

Procedure file

Basic information		
INI - Own-initiative procedure	2015/2039(INI)	Procedure completed
Follow-up on the implementation of the Bologna process		
Subject		
4.40.01 European area for education, training and lifelong learning		
4.40.04 Universities, higher education		
4.40.20 Cooperation and agreements in the fields of education, training and youth		

Key players			
European Parliament	Committee responsible	Rapporteur	Appointed
	 Culture and Education	 ŁYBACKA Krystyna	07/01/2015
		Shadow rapporteur	
		 ZVER Milan	
		 LEWER Andrew	
		 BARANDIARÁN Fernando	
		 MARAGALL Ernest	
		 ADINOLFI Isabella	
	Committee for opinion	Rapporteur for opinion	Appointed
	 Employment and Social Affairs	The committee decided not to give an opinion.	
European Commission	Commission DG	Commissioner	
	Education, Youth, Sport and Culture	NAVRACSICS Tibor	

Key events			
12/02/2015	Committee referral announced in Parliament		
24/03/2015	Vote in committee		
31/03/2015	Committee report tabled for plenary	A8-0121/2015	Summary
27/04/2015	Debate in Parliament		

28/04/2015	Results of vote in Parliament		
28/04/2015	Decision by Parliament	T8-0107/2015	Summary
28/04/2015	End of procedure in Parliament		

Technical information

Procedure reference	2015/2039(INI)
Procedure type	INI - Own-initiative procedure
Procedure subtype	Initiative
Legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 54
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed
Committee dossier	CULT/8/02609

Documentation gateway

Committee draft report	PE546.870	04/02/2015	EP	
Amendments tabled in committee	PE546.871	04/03/2015	EP	
Committee report tabled for plenary, single reading	A8-0121/2015	31/03/2015	EP	Summary
Text adopted by Parliament, single reading	T8-0107/2015	28/04/2015	EP	Summary
Commission response to text adopted in plenary	SP(2015)461	22/09/2015	EC	

Follow-up on the implementation of the Bologna process

The Committee on Culture and Education adopted an own-initiative report by Krystyna ŹYBACKA (S&D, PL) on follow-up on the implementation of the Bologna Process.

Members consider that the Bologna reforms resulted in the launching of a European Higher Education Area (EHEA), and have allowed achievements in the past 15 years in making higher education structures more comparable, increasing mobility, providing quality assurance systems and in the recognition of diplomas, improving the quality of educational systems as well as the attractiveness of higher education in Europe.

However, there is still much work to be done in the Bologna Process in the area of adjusting educational systems to labour market needs and improving overall employability and competitiveness, as well as the attractiveness of higher education in Europe.

Members call on higher education institutions (HEIs), public administrations, social partners and enterprises to lead an ongoing dialogue facilitating and enhancing employability of students.

According to the Members, the main issues and priorities are the following:

- to further improve and update the assessment of higher educational establishments, against the standards previously set by education systems at international level and rewarding excellence with a view to the advancement of knowledge, research and science;
- to increase student grants and ensure that they are easily accessible;
- to strengthen quality assurance in order to achieve an EHEA that improves its attractiveness as a reference of academic excellence worldwide;
- to further develop study programmes with clearly defined objectives;
- to implement, within the European area of higher education, the European Credit Transfer and Accumulation System (ECTS);
- to guarantee the mutual recognition and compatibility of academic degrees;
- to pursue efforts to make national QFs compatible with those of the EHEA and with European QFs;
- to strengthen the implementation of the Mobility Strategy 2020 for EHEA to reach the quantitative target of 20% for student mobility by 2020;
- to gradually incorporate of student mobility into official university curricula;

- to assess, in the context of the criteria for ranking universities and further education establishments, the level of partnership and of European and international mobility;
- to strengthen mobility by fostering language learning, removing administrative obstacles, providing adequate financial supports mechanism and guaranteeing the transferability of grants, scholarships and credits;
- to strengthen dialogue and the use of national and cross-border cooperation on programmes and internships, between universities and businesses, which could contribute to the fight against economic crisis;
- to provide broad opportunities for Lifelong Learning (LLL);
- to allow recognised refugees access all institutions in the EHEA that can enable them to build up an independent life via education;
- to increase the involvement of secondary school teachers in the Bologna Process in terms
- of promoting quality in teacher training and professional mobility;
- to focus on economic and social efforts to improve social inclusion by providing fair and open access to quality education for all;
- to further develop a strategy for the external dimension of the EHEA, through cooperation with other regions of the world.

