N. degree. Prior to 1976, B.S.N. degrees were five years in length, while G.N. programs took four years (one year pre-nursing plus three years of hospital-based training) to complete. A two-year G.N. to B.S.N. supplementary degree program was also offered until 1976. The Graduate in Nursing programs are no longer offered.

Graduates of Nursing degrees must take the PRC licensing examination to be registered and licensed to practice with the title of Registered Nurse (RN).

Provides Access to in the Home Country:

- Further education, such as Master's degree programs or professional specializations
- Employment

Note: Employment is conditional on passing the professional board examination administered by the Professional Regulation Commission (PRC) for regulated professions, including Nursing.

Placement Recommendations:

The placement recommendations in the following published references were considered in the formulation of IQAS' recommendations.

- **AACRAO** (American Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers) & **NAFSA: PIER** (*Projects for International Education Research*) – *World Education Series, Philippines Workshop Report*, 2001
- **IERF** (International Educational Research Foundation): *New Country Index*, Ten Speed Press, 2004 (US)
- **NOOSR** (National Office of Overseas Skills Recognition). *Country Education Profiles Online*: <https://aei.gov.au/AEI/QualificationsRecognition/Information/CEP.htm>
- **UK NARIC** – National Recognition Information Centre for the United Kingdom, *International Comparisons*. <http://www.internationalcomparisons.org.uk>

IQAS Recommendations for:

Employment

The Bachelor of Science in Nursing generally compares to the completion of a three-year Bachelor's Degree with a focus in Nursing.

Post-secondary Admission

The Bachelor of Science in Nursing generally compares to the completion of a three-year Bachelor's Degree with a focus in Nursing.

Course Equivalencies

High School courses combined with **at least one course in the subject from an undergraduate program** can generally be compared to the completion of level 30 (or Grade Twelve) courses in Alberta, except for English. To award Language Arts (English) Grade Twelve two undergraduate courses in English are required (or minimum of 5 credits).

[In order to award courses comparable to 30-level courses in Alberta, undergraduate transcripts should be used. It is recommended that courses taken in Filipino high school generally compare to: Pure Math 20 or Applied Math 20 (if vocational stream is followed); Biology 20; Chemistry 20; Physics 20, Language Arts (English) Grade 10]. For further information refer to the High School Diploma Credential Template.

IQAS Rationale:

The structure of the educational system in the Philippines was modelled upon the structure of education in the United States with one notable exception. The total number of years of primary and secondary schooling in the US is twelve. In the majority of schools in the Philippines the completion of High School represents 10 years of schooling in total. However, completion of high school in the Philippines generally meets the academic credential requirements for admission into an undergraduate program at many institutions in the United States.

As per a survey conducted by IQAS of post-secondary institutions in Canada, the ten-year secondary school system from the Philippines is not considered, by itself, sufficient preparation for undergraduate studies in Canada. Additional study at a post-secondary level is usually required for students from the Philippines seeking undergraduate admission in Canada. The number of years required seems to vary from institution to institution.

The situation varies when it comes to graduate level admission for students who completed their bachelor degrees in the Philippines. Some institutions in Canada consider students with four-year baccalaureate degrees from prestigious institutions and with an adequately high GPA from the Philippines for admission into graduate programs. Others require different types of upgrading before considering graduate admission for students from the Philippines.

Taking into account:

- admission requirements
- general content
- length of study
- outcome of study
- placement recommendations for the Filipino four-year undergraduate degrees from across the world
- admission to graduate programs in some Canadian universities
- consultation with professional nursing associations

IQAS recommends that a Bachelor of Science in Nursing from the Philippines generally compares to the completion of a three-year Bachelor’s degree with a focus in Nursing.

Most commonly used grading scale at the post-secondary level

Numerical Grade	Descriptive Grade	Letter Grade	Percentage	IQAS Grade
1.00	Excellent	A+	95-100	95
1.25		A		87
1.50	Very good	A-	90-94	82
1.75		B+		77
2.00	Good	B	85-89	73
2.25		B-		69
2.50	Fair or Satisfactory	C+	80-84	65
2.75		C		61
3.00	Pass	C-	75-79	56
4.00	Conditional Fail	D	70-74	52
5.00	Fail	F	Below 70	<50
INC	Incomplete			

Other post-secondary level grading scale

Reverse 4.0 reverse scale

Numerical Grade	Letter Grade	Descriptive Grade	IQAS Grade
4.0	A	Excellent	95
3.5		Very Good	85
3.0	B	Good	77
2.5		Above Average	71
2.0	C	Average	65
1.5		Below Average	59
1.00	D	Bare Pass/Poor	53
0.00	F	Fail	<50

Documentation

- Transcript of records, issued by the last institution attended, contains list of all courses taken over the course of studies, including courses taken in different programs and/or at different institutions. Course names, number of units or credits obtained, and grades are usually noted in chronological order. Title(s) of degree(s) and date granted are also listed. In cases where required, the Special Order (S.O.) number will also appear on the transcript of records.
- Diploma, issued by the institution, varies in language (English, Filipino, Latin and combinations thereof) and format. Title of degree, date granted and institution name appear on the document, which is usually signed by the president, registrar and dean of the university or college. The S.O. number will also often be listed on the diploma.
- Professional registration or licence, issued by the Professional Regulation Board (PRC) for regulated profession.

