

**Bologna
Implementation
Coordination Group 2021-2024**

FINAL DRAFT

Draft

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Draft

1. Executive Summary

The Bologna Implementation Coordination Group (BICG) and the three Thematic Peer Groups it coordinates (TPGs A, B, and C), were formed according to the mandate of the **Paris 2018 Ministerial Communiqué**, reconfirmed in the **Rome Communiqué in 2020**.

The motivation behind the creation of the BICG was the realization that, at the distance of many years since the Bologna Declaration, the EHEA's potential for connecting the higher education systems of its members was not fully realised. Many of the very **basic agreements** designed to enable easy transparent mobility have become unquestioned parts of the higher education systems of many member countries, but **not all of them and not everywhere**. Furthermore, those agreements and tools are not always well understood by the higher education community and implemented correctly, knowledgeably and in a way compatible with the practices of other EHEA countries.

After **six years** of experience, a careful examination of what has been achieved, and what not, is both necessary and possible.

The Key Commitments

Among the many commitments of countries belonging to the EHEA, those chosen in Paris as “crucial to reinforcing and supporting quality and cooperation inside the EHEA” were:

- “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 the Standards and Guidelines for Quality Assurance in the European Higher Education Area.” (Paris Communiqué, p. 2)

In the **Paris Communiqué**¹, the Key Commitments were described more fully in other parts of the text. The Ministers committed to “ensure the full implementation of ECTS, following the guidelines laid down in the 2015 ECTS Users Guide” (Paris Communiqué, p. 2) while the full implementation of the Lisbon Recognition Convention's transparent recognition procedures for prior learning were ‘urged’. The revised Diploma Supplement was to be adopted; a ‘short-cycle’ qualification was to be implemented if and where in the QF-EHEA a country might want to do so.

The 2021-2024 work period

In the **Rome Communiqué**² the results obtained by the BICG and the TPGs by 2020 were judged positively. The Ministers reaffirmed their “determination to see the Key Commitments

¹ The Paris Communiqué 2018 can be accessed here:

https://www.ehea.info/Upload/document/ministerial_declarations/EHEAParis2018_Communique_final_952771.pdf

² The Rome Communiqué can be accessed here:

https://www.ehea.info/Upload/Rome_Ministerial_Communique.pdf

fully implemented” (Rome Communiqué, p 7). They asked “the BFUG to continue to employ the peer support method to achieve this” (Rome Communiqué, p 7). They declared, “We commit to the continued participation in and contribution to this effort” (Rome Communiqué, p 7). Indeed, in the 2021-2024 work period all countries agreed to participate in at least one TPG and many in two or even all three, whether in the role of those requiring or desiring support or those willing to provide it, and often in both.

In the current work period the BICG has continued to coordinate the work of the Thematic Peer Groups in the effort to complete, using peer support methodology, the thorough and compatible implementation of the ‘Key Commitments’ at the policy, normative and practical levels. The TPGs, building on their achievements in the previous work period, have been active and productive, addressing not only the key commitments themselves, but also a number of connected and emerging themes. They have met numerous times according to well-established modalities: working meetings of the TPGs themselves have been accompanied by panels focussed on specific themes and Peer Learning Activities (PLA) involving numerous stakeholders in various countries. The TPGs have been facilitated and their range of action broadened thanks to ‘umbrella’ and other specific projects funded by the European Commission through Erasmus+.

The volume of work carried out by the Co-chairs, and by many TPG members is great. Each can boast of relevant activities and achievements:

- **TPG A** focussed on topics, which the members judged helpful for achieving full compliance with the EHEA Qualifications Framework and ECTS. It prepared Guidelines as support for countries needing to prepare Self-Certification reports on their NQFs. It organised Peer Learning activities on learning outcomes, as necessary for the correct implementation of ECTS. It also elaborated an overview and recommendations on implementing the short cycle. It has explored the implications of micro-credentials with regard to the Qualifications Frameworks and ECTS.
- **TPG B** has worked toward the complete establishment of the necessary legal framework to implement the Lisbon Recognition Convention. It has emphasized the necessity of distributing tasks within countries in such a way that recognition can be carried out by competent institutions. TPG B too has explored how recognition can be carried out in the case of flexible learning paths and with regard to the increasing use of micro-credentials. Secure interoperable digital communication of academic credentials and achievement has been seen as an imperative.
- **TPG C’s** objectives include obtaining the necessary legal changes to enable to full realization of the ESG, while also stimulating the development of internal quality culture higher education institutions. Special emerging topics are a shared approach to Joint degrees and in general, cross border quality assurance and enhancement.

Overall, the BICG continues to register the positive results of the Peer support method and notes the importance of the PLA activities in involving broader groups of stakeholders and raising awareness about the importance of the Bologna Process and its tools.

Challenges and evaluation of progress

During the 2018-2020 work period, we recognised the risk that the TPGs might proceed independently although the sectors they were working on actually were in practice closely connected. As an example, we can mention the interdependence of ‘recognition’, responsibility of the TPG B, and ‘quality’, responsibility of the TPG C – recognition can only be smooth where there is trust, based on valid quality norms, practices and procedures – as well as the dependence of both on the work of TPG A, which addresses the correct use of the QF-EHEA and of ECTS. **During the present work period, the BICG registers with satisfaction a greater degree of coordination among the TPGs**, which have collaborated on specific themes, often supported by specific Erasmus+ projects, such as the joint preparation of guidelines for micro-credentials. The document will be produced within the Erasmus+ TPG-LRC CoRE project.

Nonetheless, the BICG underlines that the **central objective** of each TPG is to assist members in the implementation of the Key Commitments. The findings of the 2024 edition of the BPIR³ show that there has been progress in several countries since 2020, although further work is still needed to achieve full implementation in all countries. It should also be mentioned, that it is not possible to measure what part of the progress is a result of the work of the TPGs.

With regard to TPG A: direct comparison with previous years is not possible using the BPIR ‘degree structures’ indicator, because it has now been included in the BPIR for the first time. It shows 33 systems in dark green and 13 systems in light green. 6 systems (in yellow and orange) need to make further changes in order to be completely or substantially compliant. Response from 8 systems is unavailable. 25 systems in 2024 are considered dark green with respect to the implementation of ECTS. This is the same number achieved in 2020, although it shows an improvement since 2018, when only 16 systems achieved the ‘dark green’ status. Improvement in the 2021-2024 work period can be seen in the light green category, where there are now 14 systems, with respect to the 9 that were present in 2020. Still, 9 systems are in the yellow, orange and red categories: thus work remains to be done. 32 systems have obtained dark green with regard to their NQF. This shows progress from 2020, when 30 systems were dark green, and from 2018, when only 28 had achieved this level. The light green category is quantitatively stable (11 in 2018; 12 in 2020 and in 2024). Progress can be seen, nonetheless, in that there are now no systems in the orange and red categories, whereas there were 6 in both 2018 and in 2020. Here 48 systems are in the dark and light green categories

³ Note: still in draft version, to be modified if necessary

(they were respectively 49 and 50 in 2020 and 2018, where, however, the countries currently suspended were taken into consideration).

With regard to TPG B: there is also measurable progress. All principles of the LRC are adopted by 31 countries, whereas this was only true of 23 countries in 2020 and 18 countries in 2018. Four principles are applied by 12 countries, whereas this was the situation of 21 countries in 2020 and 2018. A further specification is whether Article VII of the LRC is recognised by law. Here too there has been progress: in 2024, 29 systems have implemented it in law (there were 21 in 2020 and 16 in 2018), whereas those implementing it not in law but in procedures are 14 in 2024, and those neither in law nor in procedures are now 5 (one n/a): this unsatisfactory situation was that of 10 countries in 2020 and 20 countries in 2018. Automatic recognition also shows some progress: At present 18 systems are in the light and dark green category, whereas these were 17 in 2020 and 13 in 2018. There has also been, however, an increase in the number of systems that have received a 'red' scorecard: 14 in 2024, whereas there were 3 and 6 respectively in 2020 and 2028. In the TPG B area we also have the DS scorecard; 48 systems in the green categories, substantially unchanged with respect to 2018 and 2020. Here attention should be given to the remaining 10 systems in light green.

With regard to TPG C the picture is less clear: the 'Alignment with the ESG' scorecard shows 32 systems in the dark and light green categories, whereas there were 36 in 2020, and 34 in 2018. The 'international involvement' scorecard also yields an ambiguous result: in 2024 there are 35 systems in the green categories, whereas these were 37 in 2020 and 28 in 2018. **The data are incomplete, however**, as 44 systems are scored, plus one n/a, whereas 50 systems were scored in 2020 and 2018. As to openness to cross border QA, there is progress: the dark green systems are now 23, where they were 21 in 2020 and only 12 in 2018. Nonetheless, this positive trend is limited; there are 14 countries in all three BPIRs in the red category, and in the yellow and orange there are now 11, whereas there were 7 in 2020 and in 2018.

Conclusions and Recommendations:

To sum up: **change, as regards the Key Commitments themselves, has proved positive but slow.** We have attempted to understand why, and to propose how to strengthen the work of the BICG.

We note that countries that have not implemented the Key Commitments completely are not always assiduous partners in the TPG activities. Some countries have asked to participate but have not sent their representatives to the TPG meetings. In other cases, the delegates have participated with enthusiasm and dedication, but their work has not led to legal, normative or practical change. If the members – the countries – themselves are not committed to making the necessary changes, the mandate of the BICG cannot be carried out.

For these reasons, **the BICG recommends** that in the future the Minister of each EHEA country commits:

- to reviewing the **legal and normative actions** made in their country to ensure full implementation, to verify that they are appropriately **updated**, suitable to the current state of affairs and **operational**, and **well known** to the higher education institutions;
- to nominating participants in the Thematic Peer Groups who have the **necessary expertise** in the field, and full knowledge of the current situation at policy level and also in their country's universities;
- to ensuring that their nominees **communicate and collaborate** closely among themselves and with the BFUG members;
- to developing, after each Ministerial Conference, a **publishable implementation plan**, around which to coordinate ministerial actions and those of the working groups.

We note that **the higher education world is evolving rapidly**. In our view, the increasing presence of flexible learning pathways, of personal approaches to learning, of micro-credentials, European University Alliances and other emerging phenomena, make the work of the BICG even more urgent. These changes can be accommodated by the EHEA, thanks to its agreed tools. Their correct and complete implementation, however, is urgent.

The BICG posits that **only through clear convinced and well organized support**, based on the definition of concrete roadmaps – persons responsible, steps to be carried out and deadlines for doing so – will satisfactory progress be made in implementing the Key and other EHEA commitments.

2. Activities and structures of the BICG and the TPGs

2.1 Introduction

At the Ministerial Conference held in Paris in 2018, the ministers of higher education of the EHEA⁴ agreed, that full implementation of **three Key Commitments** is crucial for the success of the Bologna Process. The three Key Commitments identified are a three-cycle system compatible with the overarching framework of qualifications of the EHEA having its first and second cycle degrees scaled by ECTS, compliance with the Lisbon Recognition Convention and utilization of the Diploma Supplement, and quality assurance in compliance with the Standards and Guidelines for Quality Assurance in the European Higher Education Area.

Moreover, the ministers adopted a structured **Peer Support Approach** based on solidarity, cooperation, and mutual learning to promote the implementation of the three Key Commitments. Consequently, the **Bologna Implementation and Coordination Group (BICG)**

⁴ See ANNEX I of the Paris Communiqué, passage on Peer Support

was established with the objective of assisting the BFUG in implementing, coordinating and monitoring the peer support approach. The Peer Support Approach was to be facilitated by the establishment of three **Thematic Peer Groups** (TPGs), each dealing with one of the three Key Commitments.

The Rome communiqué reads:

“In the 2018 Paris Ministerial Conference we decided to devote special effort to completing implementation of three “Key Commitments” essential for the functioning of the EHEA: the Qualifications Frameworks and ECTS, the Lisbon Recognition Convention and the Diploma Supplement, and Quality Assurance according to the Standards and Guidelines for Quality Assurance in the European Higher Education Area (ESG). We reconfirm our determination to see the Key Commitments fully implemented. We ask the BFUG to continue to employ the peer support method to achieve this. We commit to the continued participation in and contribution to this effort.” (Rome Communiqué, p. 7)

In preparation for the 2024 Tirana Ministerial Conference and the Communiqué, the BICG herewith analyses the second round of peer support in order to report, through the BFUG, to the ministers and suggest the direction that the Peer Support Approach should take in the future.

This *Final Report on Implementing the Bologna Key Commitments through Peer Support* provides information on the activities implemented and the outcomes of the Peer Support Approach with the objective of informing the discussion of the BFUG on continuation of the peer support after the Tirana Ministerial Conference. In addition to that, this Report brings an assessment of what worked well and what could be improved in the future on the basis of a feedback of the TPG members captured from the meetings and TPG reports.

