Paris Communiqué 2018 & BFUG Meeting Vienna

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Paris Communiqué 2018

- Brief, **political statement** of EHEA Ministers
- Strong emphasis on **fundamental values**

- Implementation of **existing Bologna-tools:**

  - **ESG** (European Standards and Guidelines for Quality Assurance)

  - **LRC** (Lisbon Recognition Convention)

  - Diploma Supplement

  - ECTS Users' Guide 2015

Paris Communiqué 2018

- **Unlocking** the full potential of the EHEA **(peer support)**

  - ➤ **a three-cycle system** compatible with the overarching framework of qualifications of the EHEA and first and second cycle degrees scaled by ECTS

  - ➤ compliance with the **Lisbon Recognition Convention**

  - ➤ **quality assurance** in compliance with ESG

Paris Communiqué 2018

- **Innovation** in **Teaching** and **Learning**

  - ➢ more **flexible** and **individual** learning paths

  - ➢ **didactical/pedagogica**l innovations

  - ➢ provide **inter-disciplinary programmes** in combination with academic and work-based learning

 - ➢ better use of **digital** and **blended education**

Paris Communiqué 2018

- **Up to 2020 and beyond**

  - ➤ establishment of **European Universities**,

  - ➤ the fulfilment of the **Sustainable Development Goals**

 - ➤ stronger link between **EHEA** and the **European Research Area**
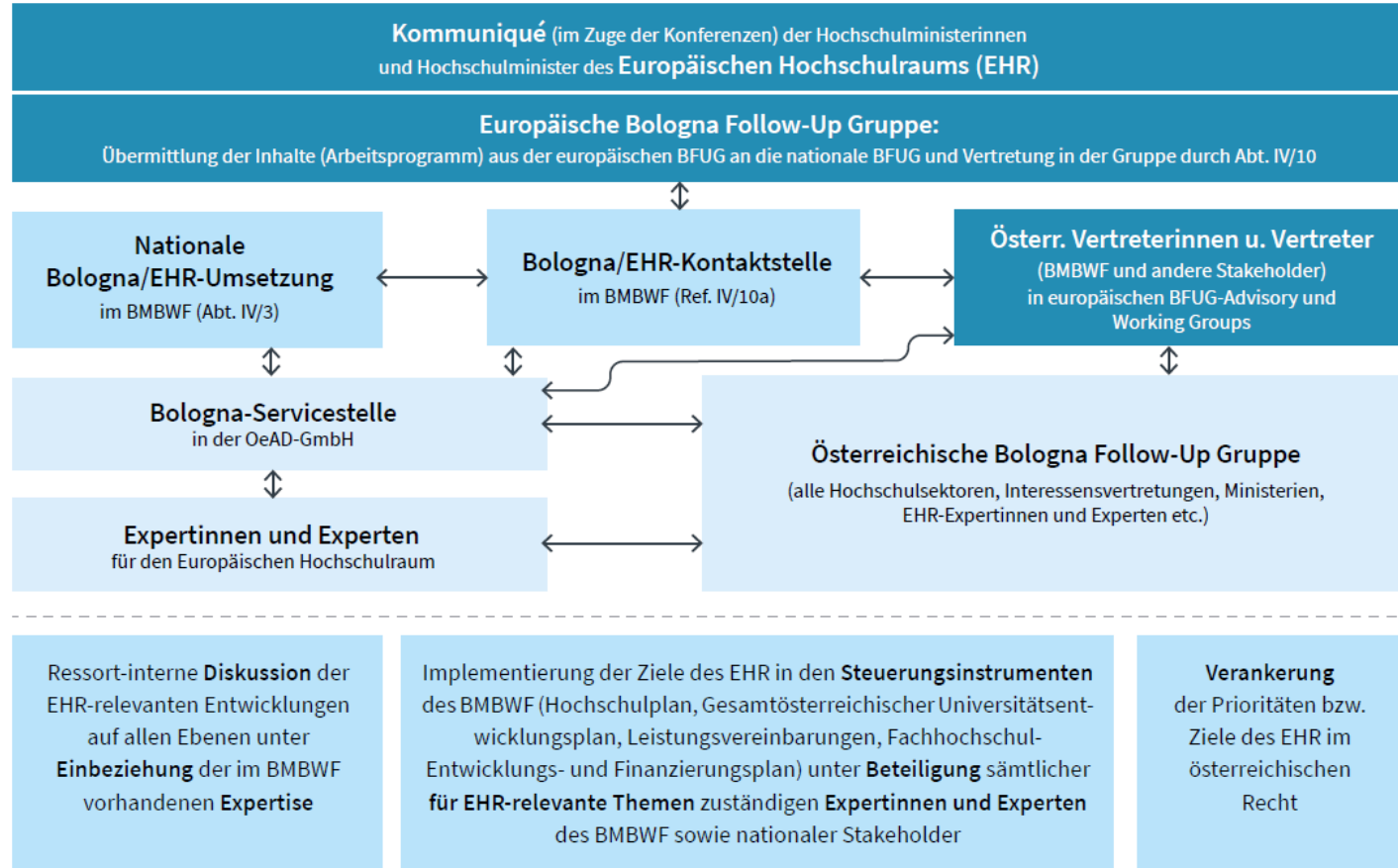
Anteil der Diplomstudien an der Gesamtstudienzahl im WS 2016