Special Order Number

Special Order (S.O.) numbers are one of the government's ways of monitoring the private education sector. They are issued to each private school to certify that its graduates have completed a recognized program and usually appear on student transcripts and/or certificate of graduation or diploma. Schools must submit a request for an S.O. number for each group of graduates, every year, so the numbers will be unique for each cohort. S.O. numbers are required of all private secondary schools, higher education institutions, and technical and vocational programs with the following exceptions:

How to determine if an S.O. number is required:

Type of Institution	S.O. Number Required?
Public Higher Education Institution (State Universities and Colleges, CHED-Supervised Institutions, Local Universities and Colleges, Other Government Schools and Special Higher Education Institutions)	No
Private Higher Education Institution (Sectarian and Non-Sectarian)	Yes, with exceptions listed below
* Private Higher Education Institution granted Autonomy or Deregulated Status	No
* Private Higher Education Institution granted Level II or higher accredited status	No

Recognition status of institutions

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http://www.ched.gov.ph/hei_dir/index.html

Country:
Philippines

Official Country Name:
Republic of the Philippines

Region:
Philippines

Status: Pending
Category: University

Date Entered: Oct 13, 2005
Date Revised: Oct 13, 2005

Credential Actual Name:
Bachelor's Degree (five-year) in xxx

Credential English Name:

Credential Alternate Actual Name(s):
Bachelor of Science in Architecture
Bachelor of Science in Engineering (Chemical,
Civil, Electrical, Agricultural, Mechanical,
Aeronautical, etc)

Credential Alternate English Name(s):

Time Period Credential Offered: Current
Issuing Body: Universities and Colleges
Admission Requirements:
The completion of High School

In general, this represents completion of 10 years of combined elementary and secondary schooling. Some private high schools offer Grade 11 and even Grade 12, but that does not give any advanced standing for entry into university or college. After successful completion of four years of high school, students receive a '*Katunayan*' or a Certificate of Graduation.

Universities and colleges usually also require an entrance examination for admission to their programs. There is currently no standard examination, but between 1974 and 1994, the National College Entrance Examination (NCEE) was required by all postsecondary institutions. The NCEE was abolished in 1994.

Program Description:
Five-year undergraduate degree program

Note: For more general information on undergraduate education in the Philippines, please refer to the Bachelor's degree (four-year) credential template and the Country Education Profile – the Republic of the Philippines.

The most common five-year Bachelor's degrees are in Engineering and Architecture. A few institutions offer five-year programs in science (for example, Chemistry and Geology) and Pharmacy and some offer five-year programs in Agriculture.

Other five-year Bachelor's degrees not covered in this template include degrees in the health disciplines (e.g. Physiotherapy and Occupational Therapy). Those degrees include four years of study plus one year of internship. They are covered in the Bachelor's Degree (four-year) template.

The Bachelor of Science degree in Engineering is offered in numerous fields, including Aeronautical, Architectural, Ceramic, Chemical, Civil, Computer, Electrical, Electronic, Environmental, Geodetic, Industrial, Manufacturing, Marine, Mechanical, Mining, Sanitary, and Textile Engineering. All engineering degrees are Bachelor of Science degrees. Depending on the field, the minimum requirements range from 160 academic units (i.e. Civil Engineering) to 192 units (i.e. Electrical Engineering). Some schools have higher total unit requirements, even up to 230 units (i.e. University of San Carlos). All programs must include CHED's general education curriculum; a technical cluster of basic engineering, mathematics, physical science, and natural science courses; and a professional technical cluster in the field of specialization. Most programs also allow some elective technical courses. All programs are offered over a five-year period of full-time study, although CHED has introduced pilot programs at Central Philippine University and Baguio College Foundation to test a 6-year engineering curriculum to make graduates more competitive candidates for employment opportunities in other countries.

Undergraduate programs in architecture lead to the Bachelor of Science in Architecture (BSArch) degree. The requirements include completion of 226 units over five years. Institutions are permitted to designate their own major specializations from among Housing, Physical Planning, Building Technology, and Architectural Design, and to include their own electives. The curriculum is made up of general education curriculum courses and technical courses. The technical cluster includes courses in Architecture, allied area courses, specialization courses, and general elective courses.

Provides Access to in the Home Country:

- Further education, such as Master's degree programs or professional specializations
- Employment

Note: Employment may be conditional on passing the professional board examination administered by the Professional Regulation Commission (PRC) for regulated professions. Graduates of all undergraduate engineering programs must pass the regulatory examination of the PRC in order to obtain a license to practice as a registered engineer.

Placement Recommendations:

The placement recommendations in the following published references were considered in the formulation of IQAS' recommendations.

- **AACRAO** (American Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers) & **NAFSA: PIER** (*Projects for International Education Research*) – *World Education Series, Philippines Workshop Report*, 2001
- **IERF** (International Educational Research Foundation): *New Country Index*, Ten Speed Press, 2004 (US)
- **NOOSR** (National Office of Overseas Skills Recognition). *Country Education Profiles Online*: <https://aei.gov.au/AEI/QualificationsRecognition/Information/CEP.htm>

- **UK NARIC** – National Recognition Information Centre for the United Kingdom, *International Comparisons*. <http://www.internationalcomparisons.org.uk>

IQAS Recommendations for:

Employment

The Five-Year Bachelor's Degree generally compares to the completion of a Four-Year Bachelor's Degree with a focus in xxx.

Post-secondary Admission

The Five-Year Bachelor's Degree generally compares to the completion of a Four-Year Bachelor's Degree with a focus in xxx.

Course Equivalencies

High School courses combined with **at least one course in the subject from an undergraduate program** can generally be compared to the completion of level 30 (or Grade Twelve) courses in Alberta, except for English. To award Language Arts (English) Grade Twelve two undergraduate courses in English are required (or minimum of 5 credits).

[In order to award courses comparable to 30-level courses in Alberta, undergraduate transcripts should be used. It is recommended that courses taken in Filipino high school generally compare to: Pure Math 20 or Applied Math 20 (if vocational stream is followed); Biology 20; Chemistry 20; Physics 20, Language Arts (English) Grade 10]. For further information refer to the High School Diploma Credential Template.

IQAS Rationale:

The structure of the educational system in the Philippines was modelled upon the structure of education in the United States with one notable exception. The total number of years of primary and secondary schooling in the US is twelve. In the majority of schools in the Philippines the completion of High School represents 10 years of schooling in total. However, completion of high school in the Philippines generally meets the academic credential requirements for admission into an undergraduate program at many institutions in the United States.

