Federal Ministry
Education
Republic of Austria

Information on the assessment of a foreign school leaving certificate from an academic secondary school (equivalent in Austria of an *allgemeinbildende höhere Schule* [AHS])

The assessment is an expert opinion pursuant to Section 6 of the Austrian Recognition and Assessment Act (AuBG), Federal Law Gazette I no. 55/2016 as amended. This expert opinion is intended to make it easier to assess the value of school leaving certificates obtained abroad and to enable a basic assessment of their comparability with an Austrian school leaving certificate.

The assessment issued is particularly helpful when looking for a job.
The assessment does not replace the recognition of qualifications for access to legally regulated professions or the nostrification of certificates (cf. www.berufsanerkennung.at).

The application is free of charge and can be submitted online at the following link: www.asbb.at

The online form must be completed correctly and the following documents must be uploaded **in full**. The maximum processing time is 12 weeks. Please note that any additional requests for missing documents will delay processing.

You will need the following documents for the application:

1. **Confirmation of registration (proof of main residence in Austria)**
2. **Diploma/school-leaving certificate/certificate** of completion attesting to the school-leaving qualification to be assessed, in the original version with a translation and, if applicable, diplomatic legalisation (for translation guidelines and legalisation requirements, see overleaf)
3. **End of year reports, index or matriculation sheet** of the school leaving certificate to be assessed in the **original version** including a translation (for translation guidelines: see reverse)
4. If available, **proof of at least one year of successful study** (index, transcript) at a publicly recognised higher education institution with a translation and, if applicable, diplomatic legalisation (for translation guidelines and legalisation requirements, see overleaf)
5. **Proof of identity** (residence card, passport or refugee travel document, etc.)
6. **If applicable, certificate of any name changes** (for example, marriage certificate)

In the event of any technical problems, please contact asbb.helpdesk@srt.solutions

Foreign documents must always be legalised (different **legalisation requirements** apply depending on the country**) and translated into German:**

Legalisation regulations (status: 01 April 2025)

Full diplomatic legalisation: foreign documents from the education sector that are presented in Austria for official purposes generally require national legalisation by the respective state (i.e. education authority, foreign ministry) as well as higher-level certification of the legalisation by the competent Austrian representative authority in the issuing country (embassy, consulate, honorary consulate).

Legalisation in the form of an apostille: full diplomatic legalisation of documents from the education sector is not required for countries signatory to the "Hague Legalisation Convention" (Convention Abolishing the Requirement of Legalisation for Foreign Public Documents) if these documents are provided with an apostille.

These are currently the following countries: Albania, Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Australia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Chile, China – including the special administrative regions of Macau and Hong Kong – except for Taiwan, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominica, Dominican Republic[1], Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Eswatini, Fiji, Georgia, Grenada, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Iceland, Israel, Jamaica, Japan, Canada, Cape Verde, Kazakhstan, Colombia, Republic of Korea, Lesotho, Latvia, Liberia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malta, Morocco, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Moldova, Monaco, Namibia, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Oman, Palau, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Rwanda, Russian Federation, Samoa, San Marino, São Tomé and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Switzerland, Seychelles, Singapore, Spain, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, South Africa, Suriname, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Ukraine, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, United States, United Kingdom, Cyprus.

Exemption from any legalisation: Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Germany, Finland, France, Italy, Croatia, Liechtenstein, Montenegro, Netherlands, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Romania, Sweden, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Czech Republic, Hungary.

[1] Apostilles are only issued in electronic form. They can be verified in two ways (scanning the QR code or checking via the MIREX website https://mirex.gob.do/).

Translation guidelines

In the case of foreign languages, a translation prepared by an officially registered (sworn) translation agency (in Austria or an EU/EEA country) is required. The translation must be officially attached to the original document or a certified copy. You can find an overview of all sworn court interpreters on the website of the **Austrian Association of Sworn and Court-Certified Interpreters – ÖVGD.**