

BOLOGNA PROCESS STOCKTAKING

COUNTRY SCORECARDS

BOLOGNA SCORECARD	
Albania	
QUALITY ASSURANCE	
1. Stage of development of quality assurance system	
2. Key elements of evaluation systems	
3. Level of participation of students	
4. Level of international participation, co-operation and networking	
TWO-CYCLE DEGREE SYSTEM	
5. Stage of implementation of two-cycle system	
6. Level of student enrolment in two-cycle system	
7. Access from first cycle to second cycle	
RECOGNITION OF DEGREES AND PERIODS OF STUDY	
8. Stage of implementation of Diploma Supplement	
9. Ratification of Lisbon Recognition Convention	
10. Stage of implementation of ECTS	
TOTAL	

Albania joined the Bologna Process in 2003. In the same year, the act on higher education was amended to pave the way for a two-cycle degree structure. The new structure has been introduced in some study programmes, with the intention to extend it to all fields (with a few exceptions) by the academic year 2005-2006. In electrical engineering and agricultural studies, the two-cycle structure has existed since 2001/2002 as a result of cooperation between Albania and Italy.

A national quality assurance agency was established in 1999, and a number of programmes have been evaluated. All higher education institutions have to be accredited within a four-year period. Following a national seminar on the introduction of the Diploma Supplement in 2004, practical steps for the implementation of the supplement began in the academic year 2004/2005. Transcripts of records accompanying qualifications from all study programmes will indicate both national credits and ECTS from the end of this academic year.

The above-mentioned reforms have been accompanied by a considerable increase in the state investment in higher education, with a corresponding rise in student numbers.

BOLOGNA SCORECARD	
Andorra	
QUALITY ASSURANCE	
1. Stage of development of quality assurance system	
2. Key elements of evaluation systems	
3. Level of participation of students	
4. Level of international participation, co-operation and networking	
TWO-CYCLE DEGREE SYSTEM	
5. Stage of implementation of two-cycle system	
6. Level of student enrolment in two-cycle system	
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RECOGNITION OF DEGREES AND PERIODS OF STUDY	
8. Stage of implementation of Diploma Supplement	
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10. Stage of implementation of ECTS	
TOTAL	

Andorra joined the Bologna Process in 2003. It so far has no national quality assurance agency, but the question is under consideration. Some of the studies of the Universitat d'Andorra have been reviewed by the Spanish quality assurance agency located in Catalonia, AQU. Legislation establishing a Bologna-type degree structure is in preparation. At present the offer of second-cycle degrees is limited, but some are offered by e-learning. Andorra is not party to the Lisbon Recognition Convention, and only official degrees from France, Spain, Portugal and Quebec are recognised on the basis of legislation (France and Spain) or bilateral conventions (Portugal and Quebec). ECTS and the Diploma Supplement have been in use since the academic year 2004/2005, and the latter can be issued in Spanish, French, Portuguese and English in addition to Catalan, which is the standard language.

BOLOGNA SCORECARD	
Austria	
QUALITY ASSURANCE	
1. Stage of development of quality assurance system	
2. Key elements of evaluation systems	
3. Level of participation of students	
4. Level of international participation, co-operation and networking	
TWO-CYCLE DEGREE SYSTEM	
5. Stage of implementation of two-cycle system	
6. Level of student enrolment in two-cycle system	
7. Access from first cycle to second cycle	
RECOGNITION OF DEGREES AND PERIODS OF STUDY	
8. Stage of implementation of Diploma Supplement	
9. Ratification of Lisbon Recognition Convention	
10. Stage of implementation of ECTS	
TOTAL	

Austria was a signatory of the Bologna Declaration. Around 85% of students in the country are enrolled at public universities, which are not required by law to undergo accreditation at institutional or programme level. However, measures for quality assurance will be specified in the performance agreements concluded between the universities and the Federal Ministry of Education, Science and Culture. Universities of applied science (Fachhochschulen) are accredited by the FH Council, and private universities by the Accreditation Council, both on a five-year basis. The Austrian Agency for Quality Assurance (AQA) is responsible for the development of standards and procedures for quality assurance and coordination of evaluation procedures. Students are usually involved in internal quality assurance processes, and are represented on the management board and general assembly of AQA.

The two-cycle degree system is being gradually introduced (since 1999). Medicine and higher secondary-school teaching programmes are exempted by law and may only be offered as "old-style" diploma studies. Around 10% of university students and 3% of Fachhochschule students were in two-cycle programmes in the academic year 2003/2004, as well as the students at the private universities.

BOLOGNA SCORECARD Belgium - Flemish	
QUALITY ASSURANCE	
1. Stage of development of quality assurance system	
2. Key elements of evaluation systems	
3. Level of participation of students	
4. Level of international participation, co-operation and networking	
TWO-CYCLE DEGREE SYSTEM	
5. Stage of implementation of two-cycle system	
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7. Access from first cycle to second cycle	
RECOGNITION OF DEGREES AND PERIODS OF STUDY	
8. Stage of implementation of Diploma Supplement	
9. Ratification of Lisbon Recognition Convention	
10. Stage of implementation of ECTS	
TOTAL	

Belgium was a signatory of the Bologna Declaration. The Higher Education Act adopted in 2003 for the Flemish Community distinguishes between professionally-oriented bachelor's degrees obtained in non-university higher education institutions and university bachelor's and master's degrees. Holders of professionally-oriented bachelor's degrees may have access to master's programmes through bridging courses.

The Flemish Community introduced both Diploma Supplements and a credit system based on ECTS in the first half of the 1990s. Belgium signed the Lisbon Recognition Convention in March 2005, and the ratification process has been set in motion.

An interesting feature of the Flemish system is the close cooperation with the Netherlands both in the form of a joint accreditation agency (NVAO) and a transnational university (transnationale Universiteit Limburg).

BOLOGNA SCORECARD
Belgium - French

QUALITY ASSURANCE	
1. Stage of development of quality assurance system	
2. Key elements of evaluation systems	
3. Level of participation of students	
4. Level of international participation, co-operation and networking	

TWO-CYCLE DEGREE SYSTEM	
5. Stage of implementation of two-cycle system	
6. Level of student enrolment in two-cycle system	
7. Access from first cycle to second cycle	

RECOGNITION OF DEGREES AND PERIODS OF STUDY	
8. Stage of implementation of Diploma Supplement	
9. Ratification of Lisbon Recognition Convention	
10. Stage of implementation of ECTS	

TOTAL	
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Higher education in the French Community of Belgium is currently undergoing major changes following the adoption of a new decree in March 2004, complemented by other statutory provisions. From the academic year 2004/2005, all first-year students follow two-cycle degree programmes. ECTS credits are awarded for all programmes (but so far used for credit transfer only), and the Diploma Supplement has been adopted for general use and made compulsory.

