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BOLOGNA PROCESS
Expert Network on Grants and Loans

**REPORT OF THE EXPERT NETWORK
ON GRANTS AND LOANS 2007-2009**

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Members of the Network: Austria, The Flemish community of Belgium, Belgium (FR), Bulgaria, Denmark, England, European Commission, ESU, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Ireland, Lithuania, Montenegro, The Netherlands, Norway, Scotland and Sweden

Summary

Following the network meeting on 22 & 23 January 2008 in Stockholm, the joint chairs have taken forward the action points with members of the Network acting as work stream leaders as follows:

Information Data Base

- Final country data template illustrating the basic data agreed to be essentially useful to members of the experts have been produced
- 11 templates have been completed by countries currently participating in the Network of Experts on students support as an example.
- Discussions have been ongoing with BFUG secretariat to have templates posted on network's password area of the BFUG website, and these are now available.
- Discussions have begun with BFUG secretariat around making the template information more readily available on the BFUG website and to encourage more countries to join the Network

Data sharing

The data sharing work stream agreed at the Stockholm meeting of the network to develop:

- Blueprint data-exchange: what information does a country need to establish if there is reason to believe a student has a double grant.
- Template data-protection: make a template on the website which helps participating countries to illustrate, in a understandable way, what their demands are in the field of data-protection.

Brussels Seminar preparation

- A presentation was prepared by four country members (Sweden, Scotland, Netherlands and Georgia) of the network and it was delivered at the seminar in May.
- One of the main areas highlighted was the need for more consistent collection of data from countries on portability of student support and that this should be part of the wider BFUG data collection activities.

Future Steps

- Discussion continue with the BFUG secretariat around making template information available more readily available and to encourage more countries to join the network.
- Recommendations on making the Network work sustainable will be agreed with members and form part of final report for Ministerial meeting.
- Final report will be issued to BFUG secretariat in January 2009

The joint chair would like to bring to the attention of the BFUG the following points which were brought to the attention of the BFUG at the last meeting in March, and remain the main concern of the group:

- in the short term, the Network can find a place on the Bologna Website to post information, hosted by the secretariat. This does not, however, offer a permanent solution.
- for the long term, we think it is necessary to have a more permanent administration or secretariat structure to support the Network, which will rely on a virtual web-based environment to exchange information to be successful. It is important to make decisions on how to establish and fund such a structure. We understand that this issue arises in other working groups as well;
- there is still a need to establish more consistent data collection on portability of student support and the chairs of the Network would like some encouragement for joint working across the other BFUG working groups to take this forward.

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1. Introduction on the report

This report begins with a brief introduction of where the Expert Network on Portability of Grants and Loans (Expert Network) came from and how it developed. After this the structure and the work of the Expert Network is outlined showing the outcomes of the Expert Network's meetings in the last year, within which the scope, the structure, and the main actions were defined and worked on.

After this overview is given, an inventory is given of actions and changes to the structure of the Expert Network which will have to be carried out in the future in order to make the network operative and sustainable. Those actions and changes will be presented to the ministers in the report of the Expert Network for the conference in Leuven/Louvain-la-Neuve 2009.

2. Background

2.1 Portability of grants and loans – From Bergen to London

Mobility of students has always played a key role in the Bologna Process. In Berlin and Bergen the Ministers made a commitment to bring the facilitating of grants and loans forward in Europe:

[...] we confirm our commitment to facilitate the portability of grants and loans where appropriate through joint action, with a view to making mobility within the EHEA a reality.¹

Looking at the work the Bologna Process has done so far it becomes clear that the Bologna Process went through different stages of working. In the first stage conferences and seminars were organised to develop plans how to create this European higher education area and to exchange information and get into contact with each other. This was also the case with the matter of student mobility and portability of grants and loans. Between Berlin and Bergen the Dutch government organised a seminar with the title 'Designing policies for mobile students' where important stakeholders and policy experts organised workshops on matters of student mobility and grants and loans. Here experts and policy-makers met for the first times internationally to discuss student mobility in Europe with each other. The second stage the Bologna Process went through was the stage of working groups. Those working groups were mostly results of a Bologna seminar or conference. Referring to the commitment of the ministers to facilitate portability of grants and loans, 11 BFUG members drafted a proposal to establish a Bologna Working group on Portability of grants and loans to the BFUG in the period between December 2005 and April 2006.² The BFUG approved the establishment of the group in April 2006. This working group examined the desire of countries to implement portable student financial support and the obstacles in doing so and the different grant and loans systems in the Bologna area. The results of the work of this group were handed to the ministers at the Bologna meeting in London in 2007. During the work in the group, it became clear that there are some obstacles to portability of grants and

