Finding path toward automatic recognition

Seminar on the Second Cycle

Zagreb, 12 April 2013

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CONTENT

- 1. Background and Rationale
- 2. Bucharest Communique 2012
- 3. Bologna Pathfinder group on AR
- 4. Key points and scope of the work of PG
- 5. Challenges of AR
- 6. Proposal for a Western Balkan cooperation initiative on AR



1. Background and Rationale

Background

• Recognition issues are in the **centre** of Bolognia and HE **policy debate**.

- A complex reality:
 - Diversification of qualifications
 - National education systems
 - Moving between education systems
 - Legal framework
 - The ENIC and NARIC networks



Council of Europe higher education series No. 6



Qualifications — Introduction to a concept



Background

- Transparency tools:
 - ECTS
 - Diploma Supplement
 - EQF
 - Lisbon Recognition Convention
 - EAR Manual
 - EQAR
 - ECA
 - **–** ...
- Divergence in recognition practices still exist.
- Recognition obstacles.

Rationale

• "Recognition is important for promotion international education and promoting cross-border mobility of students, researchers and workers. Moreover, it promotes mutual understanding and rapprochement among different nations." *

AR as a policy tool

- Academic recognition constitutes and important policy tool for achieving Europe 2020 goals and reinforcing the European Higher Education Area.
- Without **commitment** to and implementation of EU 2020 and the EHEA policies **at national level** these cannot become an effective reality.

2. Bucharest Communique, 2012

Bucharest Communique, 2012



"Fair academic and proffessional recognition, including recognition of non-formal and informal learning, is at the core of the EHEA. It is a direct benifit for students' academic mobility, it improves graduate's chances of professional mobility and it represents an accurate measure of the degree of convergence and trust attained."



Bucharest Communique, 2012

"We are determined to remove outstanding obstacles hindering effective and proper recogniton and are willing to work together towards the automatic recognition of comparable academic degrees, building on the tools of the Bologna framework, as a long-term goal of the EHEA."



3. Bologna Pathfinder group on Automatic Recognition

Pathfinder group (PG)

• "Support the work of a pathfinder group of countries exploring ways to achieve the automatic academic recognition of comparable degrees" (Bucharest Communique, 2012)

• **Members** of PG (BE-fr, BE-fl, DE, DK, EE, LU, NL, PT, SE and SI).



Key points for AR*

- Need from equivalence of **individual** diplomas to a more **systemic**, generic level recognition.
- A common understanding of the levels of qualifications frameworks.
- Linking Quality Assurance processes with checking how HEI's tackle admission of foreign qualifications.

Key points for AR*

- Creating diversity of HES and building mutual trust is crucial!
- We have to take advantage of the support and experience of others.
- A step before AR is mutual recognition.
- Mutual recognition agreements contributes to the realisation of a space without barriers and restrictions – accept the diversity of others.

Agreements on mutual recognition

 Reduce difficulties and obstacles to those who having recieved a diploma in one country wish to continue their studies or pursue professional activities in another country.





Gradually building trust

4. Scope of the work

Goal of AR?

• The PG will concentrate on recognition for the purpose of **further study**.

- The admirable "vison" without getting into "how"?
- A bachelor should be recognised as a bachelor and master as a master anywhere within the EHEA.

- Focus on:
 - academic recognition of bachelor and master degrees issued by recognized HEI's,
 - qualifications at **system** level,
 - different stakeholders
 - How system level recognition interacts with HEI's decisions?
 - Bologna and EU tools
 - How available tools can be used and articulated more effectively with recognition procedures?

- Key specific actions:
 - Complete the table with substantial elements in recognition to map out the use of various tools and practices
 - Explore the **possibility of using DS** as common translation tool within the pathfinder group countries

- Use of ICT tools to simplify recognition
 - Open education resources their implications for recognition and Quality assurance and assessment

• Identify **good practices and experience** of more automatic forms of recognition on a national, regional and international level.

Extend current forms of **regional cooperation**:

- 1) Continue developing the **BENELUX cooperation** in recognition matters
- 2) Pursue the possibility of **informal cooperation** between the Nordic and Baltic countries, with a view to include Germany as well
- 3) Continue developing the **Western Balkan cooperation** in recognition matters
- 4) Germany will reflect on the possibility to develop regional cooperation in recognition within the German speaking countries, or to join the Baltic Nordic cooperation

5. Challenges

Challenges



Recognition

What works?
What doesn't?