Umsetzungsstand Bologna Architektur

Diplomstudien 4%

Bologna Architektur 96%
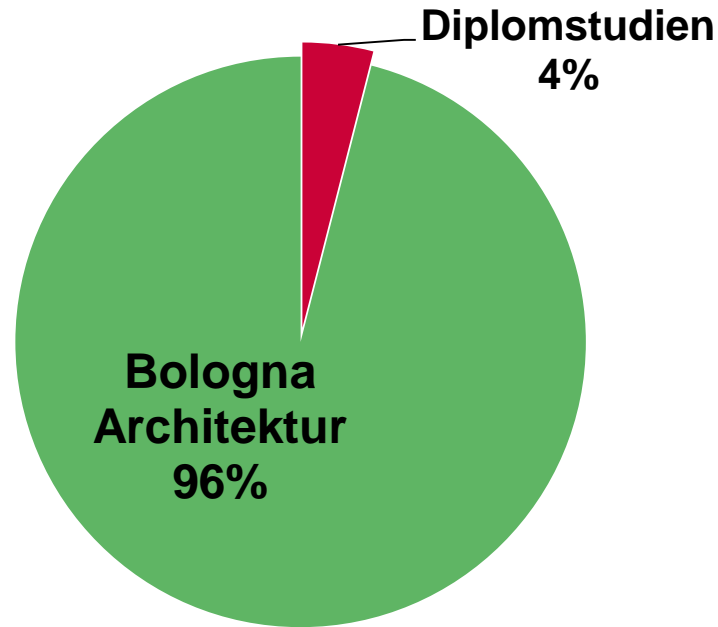
EHEA Implementation Report 2018 – positive Highlights AT

➢ **Mobilität**

- Mobilitätsfenster

Figure 7.9: Requirements for HEIs to provide a compulsory mobility period for students , 2016/17

Legend:
- Yes, for all HEIs/programmes
- Yes, for some HEIs/programmes
- No formal requirements

AD
LU
LI
MT
VA
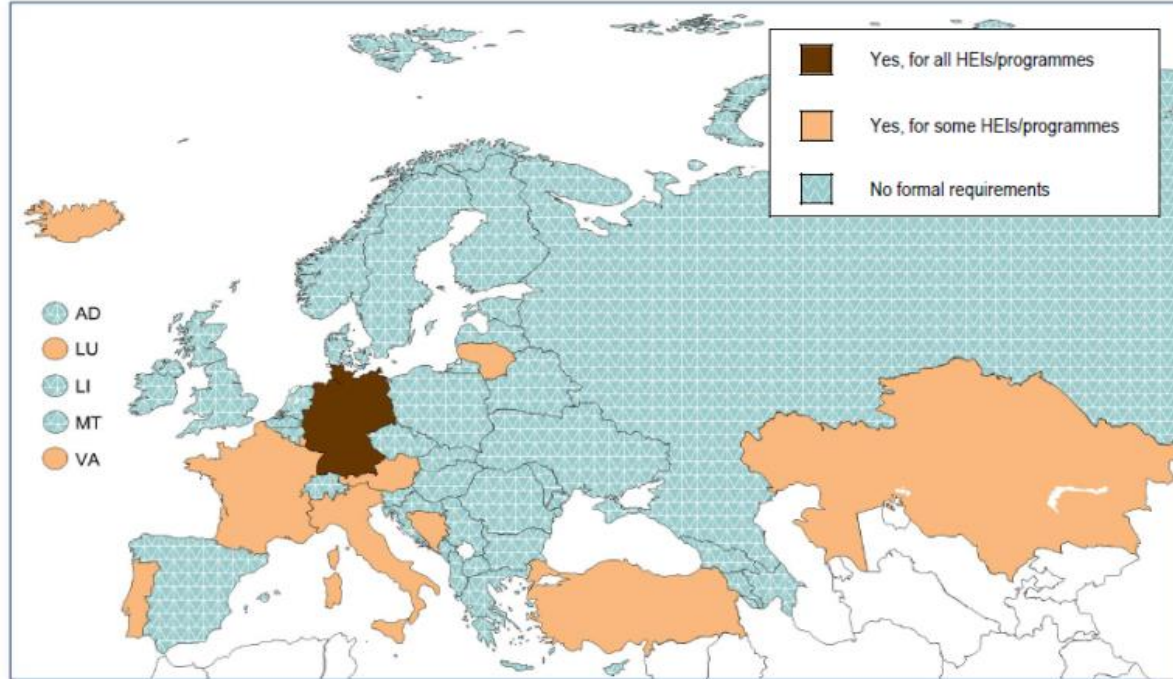
Source: BFUG questionnaire

