

# Higher Education in South Caucasasia



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## General Data

### Population:

Armenia 2,974,184

Azerbaijan 9,590,159

Georgia 4,555,911

Source:

*The World Factbook*



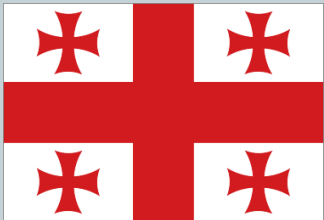
# General Overview



Armenia



Azerbaijan



Georgia

- In Tempus since 1995 (ENPI East)
- Bologna Process membership since 2005
- Extended network of public and private HEIs
- New legislations in HE (2004 AM, GEO, 2009 AZ)

# HEIs and Students



	Armenia	Azerbaijan	Georgia
HEIs	67	51	57
Public / Private	26 /41	36 /15	18 /39
Students	111 003	141 697	109 500

Source: *Overviews of Higher Education Systems in the Partner Countries, 2012*

# Bologna Progress



Country	Two cycles	Access	NQF	ECTS	LO	DS	Independent QA agency	Students in QA	Internationalization of QA
AM	>90%	Yes	Steps 5-6	50-75%	Guidelines	By request and free of charge	Yes	Yes	Partly
AZ	70-89%	Yes	Steps 5-6	100%	Guidelines	In some programmes	No	No	No
GE	>90%	Yes	Steps 5-6	100%	Law	Automatically & free of charge	Partly	Partly	No

Source: *Bologna Process Implementation Report 2012*

# Joint Study Programmes



	Armenia	Azerbaijan*	Georgia
Joint programmes	10	10	10
HEIs involved	5	14	5
National HE strategy	Law on HE	State program on Reforms in the Higher Education	-
Strategy on internationalization	Not as a separate document	-	-

Source: *NTO Questionnaires 2013*

\*Data on Azerbaijan refer to Erasmus Mundus Action 2 programmes  
No Erasmus Mundus Action 1 projects in the region so far...

# Prerequisites



- ✓ Legislation
- ✓ Implementation (at least formal) of all Bologna requirements (three levels of HE, ECTS, DS, QA, NQF)
- ✓ High value of European higher education
- ✓ Growing competition on national level
- ✓ Number of international donor programmes (Tempus, Erasmus Mundus, etc.) supporting development of joint programmes

# Problems



- ✓ No systematic approach – programmes developed are based on personal contacts and not on strategic plan of internationalization
- ✓ Trust (i.e. national QA agencies are not members of ENQA)
- ✓ Funding of joint programmes
- ✓ Sustainability of joint programmes
- ✓ Language issues



# Benefits for SC countries



- ✓ Possibility for academic staff to collaborate with leading European universities (quality, experience, networking, etc.)
- ✓ Possibility for students to benefit from high quality programmes (employment chances, competitiveness, mobility)
- ✓ Possibility for universities to enhance and prove their quality (equal partnerships)
- ✓ Possibility for national quality system to collaborate with international colleagues (quality, trust)
- ✓ Possibility for country to open for the world

# What and how to improve....



- More information
- Building trust (f.e. membership of national QA agencies in ENQA; internationalization of QA processes)
- Developing national and institutional strategies
- Evaluation of available resources / SWOT analysis
- Step-by-step approach

# Contact



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