An Agency for Higher Education Quality Evaluation has been operational since January 2004. The Agency is chaired by the Director General responsible for higher education in the Ministry of the French Community. There is no accreditation system in the strict sense of the word, but only institutions that comply with the relevant regulations may be recognised by the French Community, which fixes the list of diplomas that can be offered by decree. The establishment of new programmes thus requires a modification of the law.

Belgium signed the Lisbon Recognition Convention in March 2005.

BOLOGNA SCORECARD Bosnia-Herzegovina	
QUALITY ASSURANCE	
1. Stage of development of quality assurance system	
2. Key elements of evaluation systems	
3. Level of participation of students	
4. Level of international participation, co-operation and networking	
TWO-CYCLE DEGREE SYSTEM	
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RECOGNITION OF DEGREES AND PERIODS OF STUDY	
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10. Stage of implementation of ECTS	
TOTAL	

Bosnia-Herzegovina joined the Bologna Process in 2003. Immediately following the Berlin Ministerial Conference, a draft Framework Law on Higher Education was prepared laying the basis for implementation of "Bologna" reforms in the country, such as the two-cycle degree system, establishment of a quality assurance agency/ENIC/NARIC and implementation of ECTS and the Diploma Supplement. The law is yet to be adopted. In the meantime a Bologna handbook has been prepared and widely distributed, and a national seminar involving all major stakeholders is being planned.

BOLOGNA SCORECARD	
Bulgaria	
QUALITY ASSURANCE	
1. Stage of development of quality assurance system	
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TWO-CYCLE DEGREE SYSTEM	
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RECOGNITION OF DEGREES AND PERIODS OF STUDY	
8. Stage of implementation of Diploma Supplement	
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10. Stage of implementation of ECTS	
TOTAL	

Bulgaria was a signatory of the Bologna Declaration. Amendments made to the Law on Higher Education in 2004 introduced a number of reforms in Bulgarian higher education, modifying the already existing three-cycle degree system and introducing the Diploma Supplement and ECTS on a legal basis. At the same time changes were introduced to the system of quality assurance, with institutional accreditation now explicitly linked to evaluation of the effectiveness of internal quality assurance processes and structures, rather than just compliance with state requirements. All higher education institutions are accredited on a cyclical basis by the National Evaluation and Accreditation Agency.

BOLOGNA SCORECARD	
Croatia	
QUALITY ASSURANCE	
1. Stage of development of quality assurance system	
2. Key elements of evaluation systems	
3. Level of participation of students	
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TWO-CYCLE DEGREE SYSTEM	
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RECOGNITION OF DEGREES AND PERIODS OF STUDY	
8. Stage of implementation of Diploma Supplement	
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10. Stage of implementation of ECTS	
TOTAL	

Croatia joined the Bologna Process in 2001. The country is currently implementing a major reform that will bring its higher education system in line with Bologna principles and objectives. The Act on Scientific Activity and Higher Education, passed in 2003 and further amended in 2004, establishes the three-cycle degree system as the national standard, introduces a number of changes aimed at strengthening the quality assurance system, makes ECTS obligatory for all higher education institutions and makes provisions for the Diploma Supplement. Many of the changes will take effect from the academic year 2005/2006. A lot of activity is going on at the national level, with wide stakeholder involvement, in order to provide information about the Bologna Process and support the implementation of the reform.

BOLOGNA SCORECARD	
Cyprus	
QUALITY ASSURANCE	
1. Stage of development of quality assurance system	
2. Key elements of evaluation systems	
3. Level of participation of students	
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TWO-CYCLE DEGREE SYSTEM	
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TOTAL	

Cyprus joined the Bologna Process in 2001. The country currently has one university, the University of Cyprus. Legislation is in preparation to establish two more public universities, the Technological University of Cyprus and the Open University of Cyprus, and furthermore to enable private institutions of higher and tertiary education to be upgraded to university level. More than 50 % of the Cypriot student population study abroad, and the country also has a relatively large number of incoming foreign students.

The existing quality assurance agency, the Council of Educational Evaluation-Accreditation covers only private institutions of tertiary education. The establishment of a national quality assurance agency covering all higher education is being prepared. Proposed amendments to the legislation regulating higher education will make ECTS and the Diploma Supplement obligatory for all higher education institutions and programmes.

BOLOGNA SCORECARD	
Czech Republic	
QUALITY ASSURANCE	
1. Stage of development of quality assurance system	
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TOTAL	

The Czech Republic was a signatory of the Bologna Declaration. It passed the law laying the basis for Bologna-related reforms already in 1998, with amendments in 2001. Since then the two-cycle degree structure has been gradually introduced and the new study programmes accredited. Traditional long master's programmes still exist, but no new students are admitted. The percentage of students in two-cycle programmes will thus continue to increase.

All study programmes are subject to accreditation. After an intensive period of accrediting the restructured study programmes it is expected that the national quality assurance agency, the Accreditation Commission, will again focus more on evaluation. With regard to recognition, ECTS is not laid down in law, but all public higher education institutions have ECTS or ECTS-compatible credit systems. The Diploma Supplement was issued on request until 2004, but will be automatically issued to all students from 2005. The institution will decide on the language, but a bilingual Diploma Supplement is strongly recommended.

BOLOGNA SCORECARD	
Denmark	

QUALITY ASSURANCE	
1. Stage of development of quality assurance system	
2. Key elements of evaluation systems	
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TWO-CYCLE DEGREE SYSTEM	
5. Stage of implementation of two-cycle system	
6. Level of student enrolment in two-cycle system	
7. Access from first cycle to second cycle	

RECOGNITION OF DEGREES AND PERIODS OF STUDY	
8. Stage of implementation of Diploma Supplement	
9. Ratification of Lisbon Recognition Convention	
10. Stage of implementation of ECTS	

TOTAL	
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Denmark was a signatory of the Bologna Declaration. It had already introduced a two-cycle degree structure from the end of the 1980s, and legislation adopted in 2003 and 2004 made it mandatory in all study programmes. The use of ECTS has been mandatory since 2001, and the Diploma Supplement since 2002. The Danish Institute of Evaluation is the body responsible for external quality assurance, at all levels of education. The institute was a founding member of ENQA. Since 2000, the implementation of the Bologna action lines has been coordinated by a national Bologna follow-up group.

