

Bologna Process

Dr Fiaz Hussain
Associate Dean (International)
E: fhussain@cardiffmet.ac.uk

Bologna Process

Recognition of qualifications a key part of HE policy in Europe

Bologna Process



Bologna Process

- Originally 19 countries now 48
- 3 Ministerial meetings:
 - Sorbonne 1998
 - Bologna 1999
 - Praha 2001
- Academic Convention (Salamanca)
- Student Convention (Göteborg)

Bologna Process

Establishment in 2010...
European Higher Education Area (EHEA)

Bologna Process

- Increased global mobility
 - Students as “free movers”
 - Mobility programmes
 - TNE formations
 - Labour market
- Need for global discussion of recognition issues

Bologna Process: 10 Considerations

- 1) The legal framework for recognition is largely in place.
- 2) Continuous efforts will be needed to improve the implementation of the legal framework.
- 3) The diversity of higher education systems makes reliable information increasingly important for recognition.

Bologna Process: 10 Considerations

- 4) Recognition will become an increasingly important issue for the labour market.
- 5) There will be an increasing number of applications for the recognition of non-traditional learning.
- 6) There will be an increasing number of applications for recognition of qualifications earned through transnational arrangements.

Bologna Process: 10 Considerations

- 7) More emphasis should be put on assessing learning outcomes and competencies.
- 8) The link between recognition and quality assessment/accreditation should be strengthened.
- 9) Some special efforts will be required in certain parts of Europe.
- 10) Improved recognition.

Bologna Process: 10 Action Lines

Bologna 1999

- 1) Adoption of a system of easily readable and comparable degrees
- 2) Adoption of a system essentially based on two cycles
- 3) Establishment of a system of credits
- 4) Promotion of mobility
- 5) Promotion of European co-operation in quality assurance
- 6) Promotion of the European dimension in higher education

Bologna Process: 10 Action Lines

Prague Ministerial summit of 2001:

- 7) Focus on lifelong learning
- 8) Inclusion of higher education institutions and students
- 9) Promotion of the attractiveness of the European Higher Education Area

Berlin Ministerial summit of 2003:

- 10) Doctoral studies and the synergy between the European Higher Education Area and Research Areas.

Bologna Process: Catania Declaration

Euro-Mediterranean Area of Higher Education & Research

Bologna Process: Catania Declaration

- 1) Reaffirm the role of education as a key factor for development, social cohesion and prosperity;
- 2) Activate a structured cooperation in order to promote the comparability and readability of higher education systems in the Euro-Mediterranean Area, though preserving each country's individuality;

Bologna Process: Catania Declaration

- 3) Establish common education and training paths based on a system of **transferable credits** and on easily readable qualifications and exploitable as well by the labour market, by sharing criteria, **evaluation methods and quality assurance schemes** in order to facilitate the mobility of students, researchers and professors; these paths will be implemented also through the use of **new technologies and of e-learning method**;

Bologna Process: Catania Declaration

- 4) Promote PhD research programmes with a view to encouraging scientific and technical collaboration and to promote competitiveness in the region;
- 5) Establish Networks of interlinked Universities and well known Centres for high quality Education and Research;

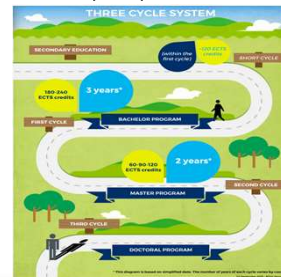
Bologna Process: Catania Declaration

- 5) Strengthen a distance learning system, by expanding the results attained through the "Med Net'U" project, in order to encourage the widest possible access to education and training in a perspective of lifelong learning;
- 6) Set off initiatives in the field of vocational education and training (VET) with the aim of developing vocational expertises and diplomas in higher education.

Bologna Process: ECTS

- ECTS: European Credit Transfer & Accumulation System
- A standard for comparing the study attainment and performance of HE students across the EU and other collaborating European countries.
- For successfully completed studies, ECTS credits are awarded.
- One academic year corresponds to 60 **ECTS-credits** that are equivalent to 1500–1800 hours of study in all countries irrespective of standard or qualification type.

Bologna Process: Three Cycle System



Bologna Process: Diploma Supplement

- Designed as a mobility tool for students and also as a document to enhance employability.
- The Diploma Supplement is presented to students free of charge in a standardised format.

Bologna Process: Diploma Supplement

- Information identifying the holder of the qualification
- Information identifying the qualification
- Information on the level of the qualification
- Information on the contents and results gained
- Information on the function of the qualification
- Additional information
- Certification of the Supplement
- Official stamp/seal
- Information on the national HE system

Bologna Process: Main Points

- Increase attractiveness
- Increase transparency
- Increase mobility
- Facilitate recognition
- Adapt HE to labour market
- Reform degree system
- HE: Public good & responsibility
- Student participation
- Lifelong learning
- Quality assurance

Bologna Process: Phases

Phase I Inter/national

- Deepening internal relations
- Europeanisation & regionalisation

1990s

Phase II External

- Extending outward relations
- Globalisation & inter-regionalisation

2000s

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