¹ Bergen Communiqué, 2005 p.4

² Report of the working group portability of grants and loans, to the BFUG 2007

loans and that there are some differences between the student financial support systems. Therefore, the working group advised the ministers to:

*'[...] establish a network of national experts which will facilitate the portability of grants and loans within the EHEA as well as help to identify and address obstacles, as appropriate.'*³

The ministers followed that advice and in their communiqué, they asked to create an expert network on portability of grants and loans⁴. This was last year and now after the stage of working groups one could think that a new stage of working process has been established inside the Bologna Process. However, no new kind of working process has developed in most of the Bologna Process topic. Many started to organise conferences and seminars. What is important for this paper is that fact that in the area of portability of grants and loans, a different form of working process developed. In Lisbon in October 2007, the Expert Network on portability of grants and loans met for the first time, initiated by the Dutch delegation. It was agreed to create a network of experts as agreed on in the London communiqué. The Expert Network's goal is to overcome obstacles of portability and learn from each other by exchanging information, so that other countries can follow the for example German and Dutch reforms when introducing portable grants and loans. The Network has 17 Bologna countries as members, some of which already have long-term portability (Sweden, Finland, Denmark, Norway, Germany and The Netherlands). Those countries are interested in overcoming obstacles in data exchange between student financial support agencies and promoting portability to other countries for example. Members like Scotland, Ireland and Austria want to learn how other countries made the changes possible in their countries, because they are planning to make their grants and loans long-term portable in the near future. Network-members like Lithuania (which is currently undergoing reforms of higher education including student support issues, Montenegro and Armenia are interested in the processes in the other countries and want to experience what they might be able to do in the future. Overall, it would be fair to say that inside the Bologna Process further developments have been made in the area of student financial support. Other countries are interested in the topic and are willing to change and make long-term studies abroad possible for their natives.

3. Work of the Expert Network – concrete actions

3.1 Meetings and conferences

3.1.1 Meeting in Lisbon

Participating countries and organisations

Austria, Armenia, Belgium (FR), Denmark, England, European Commission, ESU, Finland, Georgia, Ireland, Germany, Lithuania, Montenegro, The Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Scotland and Switzerland.

³ Report of the working group on portability of grants and loans, to the BFUG 2007

⁴ London Communiqué, 2007

Establishment of the Network

Most importantly it was agreed at the first meeting that this network should be a network of experts on student financial support, which is why the invited BFUG delegates were asked to bring a national expert in this field to the meeting. Having a network consisting of experts should help in continuing the work of the former working group on portability of grants and loans and carry out the request of the ministers to help to identify and address obstacles to portability of grants and loans. The work in this network should be more practical than the work in the working group, which focused more on identifying problems rather than searching for solutions. Below are the subjects and outcomes discussed.

Scope of the Network

The scope of the network is *All sorts of support for students that contribute to their mobility, provided by the country of origin from the student.*

In the meeting it was agreed upon that the Network will be a practical oriented and 'working' network. The projects should help to overcome obstacles to portability of student support and thus assist countries in the implementation of portable support.

Combined chair

It was also decided that the network would have a combined Chair, which will structure, monitor and organise the work in the Network. The Chair will also be responsible for the general configuration of the Network. The Chair consists of: Scotland, Sweden, and The Netherlands.

3.1.2 Meeting in Stockholm

Participating countries and organisations

Austria, Belgium (FR), Denmark, England, European Commission, ESU, Finland, Georgia, Ireland, Germany, Lithuania, Montenegro, The Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Scotland.

Work in the project groups

The main objective of this meeting was to work inside two project groups on information and data exchange. Here are the results and discussions of the meeting. Before the meeting started the chair informed the Network about the work the chair has done since the last network meeting. There has been contact with working groups of the BFUG on data collection and stocktaking, as with Eurydice and the BFUG secretariat.