Förderung der Mobilität von Studierenden aus unterrepräsentierten Gruppen

Figure 7.27: Scorecard indicator n°13: Supporting the mobility of students from under-represented groups, 2016/17
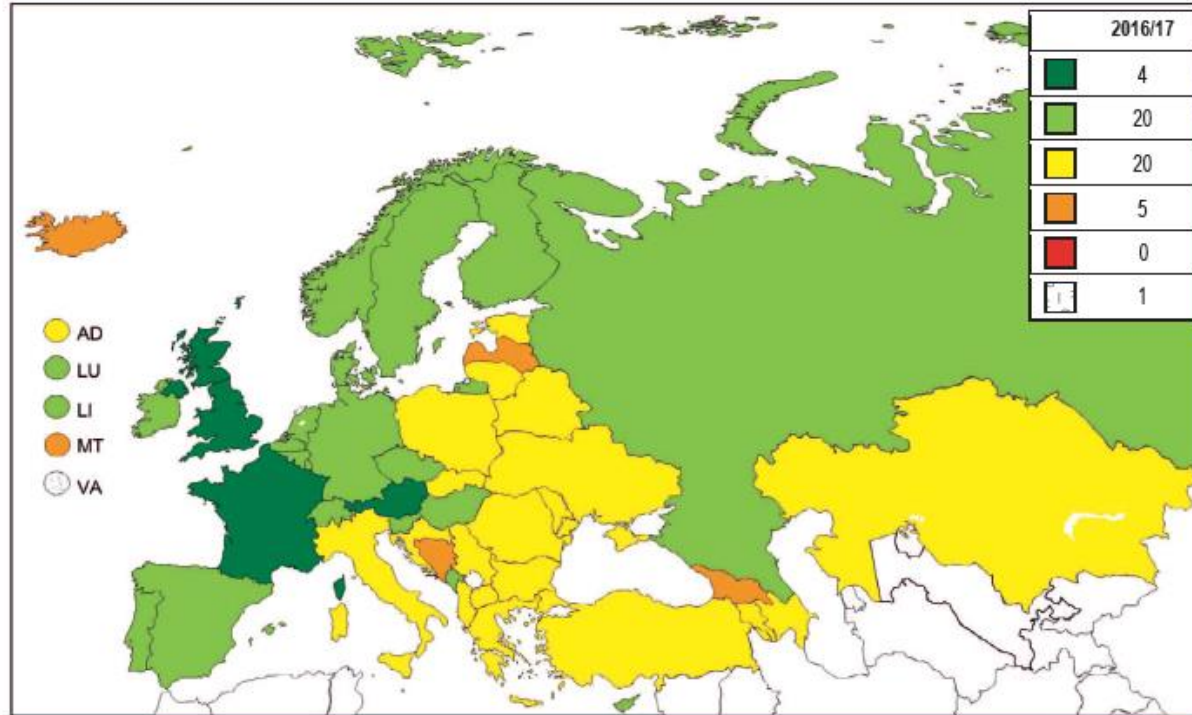
Source: BFUG data collection.