As per a survey conducted by IQAS of post-secondary institutions in Canada, the ten-year secondary school system from the Philippines is not considered, by itself, sufficient preparation for undergraduate studies in Canada. Additional study at a post-secondary level is usually required for students from the Philippines seeking undergraduate admission in Canada. The number of years required seems to vary from institution to institution.

The situation varies when it comes to graduate level admission for students who completed their bachelor degrees in the Philippines. Some institutions in Canada consider students with four-year baccalaureate degrees from prestigious institutions and with an adequately high GPA from the Philippines for admission into graduate programs. Others require different types of upgrading before considering graduate admission for students from the Philippines.

Taking into account:

- admission requirements
- general content
- length of study
- outcome of study
- placement recommendations for the Filipino five-year undergraduate degrees from across the world
- admission to graduate programs in some Canadian universities

IQAS recommends that a five-year Bachelor’s degree from the Philippines generally compares to the completion of a four-year Bachelor’s degree with a focus in xxx.

Most commonly used grading scale at the post-secondary level

Numerical Grade	Descriptive Grade	Letter Grade	Percentage	IQAS Grade
1.00	Excellent	A+	95-100	95
1.25		A		87
1.50		A-		82
1.75	Very good	B+	90-94	77
2.00		B		73
2.25		B-		69
2.50	Fair or Satisfactory	C+	80-84	65
2.75		C		61
3.00		C-		56
4.00	Conditional Fail	D	70-74	52
5.00	Fail	F	Below 70	<50
INC	Incomplete			

Other post-secondary level grading scale

Reverse 4.0 reverse scale

Numerical Grade	Letter Grade	Descriptive Grade	IQAS Grade
4.0	A	Excellent	95
3.5		Very Good	85
3.0	B	Good	77
2.5		Above Average	71
2.0	C	Average	65
1.5		Below Average	59
1.00	D	Bare Pass/Poor	53
0.00	F	Fail	<50

Documentation

- Transcript of records, issued by the last institution attended, contains list of all courses taken over the course of studies, including courses taken in different programs and/or at different institutions. Course names, number of units or credits obtained, and grades are usually noted in chronological order. Title(s) of degree(s) and date granted are also listed. In cases where required, the Special Order (S.O.) number will also appear on the transcript of records.

- Diploma, issued by the institution, varies in language (English, Filipino, Latin and combinations thereof) and format. Title of degree, date granted and institution name appear on the document, which is usually signed by the president, registrar and dean of the university or college. The S.O. number will also often be listed on the diploma.
- Professional registration or licence, issued by the Professional Regulation Board (PRC) for regulated profession.

Special Order Number

Special Order (S.O.) numbers are one of the government’s ways of monitoring the private education sector. They are issued to each private school to certify that its graduates have completed a recognized program and usually appear on student transcripts and/or certificate of graduation or diploma. Schools must submit a request for an S.O. number for each group of graduates, every year, so the numbers will be unique for each cohort. S.O. numbers are required of all private secondary schools, higher education institutions, and technical and vocational programs with the following exceptions:

How to determine if an S.O. number is required:

Type of Institution	S.O. Number Required?
Public Higher Education Institution (State Universities and Colleges, CHED-Supervised Institutions, Local Universities and Colleges, Other Government Schools and Special Higher Education Institutions)	No
Private Higher Education Institution (Sectarian and Non-Sectarian)	Yes, with exceptions listed below
* Private Higher Education Institution granted Autonomy or Deregulated Status	No
* Private Higher Education Institution granted Level II or higher accredited status	No

Recognition status of institutions

The following website can help with the verification of an institution or programs current recognition (authorization to operate) by the government: CHED HEI Directory -

http://www.ched.gov.ph/hei_dir/index.html

Country:
Philippines

Official Country Name:
Republic of the Philippines

Region:
Philippines

Status: Pending
Category: University

Date Entered: Nov 3, 2005
Date Revised: Nov 7, 2005

Credential Actual Name:
[Postgraduate] Certificate or Diploma in xxx

Credential English Name:

Credential Alternate Actual Name(s):

Credential Alternate English Name(s):

Time Period Credential Offered: Current
Issuing Body: Universities and Colleges
Admission Requirements:
Completion of a Bachelor's degree program

Program Description:
Six-months to two-year graduate degree program

Students may enrol in postgraduate diploma and certificate programs following the completion of a bachelor's degree. Those programs are different from the diploma and certificate undergraduate programs, though they are not necessarily made up of graduate-level courses. They generally last between six months and two years, and are composed of courses in a particular field that lead to specialized knowledge for specific professions. They may sometimes lead to transfer credits for graduate (i.e. Master's degree) studies.

Note: For more information on graduate education in the Philippines, please refer to the Country Education Profile – the Republic of the Philippines.

Provides Access to in the Home Country:
•Further education, such as master's degree programs
•Employment

Note: Employment may be conditional on passing the professional board examination administered by the Professional Regulation Commission (PRC) for regulated professions.

Placement Recommendations:

The placement recommendations in the following published references were considered in the formulation of IQAS' recommendations.

- **AACRAO** (American Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers) & **NAFSA: PIER** (*Projects for International Education Research*) – *World Education Series, Philippines Workshop Report, 2001*

- **IERF** (International Educational Research Foundation): *New Country Index*, Ten Speed Press, 2004 (US)

IQAS Recommendations for:

Employment

The postgraduate diploma or certificate should be assessed individually depending upon duration and type of courses taken.

Post-secondary Admission

The postgraduate diploma or certificate should be assessed individually depending upon duration and type of courses taken.

Course Equivalencies

30-level courses if no secondary documents are presented.

For further information refer to the Bachelor’s Degree Credential Templates and to the High School Diploma Credential Template.