2.2 BICG activities

The second working period of the Bologna Implementation Working Group from 2021 to 2024 with which the BICG was tasked based on the Rome Communiqué, saw the following activities based on the Terms of Reference (ToR)⁵.

“The purpose of the BICG is to facilitate a coordinated implementation of the three Key Commitments. To achieve that, the BICG coordinates the work of the TPGs, and facilitates an exchange of experience and best practice between the TPGs’ co-chairs. The BICG follows the peer support activities and reports to the BFUG on overall progress and any necessary revision of the peer support approach or methodology.

⁵ See Annex II for the Terms of Reference for the Bologna Implementation Coordination Group. They can also be downloaded here: https://www.ehea.info/Upload/BICG_PT_AD_ToRs.pdf

The activities should build upon the work and the results/achievements of the BICG in the period 2018-2020 and the outcomes and recommendations of the work of the TPGs presented in the BICG Report. [...]

- *Coordinate the work of the TPGs;*
- *Follow-up peer support activities by keeping an overview of the composition and activities of the different groups;*
- *Seek to improve the Peer Support Approach for the implementation of the Key Commitments, including possible adjustments;*
- *Identify synergies in the work of the Thematic Peer Groups;*
- *Give the BFUG regular updates and an overview on the progress and effectiveness of the Peer Support Approach for the implementation of the Key Commitments, based on the activities of the TPGs;*
- *Prepare analytical reports to the BFUG on the activities of the different TPGs and the support for the implementation of Key Commitments as a whole, including operation (what works, what doesn't work), impact and usefulness;*
- *Prepare recommendations for further actions to improve the implementation for consideration by the BFUG;*
- *Provide an assessment of the usefulness of thematic peer groups as a working method, including whether they should be extended to other policy areas within the competence of the BFUG.” (ToR, p. 1f.)*

With the Covid-19 pandemic still restricting travel seven BICG's meetings, were held online because members of the small group felt the format was appropriate. The 8th meeting was held in presence on 22 January in Rome with the option to take part online for those who were unable to attend in presence.

The first meeting of the BICG was held on 10 May 2021, and focused on the work programme for the BICG 2021-2024; ToRs of the BICG were discussed and confirmed. The Guidelines of the work in the TPGs were introduced by the BICG Co-Chairs, discussed in the group and confirmed with no amendments.

It was agreed, that the TPGs develop work plans and ask member countries of the respective TPGs to provide individual country work plans. TPG action plans should be delivered by the end of October 2021 and individual country work plans by the end of January 2022. EC support for implementation of Bologna Key Commitments via TPGs. Since the EC support for the work of the TPGs has proved to be very valuable, the EC envisaged further support through the Erasmus+ EHEA call (Erasmus+ KA3 projects). The call had not been issued at the time of the first BICG meeting but was said to be issued by June 2022.

For Guidelines for the BFUG-Peer Support, 2021-2024 please see Annex III.

It was also decided at this meeting, that the BICG Co-chairs should contact countries, which have not committed to taking part in any of the TPGs to nominate delegates into the TPGs.

The BICG has held eight meetings from 2021 to 2024⁶ so far. The first three meetings focused on establishment of the TPGs, setting up working structures and reminding the TPGs to focus on the core of the Key Commitments and not to be carried away by “other”, “new” topics the members of the TPGs also wanted to be worked upon.

The second BICG meeting held on 1 October 2021 was dedicated to an update on the work done so far. Only one country had not declared participation in any of the TPGs and all three TPGs had held their first meetings and had applied for the Erasmus+ KA3 project support. Each TPG had also sent out a survey on status quo, achievements, challenges and implementation plans as well as themes to be worked on regarding the KCs to the members.

By the 3rd BICG meeting on 21 January 2022 all TPGs had delivered their work plans and had received country work plans from their members (with different response rates from the countries). According to the European Commission, the applications for the umbrella projects (EHEA-call) had been evaluated, but results have not been published and contract signing was foreseen for end of March, beginning of April 2022.

The issue, that countries, which are part of EHEA, but not ERASMUS + partner countries are unable to apply was noted by the Commission and will be taken into consideration for the next call after the Tirana Ministerial.

The 3 TPGs presented their work plans, topics and the structures they wanted to work with. Beside WG meetings (at least two per year), PLAs, staff mobility schemes (proved to be a successful feature in the period 2018 to 2020) and work in smaller groups was envisaged, provided the projects would receive funding through the Erasmus+ projects.

The BICG co-chairs reminded the TPGs to focus on the Key Commitments and to ask for active participation from the countries.

The 4th meeting shortly after on 29 March 2022 was held because the results from the EHEA call had been shared by the EC and contracts were to be finalized. TPG A’s QUATRA, TPG B’s TPG-LRC CoRE and TPG C’s IMINQA project applications were approved and projects would last 2022 to 2025 (until after the Tirana Ministerial Conference).

TPG Co-chairs shared their work plans of the umbrella projects with the topics in focus, time lines, work packages and topics for peer learning activities, sub-working groups and staff mobility schemes.

It was stressed in the discussion that active participation and commitment to factual implementation of Key Commitments should be at the centre. It was also acknowledged that additional important topics arose within the TPGs and topics like Micro-Credentials were transversal and therefore coordination among TPGs and exchange of the work done was necessary.

⁶ 10 May 2021, 1 October 2021, 21 January 2022, 29 March 2022, 25 October 2022, 28 March 2023, 25 September 2023, 22 January 2024.

The 5th meeting of the BICG prior to the BFUG in Brno (November 2022) focused on the work in the TPGs that had started after the approval of the projects, all TPGs had held physical meetings and/or PLAs and work of the sub-groups had begun. There, a mix of online and physical meetings was applied. All three TPGs not only provided regular update to the BICG, but also made sure that information regarding their TPG is available on the website www.ehea.info.

In the 6th BICG meeting on 26 March 2023, the draft structure of the BICG final report was discussed, since a final draft of the report would have to be delivered for the BFUG Board in Tblisi (October 2023) and the Madrid BFUG (mid November 2023). The BICG thought that this was very early, because the working period of the umbrella projects had only just begun, and it would be too early to come up with concrete results. It was felt that the structure of the report would probably be the same as for the Rome Ministerial. TPG Co-chairs were asked to send their draft reports to the BICG until 26 September 2023.

During the 6th meeting the first input of the BICG for the Tirana Communiqué needed to be discussed and a first draft, very much along the same lines as for the Rome Communiqué, was sent to the Drafting committee after the meeting.

TPG updates were received and discussed as well.

The 7th BICG meeting was dedicated to updates from all members of the BICG, esp. TPGs as well as to the discussion on BICG and TPG recommendations for the Tirana Communiqué and the content of the BICG report.

At the Board meeting on 2 October 2023 in Tblisi the BICG update was presented and the Drafting Committee raised a few questions to be answered by the BICG, but also by the TPGs. These questions have been communicated to the TPGs by the BICG Co-chairs; answers have been communicated to the DC in preparation of the Madrid BFUG.

It was planned to send a draft BICG report to the secretariat by end of October 2023. Due to unforeseen circumstances a draft report could not be sent, BICG provided a work progress update for the BUFG meeting in Madrid in November 2023 and a BICG input for the Communiqué.

The BICG Co-chairs envisaged to discuss BICG (and TPG) – input for Madrid in an ad-hoc meeting on 2 or 3 November 2023. Due to members not having time, this meeting could not take place.

The 8th BICG meeting was the only in-person meeting and was held on 22 January in Rome, hosted by CIMEA, Co-Chair of TPG B. All TPG co-chairs had been invited in order to discuss outcomes and future of the BICG and the TPGs. Since some members could not attend in person, the meeting was held in hybrid mode. After information from the secretariat on the Board, BFUG meeting and other EHEA-related events, BICG Co-chairs as well informed about recent developments, especially about discussion around the BICG proposal for the Tirana Communiqué. David Crosier (Eurydice) presented results from the Draft Bologna Process

Implementation Report (BPIR) with regard to the 3 KCs. The conclusion of the presentation was that TPGs are valuable, there is a positive dynamic and the concept of cross-country peer learning is important. The BICG then discussed the results and commented from their respective TPGs' point of view. Members stressed how valuable they see the work of the TPGs and that work in these structures should continue. Work that relies on the support through the EHEA-call of the European Commission. BICG members underlined the importance of getting the priorities in the EHEA-call right. Svein Hullstein, representative from the EC then gave a presentation on initiatives the EC is working on and said that the EC is aware that implementation of KCs is key, also for implementation of European Universities Initiative. Updates of the latest activities in the TPGs were given, then the input of the BICG for the Tirana Communiqué was discussed again and the wording changed for next day's Board meeting. The wording was changed yet again after feedback in the Board and was presented in the BFUG meeting in Brussels on April 19th, 2024. The BICG concluded by acknowledging the deadline for the final report on 4 March, 2024 and with agreeing on a possible 9th meeting (online) end of March in order to discuss the BICG ToR 2024-2027.

2.3 Composition of the BICG and the TPGs

COMPOSITION OF THE BICG

Co-chairs: Austria, Bulgaria, Italy

Members: Co-chairs of TPG A on QF (Austria, Georgia, Latvia), Co-chairs of TPG B on LRC (Albania, France, Italy), Co-chairs of TPG C on QA (Belgium-Flemish Community, Kazakhstan, Romania), Co-chair of WG1 (Eurydice), EUA, EURASHE, European Commission, Georgia, Romania

COMPOSITION OF THE TPG A ON THE QF-EHEA

Co-chairs: Austria, Georgia, Latvia

Members: Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium Flemish Community, Bulgaria, Council of Europe, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, EI-ETUCE, Estonia, ESU – European Students' Union, EURASHE, European Commission, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Malta, Montenegro, The Netherlands, North Macedonia, Poland, Romania, San Marino, Slovak Republic, Spain, Türkiye, United Kingdom (Scotland)

COMPOSITION OF THE TPG B ON LRC

Co-chairs: Albania, France, Italy

Members: Albania, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium Flemish Community, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Council of Europe, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, EI-ETUCE, EQAR, Estonia, ESU – European Students’ Association, EUA – European University Association, EURASHE, European Commission, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Holy See, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Moldova, Montenegro, The Netherlands, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, UNESCO, United Kingdom

COMPOSITION OF THE TPG C ON QA

Co-chairs: Belgium-Flemish Community, Kazakhstan, Romania

Members: Albania, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium-French-Community, Bosnia and Hercegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, EI-ETUCE, ENQA, EQAR, Estonia, ESU – European Students’ Union, EUA – European University Association, EURASHE, European Commission, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Holy See, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Moldova, Montenegro, The Netherlands, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, San Marino, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom

A record of attendance for all meetings is provided in Annex IV.

2.5 Thematic orientations of the TPGs

	Thematic Peer Group A (QFs)	Thematic Peer Group B (LRC)	Thematic Peer Group (QA)
Thematic orientations:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Self-certification of the national qualification frameworks to the overarching Qualifications Framework of the EHEA; • Complete implementation of the ECTS User's Guide; • Short cycle higher education; • Multiple purposes and use of the qualifications frameworks by the stakeholders; • Study programmes outside of the Bologna three-cycle structure; • Relationship between the qualifications frameworks and quality assurance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishing the legal framework to allow the implementation of the LRC; • Establishing the distribution of work and responsibilities among the competent institutions that have the right knowledge and capacity to carry out recognition procedures; • Achieving automatic recognition; • Recognition of alternative pathways; • Qualifications held by refugees; • Optimising the potential of digital technology for the recognition agenda and the Diploma Supplement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legislative framework in line with the ESG • Internal quality assurance • Enhancement-oriented use of the ESG • The European Approach for Quality Assurance of Joint Programmes • Cross-border Quality Assurance • Quality assurance of micro-credentials • Quality assurance of European Universities • Digitalisation of quality assurance processes

3. Implementation of the Key Commitments

3.1 The Thematic Peer Group A on Qualification Frameworks

The Thematic Peer Group A focuses on the Key Commitment 1: a three-cycle system compatible with the overarching frameworks of the EHEA and first and second cycle degrees scaled by ECTS.

3.1.1 Meetings and activities

Dates of TPG A, peer learning activities (PLA) and Working Group meetings. The following meetings and peer learning activities have taken place so far.

Meetings:

- 7 June 2021, online
- 4 November 2021, online
- 15 March 2022, online
- 21 October 2022, Riga, Latvia
- 26 April 2023, Vienna, Austria
- 29 September 2023, Tbilisi, Georgia

Peer learning activities:

- 20 October 2022, Riga, Latvia
- 25 April 2023, Vienna, Austria
- 28 September 2023, Tbilisi, Georgia

Parallel to the peer learning activities and TPG A meetings several meetings for three working groups (Micro-credentials, Self-certification and Short-cycle HE) were organised to discuss the issues related to Qualification Frameworks and to produce recommendations on those topics.