Overview

Where do we stand? What has been developed? What is the recognition chain? How is the process conducted? What is the end goal? How can we reach this goal?



Stimuli for recognition? (1)

- Quality of recognition
- Modernisation reducing the bureaucratic burden
- Efficiency one stop shop principle
- Internationalisation at home openness towards admission of students holding foreign degree

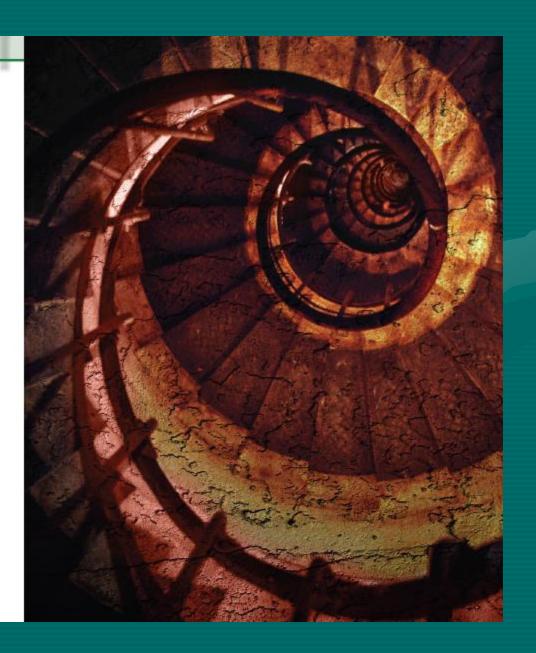


ECA Seminar "Mutual recognition and the Bucharest Communique"

Venue: NVAO offices, Parkstraat 28, The Hague, The Netherlands

Wednesday 16 January 2013

The long and winding road to recognition



e₁C₁a₁

ECA Workshop 17 January 2013, The Hague

Rolf Heusser, Chairman of ECA



european consortium for accreditation

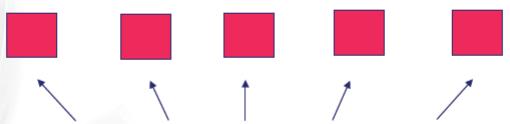
Questions of the seminar

- What are the major recognition obstacles?
- How can we reduce these barriers?
- Is an automatic recognition of qualifications desirable and is it feasible?
- How can we increase mutual trust in the EHEA? Who can contribute to this trust and how?
- How to intertwin the attempts of the various HE stakeholder groups to simplify recognition?



ECA – Trust building process

Bilateral Mutual Recognition Agreements

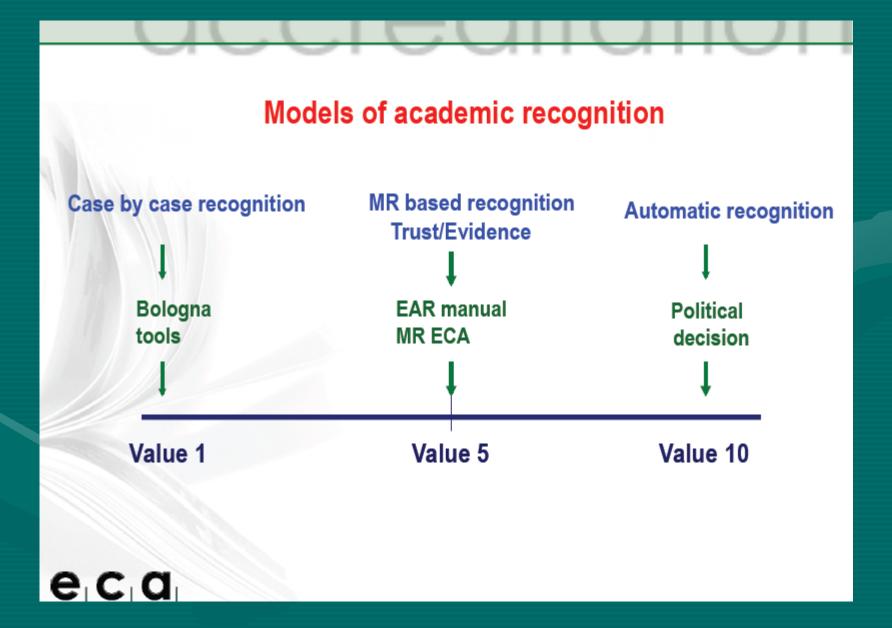


Cooperation projects; external reviews

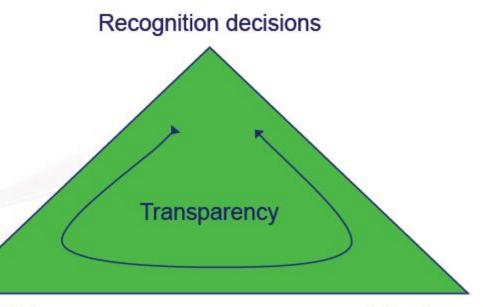
Common tools/instruments

Information exchange

eca



The "magic triangle" of recognition



Accreditation/QA decisions

LO - Assessment QF/Bologna tools

eca

Summary and Conclusions of the Seminar (I)