A main priority at present is strengthening the internationalisation of higher education as part of a national strategy for enhanced internationalisation of Danish education and training in general. For higher education this will include enhancing the international mobility of staff and measures to make Danish higher education more attractive to foreign students.

BOLOGNA SCORECARD	
Estonia	
QUALITY ASSURANCE	
1. Stage of development of quality assurance system	
2. Key elements of evaluation systems	
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TWO-CYCLE DEGREE SYSTEM	
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7. Access from first cycle to second cycle	
RECOGNITION OF DEGREES AND PERIODS OF STUDY	
8. Stage of implementation of Diploma Supplement	
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10. Stage of implementation of ECTS	
TOTAL	

Estonia was a signatory of the Bologna Declaration. It adopted the two-cycle structure for university education in 2002. Admission to old-style master programmes will cease after 2005. From the academic year 2005/06, not only universities but also professional higher education institutions will be able to offer master's level programmes in certain fields. A national credit system exists alongside ECTS, but ECTS will become mandatory from the 2006/07 academic year.

An accreditation system has been in operation since the mid-1990s. Accreditation is not required by law, but is necessary for an institution to acquire the right to issue officially recognised higher education credentials. A proposal for further development of the quality assurance system includes the introduction of measures geared more towards quality improvement.

BOLOGNA SCORECARD	
Finland	
QUALITY ASSURANCE	
1. Stage of development of quality assurance system	
2. Key elements of evaluation systems	
3. Level of participation of students	
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TWO-CYCLE DEGREE SYSTEM	
5. Stage of implementation of two-cycle system	
6. Level of student enrolment in two-cycle system	
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RECOGNITION OF DEGREES AND PERIODS OF STUDY	
8. Stage of implementation of Diploma Supplement	
9. Ratification of Lisbon Recognition Convention	
10. Stage of implementation of ECTS	
TOTAL	

Finland was a signatory of the Bologna Declaration. It introduced a two-cycle degree system in the university sector in the 1990s, but integrated master's programmes continued to exist. Following amendments to the Universities Act in 2004 the two-cycle degree system will be obligatory from 1 August 2005 except in the fields of medicine and dentistry. The reform has been supported by earmarked funding from the Ministry of Education. Polytechnics offer bachelor-level degrees. Postgraduate degrees requiring intervening work experience will be introduced on a permanent basis from 1 August 2005 following a pilot phase. ECTS will be mandatory for all higher education programmes from the academic year 2005/2006, replacing the previous national credit system. In the polytechnics ECTS was implemented from January 2005.

All Finnish higher education institutions have undergone institutional evaluation. In addition programme and thematic evaluations have been carried out. An evaluation system based on audits of the institutions' internal quality assurance systems is being introduced from 2005.

BOLOGNA SCORECARD	
France	
QUALITY ASSURANCE	
1. Stage of development of quality assurance system	
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TWO-CYCLE DEGREE SYSTEM	
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RECOGNITION OF DEGREES AND PERIODS OF STUDY	
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10. Stage of implementation of ECTS	
TOTAL	

France was one of the four countries that signed the Sorbonne declaration in 1998, and has participated in the Bologna Process from the beginning. A decree adopted in April 2002 established the three-cycle *Licence/Master/Doctorat* degree structure, which has since been gradually implemented. Shorter, vocationally oriented higher education programmes continue to exist, with bridges having been developed to the *Licence* level. ECTS is seen as an important tool for making learning paths more flexible. All higher education institutions are periodically accredited, but based on an evaluation-type methodology. In general the Bologna Process is seen as an important trigger for national change, with higher education institutions taking an active role.

BOLOGNA SCORECARD	
Germany	

QUALITY ASSURANCE	
1. Stage of development of quality assurance system	
2. Key elements of evaluation systems	
3. Level of participation of students	
4. Level of international participation, co-operation and networking	

TWO-CYCLE DEGREE SYSTEM	
5. Stage of implementation of two-cycle system	
6. Level of student enrolment in two-cycle system	
7. Access from first cycle to second cycle	

RECOGNITION OF DEGREES AND PERIODS OF STUDY	
8. Stage of implementation of Diploma Supplement	
9. Ratification of Lisbon Recognition Convention	
10. Stage of implementation of ECTS	

TOTAL	
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Germany was one of the four countries that signed the Sorbonne declaration in 1998, and has participated in the Bologna Process from the beginning. The country has a federal system, with higher education being the responsibility of the *Länder*. The legal basis for a two-cycle degree structure was established in 1998, and in 2003 the *Länder* agreed in principle to implement it as the standard system. For certain fields with state examinations (law, medicine, pharmacy) the necessary regulations have not yet been introduced. A Bologna Information Centre (*Servicestelle Bologna*), run by the national rectors' conference with backing from the Federal Ministry of Education and Research, provides online services, publications and events to support higher education institutions in implementing the Bologna Process. Germany aims to ratify the Lisbon Recognition Convention in 2005.

BOLOGNA SCORECARD	
Greece	
QUALITY ASSURANCE	
1. Stage of development of quality assurance system	
2. Key elements of evaluation systems	
3. Level of participation of students	
4. Level of international participation, co-operation and networking	
TWO-CYCLE DEGREE SYSTEM	
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7. Access from first cycle to second cycle	
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TOTAL	

Greece was a signatory of the Bologna Declaration. Most of the Bologna Declaration action lines are currently the subject of active development. A three-cycle degree structure has been in place since the 1980s, and there has been particularly positive feedback about the access arrangements for students from one cycle to another. Priority is being given to establishing a quality assurance agency, with legislation currently in preparation. Use of the Diploma Supplement is becoming more widespread, and a credits system based on the ECTS model is in place in many non-university higher education institutions.

While the government has repeatedly stated its commitment to enacting legislative reform promptly in accordance with the Bologna process, there appears to be a strong adherence to a national agenda with its constraints and priorities. There is a concern that the diverse and politically sensitive nature of higher education needs to be accommodated in the national Bologna strategies. Therefore the intention is to implement a general legislation framework for higher education instead of detailed regulatory legislation. An extensive consultation process is currently being conducted by the Ministry to disseminate information and to promote the Bologna targets among all partners, especially Higher Education institutions and students. This is beginning to produce positive results, and should soon create the necessary conditions in Greece for improving the implementation of the Bologna actions.

