



Bologna process in Latvia- Developments and Challenges

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HE reforms towards Bologna (1991-2000)

**Autonomy of
HEI, sharing
power and
responsibility**

**Introducing
academic and
professional
higher
education**

**Introducing
bachelor and
master levels**

**Shift from
fully state
funded HE to
mixed
funding**

**Entry of
private HEI**

**Recognition
of foreign
qualifications**

**Quality
assurance**

HE reforms within Bologna process (2000 - ...)

| | | |
|---|------------------------------------|--|
| Degree system (3 cycles) 2000 | Short cycle 2000 | Quality Assurance 1995 |
| Recognition 1995 | Diploma Supplement 2004 | Qualifications Framework 2011 |
| Validation of non formal/ informal learning 2012 | Student centred learning | Lifelong learning |

Recognition

Lisbon recognition convention signed 1997, In force 1999

Operating ENIC/NARIC centre since 1995

NEW:

Automatic recognition within Baltic states since 2019

Automatic recognition within Baltic and Benilux under preparation

Bologna tools for recognition

**3 cycle
system –
bachelor,
master and
doctor**

**Short cycle as
part of first
cycle**

**Diploma
supplement**

**European
credit
transfer and
accumulation
system**

**Learning
outcomes**

History of Quality Assurance in Latvia



Challenges for future

- Do we need division into academic and professional higher education?
- Who can provide short cycle programmes?
- Employability of graduates
- Digitalisation
- Digital diplomas and diploma supplements
- Microcredentials
- Quality assurance: from study directions to institutional accreditation, from quality control to quality culture



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