



Quality Assurance in the Bologna Process Implementation Report 2020 - 2024

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2020 BPIR

- 20 years of Bologna Process, focusing on achievements, and (implicitly) what needs to be done
- Information collected in 2019 with reference year 2018/19
- Impact of TPGs not yet visible
- [Report link](#)

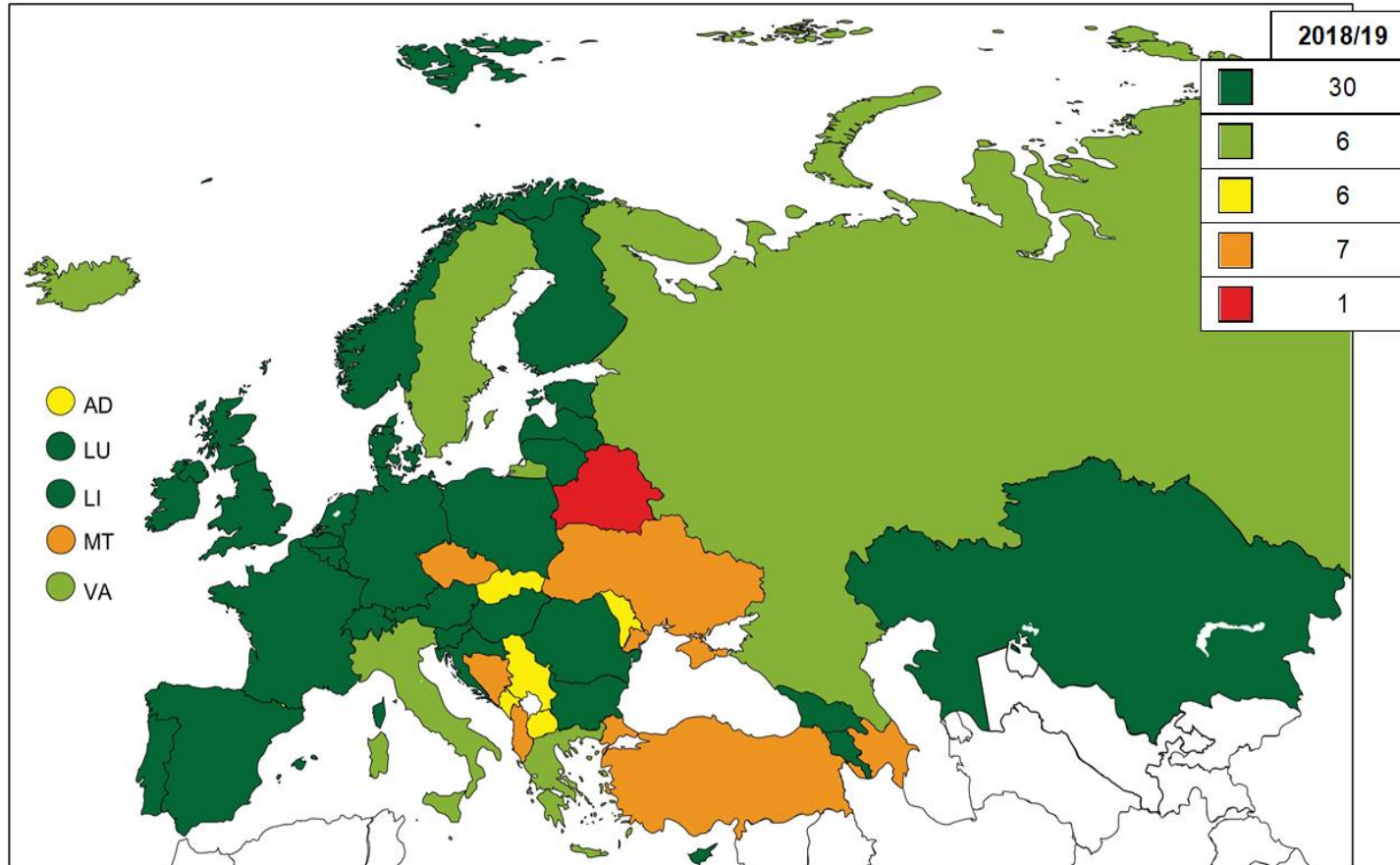
Quality Assurance (QA): first decade

- QA has seen dramatic developments over the past 2 decades
- 1999: only a handful of countries had a recognisable QA system
- Between 2000 - 2010, 22 countries created external QA agencies
- QA recognised as primary responsibility of HEIs (Berlin 2003)
- European Standards and Guidelines were developed (adopted 2005)
- EQAR was created (2008)

