Mobility and Recognition

Independent Assessment of the Bologna Process
Independent assessment


- What did major action lines contribute to
  - Establishment of EHEA → Mobility
  - Promote the European system of higher education world-wide
International recognition policies

- Without recognition of credits and qualifications, the EHEA would remain a patchwork

- Mixed performance in recognition
International recognition policies

- Lisbon Recognition Convention
  - Ratification almost complete (44 countries)
  - National legislation compliant in 39 countries
  - Practices not harmonised
International recognition policies

- Diploma Supplement
  - In majority of higher education institutions in 30 countries

- ECTS formally adopted
  - yet recognition obstacle to short term mobility
Mobility within the EHEA

- Shift from short-term, credit mobility to degree mobility
  - Credit mobility: little growth?
    - Data unavailable beyond Erasmus, EuroStudent
  - Degree mobility: students became 4% more mobile
    - 2.0% of EHEA students pursue a degree in another EHEA country (in 2007)

- Previous trends were strengthened
  - East-to-west imbalance, which needs attention
Mobility within the EHEA
Mobility within the EHEA

- Portability of grants available in 38 countries
  - Needs further attention
Mobility towards the EHEA

- The EHEA countries attract 30% of the world’s foreign learners (2007)
  - Up from 25% in 1999
  - EHEAs countries’ attractiveness increased
    • Growth is spread across 25 countries
Mobility towards the EHEA

[Diagram showing growth and total EHEA values for various countries]