- Recognition is important for promotion of international education and cross-border mobility of students and staff
- Recognition problems still exist but tools and models have been developed to overcome exisiting obstacles
- An evidence and trust based mutual recognition model might presently be the most suitable solution
- Triangle "LO/QF", "QA, "Recognition" should be highlighted and the elements should be interconnected



Summary and Conclusions of the Seminar (II)

- The EAR manual of ENIC/NARICs and the MR Agreements of ECA have the potential to be used in real world; they need support from HEIs and governments
- Close collaboration between HEIs, Recognition bodies, QAAs and governments is needed in order to solve recognition problems





"Automatic Recognition"

?

ECA Seminar "Mutual recognition and the Bucharest Communique"

Department for International Relations in Higher Education - Vatican 2013

1



"automatic" =

... forced to ...

(top down)

... spontaneous ... (bottom up)

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6



Does "automatic recognition" mean:

a directive by a widely accepted "higher authority"?

a spontaneous treatment based on trust, transparency and evidence?

7



The problems of "automatic recognition" can be rather easily solved regarding:

level

workload

quality

and not so easily regarding profile learning outcomes

C



QUALITY =

clear profile, diversity of Institutions, programs missions ...

VS.

clusters of similar programs, qualifications following common schemes and models

...

"quality" (clear mission, profile, diversity, transparency)
"quality" (fulfilling of uniformed standards and benchmarks)

10



Do we want predefined profiles and learning outcomes of study programmes?

And who could do this?

Is the "tuning project" a way in this direction?

16



"mutual trust" as key-concept for recognition

creating trust– top downor- bottom up?

Department for International Relations in Higher Education - Vatican 2013

6. Inititative to establish a Western Balkan Regional (WBR)Platform on AR

Already established relevant cooperation in WBR (1)

- a. Multilateral cooperation:
- Regional network of **ENIC-NARIC centres**
 - Regional ENIC Conference (Mostar, 2006)
 - Regular meetings
- Regional **Network on QF** (Council of Europe, Cetinje, 2008)
- New initiative: **Regional Platform** for Benchmarking and Cooperation in Higher Education (Founding Document, Croatia 2012)
 - University of Novi Sad

Already established relevant cooperation in WBR (2)

• Bilateral cooperation:

- Slovenian cooperation with WBR is an important policy priority
- Slovenia has governmental agreements with Croatia,
 Montenegro and FR of Macediona (negotiation with BiH) in the fields of HES, mobility and R&D
- No bilateral mutual recognition agreements!
- Many forms of institutional and branch cooperation between HE institutions, departments and associations as well as R&D institutions

Good starting point:

- We know and understand (culture, language) each other
- We have some common institutional and individual experiences
- We are dealing with common processes (mobility of students and recognitons of academic education)
- Daily cooperation between WB recognition offices have developed mutual trust

General Recognition Standards in WBR

- Ratifed the Lisbon recognition Convention
- ENIC-NARIC centers
- Bolognia tools/mechanisms
 - ECTS
 - Diploma Supplement
 - EQF
 - EAR Manual
 - Quality Assessment
 - EQAR
 - ECA