Scorecard categories

🟩	The following measures are undertaken to increase the mobility participation of students from under-represented groups:
	- Comprehensive monitoring of the participation of students from under-represented groups in mobility programmes;
	- Quantitative policy objectives on the mobility participation of students from under-represented groups;
	- Financial support in the form of:
	    ○ Targeted specific mobility grants **OR**
	    ○ Portable targeted grants **OR**
	    ○ Mainstream portable grants provided to more than 50 % of students;
	- Top-level recommendations/incentives to HEIs to implement targeted measures supporting the participation of students from under-represented groups in mobility programmes.

🟩	Three out of the four types of measures are undertaken.
🟨	Two out of the four types of measures are undertaken.
🟧	One out of the four types of measures is undertaken.
🟥	None of the four types of measures are undertaken.
⬜	Not available

➢ **Soziale Dimension**

Figure 5.26: Scorecard indicator n°9:
Measures to support the access of under-represented groups to higher education, 2016/17

2016/17	
■	4
■	20
■	20
■	5
■	0
⬚	1

○ AD
● LU
● LI
● MT
○ VA

Source: BFUG data collection.

Scorecard categories
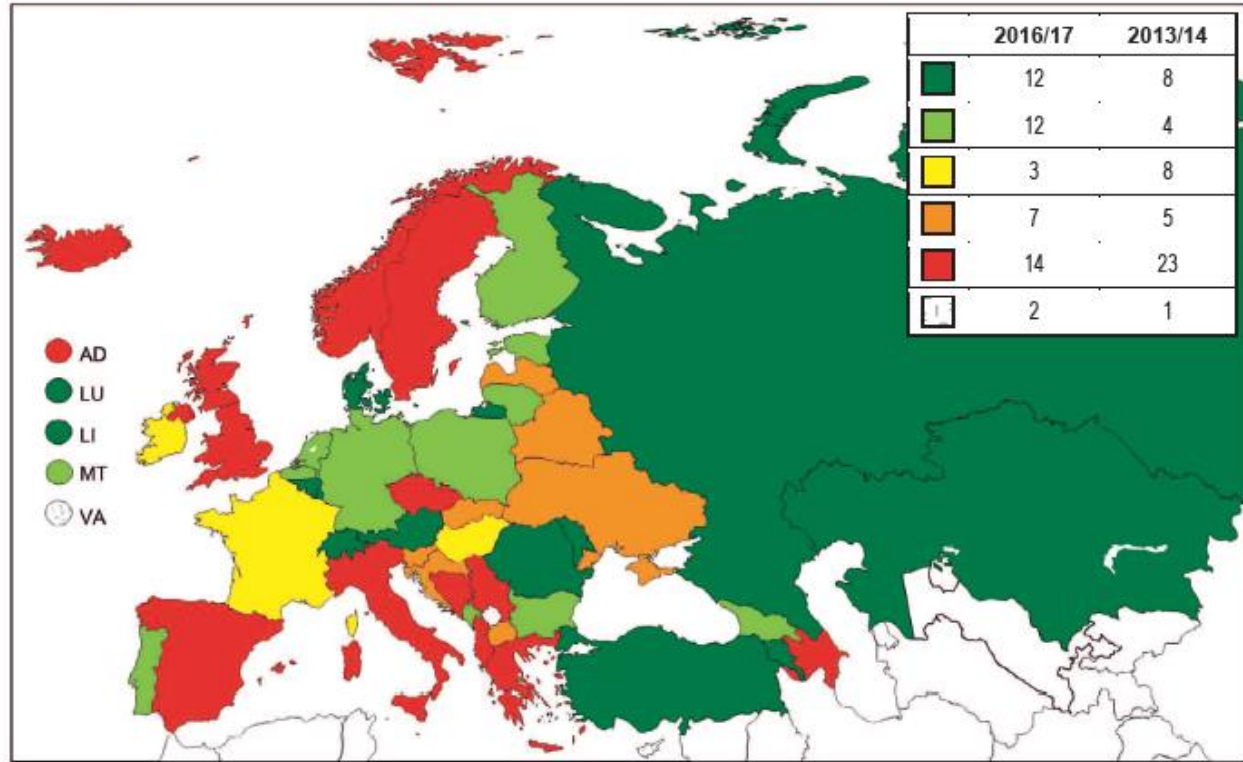

🟩	The following measures are undertaken to support the access to or increase the participation of under-represented groups in higher education:
	
	1. The composition of the student body is monitored based on gender and at least one other under-represented category at entry.
	