WG on Self-Certification meetings

- 29 September 2022, online
- 21 October 2022, Riga, Latvia
- 23 February 2023, online
- 26 April 2023, Vienna, Austria
- 29 August 2023, Tbilisi, Georgia

WG on Micro-Credentials meetings

- 22 September 2022, online
- 20 October 2022, Riga, Latvia
- 9 March 2023, online
- 25 April 2023, Vienna, Austria
- 24 August 2023, online
- 28 September 2023, Tbilisi, Georgia

WG on <u>Short-Cycle HE</u> meetings	7 September 2022, online
	21 October 2022, Riga, Latvia
	15 March 2023, online
	26 April 2023, Vienna, Austria
	31 August 2023, online
	29 September 2023, Tbilisi, Georgia

In the last WG meetings, the draft recommendations were discussed and improved; the work of producing final document is still in the process.

3.1.2 Summary of TPG A meetings

The 1st TPG A meeting online (7 June 2021)

In the first meeting, TPG A members discussed ideas and proposals from the existing materials/documents to determine the starting point of the work of TPG A in the new period. A draft survey was introduced to serve as a guide for drafting the work plan for the 2021-2024 period.

The 2nd TPG A meeting online (4 November 2021)

During the meeting, an overview of the survey results was presented, highlighting the purpose of the survey to identify the priorities of the members for the work period 2021-2024 and determine where each country member stands in terms of their priorities. The key priorities identified included micro-credentials, the use of the QFs by stakeholders, the relationship between QA and the QFs, the implementation of the ECTS Users' Guide, short-cycle qualifications, and self-certification. The members decided to establish three working groups on QF-related topics – self-certification, micro-credentials and short-cycle in HE.

The 3rd TPG A meeting online (15 March 2022)

During the meeting, a summary of the Country Action Plans was presented, stating that 18 plans had been received so far and remaining countries were encouraged to deliver their Action Plans as soon as feasible. The representative from Albania provided an outline of the Albanian Qualifications Framework as referenced to the European Qualifications Framework and self-certification of compatibility with self-referencing to the Qualifications Framework of EHEA. There is a growing interest in the self-certification process, and acquiring feedback and experience from the countries that have already gone through this process is extremely valuable for this group's work. Sharing experiences is expected to expand among new members in the working groups, as well as through participation in the upcoming PLA formats.

The 4th TPG A meeting in Riga, Latvia (21 October 2022)

An outline of the umbrella project QUARTA – TPG A (Qualification Frameworks for trust, transparency and diversity – TPG A) in support of the work of TPG A was presented to the

members of the group, focusing on specific thematic directions and core priorities. Some of the TPG A activities overlap with TPG B and TPG C in tackling rather complex questions and topics from different angles. There were presentations from TPG B and TPG C describing the composition, thematic orientations, and the main activities of their groups. The members of TPG A were informed about the activities in three working groups: micro-credentials, self-certification and short-cycle HE. All the working groups made presentations on their related topics and discussed the survey methodology.

Discussion on latest developments on Qualification Frameworks was carried out in small groups. The countries shared their experience regarding validation of informal and non-formal learning, recognition of foreign qualifications and discussed the tools developed at national level.

The 5th TPG A meeting in Vienna, Austria (26 April 2023)

The meeting started with updates from the working groups on Micro-Credentials, Self-Certification and Short-Cycle HE. All the working groups were in the process of drafting recommendations after having completed surveys and analysed the results.

A panel discussion on policy priorities in the context of learning outcomes followed where such questions as the necessity of having a common strategic framework among HEIs, the importance of students being involved in defining learning outcomes, the importance of incorporating democratic values and competences in the development of learning outcomes were discussed.

Reflection on countries' Action Plans was organised regarding the implementation of their Action Plan and the latest updates as well as the necessary support for the countries in meeting their needs related to Action Plan implementation. The discussion groups pointed out the need for further discussions on micro-credentials and learning outcomes and emphasised the importance of practical advice and guidance, particularly in terms of initiating the development of learning outcomes and navigating the self-certification process.

The 6th TPG A meeting in Tbilisi, Georgia (29 September 2023)

The updates from the working groups on Micro-Credentials, Self-Certification and Short-Cycle HE informed about the process of finalising recommendations. The structure of recommendations on micro-credentials was explained emphasising the principles guiding the recommendations: conducting the work in line with all TPGs; drafting recommendations on a case-by-case basis; avoiding overregulation of micro-credentials; and ensuring flexibility. The structure of recommendation on short-cycle qualifications HE was presented, emphasising seven elements – access to short-cycle studies, the duration and volume of the studies (90-120 ECTS); access to pathways to further higher education studies; SCQ QF level (EQF level 5); the level should be specified in the diploma; QA principles should comply with ESG principles. Discussion in small groups followed where such questions as automatic recognition, self-certification and transparency of micro-credentials were discussed.

An update from TPG B group was provided, emphasising the work in TPG B meetings, peer-learning activities, designing two surveys and discussing such topics as digitalization, recognition of qualifications of refugees from Ukraine, distribution of tasks and responsibilities, and the legal framework.

3.1.3 Summary of TPG A peer learning activities

Peer learning activity “The Place of Micro-Credentials in Qualifications Frameworks for Higher Education” in Riga, Latvia (20 October 2022)

The PLA on micro-credentials was organised to provide TPG A members with the opportunity to share their experiences and opinions on inclusion of micro-credentials in NQFs providing the necessary support for the countries, which have not yet determined their legal procedures on defining and developing micro-credentials in their countries.

The PLA was attended by the TPG A on QF members and national authorities responsible for the development of higher education qualifications in Latvia including the representatives of the Ministry of Education and Science of Latvia, Academic Information Centre also higher education experts and other key stakeholders. As part of the PLA agenda, the topic of micro-credentials was examined from the global point of view, following the experiences of countries such as Ireland, Malta and Canada. Further information on the results of the study “Micro-credentials in Latvia” was presented, exploring such aspects as the concept of micro-credentials, recognition and quality assurance of micro-credentials in Latvia.

The PLA agenda also included discussion in groups on issues related to micro-credentials: quality assurance, inclusion in the NQF, recognition and validation.

More information about PLA:

<https://aic.lv/en/paraic/project/quatra-tpg-a/pla-in-riga>

Peer learning activity “How are learning outcomes perceived, transmitted, and implemented in the daily practice of Higher Education Institutions?” in Vienna, Austria (25 April 2023)

Both the full implementation of the QF-EHEA as well as ECTS require that learning outcomes be used in a systematic manner across higher education systems on the programme level as well as on the level of individual courses. Apart from TPG A members, the PLA was attended by Austrian stakeholders (representatives of higher education institutions, the Federal Ministry of Education, Science and Research and Universities Austria).

The programme consisted of a keynote speaker Declan Kennedy, University College Cork, Ireland, who elaborated on how learning outcomes describe student learning and how they are connected to the “big picture” of qualification frameworks, ECTS and quality assurance. This was complemented by an international case study from the University of Zadar and two

national case studies from Austria, the University of Applied Sciences Technikum Wien (our host institution) and the University of Vienna. Moreover, there was an update on the NEXUS project of the German Rectors' Conference.

Following this, discussions addressed the diverse interests and backgrounds of participants:

- Topic 1: Writing and using learning outcomes – everything you need to know
- Topic 2: External quality assurance of learning outcomes and their implementation
- Topic 3: Learning outcomes and NQFs: what is at stake?

The PLA in Vienna was designed as an opportunity for TPG A members to share experiences among themselves and gain new insights from external experts. It was intended to foster the general understanding of learning outcomes and provide practical advice on specific aspects and applications. It was complemented by the Tallinn PLA held early the next year, which focused specifically on learning outcomes on the programme level.

More information about the PLA:

<https://aic.lv/en/par-aic/projects/quatra-t-a/pla-in-vienna>

Peer learning activity “Self-Certification of National Qualifications Frameworks to the Overarching Qualifications Framework of the EHEA” in Tbilisi, Georgia (28 October 2023)

The PLA was attended by the TPG A on QF members and national authorities responsible for the development of higher education qualifications in Georgia including the representatives of the Ministry of Education and Science of Georgia, the National Center for Educational Quality Enhancement, and also other higher education experts and key stakeholders. The PLA participants were warmly welcomed by the deputy minister of Education and Science of Georgia and the director of the National Centre for Educational Quality Enhancement. As a central part of the PLA agenda, the TPG A on QF presented its draft guidelines, observations and recommendations on preparation of self-certification reports within the Bologna Process. The document is based on the TPG A survey key findings and intensive in person and online discussions, which took place within the working group on Self-Certification. The recommendations presented touched on the following main topics:

- Updated verification and process criteria;
- Self-certification steps for EHEA member states;
- Involvement of international/external experts;
- A proposed procedure of submission of the self-certification report with involvement of National Correspondents Network;
- Preparing EQF and QF-EHEA reports as one report, if applicable;
- Interval between self-certification processes (5-7 years);
- The structure of the self-certification report.

The PLA agenda also included a panel discussion by four international experts, who have practical experience in self-certification process in several countries in the role of invited international experts. Despite the countries' national context and differences, the international experts pointed out the common key challenges for many countries in self-certification process and they proposed recommendations for effective self-certification report development, stakeholder engagement and collaboration with international experts. The PLA participants learnt from the experiences of two countries (Kazakhstan and Latvia) on the self-certification process through comprehensive presentations, which were followed by discussions in small groups.

After the PLA, the TPG A on QF incorporated the feedback from the PLA discussions into the draft document on guidelines, observations and recommendations on the preparation of self-certification reports within the Bologna Process. Afterwards, the document was circulated within the TPG A group for final comments and suggestions.

More information about the PLA:

<https://aic.lv/en/par-aic/projects/quatra-tpg-a/pla-in-tbilisi>

3.1.4 Summary of the assignments of the TPG A Working Groups

The aim of the working groups is to provide a platform for more intensive discussions in order to provide specific recommendations on QF-related topics at the end of the project.

Working Group on Self-Certification

The working group on Self-Certification consists of eight members (Andorra, Armenia, Bulgaria, Croatia, Georgia, Greece and Kazakhstan, Latvia) and started its work in September 2022.

The purpose of the working group on self-certification is to review the existing self-certification mechanism and provide support to the countries that undertake the self-certification process, and eventually to develop recommendations on NQF self-certification. For this reason, a questionnaire on self-certification of NQF against the QF-EHEA was created by working group members and sent to TPG A members in December 2022.

The results of the survey were gathered and analysed to be used as input for the recommendations. Draft guidelines, observations and recommendations on preparation of self-certification reports within the Bologna Process have been formulated.

WG members drafted recommendations on the following aspects:

- Updating criteria and procedures for verifying the compatibility of national qualifications frameworks with the QF-EHEA;
- Updating the self-certification reports;

- Development guidance material for international experts providing support in self-certification process, which includes their review of the self-certification report and statement;
- Recommendations for EHEA member states on the steps within the self-certification process;
- Recommendations for EHEA member states on the involvement of international experts;
- Recommendations on the structure of the self-certification report.

Working Group on Micro-Credentials

The working group on Micro-Credentials consists of 16 countries (Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belgium Flanders, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Cyprus, Estonia, Germany, Greece, Latvia, The Netherlands, Poland, Romania, UK - Scotland) and one organisation (European Students' Organisation), and started its work in September 2022.

The purpose of the working group on micro-credentials is to explore the existence of smaller units of learning possibly leading to micro-credentials available in the HE sector (EQF level 5-8) and provide recommendations on the inclusion of micro-credentials in the QF. Therefore, a questionnaire on micro-credentials in QFs based on SWOT analysis results was designed and sent to TPG A members to be completed in January 2023.

Based on the survey results, recommendation and guidelines for the design and implementation of small units of learning leading to micro-credentials were prepared. The draft document includes:

- Recommendations for system-level policies and/or legislation for national authorities in the countries of the European Higher Education Area;
- Recommendations and guidelines for practical use by higher education institutions in the European Higher Education Area;
- Recommendations for quality assurance agencies for developing standards, principles, procedures or approaches to quality assurance of MCs.

Recommendations and guidelines (for each of the stakeholders) cover the following topics: involvement of stakeholders, inclusion in the NQF, learning outcomes, assessment, recognition of prior learning, level, workload, quality, supplement to micro-credentials, transparency, learning pathways etc.

Working Group on Short-Cycle HE

The working group on Short-Cycle HE consists of five members (Albania, Azerbaijan, Belgium Flanders, Bulgaria, Latvia) and started its work in September 2022.

The purpose of the working group is to exchange the best practices on short cycle solutions to reach recognition by learners and labour market. In order to explore the situation regarding

short-cycle qualifications in higher education in TPG A member countries, a questionnaire was created in December 2022 with separate sets of questions for the countries which have short-cycle HE programmes and for those which do not.

The questionnaire was sent to TPG A members for completion, the results of the survey were analysed and draft recommendations on short-cycle qualifications in higher education were prepared.

