



20 years from the Bologna Declaration - a successful process? preparing the Ministerial Conference 2020 in Rome

moderated by Lucia Di Cecca, AEC Council Member



Participants

- Daniela Cristina Ghitulică BFUG member and Former Cochair, Ministry of Education and Research Romania
- Eirik Birkeland AEC President
- Ann Katherine Isaacs Vice Chair, Bologna Follow Up Group University of Pisa
- Marco Zuccarini Conservatorio «G. Verdi» of Turin





The Bologna Declaration the state of the art







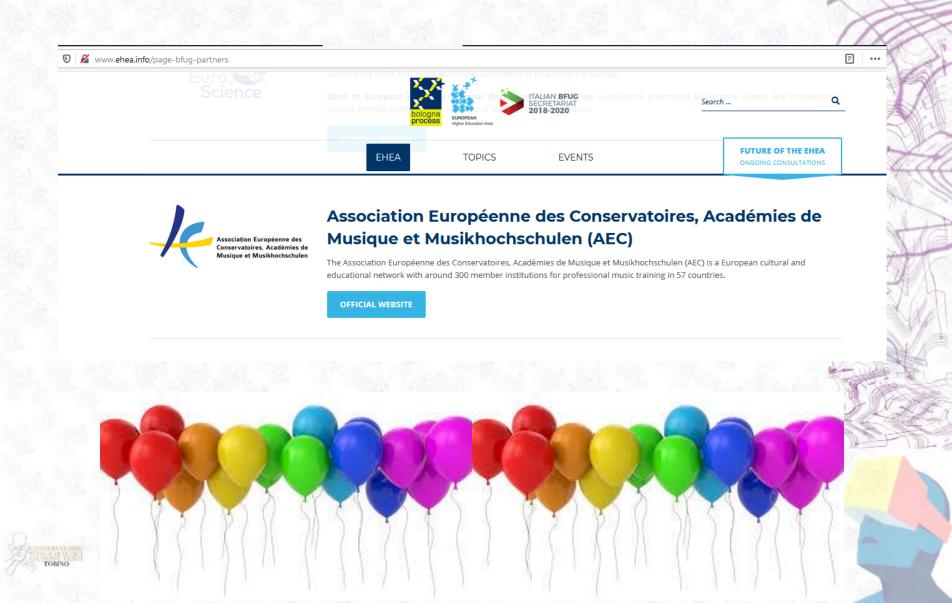
Daniela Cristina Ghitulică

BFUG member and Former Co-chair, Ministry of Education and Research Romania





AEC – BFUG partner





The Bologna Declaration

1988Magna Charta
Universitatum



1997 Lisbon Convention

1998
Sorbonne
Declaration

The Bologna Process
Bologna Declaration
signed by 29 states





The Bologna Declaration

- Europe of knowledge
- Greater compatibility and comparability of the higher education systems
 - Promotion of European co-operation in quality assurance with a view to developing comparable criteria and methodologies;
 - easily readable and comparable degrees;
 - two main cycles;
 - system of credits (ECTS);
 - mobility for students and staff;
 - European dimensions in higher education.

1999
The Bologna Process
Bologna Declaration
signed by 29 states





The Bologna Follow-up Group

- 1999, Tampere;
- executive structure to the oversee implementation of the Bologna process;
- responsible for taking forward the matters delegated by the ministers through the Ministerial Communiqués, political documents endorsed at each ministerial conference.







2001

Prague

32 members 2003

Berlin

40 members

2005

Bergen

45 members

2007

London

46 members

2009

Louvain la Neuve

46 members

Bologna Policy Forum 2010

Budapest - Vienna

47 members











Bucharest

47 members

2015

Yerevan

48 members

2018

Paris

48 members

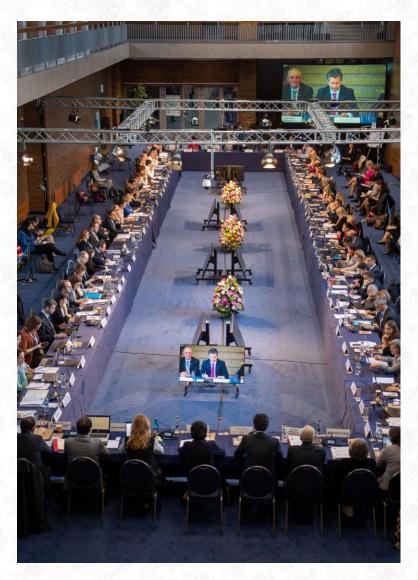
VOLUNTARY COOPERATION FRAMEWORK!