	2. There are longer-term quantitative policy objectives for the access/participation of students from under-represented groups.
	
	3. Under-represented student groups' access to higher education is supported in at least two of the following three ways:
	  • Preferential treatment of specific groups of students during the standard admission process;
	  • Learners are supported in getting the standard higher education entry qualifications;
	  • Learners can access higher education without the standard higher education entry qualifications.
	
	4. There is financial support targeted at under-represented groups of students **OR** mainstream support is provided to more than 50 % of students.

🟩	Three out of the four types of measures are undertaken.
🟨	Two out of the four types of measures are undertaken.
🟧	One out of the four types of measures is undertaken.
🟥	None of the four types of measures are undertaken.
⬜	Data not available

> **Qualitäts-sicherung**

Figure 4.11: Scorecard indicator n°7:
Level of openness to cross border quality assurance of EQAR registered agencies, 2016/17

	2016/17	2013/14
	12	8
	12	4
	3	8
	7	5
	14	23
	2	1

AD
LU
LI
MT
VA

Source: BFUG/EQAR data collection.

Scorecard categories

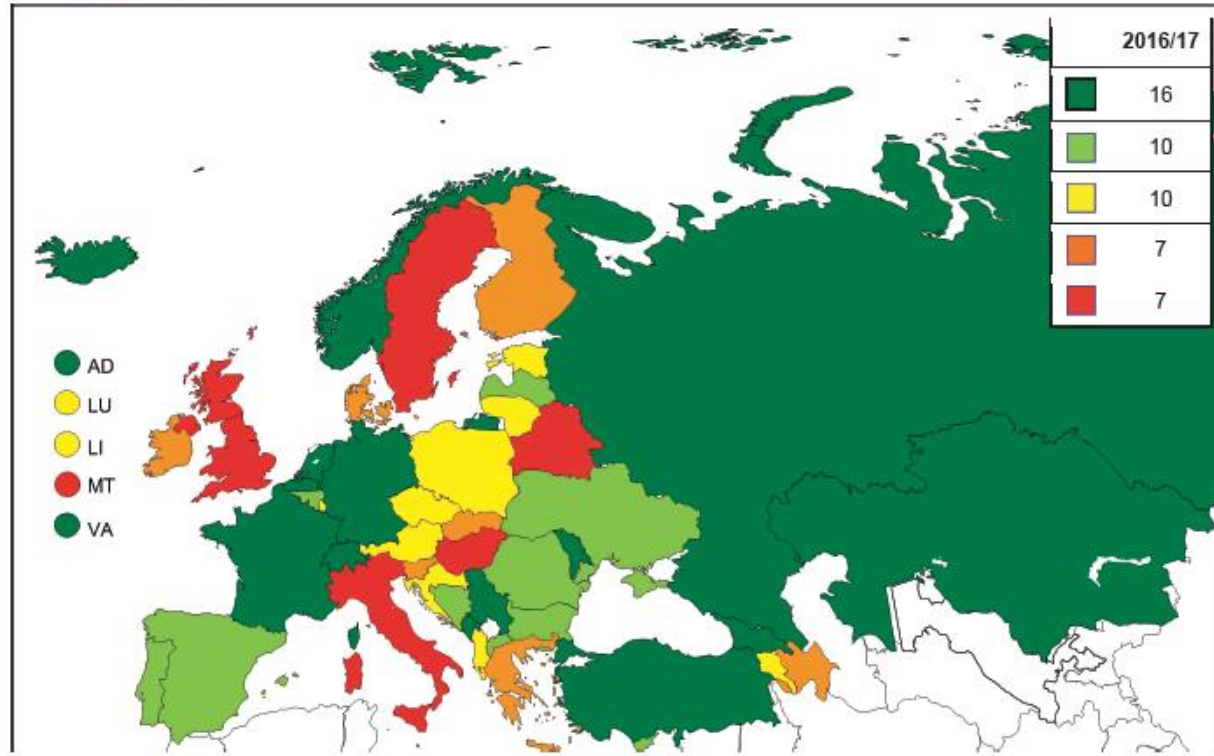|	
🟩	All institutions and programmes can choose to be evaluated by a suitable QA agency from outside the country to fulfil their obligations for external QA, while complying with national requirements. EQAR registration always serves as a criterion for agencies to be allowed to carry out cross-border evaluation/accreditation/audit.
🟩	All institutions and programmes can choose to be evaluated by a suitable QA agency from outside the country to fulfil their obligations for external QA, while complying with national requirements. EQAR registration does not always serve as a criterion for agencies to be allowed to carry out cross-border evaluation/accreditation/audit.
🟨	In some cases, institutions and/or programmes can choose to be evaluated by a QA agency from outside the country to fulfil their obligations for external QA, while complying with national requirements. EQAR registration always serves as a criterion for agencies to be allowed to carry out cross-border evaluation/accreditation/audit.
🟧	Discussions are on-going or plans have been made to establish a legal framework allowing EQAR-registered agencies to operate in the country.
🟥	Institutions and programmes cannot be evaluated by QA agencies from outside the country to fulfil their obligations for external QA, and no plans are being discussed.
⬜	Not available

