



Comparative analysis of accreditation standards EU v.s. Serbia

(ECBAC team)



Education and Culture
TEMPUS

- QA
- QA in Higher education
- Reflection
- Tools of QA



- ✓ SERBIA
- ✓ Belgium
- ✓ Portugal
- ✓ Germany

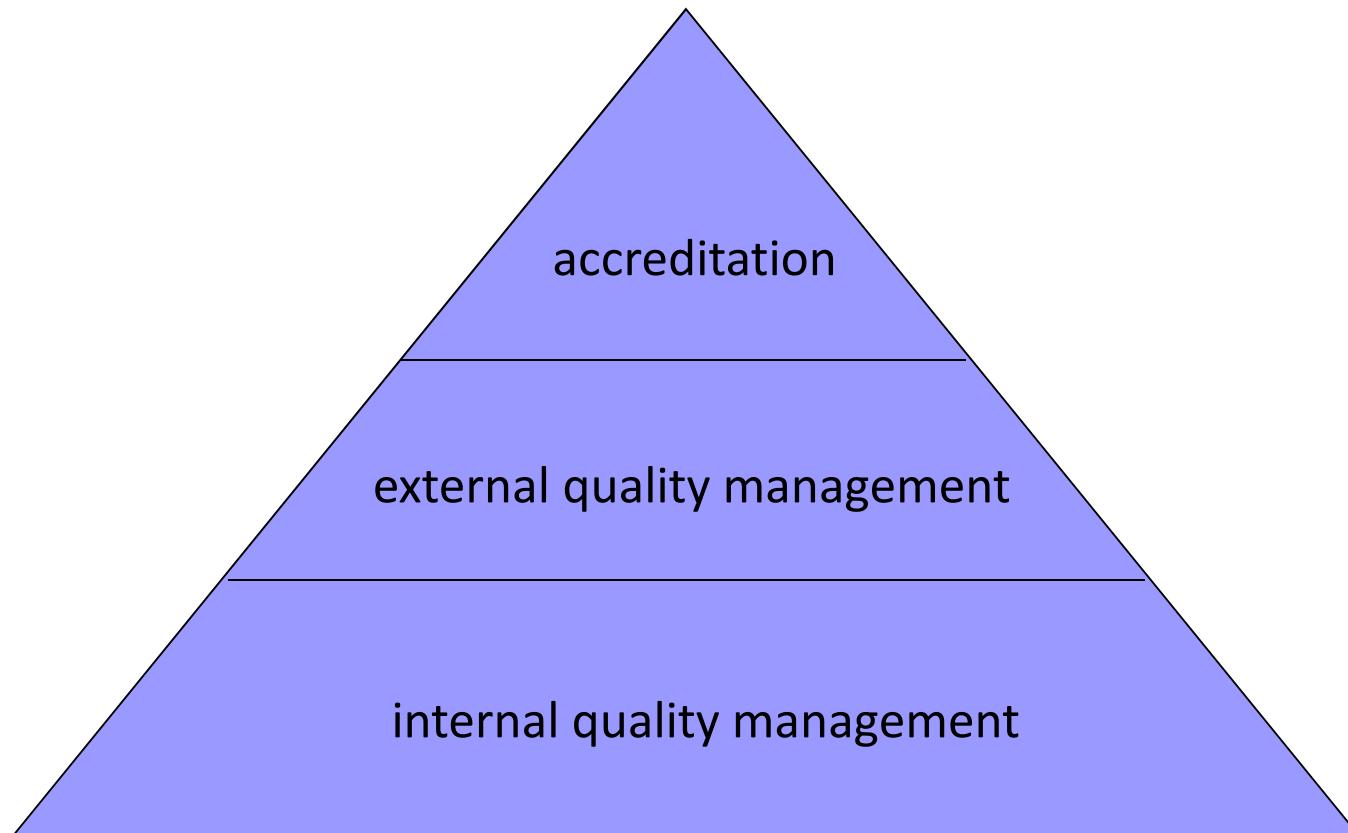
- ✓ Tradition
- ✓ Standards and structure of standards
- ✓ Organisation
- ✓ Procedures
- ✓ Commissions for accreditation and their role



- ✓ In effort to create the unique European higher education system, attractive system for students from non-European countries and at the same time to make the systems more competitive at the work filed, Bologna process put an **accreditation in the center of the QA process**
- ✓ The process of accreditation in Europe HE systems spreads much faster than evaluation.
- ✓ Denmark and Greece exception