Quality Assurance: second decade

- Widening and deepening of European concepts of QA
- Thanks mainly to EUA, Quality Culture became an established idea
- Tendency for enhancement oriented QA to supersede compliance
- Many countries combine institutional and programme level QA/accreditation
- Trend more towards institutional evaluation
- Revised ESG (2015) and adoption of European Approach to QA of Joint Programmes

Quality Assurance, 2018/19



MAIN INDICATOR FOR QA

Compared to 2016/17:

- 6 countries moved to dark green
- 4 countries from orange to yellow or light green
- 1 country from red to orange

Progress continues...

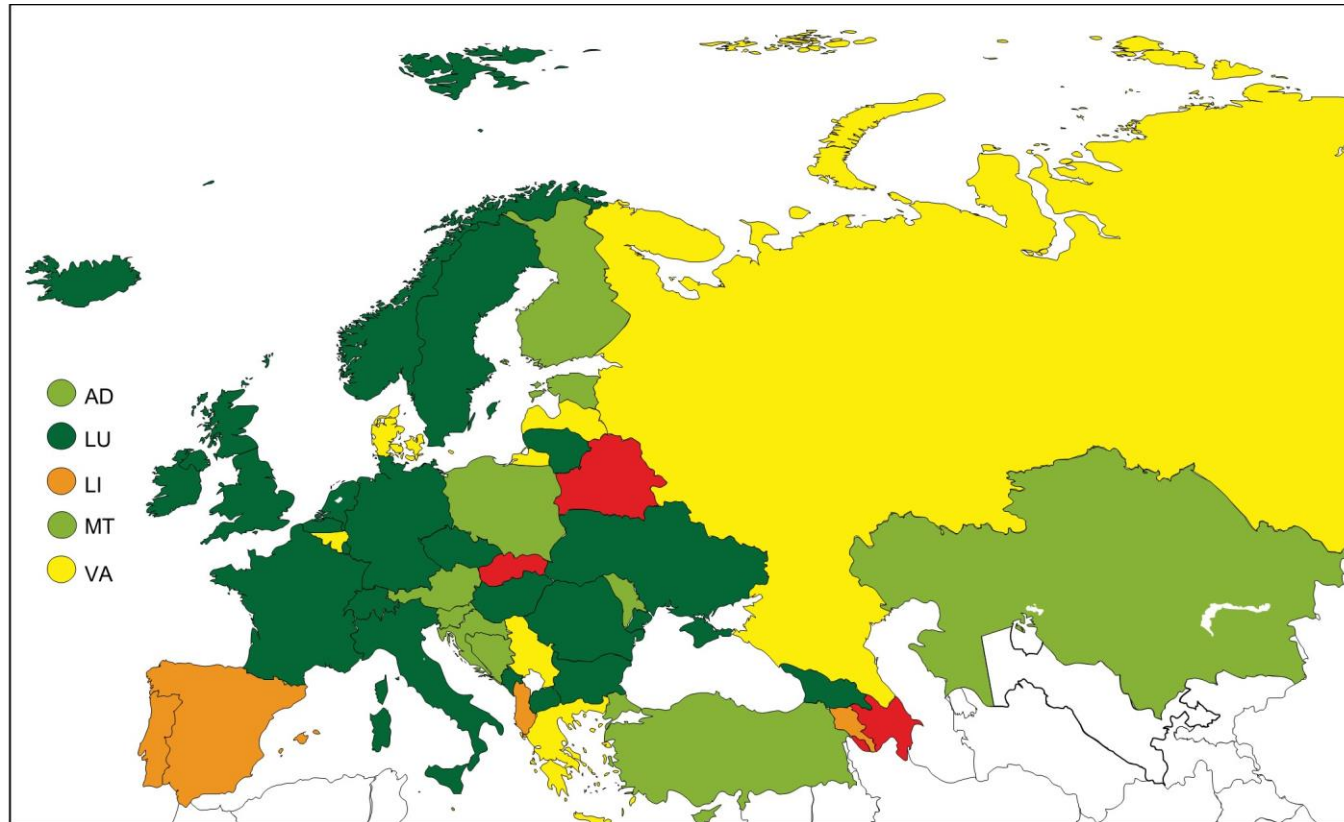
Dark Green = EQAR registered agency
Light Green = ESG-aligned but not EQAR
Yellow = EQAR agencies in some cases

Orange: QA system not yet aligned to ESG
Red: QA system not established

So what is left to do?