Project group on Information – database on student support systems in all Bologna countries

The working group defined the most important data which would be the minimum required to be an active member of the Expert Network and which reflects what experts on student financial support need for their everyday work. The template which had been created was discussed and the members of the network have time after the meeting to make further comments on the template. The chair of the network agreed to change the template on the basis of those further comments of the network members. When the template was finished it was sent to the members of the project group information database to fill it in with their own information. This would form an example of what could be collected from all countries wishing to join the network. This data is being placed on

the homepage of the network on the Bologna website so the network members can use the information for their work concerning portability of grants and loans.

Pilot on data – exchange between support-disbursing agencies

The group discussed the pilot idea originally considered between Germany and Austria and reported that the work would focus on three points. These are 1. a list of questions, 2. a menu of what info can be exchanged, 3. general numbers. The group has also divided the information needed into three types of data: 1) date of birth, sex, name, 2) type of grant, 3) period of time, double grant etc. The goal was to make a list of these questions and then each country indicate which type of information they are interested in. The conclusion was that instead of a template for data collection a checklist of questions should be put together. It would also be helpful if each country could give information on how many students that took grants for a specific country (general numbers). This would lead to a first mapping of the grant-situation in Europe. As for the obstacles encountered the Pilot-data exchange group reported that there are some legal barriers that might be problematic – privacy acts

3.1.3 Conference in Brussels: “Fostering student mobility: Next steps?”

On 29-30 May 2008 the Conference entitled ‘Fostering student mobility: Next steps?’ was organised by the French Community of Belgium, with the support of Austria, Croatia, Spain, the Netherlands and ESU. The conference concentrated on three different parts of mobility: Asymmetric mobility, attractiveness of the HE area in the EHEA and portability of grants and loans. Key note speakers gave speeches about mobility and mobility statistics. In the last session the Expert Network made four presentations outlining the situation concerning portability of grants and loans (grants and loans are portable/not yet portable/will be soon portable etc.) in their country as well as explaining why their country is member of the Expert Network. The four countries were:

Sweden	Have portable grants and loans for a long time
The Netherlands	Just introduced portability of grants and loans
Scotland	Thinking about introducing portability of grants and loans
Georgia	Has only limited student financial support for students

Furthermore a stakeholder from an HEI gave a presentation on EU-Law concerning the possibilities and problems with portability of grants and loans. In the end a representative of ESU gave a presentation of the student’s perspective on portability of grants and loans.

The conference was a good opportunity to promote the Network and to discuss problems like the lack of information on student mobility and financial support. The need of support for the Expert Network is also included in the conclusions of the Conference.

One of the main areas highlighted was the need for more consistent collection of data from countries on portability of student support and that this should be part of the wider BFUG data collection activities.

Following the drafting of the Conclusions and Recommendations of the Rapporteur General, Mr Florian Pecenka (Austria) the Expert Network has made some comments and amendments which have been partly integrated in the final document.

3.2 project groups

It was agreed that specific tasks should be worked out in project groups. The project groups would organise their own work. Further more it was agreed that work meetings would be organised. They will be hosted by one of the Chair members. In those two days the project groups can work "face to face" and report to the full network which progress they have made. Afterwards they can go on with their work inside the project groups incorporating the feedback they got. It was also agreed that the results of the network will be presented at the conference on mobility of students, organised by the French Community of Belgium in Brussels in May 2008. After the conference, the results can be transformed into recommendations to the Ministers for their Conference in Leuven/Louvain-la-Neuve in the spring of 2009.

It was agreed at the meeting in Lisbon that every project group is going to contact and work with other experts and organisations in order to prevent double work. Especially the project group on information on student support systems should work in close cooperation with EURYDICE and also Eurostudent should be contacted.

The project groups were given the task to make a project plan and start working. During the next meeting which was planned in January 2008 in Stockholm the working groups would have more time to work on their projects.

Information – database on student support systems in all Bologna countries

The task of this project group was to produce a template on the information which is needed to create an information database on student support systems in all Bologna countries. It should analyse which information is needed, which questions need to be asked in order to receive the specific information and which other existing data base could be used, in order to prevent double work.

Besides defining the nature of the information, the method of collection of the information (in cooperation with other organisations!) and the method of access of the information (website, brochures etc.) are to be defined as well (more information attachment B). The members of this working group are: Austria, Ireland, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Finland, Portugal, Switzerland, ESU and the European Commission (Eurydice).