The main recommendations regarding short-cycle qualifications in HE include:

- Access to short-cycle studies;
- Duration and/or volume of study programmes (90-120 ECTS credits);
- Access to further studies (i.e., existing bridges to Bachelor's studies);
- EQF or QF-EHEA level (EQF level 5/short-cycle within the QF-EHEA)
- Quality assurance according to the principles of ESG;
- Differentiation between short-cycle qualifications and micro-credentials;
- Recognition of the short-cycle qualifications;
- Automatic recognition of the short-cycle qualifications.

3.1.5 Main outcomes, conclusions and recommendations

The TPG A group has been active since 2021, as is evidenced by good participation in TPG A meetings, PLAs, as well as in the working groups. The TPG A believes that it is useful to continue the work in the next period as well, because the development of the qualifications framework is pivotal for the realization of the European Higher Education Area.

Recommendations for the implementation of the QF-EHEA focused on short-cycle qualifications in HE, micro-credentials and self-certification. They can be downloaded from the EHEA website: <https://ehea.info/page-peer-group-A-QF>.

Recommendations on self-certification

TPG A stresses the lack of clear guideline on procedural issues and self-certification criteria. Countries shared that there is lack of expertise and knowledge on how to put into practice the self-certification process. There are no guidelines from the Council of Europe and the European Commission describing the criteria and procedure whether for the self-certification process to the QF-EHEA or for the referencing process to the EQF. Also, there is uncertainty on determining the exact content of the information the national report should contain and how it should be structured, and there is lack of information how to plan and proceed the actual NQF referencing/self-certification process. The TPG A elaborated recommendations to help EHEA countries to organise the self-certification process, composing and submitting their self-certification report. The recommendations elaborated include the following topics:

- Updating criteria and procedures for verifying the compatibility of qualifications frameworks with the QF-EHEA;
- Development of a publication of procedure for the self-certification process;
- Updating the self-certification reports;
- Development of guidance material for international experts providing support in self-certification process, which includes their review of the self-certification report and statement;
- Recommendations for EHEA member states on the steps to be taken within the self-certification process;
- Recommendations for EHEA member states on the involvement of international experts;
- Recommendations on the structure of the self-certification report.

Recommendations on micro-credentials

TPG A Working Group on Micro-Credentials explored the existence of smaller units of learning possibly leading to micro-credentials available in in higher education sector (EQF level 5-8) of the TPG A countries, including adult continuing learning. General consensus could be observed that including micro-credentials in the National Qualifications Framework would be beneficial for both individuals and employers. The majority of TPG A members believed that micro-credentials provide a valuable means of developing specific knowledge, skills and competences, and, furthermore, if micro-credentials were included in the NQF, a more standardised and transparent system of credentials could be established promoting the quality of qualifications.

In conclusion, the results of the survey highlight both the opportunities and challenges associated with the implementation of micro-credentials in higher education. On the one hand, significant interest and willingness among HEIs to introduce micro-credentials was noted, driven by factors such as the demand for more flexible and targeted learning pathways, and the specific nature of micro-credentials. On the other hand, a number of internal and external factors can hinder the development and implementation of micro-credentials, including the lack of clear quality assurance criteria, poor understanding by stakeholders of the concept of micro-credentials, and the need for practical provisions and funding to support their implementation.

The TPG A working group elaborated recommendations for the main stakeholders of micro-credentials:

- Recommendations for system-level policies and/or legislation for national authorities in the countries of the European Higher Education Area;
- Recommendations and guidelines for practical use by higher education institutions in the European Higher Education Area;

- Recommendations for quality assurance agencies developing standards, principles, procedures or approaches to quality assurance.

The recommendations and guidelines cover the following topics from the perspective of above-mentioned stakeholders:

involvement of stakeholders, inclusion in the NQF, learning outcomes, assessment, recognition of prior learning, level, workload, quality, a possible supplement to micro-credentials, transparency, learning pathways.

Recommendations on short-cycle qualifications

At policy level, the short-cycle qualifications were initially described as a stand-alone qualification within the QF-EHEA by the Paris Communiqué (25.05.2018), which is the latest Communiqué focusing on the short cycle. The Communiqué noted that in “many of our systems, ECTS-based short-cycle qualifications play an increasingly important role in preparing students for employment and further studies, as well as in improving social cohesion by facilitating access for many who would otherwise not have considered higher education” (p. 2). As a part of Working Group on Short-Cycle HE activities, a survey was designed to explore the situation regarding short-cycle qualifications in higher education in TPG A member countries. The results of the survey provided foundation for developing this recommendation for any country that decide to include or develop short-cycle qualifications in their QFs of higher education.

The countries considering the introduction of short-cycle qualifications need to set appropriate entry requirements, i.e., secondary education qualifications that provide access to higher education in the country in question.

The volume of short-cycle study programmes should be expressed in ECTS expressing workload and learning outcomes. Countries, introducing or developing the short-cycle qualifications should follow the Paris Communiqué suggestions that the short-cycle qualifications include 90-120 ECTS credits.

The countries planning to introduce short-cycle qualifications should ensure strong pathways to further higher education, especially to first-cycle studies, including validation practices, exemptions and credit transfers.

The QF level of short-cycle qualifications should correspond to EQF level 5 or QF-EHEA short-cycle to ensure their comparability and international recognition.

Higher education quality assurance procedures and ESG principles should apply to short-cycle qualifications.

When introducing short-cycle qualifications, the country should clearly define short-cycle qualifications to distinguish them from micro-credentials and smaller learning experiences.

Countries should comply with the Lisbon Recognition Convention (1997) and its subsidiary texts to ensure fair recognition of short-cycle qualifications.

The possibility of applying automatic recognition for short cycle qualifications should be further explored.

3.2 The Thematic Peer Group B on Recognition

The Thematic Peer Group B focuses on the Key Commitment 2: national legislation and procedures compliant with the Lisbon Recognition Convention and the Diploma Supplement.

3.2.1 Meetings and activities

A selection of such examples coming together after consulting all BFUG members and asking them to submit their inspiring practices was made.

Meetings:	14 September 2021, online
	18 January 2022, online
	9-10 June 2022, Sèvres, France
	24 January 2023, online
	27 April 2023, Tirana, Albania
	1 February 2024, online
	23 April, 2024 Rome (Italy)
Events:	9 June 2022, Sèvres, France: Seminar on recognition of alternative pathways
	28 April 2023, Tirana, Albania: Seminar on automatic recognition
	24 April 2024, Rome (Italy) Seminar on digitalisation

The composition of the TPG, with a mix of representatives of the Ministries and ENIC-NARIC centres (39 countries, 7 consultative members, European Commission)⁷ proved to provide a good balance of policy makers and professionals involved in recognition that facilitated discussion and exchange of practices. The TPG B on LRC is co-chaired by Albania, France, and Italy, who were responsible for coordinating the group activity and facilitating the discussion among its members. They were also in charge of reporting on the progress of the group to the BICG/BFUG.

3.2.2 Work of the Thematic Peer Group B

With the re-confirmation of the three TPGs for the 2021-2024 period by the BFUG in April 2021, it was specified in the BFUG Work Plan that the TPGs were to be built on the work implemented during the previous mandate to provide a forum to support countries toward the implementation of the three key commitments. In line with these indications, the TPG B was expected to be active **from May 2021 to May 2024** focusing its action on the implementation of the Key Commitment 2. Among these indications, particular emphasis was

⁷ Starting with 36 countries, TPG B comprises now a total of 39 country members, with the participation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro and Slovak Republic.

given to the ones **prioritised by the TPG B** on the basis of the results of the **survey sent to the TPG B members in June 2021**.⁸

The thematic indications are listed below in the order of preference expressed by the TPG B members:

- Optimising the potential of digital technology for the recognition agenda and the Diploma Supplement;
- Recognition of alternative pathways;
- Achieving automatic recognition;
- Establishing the distribution of work and responsibilities among the competent institutions that have the right knowledge and capacity to carry out recognition procedures;
- Ensuring the fair recognition of qualifications held by refugees;
- Establishing the legal framework to allow the implementation of the LRC.

Furthermore, the following transversal sub-topics emerged as priorities to be tackled by the TPG B:

- Cooperation with higher education institutions;
- Synergies with relevant initiatives (EU-funded projects, Bologna Process activities);
- Cooperation with the other TPGs.

Pursuant to the principles embedded in the *Rome Communiqué*, **peer support** is the approach underpinning the activity of the TPG B. The working methods combine a mix of **panel meetings** to share information and **smaller group activities** to facilitate the exchange of practices through peer support activities.

In line with the guidelines of the BICG, the TPG B has so far organised 6 meetings out of a total of 7. The last meeting is planned to take place on 23 April 2024. The meetings offer the opportunity to share experiences and practices to foster the implementation of the key commitment 2 at national level, as well as to plan and monitor the group action.

Furthermore, the EU funded umbrella project *TPG-LRC Constructing Recognition in the EHEA (TPG-LRC CoRE)*, is supporting the organization of 3 **public seminars**, a **staff mobility** activity, a series of **Peer Learning Activities** and **research and publications** on micro-credentials, digital technology for the recognition agenda, and quality of recognition (as detailed below). The results reached by the group are shared during the TPG B meetings and **monitored** against the outcomes inserted in the Group's Work Plan. To this end, the TPG B members are expected to fill in two questionnaires (interim and final monitoring questionnaire). The

⁸ The questionnaires (one for countries and one for consultative members and institutions) were sent to the TPG B members on 24th June 2021, the first deadline to submit it was on 23rd July 2021 and then extended until 3rd September 2021. The survey was aimed at gaining a picture of the state of play of the implementation of the Bologna key commitment 2 and capturing the main interests, challenges, and good practices of the members of the group. 30 responses have been collected (26 countries and 4 Consultative members).

questionnaire on the mid-term monitoring of the Action Plan of the TPG B was distributed with the purpose of measuring the extent to which the work within TPG B has contributed to the implementation of the Bologna Key Commitment 2 at national level. In addition to this, results of the mid-term questionnaire contributed to better attuning the activity of the Peer Group with the indications provided by its members. The questionnaire was distributed in fall 2022 and results presented during the TPG B meeting held on 24 January 2023. The final monitoring will be sent to the TPG B members at the end of the working period.

3.2.3 Summary of TPG B meetings

The 1st TPG B meeting online (14 September 2021)

The first meeting, was attended by 47 members (28 countries, 5 consultative members, EC). The meeting was aimed at **defining the work plan of the group** starting from an overview of the implementation of the LRC in the EHEA countries from different perspectives starting from a presentation of the implementation of the Bologna key commitment 2 from different angles.

Moreover, the results of the survey circulated among the TPG B members in June 2021 were presented. At that stage, the methodology to be employed by the group was also pointed out and resulted in the sharing of good practices, the peer approach.

Finally, the members of TPG B were divided into 3 working groups to discuss the selected thematic priorities included in the questionnaires (for countries, as well as consultative members and institutions) in the order of preference expressed by the respondents of the questionnaire.

The 2nd TPB B meeting online (18 January 2022)

The second meeting was attended by 55 Participants (27 countries, 4 consultative members, EC). It focused on sharing experiences on digital technology and the Diploma Supplement for the recognition agenda. It offered an opportunity to gain knowledge about initiatives and practices carried out at international level as well as to share practices implemented at national level in smaller working groups. The first part of the meeting addressed the developments and practices in the three dimensions of digitalization that emerged from the survey distributed to TPG B members in June 2021, namely: secure, trusted, and transparent data provision; platforms for credential sharing; criteria and principles of the LRC applied to the digitization of the recognition process.

The 3rd TPB B meeting in Sèvres, France (9-10 June 2022)

The third meeting was attended by 33 members (22 countries and 5 consultative members). It combined a **mix of panel discussions** to convey relevant/up-to-date information and a **peer-support activity** to give the possibility to share national experiences, practices and perspectives to fulfil the LRC implementation.

The first part, held in the afternoon of June 9, started with the presentation of the Erasmus+ umbrella project TPG-LRC CoRE and was followed by an overview on the cooperation with the

other Thematic Peer Groups, with inputs from the TPG A and TPG C. Secondly, a section was devoted to the presentation of practices, tools and normative instruments to support recognition of qualifications held by refugees. A particular focus was devoted to support recognition of qualifications from Ukraine.

The second part of the meeting, which took place on June 10, was centered on **Peer support activities**, respectively on digitalization for the recognition agenda and recognition of alternative pathways.

The TPG B meeting was preceded by a **public seminar on alternative pathways** that was conceived to supplement the activity of the group.

The 4th TPG B meeting online (24 January 2023)

The fourth meeting was attended by 46 participants (26 countries, 4 consultative members, EC). It was focused on the specific thematic indication for TPG B “establishing the distribution of work and responsibilities among the competent institutions that have the right knowledge and capacity to carry out recognition procedures”. Furthermore, the meeting offered an opportunity to share information on the state of art of the activities linked to the TPG B on LRC and to present documents developed in the framework of the TPG-LRC CoRE project.

The last part of the meeting was devoted to a peer-support activity on the three specific priorities, which are also addressed in the TPG-LRC CoRE project: micro-credentials, digital technology for the recognition agenda, and quality of recognition. Participants were divided into three breakout rooms to work together and exchange ideas.