Members encourage support for countries encountering difficulties in implementing these Reforms.

Lastly, they warn that any cuts in [Horizon 2020](#) would undoubtedly affect the full implementation of the Bologna Process, and therefore urges the Commission to withdraw any such proposal.

Follow-up on the implementation of the Bologna process

The European Parliament adopted by 557 votes to 119, with 16 abstentions, a resolution on the follow-up on the implementation of the Bologna Process.

An alternative motion for a resolution, tabled by the GUE/NGL Group, was rejected at plenary.

Parliament stressed the importance of the Bologna Process in the current economic situation should lie in pursuing the goals of developing the highest possible level of knowledge and innovation for citizens through broad access to education and its constant updating.

The Bologna reforms resulted in the launching of a European Higher Education Area (EHEA), and have allowed achievements in the past 15 years. However, Parliament considered that there is still much work to be done in the Bologna Process in the area of adjusting educational systems to labour market needs and improving overall employability and competitiveness, as well as the attractiveness of higher education in Europe.

According to Members, the European higher education institutions (HEIs) should be able to react quickly to the economic, cultural, scientific and technological changes in the modern society in order to fully use their potential to encourage growth, employability and social cohesion.

The resolution focused on the main challenges and priorities as follows:

- to encourage support for countries encountering difficulties in implementing these reforms; supports, in this regard, the creation of broad partnerships between countries, regions, and relevant stakeholders;
- further improve and update the assessment of higher educational establishments, against the standards previously set by education systems at international level and rewarding excellence with a view to the advancement of knowledge, research and science;
- to increase student grants and ensure that they are easily accessible;
- to further develop study programmes with clearly defined objectives;
- to implement, within the European area of higher education, the European Credit Transfer and Accumulation System (ECTS);
- to guarantee the mutual recognition and compatibility of academic degrees;
- to pursue efforts to make national QFs compatible with those of the EHEA and with European QFs;
- to strengthen the implementation of the Mobility Strategy 2020 for EHEA to reach the quantitative target of 20% for student mobility by 2020;
- to gradually incorporate of student mobility into official university curricula;
- to assess, in the context of the criteria for ranking universities and further education establishments, the level of partnership and of European and international mobility;
- to strengthen mobility by fostering language learning, removing administrative obstacles, providing adequate financial supports mechanism and guaranteeing the transferability of grants, scholarships and credits;
- to strengthen dialogue and the use of national and cross-border cooperation on programmes and internships, between universities and businesses, which could contribute to the fight against economic crisis;
- to provide broad opportunities for Lifelong Learning (LLL);
- to allow recognised refugees access all institutions in the EHEA that can enable them to build up an independent life via education;
- to increase the involvement of secondary school teachers in the Bologna Process in terms of promoting quality in teacher training and professional mobility;
- to focus on economic and social efforts to improve social inclusion by providing fair and open access to quality education for all;
- to further develop a strategy for the external dimension of the EHEA, through cooperation with other regions of the world.

Members called on higher education institutions (HEIs), public administrations, social partners and enterprises to lead an ongoing dialogue facilitating and enhancing employability of students. They also called for the potential offered by new technologies, digitalisation and ICTs to be explored in order to enrich learning and teaching, as well as to further develop a wide range of skills and new models for learning, teaching and assessment.

Lastly, they warned that any cuts in [Horizon 2020](#) would undoubtedly affect the full implementation of the Bologna Process, and therefore urged the Commission to withdraw any such proposal.