Different level of implementation



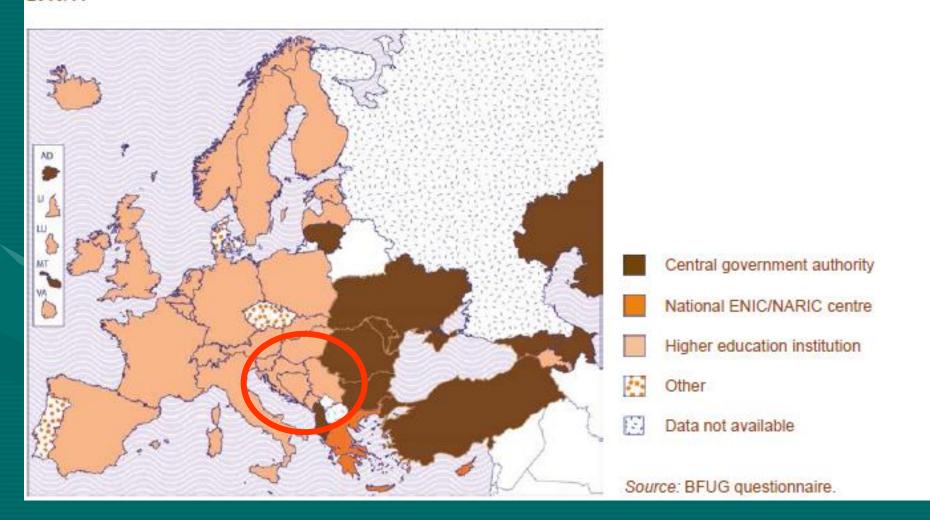


The European Higher Education Area in 2012:

Bologna Process Implementation Report

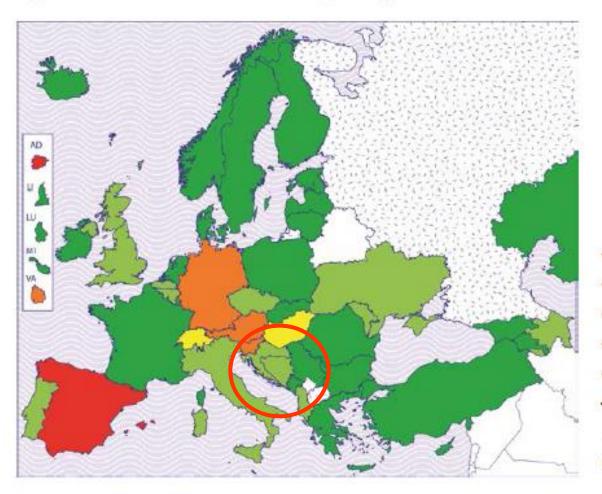
ENIC/NARIC centres

Figure 2.21: Institution which makes final decisions on recognising foreign qualifications for academic purposes, 2010/11



First and second cycle

Figure 2.1: Scorecard indicator n°1: Stage of implementation of the first and second cycle, 2010/11



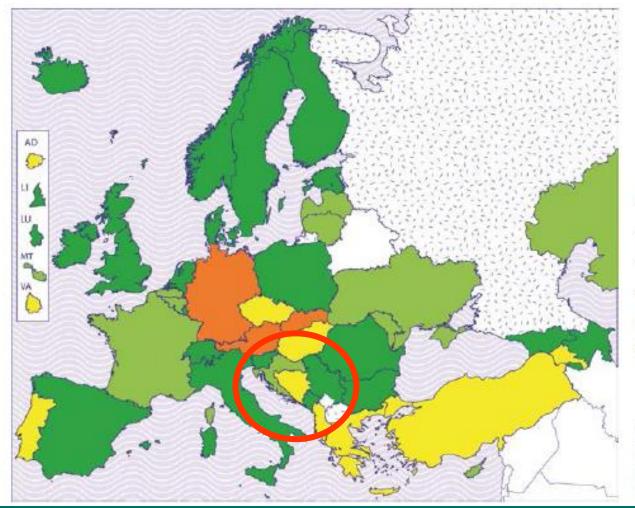
2012 Report*	2009 Report**
26	31
13	10
2	3
4	3
2	1

^{*} Sources: Eurostat and BFUG questionnaire, 2011.

^{**} Source: Rauhvargers, Deane & Pauwels, 2009.

Implementation of ECTS system

Figure 2.15: Scorecard indicator n°8: Stage of implementation of ECTS system, 2010/11*