Pilot on data – exchange between support-disbursing agencies

This project group should deal with the fact that disbursing agencies should be able to exchange data on individual students, for example to deal with the problem of double payment of grants and loans by both the home and the host country or the facilitating of the repayment of loans.

The people involved in this project are responsible for looking into all the relevant aspects of data-exchange including the issue of data-protection. A concrete product could be a blueprint for the implementation of data-exchange between countries (more information attachment C).

The members of this working group are: Norway, Austria, Ireland, Sweden, Germany, Denmark and the Netherlands. Project Leader: The Netherlands (Matyi Tegzess)

Seminar in the first half of 2008

There was also a project group appointed to present the results of the network at the conference in Brussels about student mobility (see above).

The members of this working group are: Belgium/French community, Scotland and Portugal. Project Leader: Mercy Addo

3.3 Current status of the working groups

3.3.1 Subgroup on Information Data Base

The working group has agreed on the final format of the information template discussed at the network meeting in Stockholm last year.

The countries that were involved in the information sub group have now completed a template for each of their own countries. See attachment B.

Those countries are: Sweden Norway, Netherlands, Lithuania, Germany, Scotland, Montenegro, Denmark, Austria, Georgia, French Belgium and Finland.

The chair have had further discussions with the BFUG secretariat and they have suggested putting the templates on their website for the information of all members of BFUG and to encourage other countries not yet involved in our network to also provide the same information. This will be taken forward with the BFUG secretariat.

3.3.2 Subgroup on Data Sharing

During the Stockholm meeting it was announced that the project between the Germans and the Austrians was taking place, but it turned out that these weren't the most likely candidates to start such a project. The main reason for this was that the respective German and Austrian privacy laws do not allow any of them to divulge information about support being granted to (foreign) students, if not the specific case-to-case-circumstances prove the stringent necessity to do so. The latter cases however are not that numerous that the mutual experiences insofar could serve as a pilot project.

It was agreed that the following points should be tackled:

1. Template data-exchange: what information does a country need to establish to prelude that student has a double grant.
2. Template data-protection: make a template on the website which helps participating countries to illustrate, in a understandable way, what their demands are in the field of data-protection;

See attachment C for template data-exchange and template data-protection.

3.4 Data collection and cooperation with others

3.4.1 Stocktaking

Cooperation was not possible due to time mismatch between the Expert Network and the stocktaking working group. The inclusion of portability of grants and loans to the

stocktaking process has been recommended by the rapporteur general of the mobility conference in Brussels May 2008.

3.4.2 Cooperation with the Working group on data collection

1. The working group on data collection has not developed any new data on the social-economic background of students and student and staff mobility. They are making an inventory of already existing data in that field.
2. Eurostat and Eurostudent are filling the indicators with data of existing researches. The working group is discussing in which ways the data and indicators should be differentiated. For example a differentiation of the indicator entry rates by sex, bachelor, and master.
3. When all indicators are discussed Eurostat and Eurostudent will interpret the data and write a report for the ministers on how the data gives a picture on the social-economic background of student and staff mobility.

Work done so far

At the beginning of this year the working group agreed on the indicators and discussed the first three sections of indicators. Furthermore the working group agreed which indicators will eventually come into the report for the ministers. The working group will also meet to discuss the report of Eurostat and Eurostudent.

Contribution of the Expert Network

The Expert Network tried to raise points of relevance to the network during the discussion of the indicators. For example at the mobility sector, it was suggested that the differentiation should not only be on nationality but prior-education, to learn if the student is really mobile or already has a bond with the country. Furthermore it was suggested that the fact that the existing data is not giving a good picture of student and staff mobility, means we can not learn from the data why students are mobile and who is mobile. Therefore it was asked that this fact should be included in the report to the ministers with the request for a new research which would ask the right questions and deliver good and reliable data.

Conclusions

- There was no possibility to integrate a new indicator on portability of grants and loans.
- The further participation of the Expert Network in the BFUG working group on data collection should be used to inform the ministers that there is no good data on student and staff mobility or their social-economic back-ground. Therefore the ministers should be requested to support new research in this field.

3.4.3 Eurydice

The cooperation with Eurydice in order to receive more data on portability of grants and loans in the EHEA seems to be a good idea. However due to the reorganisation of Eurydice the Expert Network has not yet had opportunity to work with Eurydice.