- steps



Serbia

- ✓ 2006, the National council of higher education,
- ✓ The Rules and Regulations on self-assessment and quality review of higher education institutions,
- ✓ The Rules and Regulations of external quality control of higher education institutions and procedure for external quality control in the higher education institutions
- ✓ The Rules and Regulations on accreditation standards and procedures of higher education institutions and study programs



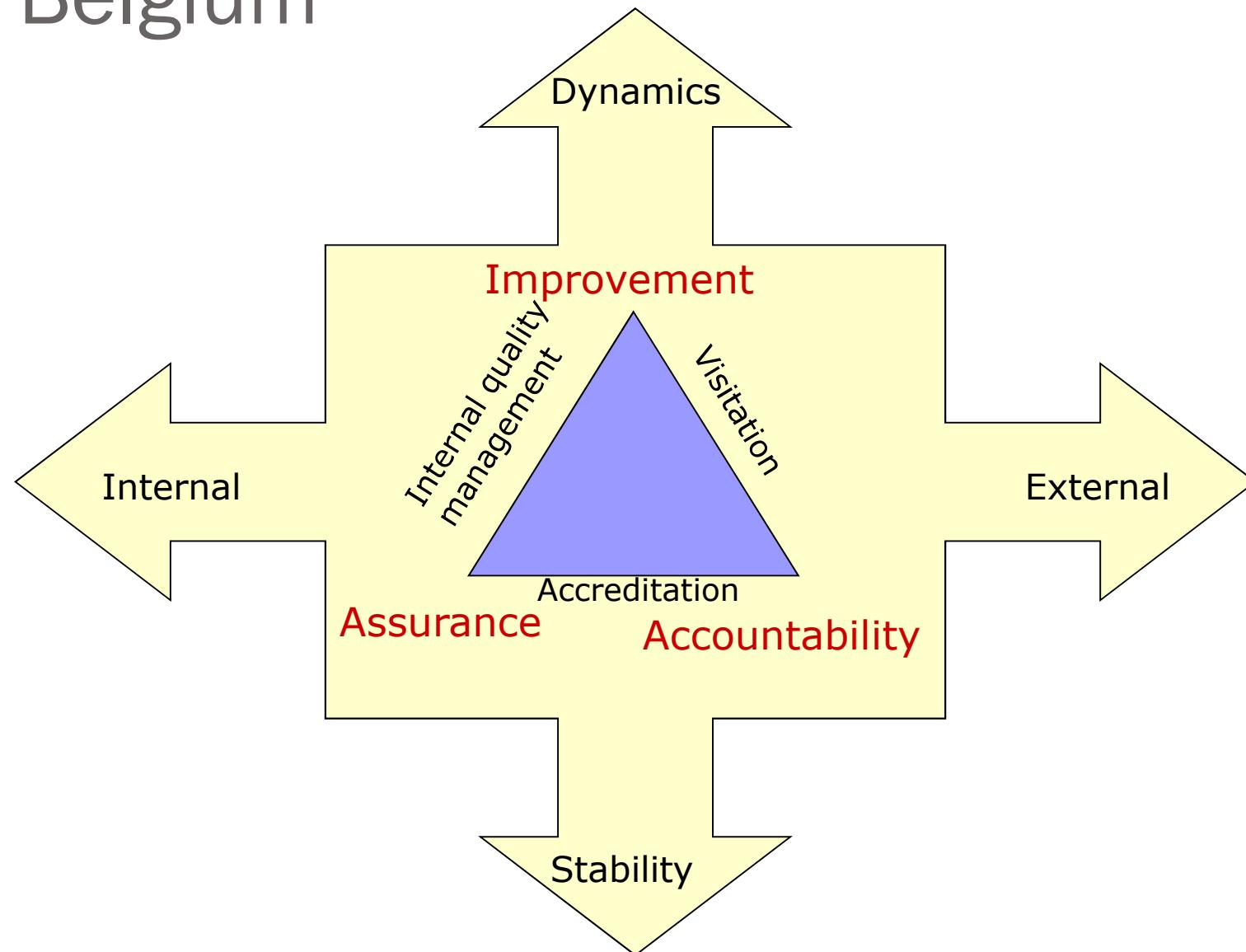
- CAQA
- ENQA
- Standards and procedures
- Compulsory