BOLOGNA SCORECARD	
Holy See	

QUALITY ASSURANCE	
1. Stage of development of quality assurance system	
2. Key elements of evaluation systems	
3. Level of participation of students	
4. Level of international participation, co-operation and networking	

TWO-CYCLE DEGREE SYSTEM	
5. Stage of implementation of two-cycle system	
6. Level of student enrolment in two-cycle system	
7. Access from first cycle to second cycle	

RECOGNITION OF DEGREES AND PERIODS OF STUDY	
8. Stage of implementation of Diploma Supplement	
9. Ratification of Lisbon Recognition Convention	
10. Stage of implementation of ECTS	

TOTAL	
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The Holy See joined the Bologna Process in 2003. In addition to its two pontifical universities in Rome, it is a transnational provider of higher education both inside and outside the European Higher Education Area. Institutions in other countries conferring academic degrees under the authority of the Holy See go through an advance approval procedure and are then evaluated every three years with the assistance of national boards, e.g. bishops' conferences. A proposal to establish a separate body responsible for quality assurance is being discussed. A two- (three-) cycle degree structure is provided for in the basic legislative document "Sapientia christiana" of 1979. Special norms exist for certain fields of particular importance to the Holy See. A decision to implement both ECTS and the Diploma Supplement was taken in 2004.

BOLOGNA SCORECARD	
Hungary	
QUALITY ASSURANCE	
1. Stage of development of quality assurance system	
2. Key elements of evaluation systems	
3. Level of participation of students	
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TWO-CYCLE DEGREE SYSTEM	
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RECOGNITION OF DEGREES AND PERIODS OF STUDY	
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10. Stage of implementation of ECTS	
TOTAL	

Hungary was a signatory of the Bologna Declaration. A national strategy for implementing the Bologna reforms was developed. On the basis of amendments to the Act on Higher Education adopted in 2003, implementation of the two-cycle degree structure has started and will be extended to all fields of study, with a few exceptions, by the academic year 2006/2007. The Diploma Supplement has been issued on request since 2003 and will become mandatory for bachelor's and master's degrees from 2005. An accreditation system encompassing all higher education institutions has been in operation since 1993.

BOLOGNA SCORECARD	
Iceland	
QUALITY ASSURANCE	
1. Stage of development of quality assurance system	
2. Key elements of evaluation systems	
3. Level of participation of students	
4. Level of international participation, co-operation and networking	
TWO-CYCLE DEGREE SYSTEM	
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10. Stage of implementation of ECTS	
TOTAL	

Iceland was a signatory of the Bologna Declaration. A national Bologna Follow-up Group with representation of higher education institutions and students was established in 2003 to coordinate the process and make proposals for possible legislative reforms and regulations. The two-cycle degree system is well established, with an exception for medicine and related fields. A separate Division in the Ministry of Education, Science and Culture is responsible for external quality assurance.

BOLOGNA SCORECARD	
Ireland	
QUALITY ASSURANCE	
1. Stage of development of quality assurance system	
2. Key elements of evaluation systems	
3. Level of participation of students	
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TWO-CYCLE DEGREE SYSTEM	
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TOTAL	

Ireland was a signatory of the Bologna Declaration. The country has a binary higher education system, with an original two-cycle degree structure. ECTS has so far been implemented mainly in the non-university sector. The Diploma Supplement is being introduced since 2004 on the basis of a National Template.

There is no single national quality assurance system. Universities are required by law to establish quality assurance procedures and cooperate in developing their quality assurance systems, since 2003 through the Irish Universities Quality Board. The Higher Education and Training Awards Council is responsible for agreeing and reviewing the effectiveness of quality assurance procedures in the non-university sector. The National Qualifications Authority of Ireland has a similar role in relation to the Dublin Institute of Technology. All institutional quality assurance procedures must include regular evaluation. A national Higher Education Quality Network was established in 2003.

BOLOGNA SCORECARD	
Italy	
QUALITY ASSURANCE	
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TOTAL	

Italy was one of the four countries that signed the Sorbonne declaration in 1998, and has participated in the Bologna Process from the beginning. Implementation of a new two-cycle degree structure began in 1999. All programmes may be designed and awarded in cooperation with foreign universities, and the regulations provide explicitly for the possibility to award joint degrees. ECTS and the Diploma Supplement have been adopted by national law and are in the process of being implemented.

A national evaluation system for higher education is not yet in place. All universities are obliged to have Internal Assessment Units, which report annually on indicators defined by the National Committee for Assessment of the University System, including results of questionnaires submitted to students. The national rector's conference has organised assessments of bachelor courses at 70 of the country's 80 universities since 2001. An accreditation system has been established for new programmes.

BOLOGNA SCORECARD	
Latvia	
QUALITY ASSURANCE	
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TOTAL	

Latvia signed the Bologna Declaration in 1999, by which time a number of reforms in line with the Bologna objectives had already been instituted. A degree structure based on two main cycles was introduced in academic programmes from 1991 and in professional education from 2000. A small number of first-cycle programmes leading to professional diplomas with no bachelor's degree temporarily remain. A national credit system compatible with ECTS has been in use since 1998. A quality assurance system based on accreditation of both programmes and institutions has been in operation since 1996, with the first cycle of accreditations completed in 2002.

BOLOGNA SCORECARD	
Liechtenstein	

QUALITY ASSURANCE	
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2. Key elements of evaluation systems	
3. Level of participation of students	
4. Level of international participation, co-operation and networking	

TWO-CYCLE DEGREE SYSTEM	
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RECOGNITION OF DEGREES AND PERIODS OF STUDY	
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TOTAL	
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Liechtenstein has participated in the Bologna Process from the beginning. Amendments to the legislation regulating higher education adopted in 2004 provide the legal basis for the bachelor/master structure, ECTS and the Diploma Supplement. Higher education institutions are required to undergo external evaluations at least every six years. Liechtenstein cooperates extensively with other countries, particularly Switzerland and Austria, both in the provision of higher education and with regard to quality assurance.