199	2012 Report*	2009 Report**
	23	21
	11	18
	10	7
	3	2
	0	0

13

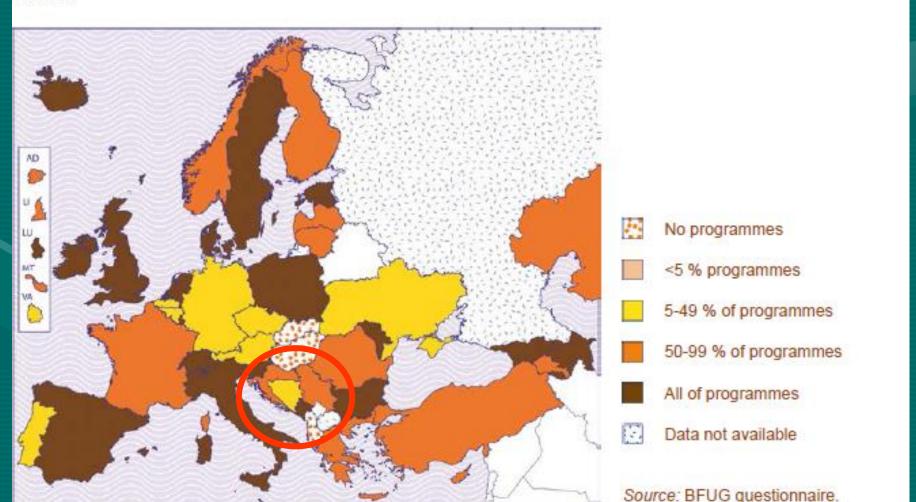
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^{*} Source: BFUG questionnaire, 2011.

^{**} Source: Rauhvargers, Deane & Pauwels, 2009.

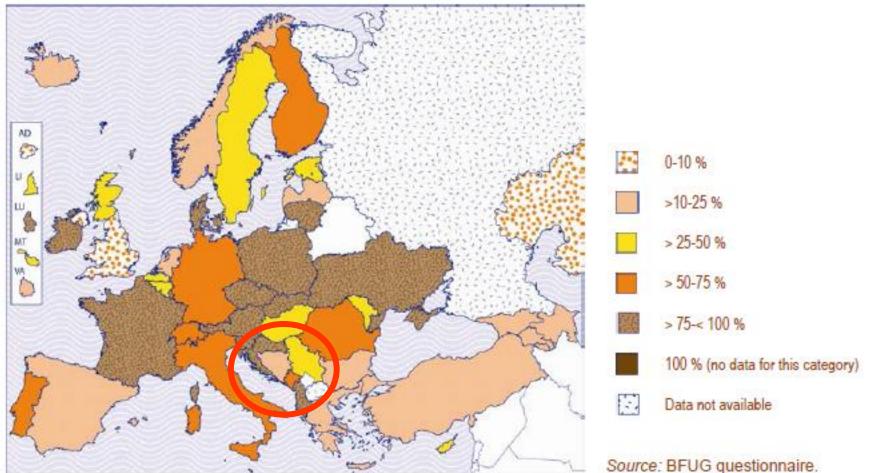
ECTS linked with LA

Figure 2.17: Extent to which ECTS credits are linked with learning outcomes in higher education programmes, 2010/11



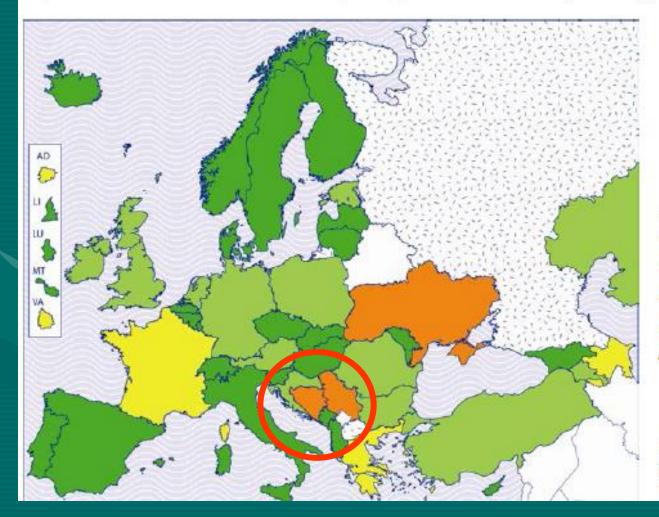
Transition from first to second cycle

Figure 2.7: Share of first-cycle students continuing studies in a second-cycle programme after graduation from the first cycle (within two years), 2010/11



Diploma Supplement

Figure 2.20: Scorecard indicator n°7: Stage of implementation of the Diploma Supplement, 2010/11*