IQAS Rationale:

Postgraduate diplomas and certificates are usually professional in nature and meant to give the student more specialized, work-related knowledge or skills. Courses may or may not be of graduate level. The completion of a bachelor’s degree is required for admission into these programs and the length of study varies between six months and two years.

The structure of postgraduate diplomas and certificates in the Philippines is similar to the structure of graduate diplomas and certificates in Canada and Alberta. The length of study and the admission requirements are also comparable in both countries.

Taking into account:

- admission requirements into a postgraduate diploma or certificate program in the Philippines;
- general content of such programs;
- length of the study;
- access to further study and professional registration, if appropriate; and
- placement recommendations for the Filipino master’s degree from across the world.

IQAS recommends that postgraduate diplomas and certificates be assessed individually as per the duration and type of courses taken. [In most cases it can be combined with a preceding undergraduate study]

Grading:

Most commonly used grading scale at the post-secondary level

Numerical Grade	Descriptive Grade	Letter Grade	Percentage	IQAS Grade
1.00	Excellent	A+	95-100	95
1.25		A		87

1.50	Very good	A-	90-94	82
1.75		B+		77
2.00	Good	B	85-89	73
2.25		B-		69
2.50	Fair or Satisfactory	C+	80-84	65
2.75		C		61
3.00	Pass	C-	75-79	56
4.00	Conditional Fail	D	70-74	52
5.00	Fail	F	Below 70	<50
INC	Incomplete			

Other post-secondary level grading scale

Reverse 4.0 reverse scale

Numerical Grade	Letter Grade	Descriptive Grade	IQAS Grade
4.0	A	Excellent	95
3.5		Very Good	85
3.0	B	Good	77
2.5		Above Average	71
2.0	C	Average	65
1.5		Below Average	59
1.00	D	Bare Pass/Poor	53
0.00	F	Fail	<50

Documentation

- Transcript of records, issued by the last institution attended, contains list of all courses taken over the course of studies, including courses taken in different programs and/or at different institutions. Course names, number of units or credits obtained, and grades are usually noted in chronological order. Title(s) of degree(s) and date granted are also listed. In cases where required, the S.O. number will also appear on the transcript of records.
- Diploma, issued by the institution, varies in language (English, Filipino, Latin and combinations thereof) and format. Title of degree, date granted and institution name appear on the document, which is usually signed by the president, registrar and dean of the university or college. The S.O. number will also often be listed on the diploma.
- Professional registration or licence, issued by the Professional Regulation Board (PRC) for regulated profession.

Special Order Number

Special Order (S.O.) numbers are one of the government's ways of monitoring the private education sector. They are issued to each private school to certify that its graduates have completed a recognized program and usually appear on student transcripts and/or certificate of graduation or diploma. Schools must submit a request for an S.O. number for each group of graduates, every year, so the numbers will be unique for each cohort. S.O. numbers are required of all private secondary schools, higher education institutions, and technical and vocational programs with the following exceptions:

How to determine if an S.O. number is required:

Type of Institution	S.O. Number Required?
Public Higher Education Institution (State Universities and Colleges, CHED-Supervised Institutions, Local Universities and Colleges, Other Government Schools and Special Higher Education Institutions)	No
Private Higher Education Institution (Sectarian and Non-Sectarian)	Yes, with exceptions listed below
* Private Higher Education Institution granted Autonomy or Deregulated Status	No
* Private Higher Education Institution granted Level II or higher accredited status	No

Recognition status of institutions

The following website can help with the verification of an institution or programs current recognition (authorization to operate) by the government:

CHED HEI Directory - http://www.ched.gov.ph/hei_dir/index.html

Country:
Philippines

Official Country Name:
Republic of the Philippines

Region:
Philippines

Status: Pending
Category: University

Date Entered: Oct 14, 2005
Date Revised: Oct 14, 2005

Credential Actual Name:
Doctor of xxx

Credential English Name:

Credential Alternate Actual Name(s):
Doctor of Medicine (M.D.)
Doctor of Dental Medicine (D.D.M.)
Doctor of Optometry (D.O.)
Doctor of Veterinary Medicine (D.V.M.)
Bachelor of Laws (L.L.B.)
Juris Doctor (J.D.)

Credential Alternate English Name(s):

Time Period Credential Offered: Current

Issuing Body: Universities and Colleges

Admission Requirements:

Completion of relevant undergraduate preliminary studies (two years or four years) and, when required, entrance examination and certificate of eligibility – in general, this represents a total of 12 to 14 years of preliminary study (10 years of combined primary and secondary study plus 2 to 4 years of relevant undergraduate study).

Admission to the Doctor of Medicine (M.D.) normally requires the completion of a four-year bachelor of arts or bachelor of science degree that includes or is supplemented by a number of prerequisite courses, as specified by the school. Students must also pass the National Medical Admission Test (NMAT) and submit a Certificate of Eligibility for Medicine, issued by CHED, in order to be admitted to the program.

Admission to the Doctor of Dental Medicine (D.D.M.), Doctor of Optometry (D.O.) and Doctor of Veterinary Medicine (D.V.M.) normally requires the completion of two years of appropriate preparatory study that includes or is supplemented with prerequisite courses.

Admission to the Bachelor of Laws (L.L.B.) and the Juris Doctor (J.D.) both require a four-year B.A. or B.S. degree, including or supplemented with prerequisite courses, generally including units of English, Mathematics and Social Sciences. Some of the prerequisite courses may be completed during the first year of the law program. Prior to 1961, the Bachelor of Laws required only two years of preliminary study for admission.

Program Description:

Four-year undergraduate degree program following the completion of relevant undergraduate preliminary studies (two years or a full bachelor's degree).

The first degrees awarded in medical and legal disciplines are considered part of the undergraduate level of education. In medicine, the title of Doctor is used instead of Bachelor, whereas students receive a Bachelor of Laws or Juris Doctor at the end of their law studies. Both types of degrees require the completion of relevant preliminary studies for admission.