BOLOGNA SCORECARD	
Lithuania	

QUALITY ASSURANCE	
1. Stage of development of quality assurance system	
2. Key elements of evaluation systems	
3. Level of participation of students	
4. Level of international participation, co-operation and networking	

TWO-CYCLE DEGREE SYSTEM	
5. Stage of implementation of two-cycle system	
6. Level of student enrolment in two-cycle system	
7. Access from first cycle to second cycle	

RECOGNITION OF DEGREES AND PERIODS OF STUDY	
8. Stage of implementation of Diploma Supplement	
9. Ratification of Lisbon Recognition Convention	
10. Stage of implementation of ECTS	

TOTAL	
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Lithuania was a signatory of the Bologna Declaration. The country has a binary system of higher education. Following adoption of the Law on Higher Education in 2000, university studies conform to the two- (three-) cycle structure, whereas the colleges offer diplomas and professional qualifications. Long integrated study programmes continue to exist in medicine and related fields as well as law. A national credit system compatible with ECTS is in operation. The Diploma Supplement has been made mandatory by law and will be issued on request from 2005, and automatically to all students from 2006.

Study programmes are evaluated on a regular basis, and from 2004 a process of institutional evaluations has been instigated. New study programmes and institutions have to be accredited.

BOLOGNA SCORECARD	
Luxembourg	
QUALITY ASSURANCE	
1. Stage of development of quality assurance system	
2. Key elements of evaluation systems	
3. Level of participation of students	
4. Level of international participation, co-operation and networking	
TWO-CYCLE DEGREE SYSTEM	
5. Stage of implementation of two-cycle system	
6. Level of student enrolment in two-cycle system	
7. Access from first cycle to second cycle	
RECOGNITION OF DEGREES AND PERIODS OF STUDY	
8. Stage of implementation of Diploma Supplement	
9. Ratification of Lisbon Recognition Convention	
10. Stage of implementation of ECTS	
TOTAL	

Luxembourg was a signatory of the Bologna Declaration. The University of Luxembourg was created by an Act of Parliament in 2003. The Act refers explicitly to the Bologna Process, establishing a two- (three-) cycle degree structure and defining programmes in terms of ECTS. Previous two-year courses are being redefined to meet the Bologna criteria. A quality assurance system based on international networking is about to be put in place.

BOLOGNA SCORECARD	
Malta	
QUALITY ASSURANCE	
1. Stage of development of quality assurance system	
2. Key elements of evaluation systems	
3. Level of participation of students	
4. Level of international participation, co-operation and networking	
TWO-CYCLE DEGREE SYSTEM	
5. Stage of implementation of two-cycle system	
6. Level of student enrolment in two-cycle system	
7. Access from first cycle to second cycle	
RECOGNITION OF DEGREES AND PERIODS OF STUDY	
8. Stage of implementation of Diploma Supplement	
9. Ratification of Lisbon Recognition Convention	
10. Stage of implementation of ECTS	
TOTAL	

Malta was a signatory of the Bologna Declaration. A two-cycle degree system already existed in most fields. ECTS has been implemented since 2003, and the Diploma Supplement will be issued from 2006. Quality assurance is so far limited to internal quality assurance at the only university, the University of Malta.

BOLOGNA SCORECARD Netherlands
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QUALITY ASSURANCE	
1. Stage of development of quality assurance system	
2. Key elements of evaluation systems	
3. Level of participation of students	
4. Level of international participation, co-operation and networking	

TWO-CYCLE DEGREE SYSTEM	
5. Stage of implementation of two-cycle system	
6. Level of student enrolment in two-cycle system	
7. Access from first cycle to second cycle	

RECOGNITION OF DEGREES AND PERIODS OF STUDY	
8. Stage of implementation of Diploma Supplement	
9. Ratification of Lisbon Recognition Convention	
10. Stage of implementation of ECTS	

TOTAL	
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The Netherlands was a signatory of the Bologna Declaration. A binary system of higher education exists which distinguishes between academic and professional degrees. Introduction of a two-cycle degree structure with programmes described in ECTS credits started from 2002/2003. Old-style integrated degrees will continue to exist until 2007-2009. The Diploma Supplement is widely in use and is in the process of becoming mandatory. Ratification of the Lisbon Recognition Convention is in process, and the higher education institutions have been encouraged to implement the convention.

A supranational Dutch/Flemish accreditation organisation, NVAO, was established in 2004. All study programmes have to be accredited. NAVO bases its accreditation decisions on external reviews carried out by validation/evaluation organisations. The Inspectorate for education, which is an independent part of the Ministry of Education, is responsible for overseeing the quality of the entire education system.

BOLOGNA SCORECARD	
Norway	

QUALITY ASSURANCE	
1. Stage of development of quality assurance system	
2. Key elements of evaluation systems	
3. Level of participation of students	
4. Level of international participation, co-operation and networking	

TWO-CYCLE DEGREE SYSTEM	
5. Stage of implementation of two-cycle system	
6. Level of student enrolment in two-cycle system	
7. Access from first cycle to second cycle	

RECOGNITION OF DEGREES AND PERIODS OF STUDY	
8. Stage of implementation of Diploma Supplement	
9. Ratification of Lisbon Recognition Convention	
10. Stage of implementation of ECTS	

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Norway was a signatory of the Bologna Declaration. Most provisions of the Declaration have been incorporated in a general legislative reform of higher education, which was fully implemented in 2003. A new three-cycle degree structure has been introduced, and will apply to most programmes from 2006-2007. A quality assurance agency has been established, and is fully functioning. Use of the Diploma Supplement is compulsory, and a credit system based on the ECTS model has been introduced. The reform has also focussed on improving counselling of students, changing from a system oriented towards final examinations to a system oriented towards teaching and learning, increased institutional autonomy, new forms of assessment and increased internationalisation.

BOLOGNA SCORECARD	
Poland	
QUALITY ASSURANCE	
1. Stage of development of quality assurance system	
2. Key elements of evaluation systems	
3. Level of participation of students	
4. Level of international participation, co-operation and networking	
TWO-CYCLE DEGREE SYSTEM	
5. Stage of implementation of two-cycle system	
6. Level of student enrolment in two-cycle system	
7. Access from first cycle to second cycle	
RECOGNITION OF DEGREES AND PERIODS OF STUDY	
8. Stage of implementation of Diploma Supplement	
9. Ratification of Lisbon Recognition Convention	
10. Stage of implementation of ECTS	
TOTAL	

Poland was a signatory of the Bologna Declaration. A two-cycle degree structure has been gradually introduced since 1990. A draft new Act on Higher Education will introduce it also in vocational education. Integrated studies will continue to exist in medicine and related fields as well as law. The Act will also give the use of ECTS and the Diploma Supplement a legal basis. The Diploma Supplement is mandatory from 2005.