- ✓ 10 ministerial conferences,
 - ✓ 5 Bologna Policy Forums,
- ✓ around 70 working, coordination or adhoc groups and networks,
- ✓ more than 300 meetings directly related to the working plan and
- ✓ many more officially associated with the Bologna process.





The Bologna Follow-up Group



- Members: 48 countries and the European Commission
- **Consultative members**: 8 stakeholders' organizations
- Partners: 5 stakeholders' organizations
- **Technical experts**





- Policies and reforms are agreed at European level, with the participation of all relevant stakeholders, and, afterwards, implemented at national level, reaching every higher education institution.
- A space for dialogue, that made possible the development of new and innovative policies, new practices and tools, with recognized value for the countries of Europe and beyond.

4,000 institutions almost 38 million students





academic freedom and integrity

participation of students and staff in higher education governance

Fundamental values

institutional autonomy

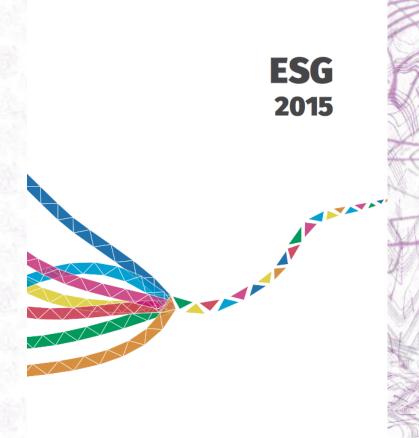
public responsibility for and of higher education













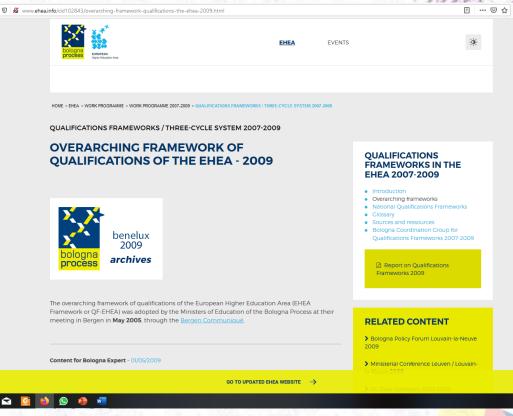


Standards and Guidelines for Quality Assurance in the European Higher Education Area















European Treaty Series - No. 165

Convention on the Recognition of Qualifications concerning Higher Education in the European Region

Lisbon, 11.IV.1997

Preamble

The Parties to this Convention

Conscious of the fact that the right to education is a human right, and that higher education, which is instrumental in the pursuit and advancement of knowledge, constitutes an exceptionally rich cultural and scientific asset for both individuals and society;

Considering that higher education should play a vital role in promoting peace, mutual understanding and tolerance, and in creating mutual confidence among peoples and nations;

Considering that the great diversity of education systems in the European region reflects its cultural, social, political, philosophical, religious and economic diversity, an exceptional asset which should be fully respected;

Desiring to enable all people of the region to benefit fully from this rich asset of diversity by facilitating access by the inhabitants of each State and by the students of each Party's educational institutions to the educational resources of the other Parties, more specifically by facilitating their efforts to continue their education or to complete a period of studies in higher education institutions in those other Parties;

Considering that the recognition of studies, certificates, diplomas and degrees obtained in another country of the European region represents an important measure for promoting academic mobility between the Parties;













 Stock-taking process, in place since 2005: the BFUG created a platform to inform decision-making, to stimulate and support practical actions in higher education.