2012 Report*	2009 Report**
25	26
14	9
5	11
3	2
0	0

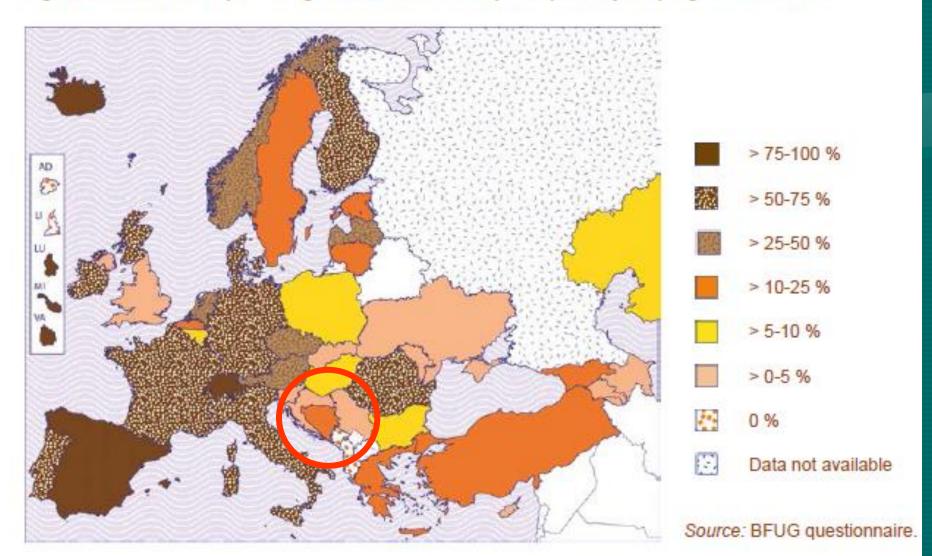
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* Source: BFUG questionnaire, 2011.

** Source: Rauhvargers, Deane &

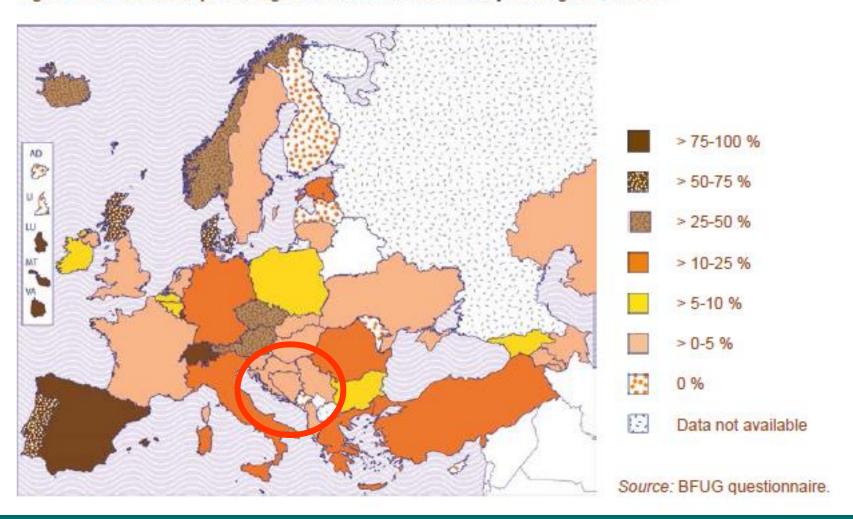
Participation in joint programmes

Figure 2.11: Estimated percentage of institutions that participate in joint programmes, 2010/11



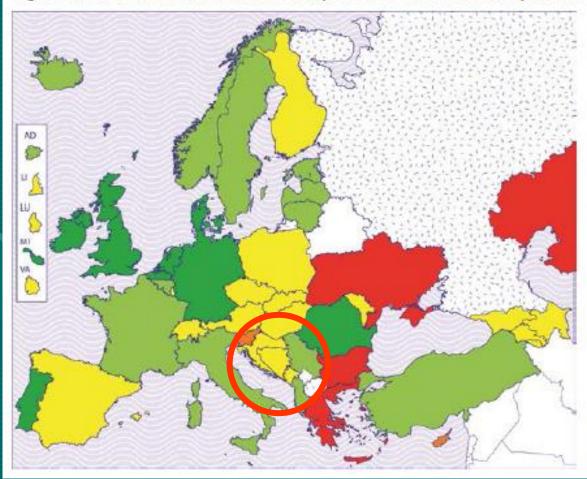
Joint degrees

Figure 2.12: Estimated percentage of institutions that award joint degrees, 2010/11



National qualification frameworks

Figure 2.13: Scorecard indicator n°3: Implementation of national qualifications frameworks, 2010/11*