EHEA Implementation Report 2018 – Verbesserungspotentiale

➢ **ECTS und Lernergebnisse**

Figure 2.16: Scorecard indicator n°1: Monitoring the implementation of the ECTS system by external quality assurance, 2016/17
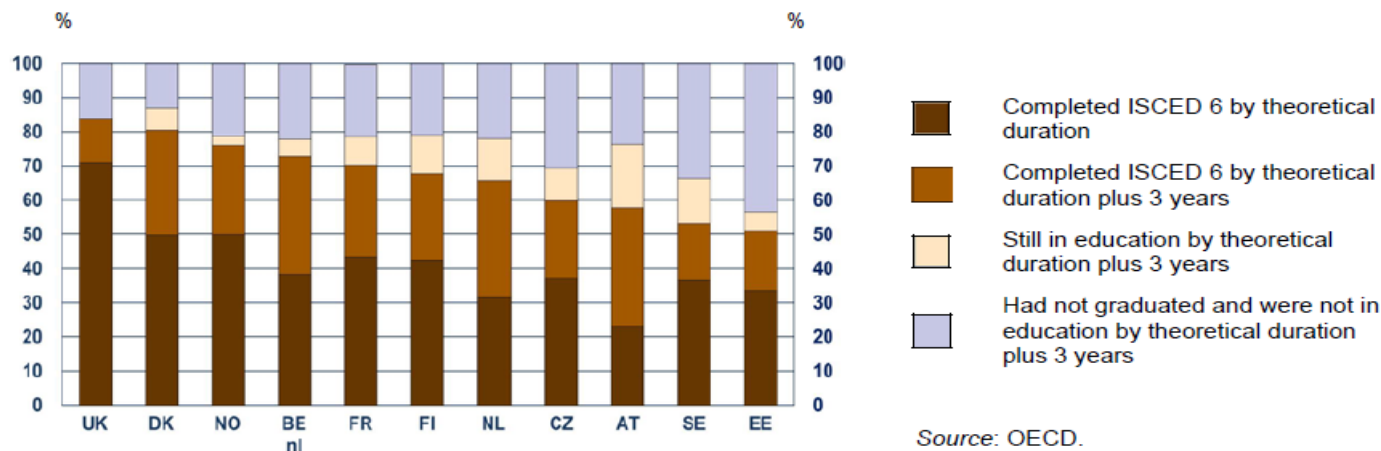

2016/17	
	16
	10
	10
	7
	7

AD
LU
LI
MT
VA

Source: BFUG data collection.

Scorecard categories

🟩	The ECTS Users' Guide 2015 principles are required to be used by external quality assurance as a basis to assess the implementation of ECTS in all higher education institutions.
	
	All the following issues are monitored specifically:
	
	    ○ ECTS credits are allocated on the basis of learning outcomes & student workload;
	    ○ ECTS credit allocation is regularly monitored and followed up by appropriate revision if necessary;
	    ○ ECTS is used as a credit system for the accumulation of credits acquired within higher education institutions;
	    ○ ECTS is used as a credit system for the transfer of credits for student learning outcomes acquired in another institution in the country;
	    ○ ECTS is used as a credit system for the transfer of credits for periods of study abroad;
	    ○ The higher education institution has an appropriate appeals procedure to deal with problems of credit recognition.