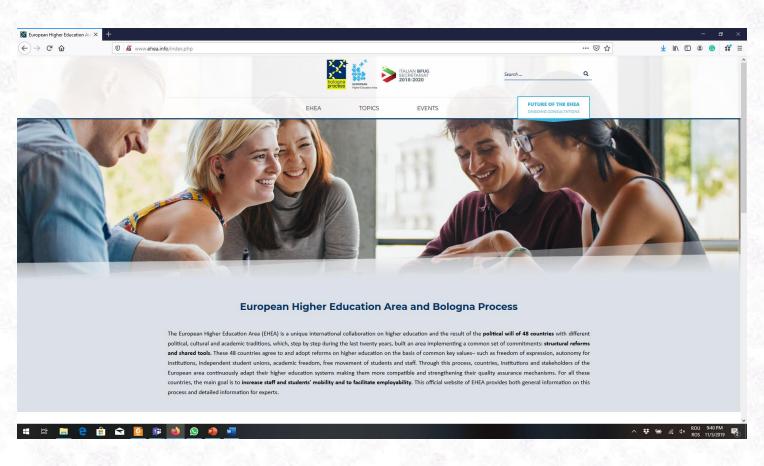
- ✓ Learning and teaching
 - Student centered learning
 - Lifelong-learning
- ✓ Social dimension
- ✓ Employability
- Internationalization and mobility
- ✓ Research and innovation





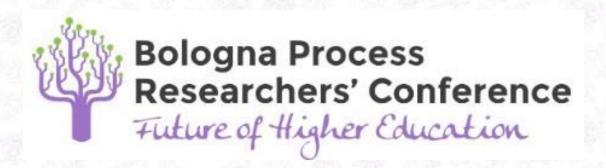


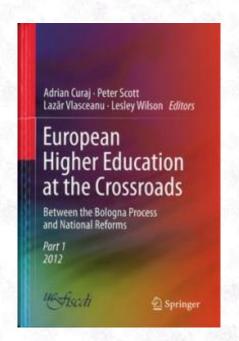
www.ehea.info

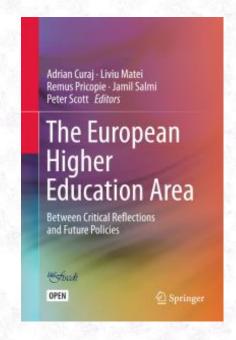














2011 2014 2017













http://fohe-bprc.forhe.ro/.

Fourth Edition (FOHE-BPRC4)
University POLITEHNICA of Bucharest,
Bucharest, 29 - 31 January 2020





Eirik Birkeland AEC President







20 years from the Bologna Declaration

The starting point for Higher Music Education Institutions:

- Music an international language
- Focus on high artistic quality
- One to one tuition as a core element
- Good connection to institutionalized music profession through part-time teachers





polifonia

ERASMUS Networks for Music funded by the European Union

- Polifonia I 2004-07
- Polifonia II 2007-10
- Polifonia III 2010-14





poli fonia

- Implementation of 3 Cycle structure
- Curriculum design and Learning Outcomes
- Mobility
- Quality Assurance and Accreditation
- Research as a new key component in HME
- Governance
- Collaboration with the music profession
- Pre College Education







Multicultural society
Funding/status of the musician

Technology

Standards of excellence

Changes in society

Pre-college education	professional training			Learning Outcomes	Professional life	
	1st	2 nd	3 rd cycle	Dialogue	Alumni	*

Consumer changes
New audiences
Musician's career





FULL SCORE 2014-17

Funded by European Commission's Creative Europe program

Project objectives:

- Strengthening of the European Music **Education Sector**
- Conservatoires and the Development of **Cultural Policy for Music**
- Career Development towards Professionalisation and Internationalisation
- Conservatoires as Innovators and Audience Developers
- Young Musicians as International Networkers





AEC SMS Strengthening Music in Society 2017-21

Funded by European Commission's Creative Europe program

Strengthening:

- The social relevance of Higher Music Education Institutions and Students' Competencies
- Diversity, Identity, Inclusiveness
- The Student Voice in HME
- **Innovative Learning & Teaching**
- Entrepreneurial mind-set for musicians
- Teacher education in the digital age
- Internationalisation and transnational mobility







State of the arts in Higher Music Education 2019:

- The Bologna-process has had strong impact in most countries and institutions
- Distinct differences between European regions in degree of developmental orientation due to differences in national politics, level of public funding, size and character of music industry
- High degree of internationalization
- The external evaluation body, MusiQuE, is continuously expanding their activities and impact on HME
- Lack of understanding of HME special working methods and needs, poorly funded in many countries
- HME is still lacking full recognition in some countries (ex. Italy, Spain, Greece)
- Limited resources for research activities





Marco Zuccarini

Director Conservatorio «G. Verdi», Turin







Ann Katherine Isaacs

Vice Chair

Bologna Follow Up Group University of Pisa Italy







Rome, June 2020? A step forward?