4. Conclusions and recommendations

4.1 Conclusions regarding the Network

The Expert Network has started to work on the most important issues concerning portability of grants and loans in the EHE A. It looked into issues like the lack of information on grants and loans systems in Europe and how countries can work together to solve national problems concerning the portability of student financial support. However there are still issues and problems which still have to be solved or worked on in order to make the Expert Network fully functional. This will be discussed in the following part.

Next steps 2009

In order to make the Expert Network completely functional it needs a firm basis and more information on student financial support systems in the Bologna member states. The firm basis could be given through the Chair of the Expert Network, a website where members or interested states can contact each other and work together and an annual meeting of the expert-meeting to discuss actual problems concerning portability of grants and loans. Here some suggestions how to organise the new 'basis' of the Expert Network.

Website

In the first year of the Expert Network its work was based on meetings of the Network and the chair; and e-mail contact between the working groups. In the future a website could provide a working-basis for the Expert Network. Through a website the Expert Network would be able to work together more efficiently, because the website could provide information and current news on:

- Portable grants and loans in the member states of the Expert Network
- Good practice between members or European Court of Justice cases
- Contact information of foreign colleagues who are responsible for the implementation and execution of portable grants and loans

Countries which are not member yet can inform themselves about the Expert Network. The website should (preferably) be supported by the Bologna Process, because it is a Bologna Network. It has its roots in the Bologna Process and is carrying out one of the tasks of the London Communiqué (see chapter 2). The website should be part of the Bologna web-site and be permanent.

Annual meetings

However, the interactions and work of the Expert Network should not only be based on a website, but also on annual meetings of the Expert Network. Those meetings could function as:

- Network possibilities for the members (get to know your colleagues)
- Inform each other about recent developments
- Work together on problems or projects like pilots
- Welcome new members to the Expert Network
- Elect a new Chair

The annual meetings could be organised in form of a conference or seminar. Maybe in two parts: one part as a meeting for only members of the Expert Network and the second part as a seminar or conference for interested people, organisations and countries.

Chair

The Chair of the Expert Network should consist of two or three member states of the Expert Network and its functions should be:

- Globally monitoring the content of the website
- Representing the Expert Network in the BFUG process and others (stocktaking process and other data collection processes)
- Organising the annual meetings of the Expert Network
- Keep the members of the Network informed and stimulate bilateral and multilateral cooperation between the members

Data-collection

For the work of the Expert Network valid and good data about the student financial support systems of the Bologna member states is very important for the execution of portable grants and loans. That is why it is suggested that the Network should work with the data collection groups of the BFUG, with Eurydice and others so there will be more data available on student financial support in the EHEA. Furthermore should the Expert Network suggest in its report to the ministers supporting new 'Bologna-wide' research on student mobility and the financial aspect of it.

4.2 Recommendations

The Network would like to bring to the attention of the BFUG the following points which were brought to the attention of the BFUG at the last meeting in March, and remain the main concern of the group:

- to share information and encourage countries to introduce portability of grants and loans we think **it is necessary to extend the Expert Network**;
- the discussion should continue with the BFUG secretariat around making template information available more publicly and **to encourage more countries to join the network**
- there is still need to establish **more consistent data collection on portability** of student support and the chairs of the Network would like some encouragement for joint working across the other BFUG working groups to take this forward.
- the discussion should also continue regarding **the inclusion of portability of grants and loans to the stocktaking**. This was also recommended by the rapporteur general of the mobility conference in Brussels May 2008.
- we think it is **necessary to have a more permanent structure** to support the Network, which will rely on a virtual web-based environment to exchange information to be successful. It is important to make decisions on how to establish and fund such a structure. As we understand it, this issue arises in other working groups as well.

Attachment A: List of relevant documents:

- * Report of the working group on portability of grants and loans [separate document]
- * Presentation of the Expert Network for the Conference Brussels 29-30 May 2008 [separate document]
- * Conclusions and recommendations of Rapporteur General Conference Brussels 29-30 May 2008 [see Annex 2 of mobility coordination group report]

Attachment B:

Template of the Working group on Information – database on student support systems in all Bologna countries

Attachment C:

Templates of the Working group on Pilot on data – exchange between support-disbursing agencies

Attachment B

Template of the Working group on Information – database on student support systems in all Bologna countries

Contact Information

• Country	
• National and/or regional student finance agency or organization	
• English version or summary information available	
• Student finance agency contact	
• Information data exchange contact	
• Government department	
• Government student finance policy contact	
• Any other useful higher education websites	