The 5th meeting in Tirana, Albania (27 April 2023)

The fifth meeting was attended by 39 participants (22 countries and 6 consultative members). The meeting focused on the specific thematic indications for TPG B: “establishing the legal framework to allow the implementation of the LRC”. After a preliminary presentation on the 2022 Monitoring report on the implementation of the Lisbon Recognition Convention, the first part of the meeting was characterised by an open discussion on the report abovementioned. Participants were split into groups for focused discussions on each of the five topics covered in the LRC 2022 monitoring report. The aim was to explore the priorities outlined in the report for each topic and determine the initial steps necessary to ensure the complete implementation of the relevant aspects of the LRC. A matchmaking activity on the 6 specific thematic indication for TPG B then followed, with the aim of setting up the staff mobility for TPG B members to organise within the TPG-LRC CoRE project.

The second part of the meeting was devoted to a peer-support activity on the specific thematic indication for TPG B: “distribution of work and responsibilities among the competent authorities that carry out recognition procedures” (see Annex III).

The TPG B meeting was followed by a **public seminar on automatic recognition** that was conceived to supplement the activity of the group.

The 6th TPG B meeting online (1 February 2024)

The meeting was attended by 61 participants (29 countries and 6 consultative members, EC). The meeting was aimed at sharing experiences on key topics related to the recognition agenda, such as the adoption and ratification of the of the [Global Convention on the Recognition of Qualifications concerning Higher Education](#) and the latest developments on the Joint European degree. The meeting also represented the opportunity to gain knowledge on inputs to complement the activity of the TPG B, along with relevant updates from the three Thematic Peer Groups. Furthermore, the meeting focused on sharing knowledge on national and international activities developed towards the implementation of the Bologna tools, relevant practices, documents and experiences, as well as presenting the staff mobility activities organised within the framework of the TPG-LRC CoRE Erasmus+ project.

3.2.4 Peer support activities, Peer Learning Activity (PLA) and staff mobility

After the 2018 Paris Ministerial Conference, the 2020 Rome Ministerial Communiqué reconfirmed the determination to see the Key Commitments fully implemented and the use of the peer support method to achieve this. Consequently, the peer support is the approach underpinning the activity of the TPG B.

The first set of peer support activities took place in Sevres on 10 June 2022, in concomitance with the Third TPG B meeting. It focused on the specific thematic indications for TPG B: “Optimising the potential of digital technology for the recognition agenda and the Diploma Supplement” and “Recognition of alternative pathways” (see Annex III). Both sessions began with presentations on national experiences on the two thematic indications, followed by a structured discussion among TPG B members on specific areas correlated.

The second peer support activity took place in Tirana on 27 April 2023, in concomitance with the Fifth TPG B meeting. It focused on the specific thematic indications for TPG B: “Distribution of work and responsibilities among the competent authorities that carry out recognition procedures” (see Annex III). The session started with presentations of national experiences of Italy, Norway and Sweden on the topic. Thereafter, a structured discussion among TPG B members on the specific thematic indication took place.

Additionally, in the framework of the TPG-LRC CoRE project, **a series of three Peer Learning Activities (PLAs) on digital solutions for the recognition agenda** were held on 19 September 2023, 19 October 2023, and 7 December 2023. The PLAs served a twofold objective: first, to offer TPG B members an opportunity for exchange and dialogue on experiences developed at national level, in the spirit of underpinning peer support that characterises the Peer Group's work. Second, to gather useful input for a publication on digitalisation to be developed within the project, intended as a blueprint of TPG B members' experiences towards the use of digital solutions to support the recognition process in line with the Lisbon Recognition Convention.

The three PLAs addressed the three phases of the credential evaluation process: input (submission of data from applicants), throughput (process data received by applicants), and output (delivery of the outcome of the assessment).

All PLAs followed a common structure, starting with an overview on different benefits and challenges to consider when digitising the recognition process to set the scene on the experience developed in this field. A presentation of some case studies at national level followed, with the aim of sharing experiences and common challenges/solutions to implement digital solutions. A second part was devoted to open discussion among the participants, creating space for TPG B members to ask questions and exchange advice.

Staff mobility activity

In the framework of the TPG-LRC CoRE project a staff mobility activity has been organized, conceived as a peer learning activity on the full implementation of the LRC.

The main aim of the staff mobility was to provide members of the TPG B on LRC with the opportunity to offer or receive **peer support** on the topic of **recognition and implementation of the LRC**, starting from the 6 specific thematic indications for TPG B.

The mobility period planned was July 2023 - January 2024.

In order to create a preliminary pairing among TPG B members, the **matchmaking activity** was organised during the **5th TPG B on LRC meeting** on 27 April 2023, in Tirana. Starting from the 6 specific thematic indications for TPG B, the aim of the activity was to involve TPG B members in identifying specific topics on which they were willing to receive or to offer peer support. This has been functional to have a first idea on how to pair institutions based on their needs, for the organisation of the staff mobility.

The call for applications was launched in May 2023, while the official deadline for applications has been set on the 31 May 2023 and extended until the 15 June 2023. A total of sixteen requests were submitted. Ten institutions applied to send mobile staff members to deepen specific topics related to the LRC implementation, while six institutions applied to host colleagues and provide them with peer counselling.

On 16 June 2023, the matchmaking committee composed by the three co-chairs of the TPG B reviewed the applications and finalized the matching of staff members on the basis of the thematic interest and geographical spread.

To give TPG B members more time to apply, a second extension of the call for application was agreed upon, setting the final deadline to the 15 September 2023.

Here you can find the final country pairings. Each country organized its mobility in autonomy with the matched institution, keeping the TPG-LRC CoRE coordinators informed of the organization process. At the end of the mobility, each country was requested to write a report on the main outcomes of the peer learning activity.

Country	Sending/hosting request	Matched Country chosen
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Ireland	Sending	Sweden
Romania	Sending	Lithuania
Lithuania	Sending	Italy
Georgia	Sending	Italy
Armenia	Sending	Italy
France	Sending	Italy
Italy	Sending	France
San Marino	Sending	Greece
Albania	Sending	Norway

Research and Publications

To support the TPG B activity, within the framework of the Erasmus+ umbrella project TPG LRC CoRE, four working groups have been established to produce documents and publications on the topics linked to three of the “6 specific thematic indications” and on the topic of the European degrees.

Alternative pathways: WG1 on micro-credentials

- *Deliverable – Document on micro-credential and recognition targeted to HEIs.*
The document is developed in cooperation with the TPG A on Qualifications Framework and ECTS, the TPG C on Quality assurance and the Working Group on Learning and Teaching.

Digital technology for the recognition agenda and the Diploma Supplement: WG2 on digitalization

- *Deliverable – Document focused on digital technology for the recognition agenda and the Diploma Supplement.*
The document will be the joint result from the insights gathered during three Peer Learning activities on digitalization (organized during the framework of the project) and desk research.

Automatic recognition: WG3 on quality of recognition

- *Deliverable – Report identifying potential gaps and containing recommendations for higher education institutions to improve the quality of their recognition processes.*
The document will be the joint result from the results collected through a survey circulated among HEIs established in the TPG B member countries and desk research.

WG4 on European Degree

- *Deliverable – Document on the European degree from the recognition perspective.*
The working group started working during the second phase of the project.

3.2.5 Main outcomes, conclusions and recommendations

Some of the elements that proved to be effective during the previous mandate of the TPG B have been further deepened, contributing to the implementation of work of the group.

The **peer support approach** was reconfirmed to be very effective in supporting the exchange of good practices to solve common challenges to be addressed in different countries. The Peer Learning activities, together with the *ad hoc* peer support sessions organised in conjunction with the TPG B meeting, benefitted from the different background of the TPG B members giving Ministries and ENIC-NARIC centres opportunities to cooperate. Furthermore, the fact that results of the peer learning activities are meant to complement the research carried out within the umbrella project helps synthesise main outcomes in a structured format and share them with a wider audience.

The **synergies with EU funded projects** in the field of recognition is another element that has been valorised taking into consideration both its added value during the previous mandate and the interest shown in it by the TPG B members in the survey distributed in 2021. Outcomes of closed and ongoing projects have been shared during the TPG B meetings constituting a common ground to build upon in the field of recognition. This synergy represents an added value for the work of the entire group and could be strengthened in the future if the activity of the TPGs continues.

Cooperation among the 3 TPGs, which has been relevant in the previous mandate, has been further fostered. The three TPGs have continuously shared information and updates (also during the TPG B meetings) and, as an additional element, they are working together on the topic of micro-credentials on which a common document will be produced within the Erasmus+ TPG-LRC CoRE project.

Cooperation with stakeholders and consultative members has been strengthened thanks to the common work in the TPG B. ESU, EUA, EQAR contributed to the development of seminars and publications enriching contents with their perspectives. Furthermore, they can play a crucial role in raising awareness on recognition.

In addition to this, the implementation of activities, such as seminars and publications that are focused on and targeted to contribute to strengthen cooperation and to address from different perspectives topics related to recognition.

Great attention has been paid to **Higher Education Institutions** both in gathering and addressing their needs and in fostering cooperation with them. For the purposes of developing documents on micro-credentials and on quality of recognition, two surveys were distributed among higher education institutions. Furthermore, some of them were

interviewed on the topic of micro-credentials. This, together with the seminars organised in Sèvres and in Tirana contributed to reinforce both **cooperation** and **sharing of knowledge with higher education institutions**. On this point, the two aforementioned documents, which also target higher education institutions, will provide them with tools based on their perspective to address micro-credentials and on quality of recognition.

The **six thematic indications** for the TPG B have been addressed using different methods and in accordance with the priority indicated by the Group members. TPG B meetings gave the opportunity to share new developments and practices, the seminars to deepen topics with experts in the field and with higher education institutions, peer support activities to share experiences and find possible solutions to common challenges in smaller groups and guided by structured format. Finally, research and publications contribute to reflecting in a more structured way on the topics prioritised by the TPG B members.

Some key words in the discussion of the TPG B are digital solutions, alternative pathways, automatic recognition, quality of recognition.

Digital solutions are clearly identified as a support to the recognition process, automatic recognition and to share academic qualifications in a secure way. The focus was also on how to identify the most suitable digital solutions to support the recognition process at national level in line with the LRC. Experiences at national level, as well as results from EU funded projects were presented in order to create a common ground and to help knowledge sharing. This also addressed the need for improving awareness on existing experiences and practices raised by the group members. Furthermore, it was discussed the digitalisation of the Diploma supplement.

Alternative pathways, with a focus on **micro-credentials**, are gaining momentum. Although short learning pathways have existed in different forms for many years, the work done within the TPG B, in cooperation with the other TPGs, was aimed at supporting the definition of common standards also applying the Bologna tools to micro-credentials to improve their quality and to make them recognisable. In this light, the involvement of higher education institutions represented an added value.

Automatic recognition was discussed in a multi-faceted way, including input from the 2022 Monitoring Report on the implementation of the LRC, the 2018 Council Recommendation on promoting automatic mutual recognition and the 2023 Report on its implementation. During the seminar held in Tirana, different models of automatic recognition and the tools available to support its implementation were also presented.

The following **recommendations** were made based on the feedback from participants at the peer group meetings and from the monitoring questionnaire:

- Encourage compliance with the recommendations of the 2022 Monitoring report on the implementation of the Lisbon recognition Convention.

- Support the use of digital solutions to sustain academic integrity, also in line with the Council of Europe Recommendation of the Committee of Ministers to member States on countering education fraud, developed within the ETINED platform.
- Strengthen the dialogue with competent authorities and cooperation with the ENIC-NARIC centres and the LRC Committee Bureau.
- Support practice sharing and networking.
- Enhance cooperation with countries from other regions and their National Information Centres.
- Foster cooperation at national level between the ENIC-NARIC centres and Higher Education Institutions, which are autonomous and responsible for implementing LRC compliant recognition procedures in most EHEA countries.
- Strengthen the cooperation among the three TPGs, since the three key commitments are strictly intertwined.

Further information can be found at <http://ehea.info/page-peer-group-B-LRC>.

3.3 The Thematic Peer Group C on Quality Assurance

The Thematic Peer Group C focuses on Key Commitment 3: quality assurance in compliance with the Standards and Guidelines for Quality Assurance in the European Higher Education Area. The members of the TPG C on QA are 42 countries, 6 stakeholder organisations and the European Commission, the member countries being represented by persons working in QA agencies and/or ministries.

The three co-chairs Belgium-Flemish Community, Kazakhstan and Romania were responsible for setting the agenda and organise the TPG C meetings, chairing the meetings and facilitating discussion among members, overseeing the implementation of activities between the meetings, and for reporting the group's progress to the BICG/BFUG. TPG C is represented in BICG by the Flemish Community (Belgium) co-chair. Preparatory online meetings of the co-chairs are organized whenever needed, as for example to set the agenda and prepare for the TPG C meetings.

