



Changes in the educational system- Implementation of Bologna

Oslo

16-17 October 2009

What is Bologna?

- 1999 'Bologna Declaration' - Creation of the **European Higher Education Area (EHEA)** by 2010
- Improve the compatibility and comparability of European HE - not about harmonisation!
- Increasing the international competitiveness of European HE
- 46 participating countries
- Biennial ministerial summits
- Prague 2001, Berlin 2003, Bergen 2005, London 2007, Loewen 2009

Key Bologna Process reforms

- 1st cycle Bachelor – 2nd cycle Master – 3rd cycle Doctoral (PhD)
- Overarching Framework for Qualifications of the EHEA
- Standards and Guidelines European for Quality Assurance in the EHEA
- European Credit Transfer System (ECTS)
- Diploma Supplement

Participating states

- EU MEMBER STATES

- Austria
- Belgium
- Bulgaria
- Cyprus
- Czech Rep
- Denmark
- Estonia
- Finland
- France
- Germany
- Greece
- Hungary
- Ireland
- Italy
- Latvia
- Lithuania
- Luxembourg
- Malta
- Netherlands
- Poland
- Portugal
- Romania
- Slovakia
- Slovenia
- Spain
- Sweden
- UK

- NON – EU MEMBER STATES

- Albania
- Andorra
- Armenia
- Azerbaijan
- Bosnia-Herzegovina
- Croatia
- Georgia
- Holy See
- Iceland
- Liechtenstein
- Macedonia
- Moldova
- Montenegro
- Norway
- Russia
- Serbia
- Switzerland
- Turkey
- Ukraine

Why Bologna?

- Accreditation of Universities
- Teacher/student mobility
- Research mobility (both facts go to encourage the sense of European identity, given the experience of adaptability)
- Transparency (Diploma Supplement)
- Lifelong learning
- Promotion of new approaches to learning

Affect on HE worldwide

Strategy for the EHEA in a Global Setting

- Improving the Bologna Secretariat website (Benelux countries)
- Building upon the EUA's Bologna Handbook
- Improving recognition of qualifications
- Improving immigration visa procedures for students from inside and outside the EHEA
- Allowing universities time to implement Bologna reforms
- Greater autonomy for universities

Global response

- Australia
 - Diploma Supplement
 - Brisbane Communiqué
- New Zealand
 - Diploma Supplement
- National interest remains the main focus
- North America
 - Greater acceptance of 3 year undergraduate degrees
- Increased emphasis on learning outcomes
- Lifelong learning

Effects of Bologna process on
BMS education in your country

Minimum level of BMS education in your country

- Secondary- No of years
- Post secondary- No of years
- University/university college- No of years
 - Possibility for further education?
 - » Masters?
 - » PhD?

- Is Bologna implemented in BMS education in your country?
 - All schools have adopted Bologna?
 - If no when/why?

- How far has implementation come?
- What has changed?
 - ECTS and diploma supplements?
 - Change in curriculum?
 - Increased mobility? National and international
 - More exchange opportunities?
 - Status of BMS education? Improvement & recognition?
 - Effects on clinical practice?
 - Career improvements?

Problems with Bologna?

– Employability of first cycle graduates?

Mobility:

- Still insufficient recognition of foreign qualifications
- Social and economic background of students