A State Accreditation Committee accredits all new study programmes and institutions and evaluates the quality of education. Accreditation of existing institutions on a voluntary basis is organised by the Conference of Rectors of Academic Schools in Poland. Recognition of foreign degrees and diplomas is based on bilateral agreements and nostrification in addition to the Lisbon Recognition Convention.

BOLOGNA SCORECARD Portugal	
QUALITY ASSURANCE	
1. Stage of development of quality assurance system	
2. Key elements of evaluation systems	
3. Level of participation of students	
4. Level of international participation, co-operation and networking	
TWO-CYCLE DEGREE SYSTEM	
5. Stage of implementation of two-cycle system	
6. Level of student enrolment in two-cycle system	
7. Access from first cycle to second cycle	
RECOGNITION OF DEGREES AND PERIODS OF STUDY	
8. Stage of implementation of Diploma Supplement	
9. Ratification of Lisbon Recognition Convention	
10. Stage of implementation of ECTS	
TOTAL	

Portugal was a signatory of the Bologna Declaration. Comprehensive legislative changes are currently being made in order to implement the Bologna Principles in Portuguese higher education. In order to prepare the transition to a two- (three-) cycle degree structure, reports have been drawn up for the different fields of study, with wide involvement of stakeholders. The necessary legislation is expected to be adopted in the course of 2005. Financial support has been made available to assist higher education institutions in applying and adapting to the changes. A system of parallel short courses at post-secondary, post-first cycle and post-second cycle levels is being developed with a view to lifelong learning and with possibilities for bridging to the three-cycle structure.

A law concerning the application of ECTS and the Diploma Supplement has been approved by the Council of Ministers and is in the process of promulgation. A quality assurance system based on internal and external evaluations is in operation and is being further developed. In addition, some professional associations have implemented accreditation schemes.

BOLOGNA SCORECARD	
Romania	
QUALITY ASSURANCE	
1. Stage of development of quality assurance system	
2. Key elements of evaluation systems	
3. Level of participation of students	
4. Level of international participation, co-operation and networking	
TWO-CYCLE DEGREE SYSTEM	
5. Stage of implementation of two-cycle system	
6. Level of student enrolment in two-cycle system	
7. Access from first cycle to second cycle	
RECOGNITION OF DEGREES AND PERIODS OF STUDY	
8. Stage of implementation of Diploma Supplement	
9. Ratification of Lisbon Recognition Convention	
10. Stage of implementation of ECTS	
TOTAL	

Romania was a signatory of the Bologna Declaration. New legislation adopted in 2004 will lead to full implementation of a two- (three-) cycle degree structure from the 2005/2006 academic year. At the same time ECTS and the Diploma Supplement become mandatory. ECTS has been in use as a recommended system since 1998.

All higher education institutions undergo periodic institutional assessment at 5-year intervals. In addition all new study programmes must be accredited. A new law on quality assurance in education, proposing to set up a new national agency for quality assurance at all levels of the education system, is currently being debated.

BOLOGNA SCORECARD	
Russia	
QUALITY ASSURANCE	
1. Stage of development of quality assurance system	
2. Key elements of evaluation systems	
3. Level of participation of students	
4. Level of international participation, co-operation and networking	
TWO-CYCLE DEGREE SYSTEM	
5. Stage of implementation of two-cycle system	
6. Level of student enrolment in two-cycle system	
7. Access from first cycle to second cycle	
RECOGNITION OF DEGREES AND PERIODS OF STUDY	
8. Stage of implementation of Diploma Supplement	
9. Ratification of Lisbon Recognition Convention	
10. Stage of implementation of ECTS	
TOTAL	

Russia joined the Bologna Process in 2003, and a series of national and regional thematic seminars have since been conducted to make higher education institutions familiar with the principles and trends of the process. A two-cycle degree structure was introduced on a limited basis in 1989 and has existed at the national level since 1992 in parallel with integrated 5-year programmes. Bachelor's degree programmes in Russia have a duration of 4 years. The application of the two-cycle structure is optional for the institutions.

Preparations for implementation of an ECTS-based credit system began in 2002, and a pilot project was launched in 2003. Institutions are recommended by the Ministry of Education and Science to use the system. A pilot project for implementation of European-type Diploma Supplements was also launched in 2003, and several seminars and workshops have been conducted.

An accreditation system is in operation at the institutional level. Quality assurance and evaluation are the responsibility of the Federal Service for Supervision in Education and Research, created in 2004.

BOLOGNA SCORECARD	
Serbia	
QUALITY ASSURANCE	
1. Stage of development of quality assurance system	
2. Key elements of evaluation systems	
3. Level of participation of students	
4. Level of international participation, co-operation and networking	
TWO-CYCLE DEGREE SYSTEM	
5. Stage of implementation of two-cycle system	
6. Level of student enrolment in two-cycle system	
7. Access from first cycle to second cycle	
RECOGNITION OF DEGREES AND PERIODS OF STUDY	
8. Stage of implementation of Diploma Supplement	
9. Ratification of Lisbon Recognition Convention	
10. Stage of implementation of ECTS	
TOTAL	

The Republic of Serbia joined the Bologna Process in 2003. However, activities related to the reform of the higher education system began in 2000. The universities in the Republic of Serbia have entered a process of reform in accordance with the Bologna Process. Reforms of the curriculum were undertaken, a system of self-evaluation has begun and work has begun on introducing ECTS.

Since November 2004, the Ministry of Education and Sports has prepared a draft law on higher education, which is expected to be passed before the Bergen conference. This law is completely harmonised with the principles of the Bologna Process. It will introduce a system of quality assurance and accreditation in higher education, restructure degree courses in three cycles, extend the implementation of the Diploma Supplement and promote recognition of qualifications in accordance with the Lisbon Convention.