Financial Arrangements for Other EU Students Studying in your Country

• Are you a member of the EU?	
• do you charge tuition fees for undergraduate higher education.	
• fee support arrangements for EU students studying in your country	
• fee support arrangements for non EU foreign nationals studying in your country	
• Do you offer loans or grants for living costs to EU nationals studying in your country?	
• If yes please describe support available.	
• Do you offer loans or grants for living costs to EU nationals studying in your country?	
• If yes please describe support available	

Portable Grants and Loans

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Do you offer your own students grants or loans to study a full degree in another country (not ERASMUS etc.) | |
|---|--|

Attachment C

Templates of the Working group on Pilot on data – exchange between support-disbursing agencies

The information under point 1 through 7 has to be supplied by the country that's asking for the information. Points 8 through 15 will have to be filled by the country that's being questioned.

Template data-exchange

1.	Last name (maiden name, married name)?	
2.	First name(s)?	
3.	Sex?	It's debatable if this item is necessary. It could be argued it is necessary for determining if there could be a problem with item nr. 1
4.	Date of birth?	
5.	Nationality?	
6.	National identifying number?	This field refers to an identifying number from the country that is asking for information.
7.	Over what period do you want to know if student support has been given financial support?	
8.	Does person have financial support for being enrolled in some form of higher education?	
9.	Does the financial support include support for cost of living? Please subdivide in amount (gift, loan, provisional loan).	
10.	Does the financial support include support for tuition fees? Please subdivide in amount and way of support (gift, loan, provisional loan).	
11.	What is the amount of financial support that has been granted over said period of time?	

Template data-protection

Questions	Clarification
What is the name of your country?	
Is your country a member of the EU?	
Does your country have portable student support?	
Does your country prohibit double student support? If your country prohibits double student support, please give the following data: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Since when is double student support prohibited? - Please provide a version of the official decision of the government relating to the prohibition of double student grants, preferably translated in English? 	Personal data is collected for specified, explicit and legitimate purposes and not further processed in a way incompatible with those purposes. This means that in relation to the prohibition of double student grants there has to be a law in place, a formal decision of the government that double student grants are prohibited. If not, there is no direct

		legitimate reason to access and collect data from other countries for these purposes. Another legitimate reason to get this information could be for example the fact that students aren't allowed to earn more than a specific amount of money alongside their student grant.
	If your country prohibits double student support, please specify under which conditions double student support is forbidden.	It is essential to give a description of how the ban on double student support has been shaped. There are several possibilities; In the Netherlands it is enough if someone gets 1 euro government support from another country. This leads to the retraction of the total amount of Dutch student support. Its possible that only the grant for support for cost of living leads to a retraction or when the total support is above a certain preset amount.
	Does your organisation, responsible for the execution of granting student support, have a central database with data concerning that support available?	
	Does your country provide in any data protection measures, dictated by law?	
	Under which circumstances can your country provide aforementioned data? There are several circumstances (as also mentioned in the data protection directive 95/46/EG):	In all likelihood each EU country will have chosen one or more of these six possibilities regarding the protection of student data. Non EU countries can describe their system next to the choice that matches their own system the best.
	(1) the data subject has unambiguously given his consent; or	
	(2) processing is necessary for the performance of a contract to which the data subject is party or in order to take steps at the request of the data subject prior to entering into a contract; or	
	(3) processing is necessary for compliance with a legal obligation to which the controller is subject; or	
	(4) processing is necessary in order to protect the vital	

	interests of the data subject; or	
	(5) processing is necessary for the performance of a task carried out in the public interest or in the exercise of official authority vested in the controller or in a third party to whom the data are disclosed; or	
	(6) processing is necessary for the purposes of the legitimate interests pursued by the controller or by the third party or parties to whom the data are disclosed, except where such interests are overridden by the interests for fundamental rights and freedoms of the data subject which require protection under Article 1 of said directive.	
	Describe which technical measures have to be taken to satisfy the demands of your data protection laws regarding the actual exchange of data. For determining which class of data we speak of, see the first table.	Next to these legal organisational measures, data protection laws demand certain guarantees on the technical side of the actual exchange. Here the participating countries have to describe which minimal technical steps have to be taken before the actual data can be physically exchanged.