Standards

- Standard 1: Strategy for Quality Assurance
- Standard 2: Standards and Procedures for Quality Assurance
- Standard 3: The quality assurance system
- Standard 4: The quality of the study program
- Standard 5: Quality of teaching
- Standard 6: The quality of scientific, artistic and professional work
- Standard 7: The quality of teachers and staff
- Standard 8: The quality of students
- Standard 9: The quality of textbooks, literature, library and information resources
- Standard 10: Quality of higher education institution and the quality of non-teaching support
- Standard 11: Quality of facilities and equipment
- Standard 12: Financing
- Standard 13: The role of students in self-evaluation and quality control
- Standard 14: The systematic monitoring and periodic quality checks



Belgium



Accreditation aims at guaranteeing the national and international recognition of (academic) degrees

- Accreditation is a flexible tool
- Tradition
- Specificity of Belgium educational system (Flemish, Walton)
- Compulsory
- NVAO
- VHLORA
- ENQA
- The role of **stakeholders and their contribution**

- The evaluation process is perform through next steps: planing, self evaluation report, site visit, from site visit to assesment report and assesment report.
- the startpoint self evaluation report which has to stimulate IQM-internal reflection, to help internal preparation study programme and to be use to inform the assessment panel.
- The mandatory parts - reports refer to the information about, student numbers, Quantity and quality of staff, Success rates of students.
- Six standards

Portugal

- A3ES (Agency for Assessment and Accreditation of Higher Education in Portugal).
- Legal framework
- Tradition
- ENQA
- Main *principles* of the evaluation and accreditation process: put a focus on specificity of the HEI and the type of teaching/learning, **stakeholders and their contribution**
- Compulsory
- SER start point

- Standard 1. covers the general objectives of the study cycle with Study cycle's generic objectives
- Standard 2: Internal Organization and Quality Assurance Mechanisms
- Standard 3: Material Resources and Partnerships
- Standard 4: Academic and Non Academic Staff,
- Standard 5: Students and Learning/Teaching Environments,
- Standard 6: Teaching objectives, curricular structure and study plan, Curricular Units Organization, Teaching / Learning Methodologies,
- Standard 7;Results all aspects,
- Standard 8 SWAT analysis of the study cycle
- Standard 9 and 10. Proposal of improvement measures in all area of HE institution work

Germany

- Tradition
- Specificity
- Legal framework
- Agencies!!!!!!
- Results!!!!!!
- The aim of the accreditation procedure is to assess the admissibility of the degree programmed in terms of full quality

German Accreditation System is organized in a decentralized manner !!!!!!

- ACQUIN - Accreditation, Certification and Quality Assurance Institute
- AHPGS - Accreditation Agency for Study Programmes in Health and Social Sciences
- AKAST - Agency for Quality Assurance and Accreditation of Canonical Study Programmes
- AQ Austria - Agency for Quality Assurance and Accreditation Austria
- AQA - Austrian Agency for Quality Assurance
- AQAS - Agency for Quality Assurance by Accreditation of Study Programmes
- ASIIN - Accreditation Agency for Study Programs in Engineering, Informatics, Natural Sciences and Mathematics
- evalag - evaluation agency Baden-Württemberg
- FIBAA - Foundation for International Business Administration Accreditation
- OAQ - Swiss Center of Accreditation and Quality Assurance in Higher Education
- ZEvA - Central Evaluation and Accreditation Agency Hannover

The requirements for accreditation are clearly defined and they can be evaluated through the following segments:

- level of implementation of *KMK* standards,
- level of implementation of ECTS,
- study programme structure, procedures and regulations of Admission, organization of Examination processes
- Organisation of internship and consulting offers,
- concept of Internationalisation and quality management

KMK standards

guide (orientation) for the planning and conception of study programmes that will be accredited.

- KMK standards cover:
- Study structure and study length,
- Admission requirements and transitions,
- Consecutive, non-consecutive and continuing education master programmes,
- Degrees, Classification of degrees,
- Modularisation and ECTS

Conclusion

- many similarities
- Complex process
- A lot of things have been done in Serbia!!!!
- Space for improvement in all partners countries !!!!!
- Standards are changeable!!!!!!

STANDARDS ≠ INERTIA



THANK YOU!

Obrigado pela vossa atenção!

Vielen Dank für Ihre Aufmerksamkeit!!!!