- The Doctor of Medicine (M.D.), sometimes referred to in the Filipino *Doktor sa Medisina*, is a four-year program that requires the completion of a relevant four-year bachelor of arts or bachelor of science degree for admission. The four years of doctoral study represent two years of classroom study plus two-years of clinical training/study in affiliated hospitals. Graduates must complete an additional one year internship before sitting for the PRC licensing examination that gives access to the profession. Once they have passed the exam, students normally pursue a specialty within a residency training program.
- The Doctor of Dental Medicine (D.D.M.) is a four-year undergraduate dentistry program that follows two years of pre-dentistry study. A few universities require a Bachelor's degree for admission. Graduates must pass the PRC licensing examination to practice.
- The Doctor of Optometry (D.O.) is a four-year undergraduate optometry program that follows two years of pre-optometry study. Graduates must pass the PRC licensing examination to practice.
- The Doctor of Veterinary Medicine (D.V.M.) is a four-year undergraduate veterinary program that follows two years of pre-veterinary medicine. Graduate must pass the PRC examination to become registered and licensed to practice.
- The Bachelor of Laws (L.L.B.) and the Juris Doctor (J.D.) are both four-year undergraduate law programs that follow a four-year B.A. or B.S. degree. The J.D. requires an additional 8 units of coursework and a thesis, above what is required for the L.L.B. Prior to 1961, the Bachelor of Laws consisted of a 2 + 4 pattern. Graduates must complete up to 12 months of law practice internship, usually during their studies, before they are allowed to sit the bar examination administered by the Supreme Court. The bar examination must be passed in order to practice law. The Bachelor of Laws is sometimes referred to by its Filipino name *Batsilyer sa Pambabatas*.

Provides Access to in the Home Country:

- Further education, such as clinical master's degree programs or residency training programs in medicine (regulated by the Department of Health)
- Employment

Note: Employment is conditional on passing the professional board examination administered by the Professional Regulation Commission (PRC) or, for the legal profession, the bar examination administered by the Supreme Court.

Placement Recommendations:

The placement recommendations in the following published references were considered in the formulation of IQAS' recommendations.

- **AACRAO** (American Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers) & **NAFSA: PIER** (*Projects for International Education Research*) – *World Education Series, Philippines Workshop Report*, 2001
- **IERF** (International Educational Research Foundation): *New Country Index*, Ten Speed Press, 2004 (US)
- **NOOSR** (National Office of Overseas Skills Recognition). *Country Education Profiles Online*: <https://aei.gov.au/AEI/QualificationsRecognition/Information/CEP.htm>
- **UK NARIC** – National Recognition Information Centre for the United Kingdom, *International Comparisons*. <http://www.internationalcomparisons.org.uk>

IQAS Recommendations for:

Employment

The Doctor of xxx, Bachelor of Laws or Juris Doctor generally compares to the completion of a First Professional degree in xxx preceded by prerequisite study (number of years or completed degree).

Post-secondary Admission

The Doctor of xxx, Bachelor of Laws or Juris Doctor generally compares to the completion of a First Professional degree in xxx preceded by prerequisite study (number of years or completed degree).

Course Equivalencies

30-level courses if no secondary documents are presented *For further information refer to the Bachelor's Degree Credential Template and to the High School Diploma Credential Template.*

IQAS Rationale:

The structure of the medical and legal first professional degrees in the Philippines is similar to the structure of those degrees in Canada and in Alberta. All require the completion of appropriate preliminary study (two or four years in length) for admission, followed by four years of specialized study.

Degrees are awarded following the completion of the four-year professional study; however, all graduates of professional degrees must meet additional requirements to gain entry into the profession. Some degrees (Doctor of Medicine, Bachelor of Laws and Juris Doctor) require a one-year internship before the candidates are allowed to sit for the licensing examination, while other degrees allow graduates to immediately proceed to the examination. All graduates of the

medical or legal professional degrees must pass their respective examinations in order to practice.

Taking into account:

- admission requirements into a Doctor of xxx, Bachelor of Laws and Juris Doctor in the Philippines;
- the general content of such programs;
- the length of study;
- access to graduate level study and professional registration; and
- placement recommendations for the Filipino first professional degrees from across the world,

IQAS recommends that a Doctor of xxx, Bachelor of Laws or Juris Doctor degree from the Philippines generally compares to the completion of a First Professional degree in xxx preceded by prerequisite study.

Special Order Number

Special Order (S.O.) numbers are one of the government’s ways of monitoring the private education sector. They are issued to each private school to certify that its graduates have completed a recognized program and usually appear on student transcripts and/or certificate of graduation or diploma. Schools must submit a request for an S.O. number for each group of graduates, every year, so the numbers will be unique for each cohort. S.O. numbers are required of all private secondary schools, higher education institutions, and technical and vocational programs with the following exceptions:

How to determine if an S.O. number is required:

Type of Institution	S.O. Number Required?
Public Higher Education Institution (State Universities and Colleges, CHED-Supervised Institutions, Local Universities and Colleges, Other Government Schools and Special Higher Education Institutions)	No
Private Higher Education Institution (Sectarian and Non-Sectarian)	Yes, with exceptions listed below
* Private Higher Education Institution granted Autonomy or Deregulated Status	No
* Private Higher Education Institution granted Level II or higher accredited status	No

Recognition status of institutions

The following website can help with the verification of an institution or programs current recognition (authorization to operate) by the government: CHED HEI Directory - http://www.ched.gov.ph/hei_dir/index.html

Country:
Philippines

Official Country Name:
Republic of the Philippines

Region:
Philippines

Status: Pending
Category: University

Date Entered: Oct 31, 2005
Date Revised: Nov 2, 2005

Credential Actual Name:
Master's Degree in xxx

Credential English Name:

Credential Alternate Actual Name(s):
Master of Arts [in...]
Master of Science [in...]
Master in Public Health
Master in Social Studies
Master of Agriculture
Master of Library Science
Master of/in Engineering [in...]
Etc.