First of all, greetings and congratulations to all friends, old and new, in **AEC**













The BFUG, in which currently the Ministries of 48 countries, the 'consultative members' are represented, and numerous other organizations are partners, supports and conducts the 'Process' between Ministerial Conferences.













The complex, voluntary, intergovernmental process becomes concrete and official when the Ministers sign the Communiqué at each Ministerial Conference...

...next will be in Rome, on 24-25 June 2020















We believe that new impetus and a new level of engagements and connection with the entire higher education world, not only in the European Higher Education Area, will be vital for meeting the current and future challenges.

First of all, the Sustainable Development Goals...













All of them!







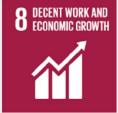




































Cristina has described the work we are doing to elaborate the 'new priorities' for the next decade (and beyond).

In Rome, we hope to lay the foundations for a new "vision" of the EHEA, and of the future challenges higher education must address.



We foresee rapid changes in the economy and society:

- much greater 'flexibility' will be required;
- emphasis will shift from complete degree programmes to a situation in which learners will demand (and need) many different **smaller pieces of learning** at various stages in their lives.
- We are looking at 'microcredentials' and the tools needed for relevance, quality, certification and recognition...and portability in this future world.













All this, and more, will appear in the Rome Communiqué













The Bologna Declaration: future challenges and goals







Ann Katherine Isaacs

Vice Chair, Bologna Follow Up Group University of Pisa





How is the BFUG dealing with this? How are things going?









We will be able to give a better answer next week:

- the **BFUG** will meet in Helsinki on 12-13 November;
- and the **Drafting Committee** on 13 November.









In Helsinki:

- all the Coordination, Advisory and Working Groups will report.
- 36 countries have carried out consultations on the future priorities.
- all 100+ BFUG members will participate in breakout sessions on the future priorities.

They will discuss our **main proposals** and comment on details.









Foreseeably:

- -The centrality of the SDGs
- -The 'vision' and the need for new kinds of learning
- Continuing implementation of the 'key' commitments
- Increased emphasis on the Social Dimension and Learning and Teaching
- A new status for countries and institutions outside the EHEA











The Drafting Committee has prepared and submitted the Draft 0 to the BFUGby Rome we will have the Draft 8 and then the final Communiqué











Marco Zuccarini

Conservatorio «G. Verdi» of Turin







Eirik Birkeland AEC President







The Bologna Process, new goals?

- Renewed acknowledgement of academic and artistic freedom
- Full acknowledgement of Arts as a key competence in European education (ref. EU's Financial framework 2021-27: From STEM to STEAM)
- Deepened understanding and acknowledgement of subject specific needs (One-to-one tuition, Artistic research, Continuum from early childhood music education to HME)
- Environmental sustainability







The Bologna Process, new goals?

Emphasis on:

- Quality enhancement and Excellence
- Social responsibility and relevance
- Diversity as a resource
- Student- centered teaching
- Individual careers
- Internationalisation through digitisation
- Life-Long-Learning







Daniela Cristina Ghitulică

BFUG member and Former Co-chair, Ministry of Education and Research Romania





1. Working Group 3 - Policy Development for new EHEA goals (2015-2018)

During the preparation of the Paris Ministerial Conference, the Working Group 3, taking into account the Yerevan Communiqué and "The Bologna Process revisited", proposed focussing in the future on six topics:

- Promoting active and responsible citizens
- Linking EHEA and ERA
- Using digital technologies
- Supporting students from non-traditional backgrounds
- Enhancing teacher support
- Improving professional recognition





2. The Paris Communiqué (2018)

"Beyond 2020: a more ambitious EHEA

We call on the BFUG to submit proposals in time for our 2020 meeting in order to enable higher education to fully play its role in meeting the challenges faced by our societies.

We commit to developing the role of higher education in securing a sustainable future for our planet and our societies and to finding ways in which we, as EHEA Ministers, can contribute to meeting the United Nations Sustainable **Development Goals** at global, European and national levels."