3.3.1 Meetings and activities

Meetings:	30 June 2021, online (kick-off meeting)
	17-18 May 2022, Leuven, Belgium (FL)
	30 November 2022, online
	1-2 June 2023, Kazakhstan
	5 December 2023, online
	13-14 June 2024, Romania

The participants to each meeting are outlined in the Annex. All the respective information is available on the Bologna Process webpage: <https://www.ehea.info/page-peer-group-C-QA>

Kick-off meeting online (30 June 2021)

The **kick-off meeting** was held online on 30 June 2021, and was attended by representatives from 42 countries, 6 stakeholder organisations and the European Commission. The meeting opened with an introduction of the members and a presentation on the Quality Assurance in the Bologna Implementation Report 2020. During the meeting, an overview of the 2018-2021 state of play of TPG C was given and of the questionnaire results by the members. The questionnaire included an outline of the state-of-play of QA in the members country, with respect to the commitments on QA in the Rome Communiqué, and of challenges and good practices.

It was agreed that each member draft an action plan, and also to have an action plan for the work of the group. The action plans could be changed as needed.

At the end, a discussion took place on the 2021-2024 work plan for TPG C and supporting Erasmus+ projects.

The 1st TPG C on QA meeting in Leuven, Belgium (17-18 May 2022)

The **first meeting** took place in Leuven (Belgium) on 17-18 May 2022 and was attended by representatives from 25 countries, 4 consultative members and the European Commission. Each participant attended three parallel sessions on the first day of the meeting. Parallel sessions were organised on the following topics: Legislative framework in line with the ESG or Digitalisation of quality assurance processes, Enhancement-oriented use of the ESG or Cross-border Quality Assurance, the European Approach for Quality Assurance of Joint Programmes or Internal quality assurance and quality culture. Each session was led by a moderator and attended by a rapporteur. On the following day, a summary was given on all input gathered during the parallel sessions, followed by a presentation of the ESU pool of experts. The next TPG C activities were also discussed.

The 2nd TPG C on QA meeting online (30 November 2022)

The **second meeting** was hosted online, on 30 November 2022, and representatives from 26 countries and 5 consultative members participated. An overview of the activities within the IMINQA project and its work packages was given at the beginning of the meeting. To provide further insight into the staff mobility programme (WP3) as peer learning, two participants shared their experience of visiting a host organisation. The meeting included also a discussion on the new social dimension indicators and the role of quality assurance agencies (QAA), and the presentation of other projects in the field of QA (such as [QA-FIT](#), [SEQA-ESG2](#) and [BWSE FOR2023](#)).

The 3rd TPG C on QA meeting in Astana, Kazakhstan (1-2 June 2023)

The **third meeting** took place in Astana (Kazakhstan) on 1-2 June 2023 and was attended by representatives of 18 countries, 3 consultative members and the European Commission. The first day started with an opportunity for each representative to share the key progress in implementing the action plan in his/her country. The first day of the meeting ended with two parallel sessions: (1) Internal and External Quality Assurance to support the social dimension of HE and (2) the role in society of higher education and implications for (internal and external) Quality Assurance. The next day, the meeting preceded with the conclusions on the parallel sessions and with a presentation of the QA of Micro-credentials desk research. There was also a session on Artificial Intelligence and digitalisation ("[How AI will shape our Future](#)") and a presentation on the AI challenges and opportunities for QA in HE.

The 4th TPG C on QA meeting online (5 December 2023)

The **fourth TPG C meeting** was hosted online on 5 December 2023. Representatives from 31 countries, 5 consultative members, and the European Commission participated in the meeting. An update was provided on the IMINQA work packages on Staff Mobility, the PLA's, the QA of Micro-credentials, the QA of the European University alliances and on digitalisation of QA procedures in Higher Education. This was followed by a presentation on the Draft Bologna Process Implementation report – QA chapter. The meeting ended with a discussion on the TPG C report and contribution to Tirana Communiqué.

Next TPG C on QA meetings

After the Ministerial Conference in Tirana, two more TPG C meetings are planned, supported by the IMINQA project: the **fifth meeting** will take place on 13-14 June 2024 in Romania. The **sixth** and **final meeting** is scheduled to take place in Brussels in November 2024.

3.3.2 Action plans

The TPG C as a group have developed an action plan to work on, while each member had to develop its own national action plan. These are available [here](#).

A country page is including the following main sections: current challenges/situation in key commitment 3, progress to be achieved by 2024 and a list of concrete actions they intend to take to address these challenges and make the desired progress. TPG C members were asked to review the content and add or modify items to their country pages if necessary, and to report on the status of implementation.

Out of the 43 countries members, only 36 submitted the action plans fully filled in, while 2 countries only partially filled in. 5 of the members did not submit any action plans.

The members were asked to report on the implementation of their action plans in June 2023, but only 18 answered, showing important progress.

3.3.3 Staff mobility programme

With the aim of fostering peer support among countries, a staff mobility programme has been organised with support from the IMINQA project. Representatives of ministries and QA agencies in peer group member countries could send and receive staff for a limited period of time in two staff mobility calls. The objective was to offer **a system of peer learning** based on the **individual and specific needs of each member of the peer group**. The programme supported the professional development of staff members. Each mobile peer could further develop their QA competencies through various activities such as job shadowing and by observation periods at a partner QA agency/ministry/organisation abroad. In addition, the host organisation could learn from the incoming peers.

The staff mobility programme included 2 calls. The mobilities of the first call took place from October 2022 until March 2023; the mobilities of the second call from September 2023 until end of February 2024.

Participants in the staff mobility programme (according to type of organisation)	Call 1	Call 2 (mobilities are still taking place, number is based on the approved applications)
QA agency	27	28
Ministry	1	3
Stakeholder organisation	1	4

Total number of mobilities	29	35
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3.3.4 Peer Learning Activities

With the support of the IMINQA⁹ project, there were three **peer learning activities** organized, described below:

- *Aligning the legal framework with the ESG*, 1 September 2022, Belgium
- *Cross-border quality assurance and quality assurance of transnational education*, 21 March 2023, Romania
- *European Approach for the QA of Joint Programmes*, 13 September 2023, Belgium

Before each PLA a preparatory analyses was realised, which was finalised incorporating the conclusions of the discussions during the PLA. These reports are analysing the discussed topics, and the findings and key lessons from each PLA to produce a concise cross-cutting policy document.

The **first Peer Learning Activity** took place in Belgium in September 2022 and focused on the alignment of the legal frameworks with the ESG. 24 participants joined this PLA and consisted of a mix of representatives from ministries, representatives of national QA agencies and QA organisations. The preparatory thematic analysis mapped the current landscape of countries aligned on the ESG and formed the basis for content of the PLA. Topics covered during the PLA included: the main issues to be ensured by the legal framework for internal and external QA, the main obstacles in ensuring ESG compliance at the national level, the status of external QA in different countries and the balance between institutional and programme-level approaches to external QA and ESG compliance. The final report is available [here](#).

The **second Peer Learning Activity** was organized in Bucharest (Romania) in March 2023 and focused on Cross-Border QA and the QA of Transnational Education (TNE). The aim of this PLA was to catalyze exchange between national authorities and stakeholders on effective approaches in their openness to cross-border QA, on whether higher education institutions could use an appropriate EQAR-registered agency for their mandatory external QA. The PLA was attended by 29 participants, comprising a mix of representatives from ministries, representatives of national QA agencies and QA organizations. The final and largest part of the PLA consisted of presentations and parallel sessions focused on the three following topics and related questions:

- Cross-Border Quality Assurance from an institutional perspective
- Cross-Border Quality Assurance from a registered QA agency perspective

⁹ Implementation and Innovation in QA through Peer Learning, funded with the support of the ERASMUS+ programme of the European Union.

- Quality Assurance of Transnational Education (TNE).

The final report is available [here](#).

The **third Peer Learning Activity** was organized in Belgium in September 2023 and discussed the European approach to the QA of Joint Programmes. 35 people participated in the meeting and the group included again a mix of representatives. The purpose of the PLA was to catalyse exchange between national authorities and stakeholders on the steps needed to enable and implement the European Approach for Quality Assurance of Joint Programmes (European Approach). The PLA addressed the following three topics, which emerged from the preparatory analysis of the current state of countries' implementation efforts regarding the European approach to quality assurance of joint Programmes and European universities:

- Changes in legal frameworks to accommodate for the European Approach
- Lessons learned: institutional perspectives in the implementation of the European Approach
- Lessons learned: QA agency perspectives in the implementation of the European Approach.

The final report is available on the EHEA website.

More information on all PLA's are available here: [Peer Learning Activities](#)

3.3.5 Work on specific themes

The TPG C members agreed as priorities, in line with the current developments in the field of higher education and quality assurance, **to work on quality assurance of micro-credentials, quality assurance of European Alliances and digitalisation of quality assurance processes**. For the first two topics, working groups have been set up to tackle the respective topic and collaborate on various publications.

For these activities, TPG C benefited from the support of the IMINQA project.

Micro-credentials

A **sub group** was organised to work on practical tools for QA of Micro-credentials (MCs), specifically building on the recommendations of the [MICROBOL](#) project (2019-2021) regarding internal and external quality assurance and the creation of a registry and catalogues of providers and Micro-credentials.

More specifically, this working group has been working on a *desk research* that summarises the state of play of policy developments and the latest information on various activities, initiatives and reports related to the QA of Micro-credentials in the EHEA, the inclusion of MC providers in DEQAR and harmonised data standards. A set of *Reflective questions for internal and external quality assurance* were developed, available on the EHEA website.

The working group members met as follows:

- 2 September 2022 (Brussels)
- 27 February 2023 (online)
- 14 September 2023 (Brussels)
- 17 January 2024 (Online)

Another two meetings will be organised on 29-30 April 2024 (Brussels) and in September 2024 (online).

The working group was constituted of representatives from 26 countries, 4 consultative members and the European Commission.

Quality Assurance of European Universities

The Working Group on QA of European Universities was set up to further work on the comprehensive QA framework for European universities developed in the 'EUniQ' project. The working group has mainly focused on the policy aspect of quality assurance in European Alliances.

Their meetings took place as follows:

- 17 June 2022, online
- 17 January 2023, Brussels

A total of 19 countries, 5 consultative members and the European Commission are part of this group. The group consists of a well-balanced mix of representatives of ministries and QA agencies, as well as a mix of countries with many HEIs participating in European Universities and those not yet participating.

So far, the working group has been working on the analysis of legal obstacles in the participating countries. Next steps will focus on a study on the feasibility of implementing new QA approaches for European Universities.

Digitalisation of QA processes

The aim of the work is to reflect on how digitalisation could support external QA procedures and practices, as well as the work of quality assurance agencies. The focus is therefore on the digital transformation of quality assurance processes and the digitalisation activities undertaken by quality assurance agencies operating in the member states of the European Higher Education Area (EHEA).

There are two activities envisaged:

- A study to map the situation of QA procedures and internal functioning of QA agencies in EHEA countries from the perspective of digitalisation, as well as data management and sharing. A questionnaire had been distributed to the ENQA members and the data are currently being processed and analysed.

- Based on the results of the questionnaire, reflections on development directions for embedding digitalisation tools in the activities and functioning of a quality assurance agency will be included in the study.

Back-to-back with the last meeting of the TPG C on quality assurance (November 2024), a **thematic workshop** will be organised in which the results of the study and the reflections for a future policy brief will be shared and discussed.

3.3.6 Support through the ERASMUS+ Programme

During the working period 2021-2024, the umbrella project IMINQA (Implementation and Innovation in QA through peer learning) has supported the work of the TPG C in the field of QA. The project started in May 2022 and concludes in April 2025. On the one hand, the IMINQA project focusses on quality assurance in the broad sense, working on the implementation of the key commitments in all EHEA countries, and on the other hand, it dives into a few specific themes with an innovative focus.

The IMINQA project consists of 7 different work packages, each with different activities:

- WP1: Project management
- WP2: TPG C on QA meetings
- WP3: Staff mobility programme
- WP4: Peer learning activities
- WP5: Working group on Quality Assurance of Micro-credentials
- WP6: Working group on Quality Assurance of European Universities
- WP7: Digitalisation of QA processes

3.3.7 Main outcomes, conclusions and recommendations

During this working period, the overall Action Plan of the TPG has been analysed based on action plans provided by participating countries, which were asked to evaluate their own goals and proposed actions by June 2023. Many countries reached their goals partly or completely. In several countries, actions are still in the implementation phase or new legislation is still under development. This has given further insight in the concrete outcomes of the Thematic Peer Group's work.

The TPC has organised three peer learnings and has published several reports, focussing on the key commitments of the Bologna Process, but also touching on new challenges like micro-credentials.

The staff mobility programme was a successful part of the work of the TPG, with almost 75 mobilities carried out. This part of the programme is highly appreciated by the participants it gives them an opportunity to learn and reflect on their countries policies.