🟢	The ECTS Users' Guide 2015 principles are required to be used by external quality assurance as a basis to assess the implementation of ECTS in all higher education institutions. Four or five of the above issues are monitored specifically.
🟨	The ECTS Users' Guide 2015 principles are required to be used by external quality assurance agencies as a basis to assess the implementation of ECTS in all higher education institutions. One to three of the above issues are monitored specifically.
🟧	The ECTS Users' Guide 2015 principles may in some cases be used by external quality assurance as a basis to assess the implementation of ECTS.
🟥	The ECTS Users' Guide 2015 principles are not required to be used by external quality assurance agencies as a basis to assess the implementation of ECTS in higher education institutions.

➢ Studienabschlussquoten

**Figure 5.28: Completion rates in ISCED 6 (first-cycle) programmes (%), 2014**

	UK	DK	NO	BE nl	FR	FI	NL	CZ	AT	SE	EE
Completed by theoretical duration (N)	71.1	49.8	49.9	38.4	43.5	42.6	31.6	37.4	23.3	36.4	33.7
Completed by N + 3	12.7	30.8	26.2	34.3	26.9	25.2	34.2	22.5	34.6	16.8	17.5
Total completion rate	83.8	80.6	76.1	72.8	70.4	67.7	65.8	59.9	57.8	53.2	51.2
Still in education by N + 3	0.3	6.3	2.7	5.1	8.2	11.5	12.2	9.5	18.6	13.2	5.4
Had not graduated and not in education by N + 3	15.9	13.1	21.1	22.1	21.2	20.7	21.9	30.6	23.6	33.5	43.3

Notes: Only includes countries applying the true cohort method. Only includes full-time students.

Anerkennung von non-formalen und informellen Kompetenzen

Figure 5.38: Recognition of prior non-formal and informal learning for progression in higher education studies, 2016/17
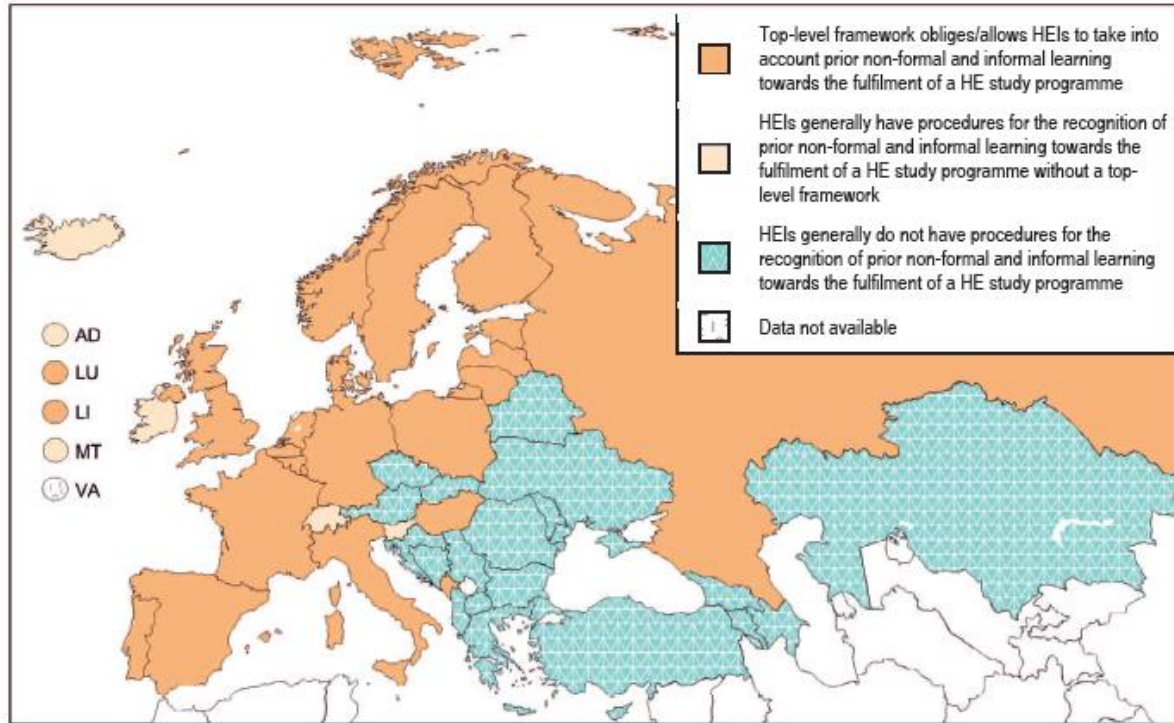
Source: BFUG data collection.