Credential Alternate English Name(s):

Time Period Credential Offered: Current
Issuing Body: Universities and Colleges
Admission Requirements:
Completion of a bachelor's degree program

Admission requirements for master's degree programs include graduation from a recognized bachelor's degree program and usually an undergraduate grade point average of 2.0 (corresponding to 3.0 on a 4.0 scale) or B. Institutions may also administer their own entrance examinations (none is mandated by CHED) and interview students.

Program Description:
Two-year graduate degree program

Students may enter master's degree programs following the completion of a Bachelor's degree, usually in the same field or a closely related field. Other admission requirements may include an entrance examination and minimum grade requirements at the undergraduate level. Master of Arts (MA) and Master of Science (MS) normally require the completion of 30 units of coursework, plus original research leading to the oral defence of a thesis.

Other master's degree programs known as professional or coursework programs do not emphasize research, but include a minimum of 36 units of coursework instead. In cases where a thesis is required, it is not based on original research. These master's degrees include the name of the discipline in the title, such as Master in Fine Arts, Master in Nursing, Master of Architecture, etc. A list of Master's degrees is included in the Appendices.

The Filipino names for master's degree include *masterado*, *dalubhasa* and *kadalubhasaan*. The last two terms, meaning “expert” or “field of study”, also sometimes appear on non-master's-level credentials.

Master's degrees usually take two years of full time study to complete. However, many if not most graduate students only attend part-time, so programs are often offered through evening or weekend classes. The time limit for completing a master's degree is generally five years; however, students may reapply to the program to complete it and are usually readmitted.

Provides Access to in the Home Country:

- Further education, such as doctoral degree programs
- Employment

Note: Employment may be conditional on passing the professional board examination administered by the Professional Regulation Commission (PRC) for regulated professions.

Placement Recommendations:

The placement recommendations in the following published references were considered in the formulation of IQAS' recommendations.

- **AACRAO** (American Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers) & **NAFSA: PIER** (*Projects for International Education Research*) – *World Education Series, Philippines Workshop Report, 2001*
- **IERF** (International Educational Research Foundation): *New Country Index*, Ten Speed Press, 2004 (US)
- **NOOSR** (National Office of Overseas Skills Recognition). *Country Education Profiles Online*: <https://aei.gov.au/AEI/QualificationsRecognition/Information/CEP.htm>
- **UK NARIC** – National Recognition Information Centre for the United Kingdom, *International Comparisons*. <http://www.internationalcomparisons.org.uk>

IQAS Recommendations for:

Employment

The two-year Master's degree, [following the completion of a four-year Bachelor's degree, or a five-year Bachelors degree, including one year of internship] generally compares to the completion of a one-year Master's degree with a focus [of courses] in xxx [the first year of the Master's program in the Philippines is generally considered as last year of undergraduate study in Canada]

The two-year Master's degree in xxx engineering, [following the completion of a five-year Bachelor's degree in the same field of engineering], generally compares to the completion of a two-year Master's degree with a focus in xxx engineering.

Post-secondary Admission

The two-year Master's degree, *[following the completion of a four-year Bachelor's degree, or a five-year Bachelors degree, including one year of internship]* generally compares to the completion of a one-year Master's degree with a focus [of courses] in xxx *[the first year of the Master's program in the Philippines is generally considered as last year of undergraduate study in Canada]*

The two-year Master's degree in xxx engineering, *[following the completion of a five-year Bachelor's degree in the same field of engineering]*, generally compares to the completion of a two-year Master's degree with a focus in xxx engineering.

Course Equivalencies

30-level courses if no secondary documents are presented.

For further information refer to the Bachelor's Degree Credential Template and to the High School Diploma Credential Template.

IQAS Rationale:

The structure of master's degree programs in the Philippines is similar to the structure of those programs in Canada and Alberta. The length of study, the number of credits and the admission requirements (completion of a bachelor's degree and achieving a minimum grade) are comparable in both countries.

Taking into account:

- admission requirements
- general content
- length of study
- outcome of study
- placement recommendations for the Filipino master's degree from across the world

IQAS recommends that:

The two-year Master's degree, *[following the completion of a four-year Bachelor's degree, or a five-year Bachelors degree, including one year of internship]* generally compares to the completion of a one-year Master's degree with a focus [of courses] in xxx *[the first year of the Master's program in the Philippines is generally considered as last year of undergraduate study in Canada]*

The two-year Master's degree in xxx engineering, *[following the completion of a five-year Bachelor's degree in the same field of engineering]*, generally compares to the completion of a two-year Master's degree with a focus in xxx engineering.

Grading:

Most commonly used grading scale at the post-secondary level

Numerical Grade	Descriptive Grade	Letter Grade	Percentage	IQAS Grade
1.00	Excellent	A+	95-100	95
1.25		A		87
1.50		A-		82
1.75	Very good	B+	90-94	77
2.00		B		73
2.25		B-		69
2.50	Fair or Satisfactory	C+	80-84	65
2.75		C		61
3.00		C-		56
4.00	Conditional Fail	D	70-74	52
5.00		F		Below 70
INC	Incomplete			

Other post-secondary level grading scale

Reverse 4.0 reverse scale

Numerical Grade	Letter Grade	Descriptive Grade	IQAS Grade
4.0	A	Excellent	95
3.5		Very Good	85
3.0	B	Good	77
2.5		Above Average	71
2.0	C	Average	65
1.5		Below Average	59
1.00	D	Bare Pass/Poor	53
0.00	F	Fail	<50

Documentation

- Transcript of records, issued by the last institution attended, contains list of all courses taken over the course of studies, including courses taken in different programs and/or at different institutions. Course names, number of units or credits obtained, and grades are usually noted in chronological order. Title(s) of degree(s) and date granted are also listed. In cases where required, the Special Order (S.O.) number will also appear on the transcript of records.
- Diploma, issued by the institution, varies in language (English, Filipino, Latin and combinations thereof) and format. Title of degree, date granted and institution name appear on the document, which is usually signed by the president, registrar and dean of the university or college. The S.O. number will also often be listed on the diploma.
- Professional registration or licence, issued by the Professional Regulation Board (PRC) for regulated profession.

