Parcoursup 2027 and higher education

Detailed report of the meeting held on 18 November 2026

This APPI report is intended for families of students in Première and Terminale (the final two years of French secondary education). It covers the information presented by Sébastien LASTERNAS and additional points discussed at the meeting, particularly access to Spanish universities, explained by Juan Carlos TRIAY MUÑOZ.

It is an APPI information summary, not an official set of LFIP minutes. Families should check individual application procedures and admission requirements on the relevant universities' and authorities' official websites.

How to read this report: "Presentation" refers to Mr Lasternas's PDF and PowerPoint slides; "Discussion" refers to additional points raised with families, some of which remain subject to confirmation.

1. The two speakers

Sébastien LASTERNAS, a form tutor and PRIO (the school's information and guidance contact), presented the main routes into higher education in France, subject-specialism choices and the Parcoursup 2027 process.

Juan Carlos TRIAY MUÑOZ, coordinator of Spanish studies, explained routes into Spanish universities, including UNEDasiss accreditation, PCE examinations, admission-score calculations and regional differences. Questions from families helped clarify practical matters.

2. Higher education in France | Presentation

The LMD structure stands for Licence, Master and Doctorat. A licence is generally a three-year undergraduate degree, followed by a two-year master's programme. ECTS credits (European Credit Transfer and Accumulation System) measure study workload: a normal academic year represents 60 ECTS. They help compare European qualifications but do not guarantee automatic recognition or credit transfer.

University licence programmes require independence and good organisation. "Non-selective" does not mean unlimited places: where demand exceeds capacity, applications are reviewed against published criteria.

A BTS (Brevet de technicien supérieur) is a two-year career-focused higher-education qualification, often taught at a secondary school. A BUT (Bachelor universitaire de technologie) is a three-year degree at an IUT (Institut universitaire de technologie), part of a university. Since 2021, the BUT has replaced the DUT (Diplôme universitaire de technologie) as the main course; a DUT may still be awarded as an intermediate qualification after two completed years.

CPGE are intensive, generally two-year preparatory classes for grandes écoles. IFSI are institutes that train nurses. Engineering, business and other specialist schools have their own entry arrangements. The presentation also covered Sciences Po and IEP (Institutes of Political Studies), DN MADE (the national diploma in arts, crafts and design), architecture, arts courses, double degrees and international joint programmes.

Students should choose their Première and Terminale specialisms in light of programme requirements. The BFI (French International Baccalaureate) and foreign languages can strengthen an application but do not replace academic requirements. "Passerelles" are routes for changing degree programmes or progressing to further study; availability varies and is never guaranteed.

3. Access to healthcare studies from 2027 | Presentation

From the start of the 2027-2028 academic year, the LPS (licence portail santé, a first-year degree pathway linked to healthcare studies) will replace PASS (the specific health access pathway) and LAS (a degree with an option for health access) for new entrants under French Decree No. 2026-988 of 23 October 2026. Transitional arrangements apply to students already in the previous pathways.

The first year comprises 60 ECTS: healthcare subjects (24–30 ECTS), a second university discipline (24–30 ECTS) and transferable skills (6–12 ECTS). Admission to the second year of healthcare programmes remains selective; passing the first LPS year does not guarantee a place in medicine. The reform provides for two opportunities to apply to the relevant programmes, subject to its rules.

MMOP stands for Médecine (Medicine), Maïeutique (Midwifery), Odontologie (Dentistry) and Pharmacie (Pharmacy). Physiotherapy has its own access rules, which families must check with the relevant institutions; they are not automatically the same as the rules for MMOP.

4. Parcoursup 2027 | Dates and application steps

DATE	MILESTONE
17 December 2026	Course catalogue becomes available
18 January 2027	Applications open and students begin entering choices
11 March 2027	Deadline to submit choices
1 April 2027	Deadline to complete and confirm applications
1 June 2027	Admission offers begin
4–7 June 2027	Applicants rank the waiting-list choices they wish to keep
10 June 2027	Supplementary admission phase opens
10 July 2027	Main admission phase closes
7 September 2027	Last day to submit new supplementary choices
9 September 2027	Supplementary phase closes

A “vœu” is a choice or application to a course; in some cases a “sous-vœu” lets applicants apply to several institutions within a group of courses. Normally students can enter up to ten standard choices and ten additional apprenticeship choices, with programme-specific exceptions. Initial choices are not ranked; June’s ranking requirement applies only to certain choices still on waiting lists.