3. The online survey and its results

- The online survey was carried out in October 2018 under the aegis of the BFUG Co-chairs Austria and Switzerland.
- The six priorities suggested in the questionnaire were those proposed by the previous Working Group 3:
 - Promoting active and responsible citizenship
 - Linking the EHEA and the ERA
 - Using digital technologies
 - Supporting students from non-traditional backgrounds
 - Enhancing teacher support
 - Improving professional recognition
- Further suggestions: innovation in L&T; fundamental values; mobility.
- Implementation of key commitments.





4. The Bucharest BFUG meeting conclusions (April 2019)







Societal role of higher education

Inclusiveness

Innovative, flexible and relevant learning and teaching

Lifelong learning

Digitalization

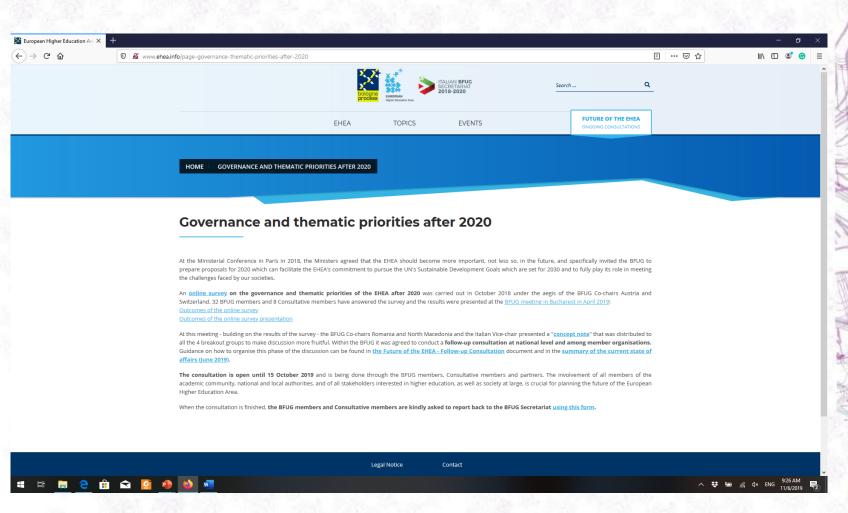
Internationalization and mobility

4. The Bucharest BFUG meeting conclusions (April 2019)



Governance and autonomy









Future goals - challenges

- Uneven implementation of the key commitments.
- Often key stakeholders, the people who should be at the centre of the process (students, citizens, academic staff) are not well informed and they they look at 'Bologna' as the reason for whatever they do not like.
- Political challenges related to unemployment, growing social inequality, migration-related issues, political radicalisation, extremism and nonrationalism in the political debate.
- The employment landscape in the coming years will dramatically change, hence competences will need frequent updating.





Future goals - challenges





14 Jan 2016

Klaus Schwab

Founder and Executive Chairman, World

AUDIO: LISTEN TO THE ARTICLE



This is an experimental feature. Some words or names may be mispronounced.







Future goals - challenges

- "We stand on the brink of a technological revolution that will fundamentally alter the way we live, work, and relate to one another. ... We do not yet know just how it will unfold, but one thing is clear: the response to it must be integrated and comprehensive, involving all stakeholders of the global polity, from the public and private sectors to academia and civil society.
- Like the revolutions that preceded it, the Fourth Industrial Revolution has the potential to raise global income levels and improve the quality of life for populations around the world.
- In the end, it all comes down to people and values. We need to shape a future that works for all of us by putting people first and empowering them. In its most pessimistic, dehumanized form, the Fourth Industrial Revolution may indeed have the potential to "robotize" humanity and thus to deprive us of our heart and soul. But as a complement to the best parts of human nature creativity, empathy, stewardship—it can also lift humanity into a new collective and moral consciousness based on a shared sense of destiny. It is incumbent on us all to make sure the latter prevails."



Future goals

- ☑ Relevance, raising awareness
- ☑ More focus on the fundamental values
- ☑Uniform implementation of the Key commitments
- ☑ Reinforcing the social dimension of the EHEA and increased attention to learning and teaching
- ☑Pursue the third role of university the role in society







Future goals



Critical

Problem solving

STEAM

Experiential learning

Creativity

Risk-Taking and resilience





Q&A