BOLOGNA SCORECARD	
Montenegro	
QUALITY ASSURANCE	
1. Stage of development of quality assurance system	
2. Key elements of evaluation systems	
3. Level of participation of students	
4. Level of international participation, co-operation and networking	
TWO-CYCLE DEGREE SYSTEM	
5. Stage of implementation of two-cycle system	
6. Level of student enrolment in two-cycle system	
7. Access from first cycle to second cycle	
RECOGNITION OF DEGREES AND PERIODS OF STUDY	
8. Stage of implementation of Diploma Supplement	
9. Ratification of Lisbon Recognition Convention	
10. Stage of implementation of ECTS	
TOTAL	

Montenegro joined the Bologna process in 2003 and in October of that year, the assembly of Montenegro adopted the new law on higher education, which was created in accordance with the Bologna Declaration objectives. The government is in the process of comprehensively restructuring the entire education and training system according to its strategic plan for education reform. The first generation of students have been enrolled in the academic year 2004-2005 according to the new rules. The Diploma Supplement and ECTS are widely implemented.

Work on the establishment of a quality assurance system is well advanced. However, it is not proposed for the time being to set up a national agency for accreditation. Rather, it is intended to enter into collaboration with other countries, to explore in the possibility of setting up a joint agency.

BOLOGNA SCORECARD Slovakia	
QUALITY ASSURANCE	
1. Stage of development of quality assurance system	
2. Key elements of evaluation systems	
3. Level of participation of students	
4. Level of international participation, co-operation and networking	
TWO-CYCLE DEGREE SYSTEM	
5. Stage of implementation of two-cycle system	
6. Level of student enrolment in two-cycle system	
7. Access from first cycle to second cycle	
RECOGNITION OF DEGREES AND PERIODS OF STUDY	
8. Stage of implementation of Diploma Supplement	
9. Ratification of Lisbon Recognition Convention	
10. Stage of implementation of ECTS	
TOTAL	

The Slovak Republic was a signatory of the Bologna Declaration. Since then there has been extensive reform of higher education to implement the principles of the Bologna Process. In recent years, new legislation has been introduced which enables the Bologna principles to be implemented in higher education institutions. The government has established the Accreditation Commission as an advisory body to monitor, assess and independently evaluate the quality of educational, developmental, artistic and other creative activity of higher education institutions and to promote its improvement.

The Diploma Supplement is currently available at the request of graduates. All students who start a study programme in the academic year 2005-2006 will receive the Diploma Supplement automatically and free of charge when they graduate.

BOLOGNA SCORECARD	
Slovenia	
QUALITY ASSURANCE	
1. Stage of development of quality assurance system	
2. Key elements of evaluation systems	
3. Level of participation of students	
4. Level of international participation, co-operation and networking	
TWO-CYCLE DEGREE SYSTEM	
5. Stage of implementation of two-cycle system	
6. Level of student enrolment in two-cycle system	
7. Access from first cycle to second cycle	
RECOGNITION OF DEGREES AND PERIODS OF STUDY	
8. Stage of implementation of Diploma Supplement	
9. Ratification of Lisbon Recognition Convention	
10. Stage of implementation of ECTS	
TOTAL	

Slovenia was a signatory of the Bologna Declaration. In 2004, the country adopted three Acts of Parliament, which implemented the legislative priorities set out in the Berlin communiqué. The Acts also enable the implementation of other developments in higher education in Slovenia. The two-cycle system will be implemented in all institutions and programmes starting in the 2005-2006 academic year. The new legislation also introduced important features in the area of quality assurance. It extended the composition of accreditation and evaluation bodies to include representatives of students and employers, introduced new procedures including regular external evaluations and established a new Council for the Evaluation of Higher Education.

ECTS has been implemented since 1998 for graduate programmes and since 2002 for undergraduate study programmes. From 2005 onwards, the Diploma Supplement will be issued in an EU language automatically and free of charge to every graduate.

BOLOGNA SCORECARD	
Spain	
QUALITY ASSURANCE	
1. Stage of development of quality assurance system	
2. Key elements of evaluation systems	
3. Level of participation of students	
4. Level of international participation, co-operation and networking	
TWO-CYCLE DEGREE SYSTEM	
5. Stage of implementation of two-cycle system	
6. Level of student enrolment in two-cycle system	
7. Access from first cycle to second cycle	
RECOGNITION OF DEGREES AND PERIODS OF STUDY	
8. Stage of implementation of Diploma Supplement	
9. Ratification of Lisbon Recognition Convention	
10. Stage of implementation of ECTS	
TOTAL	

Spain was a signatory of the Bologna Declaration. Two royal decrees were approved in January 2005 to establish and define a new framework for degree structures in conformity with the Bologna principles. Higher education institutions are currently working on concrete proposals to implement the new structures from the academic year 2006-2007 onwards. The Council for Universities Co-ordination is currently preparing a proposal for the government including a complete catalogue of undergraduate official degrees, which will start in 2006-2007.

The National Agency for Quality Assessment and Accreditation (ANECA) was established in 2002 to co-ordinate quality assurance policies in universities. There are also eight regional agencies that undertake quality assurance activities in their respective geographical areas. A co-ordination committee was set up in 2003 to ensure transparency and co-operation between the national and the regional agencies.

The government has allocated specific funding in its 2005 budget to cover universities' activities for the development of the Bologna process. The governments of the regions have also made allocations in their budgets to facilitate the process of adaptation to the new legal framework.

BOLOGNA SCORECARD	
Sweden	
QUALITY ASSURANCE	
1. Stage of development of quality assurance system	
2. Key elements of evaluation systems	
3. Level of participation of students	
4. Level of international participation, co-operation and networking	
TWO-CYCLE DEGREE SYSTEM	
5. Stage of implementation of two-cycle system	
6. Level of student enrolment in two-cycle system	
7. Access from first cycle to second cycle	
RECOGNITION OF DEGREES AND PERIODS OF STUDY	
8. Stage of implementation of Diploma Supplement	
9. Ratification of Lisbon Recognition Convention	
10. Stage of implementation of ECTS	
TOTAL	

Sweden was a signatory of the Bologna Declaration. In 2002, a working group was appointed in the Ministry of Education, Science and Culture to review higher education degree structures in accordance with the Bologna Process. The group also addressed the issue of adapting the Swedish credit point and grading scale systems to the European Credit Transfer System (ECTS). The review group proposes that degrees within higher education should be formally divided into three cycles, with clear procedures for access between cycles. The government will shortly decide on the proposals put forward by the review group, and it is estimated that new legislation and regulations could come into force in 2007.

Sweden has a high 3. level of participation of students in quality assurance processes. However, Swedish legislation does not permit international representation in the governing bodies of public organisations such as the National Agency for Higher Education, which is the agency responsible for quality assurance.