2012 Report*	2009 Report**
10	6
13	6
18	21
2	6
4	9



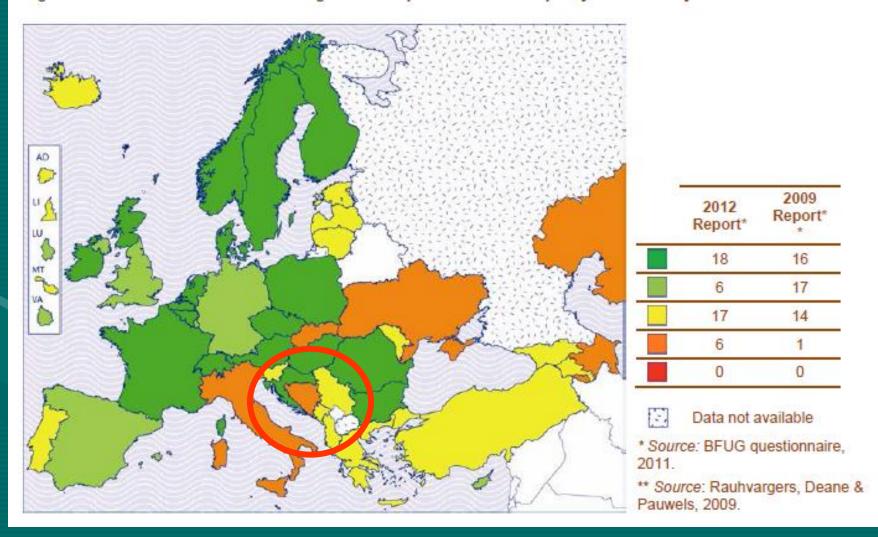
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^{*} Source: BFUG questionnaire, 2011.

^{**} Source: Rauhvargers, Deane & Pauwels, 2009.

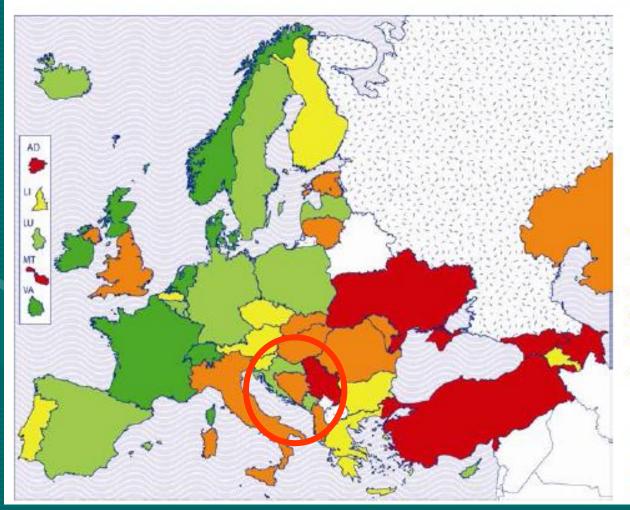
External quality assurance system

Figure 3.3: Scorecard indicator n°4: Stage of development of external quality assurance system 2010/11*



International participation in external quality assurance

Figure 3.5: Scorecard indicator n°6: Level of international participation in external quality assurance, 2011/12*



	2012 Report*	2009 Report*
	8	16
	11	12
4	10	4
	11	14
	7	2

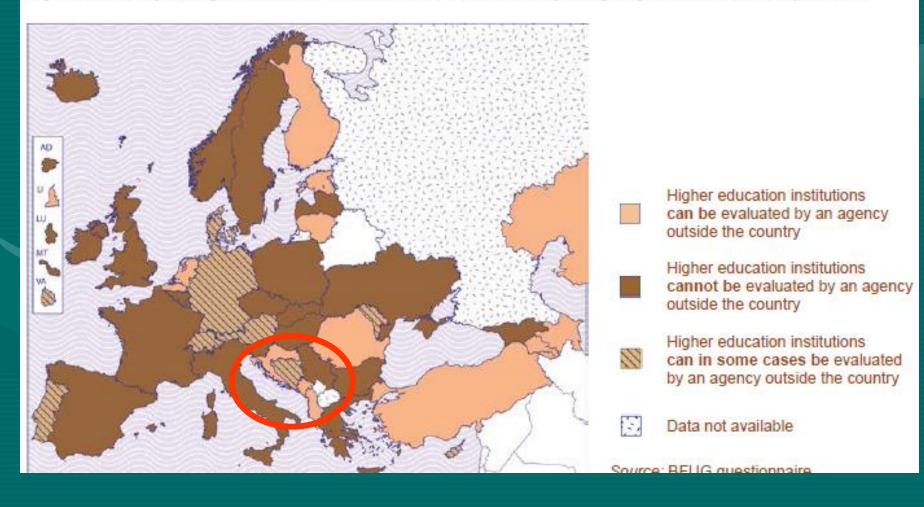
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^{*} Source: BFUG questionnaire, 2011.