Special Order Number

Special Order (S.O.) numbers are one of the government’s ways of monitoring the private education sector. They are issued to each private school to certify that its graduates have completed a recognized program and usually appear on student transcripts and/or certificate of graduation or diploma. Schools must submit a request for an S.O. number for each group of graduates, every year, so the numbers will be unique for each cohort. S.O. numbers are required of all private secondary schools, higher education institutions, and technical and vocational programs with the following exceptions:

How to determine if an S.O. number is required:

Type of Institution	S.O. Number Required?
Public Higher Education Institution (State Universities and Colleges, CHED-Supervised Institutions, Local Universities and Colleges, Other Government Schools and Special Higher Education Institutions)	No
Private Higher Education Institution (Sectarian and Non-Sectarian)	Yes, with exceptions listed below
* Private Higher Education Institution granted Autonomy or Deregulated Status	No
* Private Higher Education Institution granted Level II or higher accredited status	No

Recognition status of institutions

The following website can help with the verification of an institution or programs current recognition (authorization to operate) by the government:

CHED HEI Directory - http://www.ched.gov.ph/hei_dir/index.html

Country:
Philippines

Official Country Name:
Republic of the Philippines

Region:
Philippines

Status: Pending
Category: University

Date Entered: Nov. 9, 2005
Date Revised: Nov. 10, 2005

Credential Actual Name:
Master of Business Administration (MBA)

Credential English Name:

Credential Alternate Actual Name(s):
Master of Management (MM)
Master of Public Administration (MPA)
Master of Business Management (MBM)

Credential Alternate English Name(s):

Time Period Credential Offered: Current
Issuing Body: Universities and colleges
Admission Requirements:
Completion of a bachelor's degree program

Admission requirements for business master's degree programs include graduation from a recognized bachelor's degree program and usually an undergraduate grade point average of 2.0 (corresponding to 3.0 on a 4.0 scale) or B. Some institutions require the bachelor's degree to be in the same field (business) while others require work experience prior to entering the master's degree program in business. Institutions may also administer their own entrance examinations (none is mandated by CHED) and/or interview students.

Program Description:
Two-year graduate degree program

Students usually enter a business master's degree program following the completion of a related business bachelor's degree. Some universities allow entry with any bachelor's degree plus work experience in a field of business. Other admission requirements may include an entrance examination and minimum grade requirements (usually 2.0 or B) at the undergraduate level.

Most business master's degree programs require between 36 and 44 units of coursework and may include a thesis. Requirements are higher for students who enter the program without having completed a business bachelor's degree.

Master's degrees in business, like master's degrees in other fields, usually take two years of full time study to complete. However, many if not most graduate students only attend part-time, so programs are often offered through evening or weekend classes. The time limit for completing a master's degree is generally five years; however, students may reapply to the program to complete it and are usually readmitted.

Provides Access to in the Home Country:

- Further education, such as doctoral degree programs
- Employment

Note: Employment may be conditional on passing the professional board examination administered by the Professional Regulation Commission (PRC) for regulated professions.

Placement Recommendations:

The placement recommendations in the following published references were considered in the formulation of IQAS' recommendations.

- **AACRAO** (American Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers) & **NAFSA: PIER** (*Projects for International Education Research*) – *World Education Series, Philippines Workshop Report, 2001*
- **IERF** (International Educational Research Foundation): *New Country Index*, Ten Speed Press, 2004 (US)
- **NOOSR** (National Office of Overseas Skills Recognition). *Country Education Profiles Online*: <https://aei.gov.au/AEI/QualificationsRecognition/Information/CEP.htm>
- **UK NARIC** – National Recognition Information Centre for the United Kingdom, *International Comparisons*. <http://www.internationalcomparisons.org.uk>

IQAS Recommendations for:**Employment**

The Master of Business Administration (MBA) generally compares to the completion of a one-year MBA. [*First year of the MBA/MPM etc. program in the Philippines is generally considered as last year of undergraduate study in Canada*]

Post-secondary Admission

The Master of Business Administration (MBA) generally compares to the completion of a one-year MBA [*First year of the MBA/MPM etc. program in the Philippines is generally considered as last year of undergraduate study in Canada*]

Course Equivalencies

30-level courses if no secondary documents are presented.

For further information refer to the Bachelor's Degree Credential Template and to the High School Diploma Credential Template.

IQAS Rationale:

The structure of master's degree programs in business, whether they are in the Philippines, Canada or Alberta, varies greatly. However, the general length of study, number of credits and

the admission requirements are comparable in both countries.

Taking into account:

- admission requirements
- general content
- length of study
- outcome of study
- placement recommendations for the Filipino business master's degree from across the world

The Master of Business Administration (MBA) generally compares to the completion of a one-year MBA. [First year of the MBA/MPM etc. program in the Philippines is generally considered as last year of undergraduate study in Canada]

Grading:

Most commonly used grading scale at the post-secondary level

Numerical Grade	Descriptive Grade	Letter Grade	Percentage	IQAS Grade
1.00	Excellent	A+	95-100	95
1.25		A		87
1.50		A-		82
1.75	Very good	B+	90-94	77
2.00		B		73
2.25		B-		69
2.50	Fair or Satisfactory	C+	80-84	65
2.75		C		61
3.00		C-		56
4.00	Conditional Fail	D	70-74	52
5.00		F		Below 70
INC	Incomplete			