- European model of trust and enhancement-based QA has emerged
- But practice of trust can still improve, and implementation of key commitments should be stepped up
- 18 countries (not including Russia and Belarus) still to be covered by EQAR

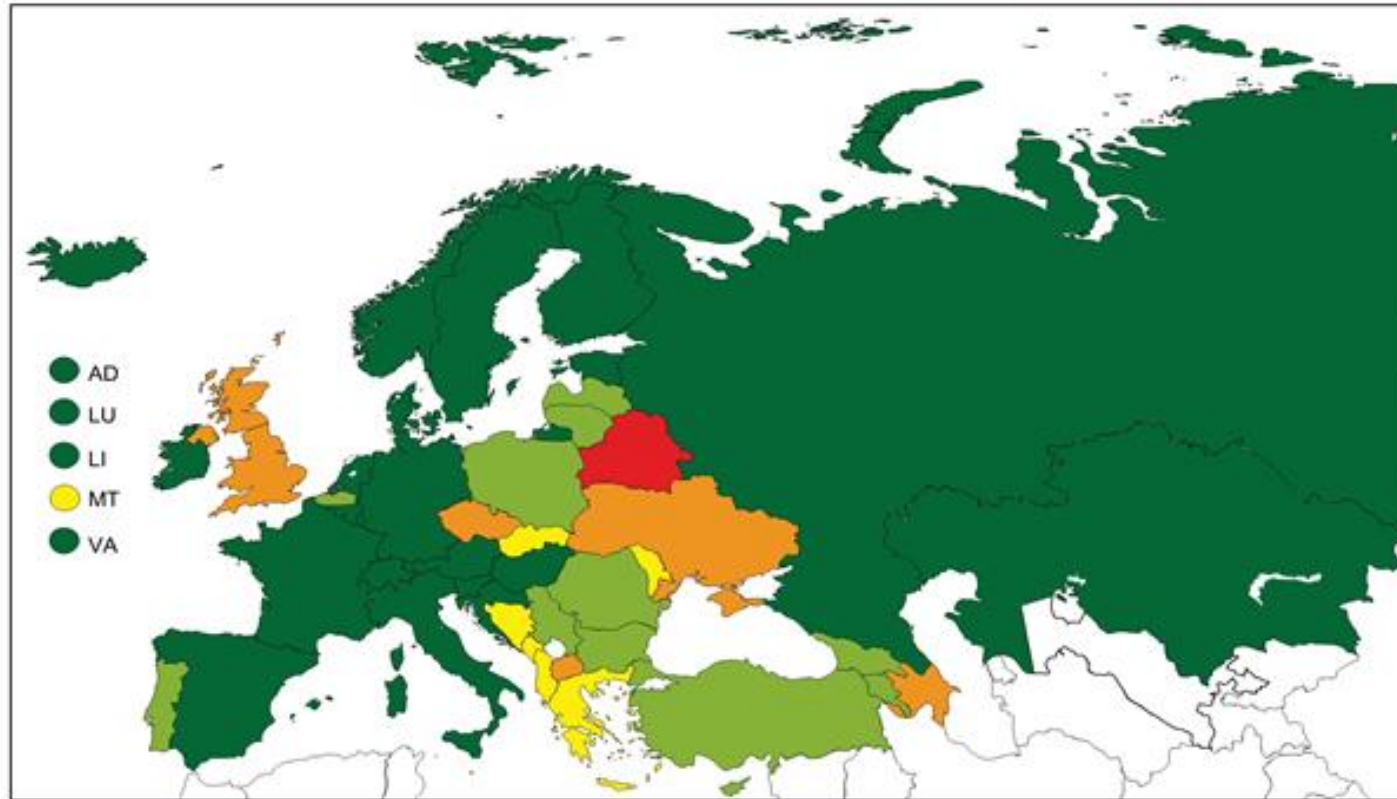
Level of student participation in external QA



Key point: progress is slow...