BFUG Meeting Vienna 27-28 September

- **First** post-ministerial BFUG always special – Why?

- **Setting up** of work programme structures for 2018 – 2020 period up to Ministerial Conference in Rome

- Agreement on **work programme** extracted from Paris Communique

Chairing the BFUG

- **Co-chaired** by Austria and Switzerland

- Supported by **former chairs** Bulgaria and Serbia and **future chairs** Romania and Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

- Supported by the **Vice-Chair** and the **EHEA Secretariat** provided by Italy, the next host country

Work plan 2018-2020
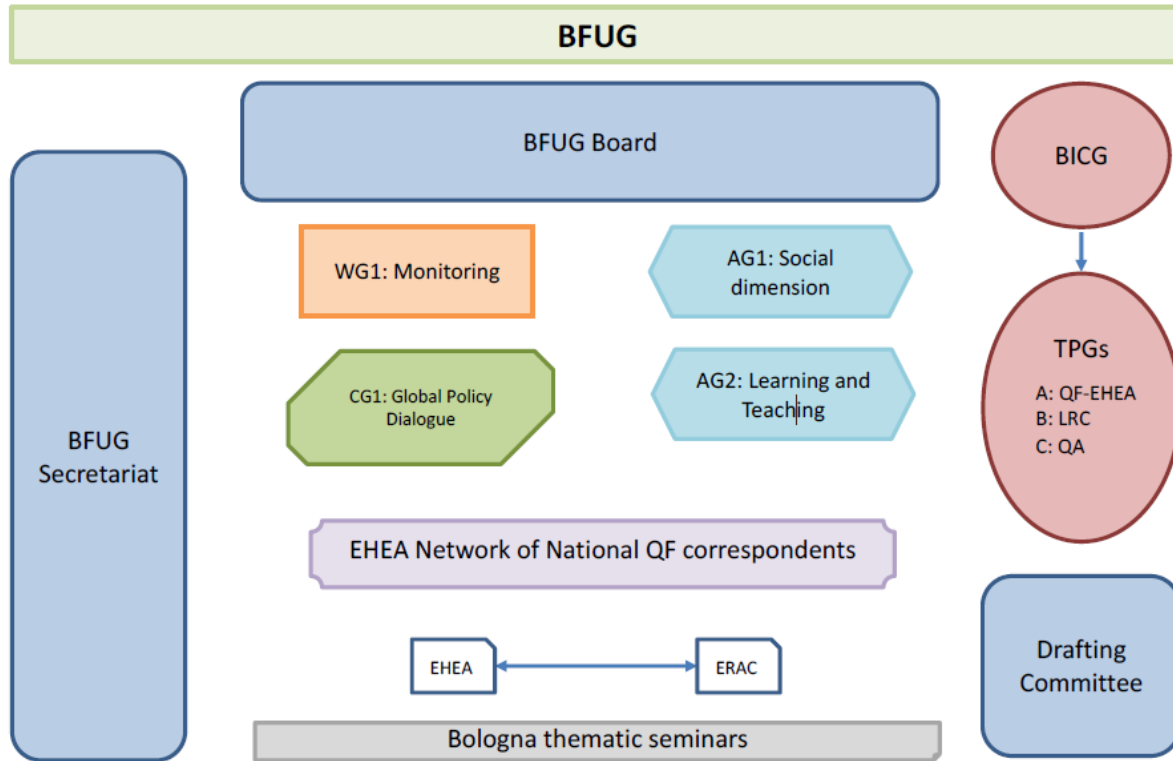
Next steps

- Finalize **terms of reference**; call to join working structures

- EHEA not fully functional until all pieces of the puzzle fall into place ➔ **Peer Support Exercise** in the so called 3 key commitments „Bologna Study Architecture", „Recognition", and „Quality Assurance".

- **Match-making** session to give as many countries as possible a chance to team up;

- Funding is partly covered by **ERASMUS+** Key Action 3, application deadline is Nov 20

Outlook

- Venue of the **next BFUG: Bucharest/Romania** in April 2019

- Preparatory **Bologna Board** meeting: **Skopje/ the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia** (as non-EU co-chair) in February 2018.

- **20th Anniversary Conference** of the Bologna Declaration: Bologna on June 24/25, 2019

- Next **Bologna Ministerial Conference: Rome 2020**.