# DEVELOPMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE BOLOGNA PROCESS

Celebrating 10 years of Kazakhstan in the EHEA

Online Conference, October 20 – 21, 2020

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### WHY THE EHEA?



- Political developments
  - Democratic institutions and then what?
  - Pan-European cooperation a possibility
- Economic developments
  - Globalization
  - Unemployment/skills mismatch
- Higher education
  - Still attractive?
  - Adapted to the needs of society?
- European cooperation

### FIRST PHASE: LAUNCHING THE EHEA

#### • 1998: Sorbonne Declaration

- Precursor, 4 countries
- Qualifications, mobility, joint action
- 1999: Bologna Declaration
  - Process launched, 29 countries
  - 2 tier qualifications, mobility, competitivity, joint action
- 2001: Praha
  - First in a series of regular ministerial conferences
  - 3 new countries
  - Quality assurance, social responsibility, public responsibility, student participation

### SECOND PHASE: DEVELOPING THE EHEA

- Berlin 2003
  - Launched stocktaking
  - First mention of qualifications frameworks
  - Changed access criteria
  - 7 new countries (including Russia and 4 countries in SE Europe definitively EHEA beyond the EU)
- Bergen 2005
  - Adopted European standards for qualifications frameworks and quality assurance
  - International and social dimensions
  - First stocktaking results
  - 5 new countries, truly pan-European

### THIRD PHASE: CONSOLIDATION

- London 2007
  - Global dimension strategy
  - Prepared the ground for EQAR (2008)
  - One (at least formally) new country
- Leuven/Louvain-la-Neuve 2009
  - First Policy Forum (non-European countries)
  - EHEA next decade
  - 20 per cent mobility by 2020
- Budapest and Wien 2010
  - Launched the EHEA
  - Second Policy Forum
  - One new country: Kazakhstan

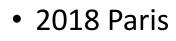
# FOURTH PHASE: CONTINUING TO DEVELOP THE EHEA

- București 2012
  - First ministerial conference after the EHEA was formally established
  - Background: economic crisis
  - Adopted mobility strategy
  - Link qualifications frameworks recognition quality assurance
  - No new members one formal application rejected

### FIFTH PHASE: RELAUNCH?

- Yerevan 2015
  - Felt by many participants as a new start
  - More focused communiqué
  - Goals:
    - Enhancing quality and relevance
    - Fostering employability
    - Making systems more inclusive
    - Implementing structural reforms

### SIXTH PHASE: TOWARD A NEW DECADE



- Implementation and peer learning
  - Kazakhstan co-chair of the peer group on qualifications frameworks
- Fundamental values
- 2020 Rome (online)
  - Continuation of peer learning
  - Fundamental values
  - Challenges of COVID-19

- Putting higher education firmly on the political agenda
- Truly European cooperation
- Structural reforms
- Student and faculty participation
- Academic mobility
- Multiple purposes of higher education
- Joint governance public authorities and other stakeholders

### MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS

- The Bologna Process responded to a set of challenges at a specific time
- Structural reforms:
  - Qualifications frameworks
  - Quality assurance
  - Recognition of qualifications
  - Transparency instruments
- Implementation vs. new goals?
  - What issues lend themselves to a "Bologna style" cooperation?
- How can the EHEA be made more politically relevant?
- The great unknown: the impact of COVID-19

## SOME KEY CHALLENGES