Members of the TPG agreed that the work of the Thematic Peer Group should be continued. The participation in the group gave inspiration for QA policies in many countries, it led to self-reflection and increased cooperation and trust. It also allowed participants to expand their European QA network of ministries and agencies.

Especially, several countries reported on their further steps towards the implementation of the European Approach for the QA of Joint Programmes. Proposals to review legislation on cross-border QA are being set up as well.

In the working sessions during the Thematic Peer Group meetings the following **challenges** and **ideas/proposals** for future work were raised to be tackled in the next working period:

- It is a continuous effort to adapt national legal frameworks to enable quality assurance procedures and quality assurance agencies functioning according to the ESGs, as well as the use of the European Approach for Quality Assurance of Joint Programs.
- Numerous participants also expressed the need to continue working on related emerging themes, such as QA for micro credentials, QA of European Universities, QA within digital learning environments, etc. There is a real need to develop quality assurance procedures to enable flexible learning and lifelong learning programs, such as Micro-credentials, as well as to support the fast-changing pace of developments in HE. Although some progress has been made during this working period, the participants of TPG C expressed their wish to continue the exchange and knowledge sharing on these constantly evolving topics.
- The Thematic Peer Group C on QA could be the ideal partner to reflect on the changes that are going to be proposed to the Standards and Guidelines for Quality Assurance in the European Higher Education Area (ESG). This could include the way research and the third mission of higher education institutions are reflected and addressed in QA procedures.

Further information can be found at [European Higher Education Area and Bologna Process. \(ehea.info\)](https://ehea.info)

ANNEX I – Excerpt from the Rome Communiqué

The Rome Communiqué states:

“We take note of the results described in the Bologna Process Implementation Report on the progress made over the past two decades. The achievements are impressive. Nevertheless more work is required to ensure that the EHEA is built on strong foundations, capable of supporting interconnected, innovative and inclusive higher education in the coming decade. [...]

In the 2018 Paris Ministerial Conference we decided to devote special effort to completing implementation of three “Key Commitments” essential for the functioning of the EHEA: the Qualifications Frameworks and ECTS, the Lisbon Recognition Convention and the Diploma Supplement, and Quality Assurance according to the Standards and Guidelines for Quality Assurance in the European Higher Education Area (ESG).

We reconfirm our determination to see the Key Commitments fully implemented. We ask the BFUG to continue to employ the peer support method to achieve this. We commit to the continued participation in and contribution to this effort.

We commit to completing and further developing the National Qualifications Frameworks compatible with the Overarching Framework of Qualifications of the European Higher Education Area (QF-EHEA) and ask the BFUG to update the criteria for self-certification to include a stronger element of peer review of national reports. We mandate the Network of QF correspondents to continue its work, contributing to the further development of the QF-EHEA and the self-certification of national qualifications frameworks against it.

We will strengthen the implementation of the Council of Europe/UNESCO Lisbon Recognition Convention and apply its principles to qualifications and periods of study outside the EHEA, using common assessment criteria and reports, in collaboration with the Lisbon Recognition Convention Committee and the ENIC and NARIC Networks.

We will ensure automatic recognition of academic qualifications and periods of study within the EHEA so that students, staff and graduates are able to move freely to study, teach and do research. We will make the necessary legislative changes to guarantee automatic recognition at system level for qualifications delivered in EHEA countries where quality assurance operates in compliance with the ESG and where a fully operational national qualifications framework has been established. We also encourage the application of agreed and secure systems of digital certification and communication such as block chain, as well as the further development of the Database of External Quality Assurance Results (DEQAR) to facilitate automatic recognition.

We commit to reviewing our own legislation, regulations, and practice to ensure fair recognition of qualifications held by refugees, displaced persons and persons in refugee-like situations, even when they cannot be fully documented, in accordance with Article VII of the Lisbon Recognition Convention. We welcome the European Qualifications Passport for Refugees and will support further broadening its use in our systems.

We acknowledge the progress made in the development of quality assurance systems aligned with the ESG, and we commit to removing the remaining obstacles, including those related to the cross-border operation of EQAR-registered agencies and the application of the European Approach for Quality Assurance of Joint Programmes. We commit to ensuring that our external quality assurance arrangements cover transnational higher education in the EHEA with equal standards as for domestic provision. In view of the need for increased flexibility and openness of learning paths, smaller units of learning and greater synergies among higher education institutions, we encourage an enhancement-oriented use of the ESG to support innovation in higher education and its quality assurance.” (p. 7)

ANNEX II – Terms of reference for the BICG

Terms of Reference for the Bologna Implementation Coordination Group, 2021 to 2024

NAME OF THE COORDINATION GROUP

Bologna Implementation Coordination Group (BICG)

Contact Persons (Co-Chairs)

Ivana Radonova – Bulgaria

Helga Posset – Austria

Ann Katherine Isaacs – Italy

COMPOSITION

The Bologna Implementation Coordination Group (BICG) is a small coordination group composed of representatives nominated by members and consultative members of the BFUG and the co-chairs of each of the Thematic Peer Groups (TPGs). A representative of the WG on Monitoring is invited to participate in the group as an observer.

The group is composed of the following members: Albania, Austria, Belgium Flemish Community, Bulgaria, Georgia, Italy, Romania, EUA, EURASHE, EC and the TPGs' co-chairs.

In principle, the BICG Co-chairs should not be chairs of a Thematic Peer Group.

The BICG should represent the diversity of the EHEA and ensure a balance of expertise across all key commitments. To ensure continuity and diversity, there should be a maximum turnover of two thirds of the BICG members from one work period to the other.

PURPOSE AND/OR OUTCOME

The purpose of the BICG is to facilitate a coordinated implementation of the three Key Commitments. To achieve that, the BICG coordinates the work of the TPGs, and facilitates an exchange of experience and best practice between the TPGs. The BICG follows the peer support activities and reports to the BFUG on overall progress and any necessary revision of the peer support approach or methodology.

The activities should build upon the work and the results/achievements of the BICG in the period 2018-2020 and the outcomes of and recommendations for the work of the TPGs presented in the BICG Report.

REFERENCE TO THE ROME COMMUNIQUÉ

From the Rome Communiqué:

In the 2018 Paris Ministerial Conference we decided to devote special effort to completing implementation of three "Key Commitments" essential for the functioning of the EHEA: the Qualifications Frameworks and ECTS, the Lisbon Recognition Convention and the Diploma Supplement, and Quality Assurance according to the Standards and Guidelines for Quality Assurance in the European Higher Education Area (ESG).

We reconfirm our determination to see the Key Commitments fully implemented. We ask the BFUG to continue to employ the peer support method to achieve this. We commit to the continued participation in and contribution to this effort.

SPECIFIC TASKS

- Coordinate the work of the TPGs;
- Follow-up peer support activities by keeping an overview of the composition and activities of the different groups;
- Seek to improve the Peer Support Approach for the implementation of the Key Commitments, including possible adjustments;
- Identify synergies in the work of the Thematic Peer Groups;
- Give the BFUG regular updates and an overview on the progress and effectiveness of the Peer Support Approach for the implementation of the Key Commitments, based on the activities of the TPGs;
- Prepare analytical reports to the BFUG on the activities of the different TPGs and the support for the implementation of Key Commitments as a whole, including operation (what works, what doesn't work), impact and usefulness;
- Prepare recommendations for further actions to improve the implementation for consideration by the BFUG;
- Provide an assessment of the usefulness of thematic peer groups as a working method, including whether they should be extended to other policy areas within the competence of the BFUG

REPORTING

Minimum of yearly reporting to the BFUG.

MEETING SCHEDULE:

Two meetings per year should be held, ideally three weeks prior to the BFUG Board meetings. Meetings can be physical or online, taking into account the availability of the BICG members. Physical meetings can be one or one and a half day and could also be held in combination with other meetings (BFUG or TPG).

LIAISON WITH OTHER WGS' AND/OR ADVISORY GROUPS' ACTIVITIES

- WG on Monitoring and any other relevant BFUG structures

ADDITIONAL REMARKS ON THE THEMATIC PEER GROUPS (TPGs)

The objective of the TPGs is to provide a forum to support countries in working together to implement the Key Commitments. The TPGs should continue using the Peer Support Approach and build on the work accomplished during the previous work period.

Each TPG should follow up and update its overall Action Plan to reflect countries' progress and developments. Each participating country should prepare, update and follow their own Country Work Plan, coordinated with the TPG's Action Plan and objectives.

The countries and organisations should nominate representatives of authorities and stakeholders with relevant responsibility and expertise in the topic for the duration of the entire work period.

The co-chairs of the TPGs should be appointed by the BFUG and are responsible for planning, coordinating and reporting on the activities of the TPGs.

There should be up to three co-chairs per TPG, respecting also a principle that one country representative should not co-chair more than one TPG or the BICG.

The TPGs' co-chairs:

TPG A: Austria, Georgia, Latvia

TPG B: Albania, France, Italy

TPG C: Belgium Flemish Community, Romania, Kazakhstan

ANNEX III – Guidelines for BFUG Peer Support, 2021-2024

Background and objectives

With the Paris Communiqué, "a structured peer support approach based on solidarity, cooperation and mutual learning" was adopted. In the work programme of the European Higher Education Area (EHEA) for 2021-2024, structured peer support will continue to focus on completing the implementation of three key commitments.

The Rome Communiqué states:

*In the 2018 Paris Ministerial Conference we decided to devote special effort to completing implementation of three "**Key Commitments**" essential for the functioning of the EHEA: the Qualifications Frameworks and ECTS, the Lisbon Recognition Convention and the Diploma Supplement, and Quality Assurance according to the Standards and Guidelines for Quality Assurance in the European Higher Education Area (ESG).*

*We reconfirm our determination to see the Key Commitments fully implemented. We ask the BFUG to continue to employ the **peer support method** to achieve this. We commit to the continued participation in and contribution to this effort.*

To this end, the BFUG established a coordinating body, the Bologna Implementation Coordination Group (BICG), to organise and give guidance to the work of three Thematic Peer Groups (TPGs), one for each key commitment.

The Thematic Peer Groups themselves will agree on further actions aimed at encouraging, improving, accelerating and completing implementation in the participating countries and report to the Bologna Implementation Coordination Group (BICG). In line with its mandate, the BICG will follow the peer support activities and will report on overall progress and any necessary review of the peer support approach or methodology on a regular basis and in particular prior to the next Ministerial Conference. Furthermore, the BICG is tasked with preparing analytical reports to the BFUG on the activities of the different TPGs and the support for the implementation of Key Commitments as a whole, including operation (what works, what doesn't work), impact and usefulness.

Working methods

At its April 2021 meeting, the BFUG confirmed the three Thematic Peer Groups (TPGs) for the 2021-2024 period.

Each TPG will have up to three Co-chairs, who will be responsible for planning and coordinating the Groups' activities, with the support of the BFUG Secretariat. The TPG Co-chairs facilitate and steer the discussion and encourage members to share their national and other contextual viewpoints ensuring that the discussions are aimed at supporting further implementation of the key commitments in the participating countries. The Co-chairs are also responsible for reporting to the BICG. The BFUG Secretariat takes minutes of all meetings and liaises with the meeting hosts and group members about meeting logistics.

The Groups are free to organise their work as they find most useful. However, the BICG recommends the following:

Each Group should organise preferably at least two meetings per year (physical meetings, if possible, as well as online meetings) that gather all the group members together. In addition, each group may choose to organise further joint meetings of the whole group, separate meetings on specific sub-themes and/or combinations of the two depending on the topics to be tackled. The specific themes or interests of a smaller range of countries might be addressed by specially established sub-groups, supported by specific projects (see below).

Working methods that engage members and enable support for those needing to implement changes through the sharing of practices and/or policies are particularly welcome, and small group exercises are encouraged where appropriate.

The Co-chairs should prepare the first meeting of the Group taking into account the needs of the member countries based on the existing scorecard and subsequent progress. At its first meeting, each TPG should prepare a general work plan (i.e. TPG Action Plan) that indicates in general terms the topics, the working methods, the timeline and the outcomes to be achieved by each country by the end of the working period. This Action Plan is to be updated with more detailed information about each country's needs and targeted outcomes as soon as possible, and kept updated during the work period.

The Co-chairs are encouraged to prepare for meetings well in advance, in collaboration with the BFUG Secretariat, in order to provide the group members with a structured format for discussions that will lead to the expected outcomes of each meeting and, eventually, to the success of the peer support activities as a whole. Documents should be sent at least 10 working days in advance and the first draft of the minutes, with the agreed action points, should be available within 10 working days after the meeting.

Special attention should also be paid to sharing information outside the meetings. The BFUG Secretariat will provide each TPG with a dedicated webpage under www.ehea.info that will allow the TPG to communicate about its activities and results. Within one month after each peer support activity (involving either the entire Thematic Peer Group or part of it) a short summary will be published on the Group's website.