^{**} Source: Rauhvargers, Deane & Pauwels, 2009.

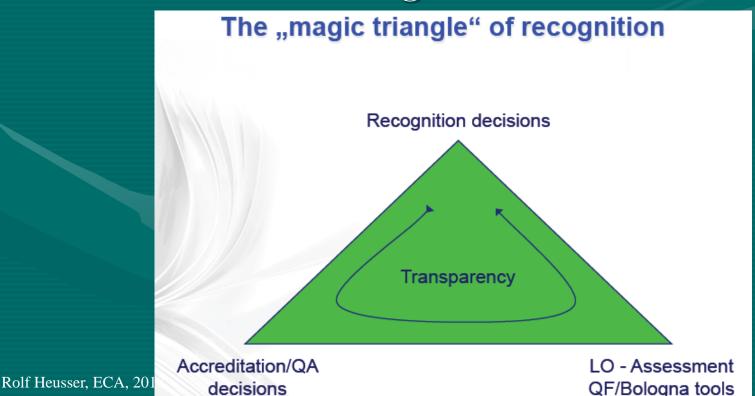
Evaluation by an agency (EQAR) outside the country

Figure 3.2: Ability for higher education institutions to be evaluated by an agency outside the country, 2010/11



There are many rooms for improvement!

• Strenthening **cooperation** and building **trust** between countries of WBR in the complex area of Automatic Recognition



What can we do together in WBR?

- Countries of WBR have an opportunity to establish broader initiative for creating the Regional Area of Recognition of comparable academic degrees.
- Cooperation between countries of WBR on long term goal of EHEA on automatic recognition shall give us new possibilities for setting up a fast track to recognising each other's

qualifications.

Contact with BFUG members from WBR

- Positive response from:
 - Bosnia and Hercegovina
 - Croatia
 - Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
 - Montenegro
 - Serbia

I didn't make a contact with Kosovo and Albania.

The aim of the cooperation between countries of WBR

- Promote and show others how and what is possible amongst the WBR in terms of AR, exchange of good practices between region and broader, work on individual disciplines around which to organise a first phase of AR, organise meeting and seminars.
- The countries will closely cooperate with Pathfinder group on AR, members of BFUG and members of ENIC-NARIC centres in region and broader.

Proposal from Montenegro, Mrs. Biljana Mišović (1)

• "The recommendation would be to establish a platform for better communication between WB region as is the case with Nordic countries, and Belgian Flemish community. It would be of utmost importance to appoint, or involve ENICs in WG dealing with NQF/EQF so as to be aware of all the developments in this area. This especially relates to the NQF/EQF at the level of WB network.

Proposal from Montenegro (2)

 "Generally speaking, the approach towards accepting of qualifications at system level is very much favored, and it would solve a lot of misunderstandings with respect to recognition. The closer link should be established between with the university representatives. It would be necessary to appoint list of contact persons responsible for recognition at the level of HEIs, and thus reinforce links between HEIs and ENIC centers, enabling thus flow of information with respect to recognition issues. In such a way, all the documents dealing with recognition at the European level could be further disseminated and discussed at the level of country and within WB region."



Regional Platform for WBR

Regional Platform

for Benchmarking and Cooperation in Higher Education



Search...







Panel: Regional Area of Automatic Recognition and External Examiner System



Date: 19 February 2013

Venue: Hotel Habakuk, Pohorska ulica 59, Maribor, Slovenia

Moderators:

Stojan Sorčan, BFUG Pathfinder Group, Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sport, Slovenia Ladislav Novak, Coordinator of 'Novi Sad Initiative' and STREW Tempus Project, University of Novi Sad, Serbia

Introductory speech: Regional Area of Recognition: Setting up fast track for recognition of qualifications Stojan Sorčan, BFUG Pathfinder Group. Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sport, Slovenia

Rationale...

More about Automatic Recognition... More about External Examiner System...

🖻 Join the Regional Area of Automatic Recognition and External Examiner System discussion on our e-Forum (no login required)

Posssible next steps

- Pathfinder sub-group AR of BFUG members from WBR
 - Exchange of views, experiences, practices, plans
 - Preparation of working plan
 - Collaboration between governments, recognition and accreditation offices
 - Detail monitoring of AR transparency
 - Transfer of international experiences
- Preparation of Workshop/Seminar on AR for WBR (2013)

Thank you!