BOLOGNA SCORECARD	
Switzerland	

QUALITY ASSURANCE	
1. Stage of development of quality assurance system	
2. Key elements of evaluation systems	
3. Level of participation of students	
4. Level of international participation, co-operation and networking	

TWO-CYCLE DEGREE SYSTEM	
5. Stage of implementation of two-cycle system	
6. Level of student enrolment in two-cycle system	
7. Access from first cycle to second cycle	

RECOGNITION OF DEGREES AND PERIODS OF STUDY	
8. Stage of implementation of Diploma Supplement	
9. Ratification of Lisbon Recognition Convention	
10. Stage of implementation of ECTS	

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Switzerland was a signatory of the Bologna Declaration. The implementation of the Bologna Process in the country is part of wider reform currently under way in the higher education sector, which will be put in place by 2008. From the beginning of the academic year 2004-2005, a considerable number of study programmes are structured in two cycles and a large percentage of first year students is currently entering the new system. By 2010 all institutions and study programmes will be completely renewed.

Efforts are being made at the national level to ensure co-ordinated implementation of ECTS and the Diploma Supplement so that they become effective transparency tools, inside and outside higher education institutions. The use of ECTS in particular is being supported by providing information, training and examples of good practice.

BOLOGNA SCORECARD "the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"	
QUALITY ASSURANCE	
1. Stage of development of quality assurance system	
2. Key elements of evaluation systems	
3. Level of participation of students	
4. Level of international participation, co-operation and networking	
TWO-CYCLE DEGREE SYSTEM	
5. Stage of implementation of two-cycle system	
6. Level of student enrolment in two-cycle system	
7. Access from first cycle to second cycle	
RECOGNITION OF DEGREES AND PERIODS OF STUDY	
8. Stage of implementation of Diploma Supplement	
9. Ratification of Lisbon Recognition Convention	
10. Stage of implementation of ECTS	
TOTAL	

The Republic of Macedonia joined the Bologna process in 2003, having started to change its higher education system from 2000 when the Ministry of Education and Science passed a new law on higher education. The law requires universities to start introducing the ECTS and to design study and subject programmes according to the principles of the Bologna process. It also provided the legal basis for establishing a national quality assurance system.

In 2005, the Ministry will prepare updates of the law concerning the degree structure, increased involvement of students and recognition of degrees. Some study programmes, predominantly in the technical disciplines, have been restructured according to the two-cycle degree system. Higher education institutions have accepted ECTS as a standard for a system of transfer and accumulation of credits. The system is being gradually implemented in the universities. Financial constraints are currently hindering the preparation of the Diploma Supplement, but interventions will be undertaken so that this task can be successfully completed.

BOLOGNA SCORECARD	
Turkey	
QUALITY ASSURANCE	
1. Stage of development of quality assurance system	
2. Key elements of evaluation systems	
3. Level of participation of students	
4. Level of international participation, co-operation and networking	
TWO-CYCLE DEGREE SYSTEM	
5. Stage of implementation of two-cycle system	
6. Level of student enrolment in two-cycle system	
7. Access from first cycle to second cycle	
RECOGNITION OF DEGREES AND PERIODS OF STUDY	
8. Stage of implementation of Diploma Supplement	
9. Ratification of Lisbon Recognition Convention	
10. Stage of implementation of ECTS	
TOTAL	

Turkey joined the Bologna process in 2001. Higher education in Turkey is structured in two cycles, and the Diploma Supplement has already been introduced for some programmes. From the 2004-2005 academic year onwards, all universities will issue the Diploma Supplement to all students, free of charge, in English and / or in Turkish.

Work on the establishment of a national quality assurance system has begun. Universities and programmes have already performed several assessment and accreditation exercises. It is the target of the Council of Higher Education to establish a national quality assurance agency in 2005 and to have a reasonable number of evaluations completed before the ministers' meeting to be held in 2007.

BOLOGNA SCORECARD UK-England, Wales, Northern	
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QUALITY ASSURANCE	
1. Stage of development of quality assurance system	
2. Key elements of evaluation systems	
3. Level of participation of students	
4. Level of international participation, co-operation and networking	

TWO-CYCLE DEGREE SYSTEM	
5. Stage of implementation of two-cycle system	
6. Level of student enrolment in two-cycle system	
7. Access from first cycle to second cycle	

RECOGNITION OF DEGREES AND PERIODS OF STUDY	
8. Stage of implementation of Diploma Supplement	
9. Ratification of Lisbon Recognition Convention	
10. Stage of implementation of ECTS	

TOTAL	
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The UK was one of the four countries signing the Sorbonne Declaration, and has had a high level of involvement in developing the Bologna process. The basic structure of UK degrees already conforms to the Bologna model of three main cycles. Higher education institutions are beginning to implement the Diploma Supplement. The introduction of the Diploma Supplement has been encouraged by conferences and other events offered in collaboration between the UK Socrates-Erasmus Council, the UK NARIC and the Europe Unit.

The Burgess Report, published in November 2004, made a number of recommendations on measuring and recording student achievement in higher education, including the development of the European Credit Transfer System and the integration of the Diploma Supplement with other developments in describing, measuring, recording and communicating achievement.

BOLOGNA SCORECARD	
UK-Scotland	

QUALITY ASSURANCE	
1. Stage of development of quality assurance system	
2. Key elements of evaluation systems	
3. Level of participation of students	
4. Level of international participation, co-operation and networking	

TWO-CYCLE DEGREE SYSTEM	
5. Stage of implementation of two-cycle system	
6. Level of student enrolment in two-cycle system	
7. Access from first cycle to second cycle	

RECOGNITION OF DEGREES AND PERIODS OF STUDY	
8. Stage of implementation of Diploma Supplement	
9. Ratification of Lisbon Recognition Convention	
10. Stage of implementation of ECTS	

TOTAL	
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The structure of Scottish degrees already conforms to the Bologna model of three main cycles, and there is a comprehensive national credit and qualifications framework that is consistent with the emerging European qualifications framework. The recently introduced Quality Enhancement Framework focuses on both teaching and learning, recognises the role of students in quality assurance and places an emphasis on providing clear public information about quality and standards.

Credit accumulation and transfer within Scotland is based on the Scottish Credit and Qualifications Framework, while the ECTS is used for cross-border recognition. Higher education institutions are working towards introduction of the Diploma Supplement automatically for all students in 2005.