To ensure efficiency, the members should preferably send one key person to each meeting. However, other arrangements can be made in agreement with the Co-chairs. It is expected that further project activities organised to support the work will allow for broader participation. In addition, where this has not already been done, countries are encouraged to establish national teams to ensure follow up and implementation.

Recommendations from the past working period

In its November 2020 Report, the BICG described the organizational solutions adopted by the TPGs in the 2018-2020 work period, and made suggestions for the future. The BICG recommends that each TPG consider and discuss these suggestions (and in general the Report) in order to take into account past experience in designing their Action Plans for the 2021-2024 work period. In particular, the TPGs should take careful note of the final

recommendations and devise ways to ensure greater **synergy within and between countries through better national coordination**.

The BICG report states¹⁰:

*In terms of organisation, all Thematic Peer Groups used a combination of **Thematic Peer Group meetings with public seminars**. This solution worked well and has been positively assessed. In the future it is felt particularly important to keep a mix of larger panel meetings to facilitate a broad discussion, and **smaller group activities having a thematic focus** (for example, staff exchange or workshops). This combination has proved to be very effective in facilitating the sharing of good practices. Moreover, Thematic Peer Group activities should continue to be grouped under the umbrella projects to ensure consistent organisation and communication.*

In particular, the countries' contributions to the Thematic Peer Groups' Action Plans (i.e. countries' Work Plans), which countries were asked to propose and keep updated for each Key Commitment, have helped to improve the coordination of relevant national stakeholders. This way of working also encouraged self-reflection on their own practices. Continuation of countries' participation in the Thematic Peer Groups will make it possible for them to reflect further on their Work Plans and their contributions to the Thematic Peer Groups Action Plans and revise and update them in the next period.

*While there has been a very positive assessment of this first phase of work, the survey respondents proposed a number of **recommendations for the future**.*

In particular:

- *the methodology could be further developed in order to enable **more intensive work in smaller groups**;*
- *more **digital meetings** could be held to facilitate and broaden participation;*
- *more **practical sessions** could be offered with examples presented by each participant;*
- *improved synergy within and between countries could be brought about by more efficient **national coordination**. Public authorities should cooperate systematically with stakeholders in discussing and introducing necessary changes in legislation and regulations.*

Support through European Commission projects

The European Commission is preparing an "invitation to submit project proposals" to support the work of the Thematic Peer Groups. Applicants can be National Authorities for Education in the Erasmus+ ("Programme") countries and consultative members of the Bologna Process, including EQAR. The "Programme Countries" can make proposals for projects including any member country of the EHEA. The BICG encourages the Erasmus+

¹⁰ https://ehea.info/Upload/BICG_Final_Report.pdf

“Programme Countries” to consider this opportunity creatively and proactively, and to build meaningful projects with all EHEA countries to address common implementation concerns. The European Commission will inform the BFUG about the publication of the “invitation to submit project proposals” and the application deadline. The Co-chairs of the Peer Groups will facilitate exchange of information about participation of the members in the different peer projects. Ideally, all Peer Group members should be involved in at least one project for targeted peer support.

Timeline, outcomes and reporting

The TPGs are expected to be active from May 2021 to May 2024. Their work will be based on their **Action Plans, to be sent to the BICG by 31 October 2021** (date to be decided)

The main focus of the Groups’ work will be ensuring further implementation of the key commitments as outlined in the Paris and Rome Communiqué. To monitor progress in this regard, each group is expected to send to the BICG **an interim report by the fall BFUG 2022 and a draft final report by 15 February 2024**, respectively. The reports should outline the key changes carried out by participating countries with the aim of implementing the key commitments and describe the key challenges encountered.

Since the work period in this instance is of three years, and on the basis of the work already accomplished, it is reasonable to expect that by the 2024 Ministerial Conference notable progress can be made, bringing the goal of full implementation in all countries much closer. Not only will awareness of both challenges and solutions be enhanced through networking: The Thematic Peer Groups should aim to reach incisive results in a good number of cases.

Practicalities

The TPGs are free to decide on the venue, the exact length, and timing of their meetings. Meetings can also be held online.

Except in the case of TPG activities covered by a project (such as the above-mentioned Erasmus+ projects), the member countries and organisations cover their own travel and accommodation costs for the meetings. The hosts of meetings are expected to arrange the meeting venue and catering and provide logistical and practical information for the participants.

In order to ensure financial support for the meetings, EHEA Erasmus+ “Programme Countries” are highly encouraged to organise projects on the key commitments in response to the European Commission’s call described above, and to include all EHEA countries in them.

Annex

The following are examples of some themes that might be considered. It will be up to the TPGs and their Co-Chairs to discuss these and other relevant topics, and to refine their Action Plans on the basis of a review of the present situation, keeping in mind that the **overarching purpose is the full implementation of the Key Commitments themselves**.

Peer Group A on Key Commitment 1 (a three-cycle system compatible with the overarching

Qualifications Framework of the EHEA and first and second cycle degrees scaled by ECTS)

Specific thematic indications included topics such as:

- Self-certification of the national qualification frameworks the overarching Qualifications Framework of the EHEA;
- Complete implementation of the ECTS User's Guide;
- Short cycle higher education;
- Multiple purposes and use of the qualifications frameworks by the stakeholders;
- Study programmes outside of the Bologna three-cycle structure;
- Relationship between the qualifications frameworks and quality assurance.

Peer Group B on Key Commitment 2 (national legislation and procedures compliant with the Lisbon Recognition Convention [LRC])

Specific thematic orientations indicated include the topics such as:

- Establishing the legal framework to allow the implementation of the LRC;
- Establishing the distribution of work and responsibilities among the competent institutions that have the right knowledge and capacity to carry out recognition procedures;
- Achieving automatic recognition;
- Recognition of alternative pathways;
- Qualifications held by refugees;
- Optimising the potential of digital technology for the recognition agenda and the Diploma Supplement.

Peer Group C on Key Commitment 3 (Quality Assurance in compliance with the Standards and Guidelines for Quality Assurance in the European Higher Education Area)

Specific thematic orientations include the topics such as:

- Legislative framework in line with the ESG (introducing changes);
- Ensuring effectiveness of internal quality assurance arrangements, including the use of QA results in the decision-making process and quality culture as well as links to learning and teaching;
- The role and engagement of stakeholders in internal and external QA (students, teachers, employers);
- Cross-border QA and European Approach to accreditation of joint programmes.

ANNEX IV – Attendance at BICG and TBG meetings

Attendance BICG meetings

	10 May 2021, online	1 October 2021, online	21 January 2022, online	29 March 2022, online	25 October 2022, online	28 March 2023, online	25 September 2023, online	22 January 2024, Rome, hybrid	26 March 2024, online
Country/ organisation	1 st meeting	2 nd meeting	3 rd meeting	4 th meeting	5 th meeting	6 th meeting	7 th meeting	8 th meeting	9 th meeting
Albania (TPG B Co-Chair)	x	x	x						
Austria (BICG Co-Chair)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Austria (TPG A Co-Chair)			x			x			
Belgium Flemish Community (TPG C Co-Chair)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Bulgaria (BICG Co-Chair)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
EUA	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
EURASHE	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	
European Commission	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
France (TPB Co-Chair)	x		x					x	
Georgia (TPG A Co-Chair)	x			x				x	
Italy BICG-Co-Chair)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Kazakhstan (TPG C Co-chair)									
Latvia (TPG A Co-Chair)	x	x					x	x	
Romania	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	
Romania(TPG C Co-chair)								x	
EURYDICE	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	

Attendance TPG meetings

	TPG A on QF							TPG B on LRC							TPG C on QA							
	7 June 2021, online	4 November 2021, online	15 March 2022, online	21 October 2022, Latvia	26 April 2023, Austria	29 September 2023, Georgia	19 April 2024, Estonia	14 September 2021, Online	18 January 2022, online	9-10 June 2022, France	24 January 2023, online	27 April 2023, Albania	1 February 2024, online	23 April 2024, Italy	30 June 2021, online	17-18 May 2022, Belgium	30 November 2022, online	1-2 June 2023, Kazakhstan	5 December 2023, online	13/14 June 2024, Romania	November 2024, Belgium	
Country/ organisation	1 st meeting	2 nd meeting	3 rd meeting	4 th meeting	5 th meeting	6 th meeting	7 th meeting	1 st meeting	2 nd meeting	3 rd meeting	4 th meeting	5 th meeting	6 th meeting	7 th meeting	1 st meeting	2 nd meeting	3 rd meeting	4 th meeting	5 th meeting	6 th meeting	7 th meeting	
Albania	x	x	x	x				x	x	x	x	x	x				x					
Andorra	x	x	x	x	x	x																
Armenia		x	x	x	x			x	x		x	x	x			x	x	x	x			
Austria	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x		x		x		x			x	x			
Azerbaijan	x	x	x	x	x	x		x							x	x	x	x	x			
Belarus									x													
Belgium Flemish Community	x	x	x	x	x			x	x		x		x		x	x	x	x	x			
Belgium French Community																						
Bosnia and Herzegovina													x			x	x	x	x			
Bulgaria		x	x	x				x		x	x	x	x					x				
Business Europe																						
Council of Europe	x	x		x	x			x		x	x	x										
Croatia	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x		x		x					
Cyprus	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x		x		x		x	x	x					

Country/ organisation	TPG A on QF							TPG B on LRC							TPG C on QA							
	1 st meeting	2 nd meeting	3 rd meeting	4 th meeting	5 th meeting	6 th meeting	7 th meeting	1 st meeting	2 nd meeting	3 rd meeting	4 th meeting	5 th meeting	6 th meeting	7 th meeting	1 st meeting	2 nd meeting	3 rd meeting	4 th meeting	5 th meeting	6 th meeting	7 th meeting	
Czech Republic	x		x			x		x	x						x	x	x	x	x			
Denmark								x	x	x	x	x	x									
EI/ETUCE															x		x					
ENQA											x		x		x	x	x	x	x			
EQAR								x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x			
Estonia			x	x	x	x		x	x	x		x	x									
ESU	x	x	x	x	x			x	x			x	x		x	x	x	x				
EUA								x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x			
EURASHE	x				x					x		x	x		x				x			
European Commission	x	x	x		x			x	x		x		x		x	x		x	x			
Finland															x	x	x			x		
France								x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x			
Georgia	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x		x							
Germany		x			x			x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x					
Greece			x			x			x		x	x	x			x	x	x	x			
Holy See								x	x		x		x									
Hungary				x	x	x					x	x	x			x		x	x			
Iceland															x	x	x					
Ireland								x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x			

	TPG A on QF							TPG B on LRC							TPG C on QA						
	7 June 2021, online	4 November 2021, online	15 March 2022, online	21 October 2022, Latvia	26 April 2023, Austria	29 September 2023, Georgia	19 April 2024, Estonia	14 September 2021, Online	18 January 2022, online	9-10 June 2022, France	24 January 2023, online	27 April 2023, Albania	1 February 2024, online	23 April 2024, Italy	30 June 2021, online	17-18 May 2022, Belgium	30 November 2022, online	1-2 June 2023, Kazakhstan	5 December 2023, online	13/14 June 2024, Romania	November 2024, Belgium
Country/ organisation	1 st meeting	2 nd meeting	3 rd meeting	4 th meeting	5 th meeting	6 th meeting	7 th meeting	1 st meeting	2 nd meeting	3 rd meeting	4 th meeting	5 th meeting	6 th meeting	7 th meeting	1 st meeting	2 nd meeting	3 rd meeting	4 th meeting	5 th meeting	6 th meeting	7 th meeting
Italy	x	x		x		x		x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x		
Kazakhstan					x	x		x					x			x		x	x		
Latvia	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x		
Liechtenstein																					
Lithuania								x	x	x		x	x				x	x	x		
Luxembourg															x	x	x		x		
Malta	x	x		x		x				x	x				x	x	x	x	x		
Moldova								x		x	x				x						
Montenegro													x						x		
The Netherlands	x		x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x			x		x			
North Macedonia	x	x				x													x		
Norway									x	x	x	x	x		x					x	
Poland	x	x	x	x					x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x		x		
Portugal																					
Romania		x	x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x		
Russian Federation															x						
San Marino	x	x			x	x		x	x	x		x	x		x		x		x		
Serbia																					
Slovak Republic			x		x	x				x			x		x	x					

Country/ organisation	TPG A on QF							TPG B on LRC							TPG C on QA							
	1 st meeting	2 nd meeting	3 rd meeting	4 th meeting	5 th meeting	6 th meeting	7 th meeting	1 st meeting	2 nd meeting	3 rd meeting	4 th meeting	5 th meeting	6 th meeting	7 th meeting	1 st meeting	2 nd meeting	3 rd meeting	4 th meeting	5 th meeting	6 th meeting	7 th meeting	
Slovenia															X	X	X	X	X			
Spain	X																					
Sweden					X			X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X			
Switzerland								X	X						X		X					
Turkiye																						
Ukraine								X	X	X	X								X			
UNESCO								X	X	X	X	X	X									
United Kingdom (Scotland)	X		X		X			X	X		X	X					X					