Dark Green = Students full members/fully involved: in: Governance structures; external review teams; preparation of self-evaluation reports; decision making process for external reviews; Follow-up procedures

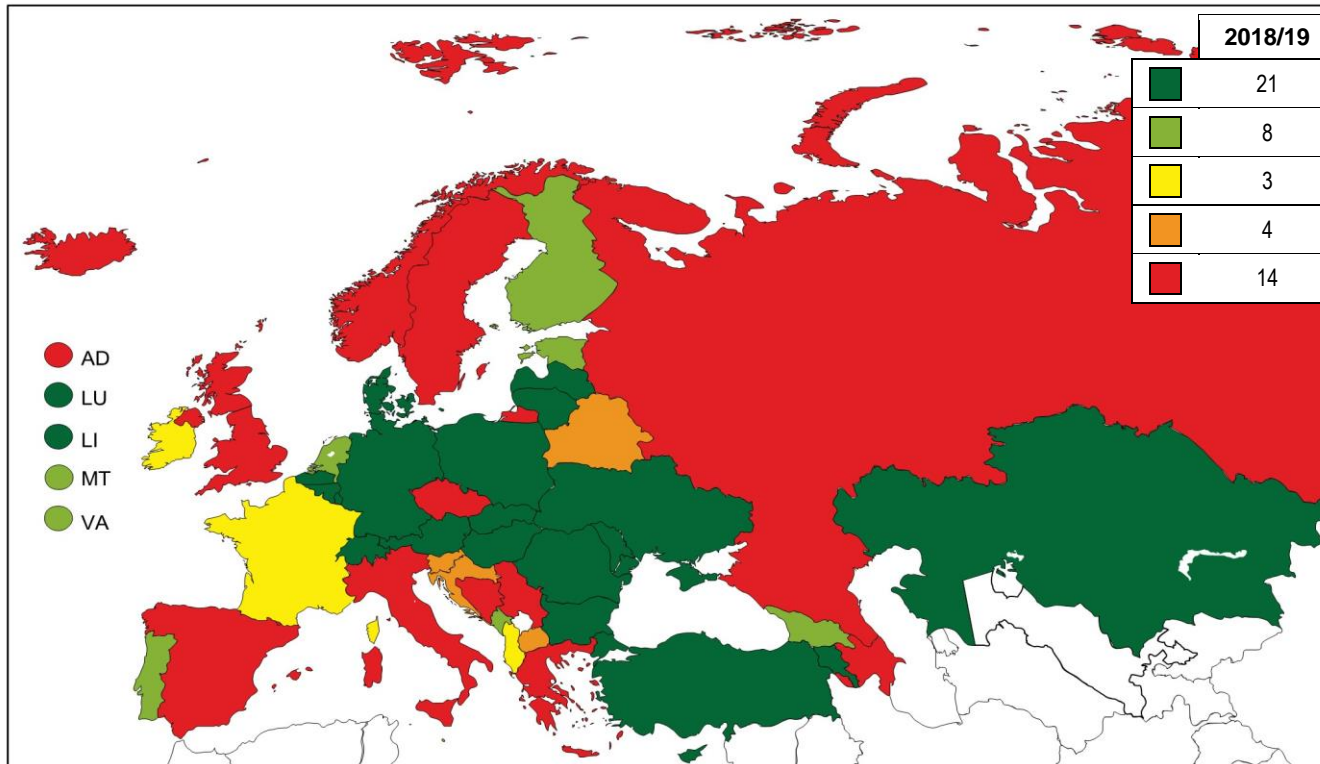
Level of international participation in external QA



Key point: Also slow progress

Dark Green = Agencies are members of ENQA; international peers/experts participate in governance of national quality assurance bodies; in evaluation teams; in follow-up