Other post-secondary level grading scale

Reverse 4.0 reverse scale

Numerical Grade	Letter Grade	Descriptive Grade	IQAS Grade
4.0	A	Excellent	95
3.5		Very Good	85
3.0	B	Good	77
2.5		Above Average	71
2.0	C	Average	65
1.5		Below Average	59
1.00	D	Bare Pass/Poor	53
0.00	F	Fail	<50

Documentation

- Transcript of records, issued by the last institution attended, contains list of all courses taken over the course of studies, including courses taken in different programs and/or at different institutions. Course names, number of units or credits obtained, and grades are usually noted in chronological order. Title(s) of degree(s) and date granted are also listed. In cases where required, the Special Order (S.O.) number will also appear on the transcript of records.
- Diploma, issued by the institution, varies in language (English, Filipino, Latin and combinations thereof) and format. Title of degree, date granted and institution name appear on the document, which is usually signed by the president, registrar and dean of the university or college. The S.O. number will also often be listed on the diploma.
- Professional registration or licence, issued by the Professional Regulation Board (PRC) for regulated profession.

Special Order Number

Special Order (S.O.) numbers are one of the government's ways of monitoring the private education sector. They are issued to each private school to certify that its graduates have completed a recognized program and usually appear on student transcripts and/or certificate of graduation or diploma. Schools must submit a request for an S.O. number for each group of graduates, every year, so the numbers will be unique for each cohort. S.O. numbers are required of all private secondary schools, higher education institutions, and technical and vocational programs with the following exceptions:

How to determine if an S.O. number is required:

Type of Institution	S.O. Number Required?
Public Higher Education Institution (State Universities and Colleges, CHED-Supervised Institutions, Local Universities and Colleges, Other Government Schools and Special Higher Education Institutions)	No
Private Higher Education Institution (Sectarian and Non-Sectarian)	Yes, with exceptions listed below
* Private Higher Education Institution granted Autonomy or Deregulated Status	No
* Private Higher Education Institution granted Level II or higher accredited status	No

Recognition status of institutions

The following website can help with the verification of an institution or programs current recognition (authorization to operate) by the government:

CHED HEI Directory - http://www.ched.gov.ph/hei_dir/index.html

Country:
Philippines

Official Country Name:
Republic of the Philippines

Region:
Philippines

Status: Pending
Category: University

Date Entered: Nov 3, 2005
Date Revised: Nov 3, 2005

Credential Actual Name:
Doctoral Degree

Credential English Name:

Credential Alternate Actual Name(s):
Doctor of Philosophy in xxx (Ph.D.)
Doctor of Arts in xxx
Doctor in Management
Doctor in Public Management
Doctor of Arts in Language and Literature
Doctor of Business Administration
Doctor of Business Management
Doctor of Education
Doctor of Educational Management
Doctor of Fisheries Technology
Doctor of Jurisprudence
Doctor of Management
Doctor of Ministry
Doctor of Organization, Development and Transformation
Doctor of Public Administration
Doctor of Public Health
Doctor of Technology
Doctor of Technology Education
Etc.

Credential Alternate English Name(s):

Time Period Credential Offered: Current
Issuing Body: Universities and Colleges
Admission Requirements:
The completion of a master's degree program

Admission requirements for doctoral degree programs normally include the completion of a master's degree, although some programs allow exceptional students to enter directly after the bachelor's degree, or to transfer from a master's program. A qualifying examination is generally administered after the second semester of study. Students must pass this comprehensive exam in order to earn the degree.

Program Description:

Generally, a three to five-year graduate degree program

There are two main types of doctoral programs. The first type of doctoral program requires the defence of a thesis based on original research and confers the title Doctor of Philosophy (*Doktor sa Pilosopiya* in Filipino) or Ph.D. It usually consists of 24 coursework units and 12 thesis units.

The second type of doctoral degree emphasizes coursework, and the thesis, if required, is not based on original research. These professional degrees do not lead to a Ph.D., but instead include the name of the discipline in the title, such as Doctor of Education, Doctor in Management, Doctor of Public Health, etc. They usually require 36 units of coursework.

Some HEIs may also offer a “Ph.D. by research” program for established scientists who have obtained a master’s degree with at least a 1.75 average, plus seven years of research experience and at least five published papers in refereed journals. They can obtain a Ph.D. by conducting research and submitting a dissertation, without taking any of the usual coursework.

Normal completion time for a doctoral degree is around five years, but must be between three and seven years. Many students do not complete their doctoral studies in the allotted amount of time.

Provides Access to in the Home Country:

- Further education
- Employment

Note: Employment may be conditional on passing the professional board examination administered by the Professional Regulation Commission (PRC) for regulated professions.

Placement Recommendations:

The placement recommendations in the following published references were considered in the formulation of IQAS’ recommendations.

- **AACRAO** (American Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers) & **NAFSA: PIER** (*Projects for International Education Research*) – *World Education Series, Philippines Workshop Report, 2001*
- **IERF** (International Educational Research Foundation): *New Country Index*, Ten Speed Press, 2004 (US)
- **UK NARIC** – National Recognition Information Centre for the United Kingdom, *International Comparisons*. <http://www.internationalcomparisons.org.uk>

IQAS Recommendations for:**Employment**

Doctoral degrees generally compare to an advanced graduate-level degree. The scope and nature of the degree should be assessed by an expert in the field.

Post-secondary Admission

Doctoral degrees generally compare to an advanced graduate-level degree. The scope and nature of the degree should be assessed by an expert in the field.

IQAS Rationale:

Considering the following points:

- doctoral degrees are relatively rare in the Philippines;
- IQAS has seen very few doctoral degrees from the Philippines;
- the research tradition in Philippine universities and colleges is not well established; and
- requirements and contents of doctoral degrees vary greatly,

IQAS recommends that doctoral degrees generally compare to an advanced graduate-level degree. The scope and nature of the degree should be assessed by an expert in the field.

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