The fiche Avenir is a school assessment included in an applicant’s file. Institutions may review grades, teacher comments, motivation and extracurricular activities. “Oui-si” means an offer with additional academic support; “on a waiting list” does not mean a final rejection.

Applicants must respond to offers by the deadlines shown in the platform. After finally accepting a place, they must separately complete administrative enrolment by the institution’s deadline; it is not automatic.

5. Studying in Spain | Juan Carlos TRIAY MUÑOZ and discussion

UNEDasiss is a service provided by the UNED (Spain's National University of Distance Education). It can issue an accreditation assessing foreign school qualifications, including the French baccalauréat, for certain university admissions procedures in Spain. The term "credencial" is also sometimes used. The services and documents required vary by university, degree programme and autonomous community.

PCE (Pruebas de Competencias Específicas) are subject-specific examinations that may be required or used to improve an admission score, depending on the university. Some French baccalauréat subjects may receive a "ponderación", meaning a weighting factor. Where relevant, the Spanish admission score can reach 14 points, but the exact formula and accepted subjects vary between universities.

Practical Tool – Spanish University Admission Score Calculator

For students considering higher education in Spain, an online calculator, available in French and Spanish, can help estimate their university admission score based on their French Baccalaureate (*Bac*) results.

Students can enter their Première grades and adjust their predicted Terminale grades to explore different scenarios and assess their chances of admission to their preferred universities and degree programmes.

The tool also provides access to **previous years' admission cut-off scores (*notas de corte*)** for different degree programmes and Spanish universities.

Calculator link: https://notasbac.gavama.es

Important: the results are estimates only. Admission cut-off scores may change each year, and a favourable simulation does not guarantee admission. Students should always check the official requirements of their chosen universities.

"Homologación" is a Spanish administrative procedure recognising a foreign qualification. It is different from UNEDasiss accreditation and should not be assumed to be mandatory for every applicant. Language requirements—for example, Spanish for some programmes in Madrid or Catalan in the Balearic Islands—possible exemptions and supporting documents should be confirmed in writing with the chosen institution.

During the discussion, it was suggested that Juan Carlos TRIAY MUÑOZ might provide practical UNEDasiss guidance and an indicative timetable around February or March, then support applications towards the end of the school year. This remains provisional and must be confirmed by LFIP. Families should plan ahead and check the requirements of each university they are considering.

6. Families' questions and practical advice | Discussion

Accommodation and financial support: start accommodation searches and applications early. In France, the DSE (Dossier social étudiant, student social-support application) is used to apply for certain grants and accommodation in CROUS student residences (the regional student-services body). Housing assistance through the CAF (the French family-benefits agency) also depends on individual eligibility criteria; neither awards nor amounts are guaranteed.

Taking a gap year (césure): students must apply under the receiving institution's procedure. An admission offer, administrative enrolment and approval for a study break are three separate stages.

Private institutions and career-focused programmes: check the qualification awarded, any official recognition, the total cost, teaching arrangements, career prospects and options for further study or transfer.

Final enrolment: accepting an offer on Parcoursup does not replace administrative enrolment with the institution. Presentations about subject specialisms, guidance meetings and a university and careers forum were also mentioned at LFIP; follow the school's communications for details.

7. Resources and acknowledgements

LFIP shared Sébastien LASTERNAS's "Strategic Guide to Parcoursup 2027 and Higher Education" with families in PDF and PowerPoint formats. Mr Lasternas remains available for guidance questions and individual appointments.

For Spain, points requiring clarification include which institutions recognise weighted French baccalauréat subjects, language requirements and UNEDasiss documentation and dates. Useful official websites to check regularly are parcoursup.gouv.fr, onisep.fr, etudiant.gouv.fr and unedasiss.uned.es.

APPI warmly thanks Sébastien LASTERNAS and Juan Carlos TRIAY MUÑOZ for their presentations, explanations and willingness to support families.

APPI information summary based on the presentation and meeting discussions. Points reported orally, particularly those concerning Spain, should not be regarded as regulatory confirmation.