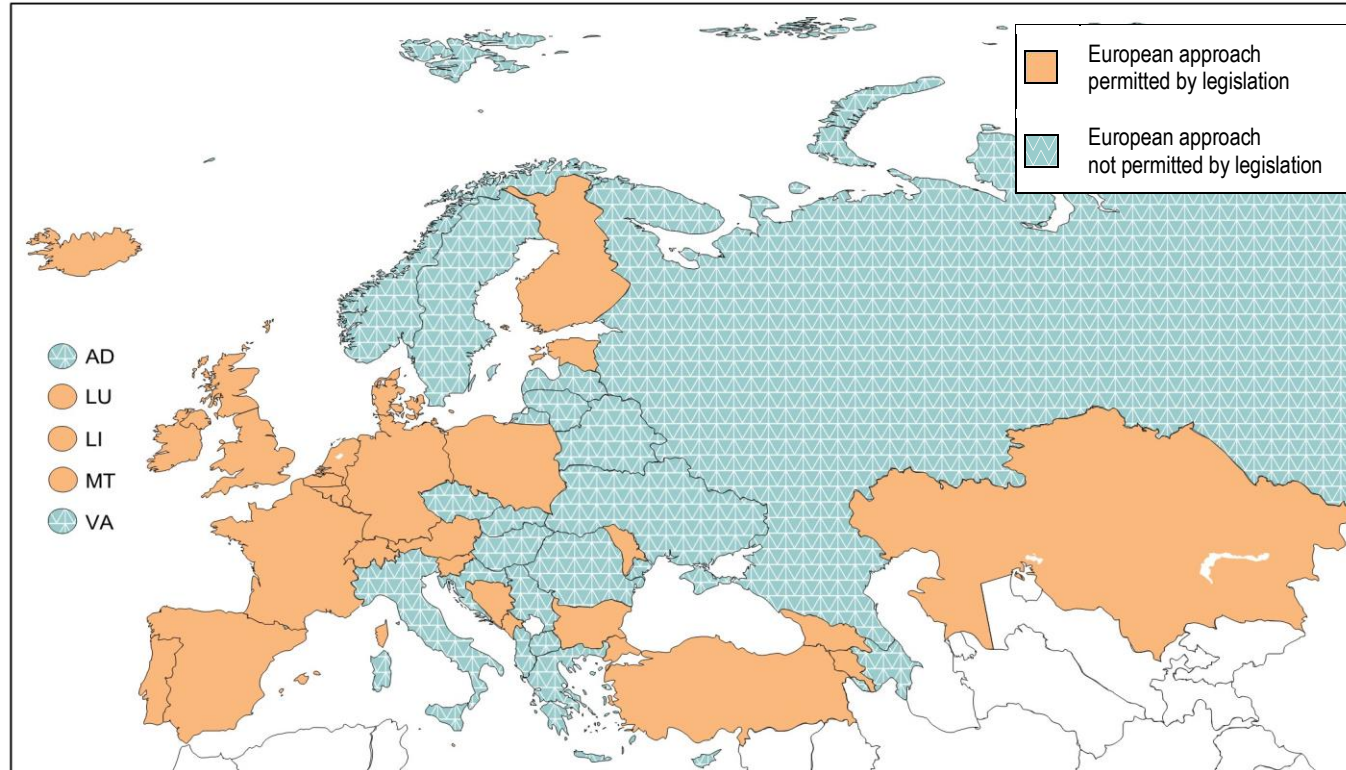
Level of openness to cross border QA of EQAR registered agencies



Key point: Although this indicator appears quite red, it is improving quite rapidly (eg dark green 2013 8 countries, 2016 12 countries, and 2018 21 countries)

Dark Green = All institutions and programmes + EQAR criterion; **Light green** = All institutions and programmes; EQAR not a criterion; **yellow** = some institutions and programmes + EQAR; **orange** = discussions ongoing; **red** = No openness

Other issues: European approach to QA of joint programmes



Adoption in 2015, and European Approach is a simple and effective way of improving external quality assurance for joint programmes: one evaluation, following ESG...

Only in 12 countries are all HEIs able to benefit from the European Approach

NB Map shows only the minimal condition of legislation permitting the European Approach

Other issues to tackle

- Dealing with new developments (eg microcredentials)
- Strengthening link with recognition (qualifications from quality assured systems should be automatically recognised...)

Conclusions

- ESG-based QA to be implemented everywhere – this is the basis...
- New areas for debate emerging:
- QA role in upholding values (academic freedom and integrity/institutional autonomy/public responsibility for/of higher education/stakeholder participation)
- QA role in relation to social dimension and sustainable development goals...

Thank you for your attention !

