

# Establishment and Functioning of EQAR

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# Outline



1. Mission and Objectives
2. Ownership and Legal Form
3. Governing Structure
4. Funding
5. Registration Process
6. Conclusion

# O. Pre-conditions



- Bologna Process
  - European governments cooperating and coordinating policies in higher education since 1999
  - Not a formal treaty, but an institutional framework
  - European HE Area covering 47 countries
- Stakeholder cooperation
  - Well-established stakeholder umbrella organisations, with geographical scope broadly equivalent to Bologna countries
  - E4 (agencies, institutions, students) cooperating since 2003
- Council of Europe
  - Intergovernmental organisation, dealing with education issues inter alia, covering same area as Bologna

# 0. Milestones



2005

European HE ministers „**welcome the principle** of a European register of quality assurance agencies based on national review“

2007

Ministers „**welcome the establishment of a register** by the E4 group, working in partnership, based on their proposed operational model“

2008

EQAR **founded** by the E4 Group

2011

**External evaluation** of EQAR

2012

Ministers agree to „ **allow EQAR-registered agencies to perform their activities across the EHEA**, while complying with national requirements“

2013

**Strategic Plan 2013-2017**

# 1. Mission & Objectives

“coherent quality assurance framework for the EHEA in which HEIs have the freedom to turn to any EQAR-registered agency [...], and in which qualifications are thus universally recognised”

## Transparency and Information

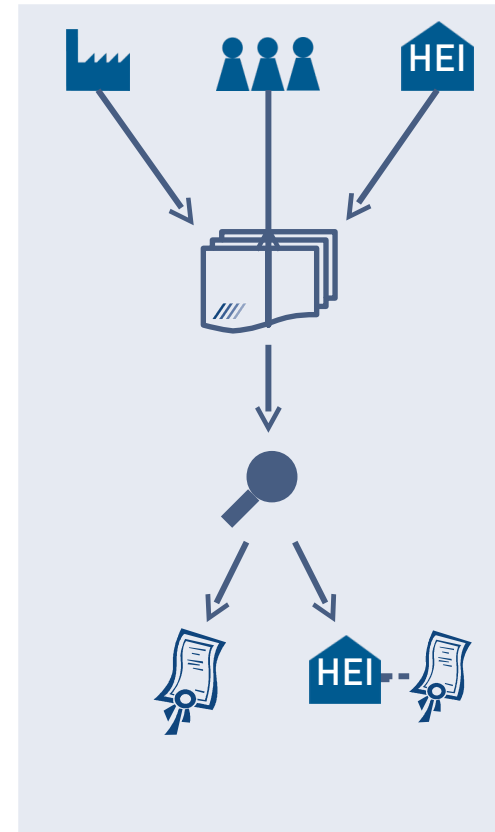
- Information on bona fide agencies
- Prevent „accreditation mills“ from gaining credibility

## Trust and Recognition

- Enhance trust in and recognition of QA results
- Support recognition of qualifications/periods of study
- Allow registered QA agencies to operate across the entire EHEA, HE institution to choose agency

Manage a register of quality assurance agencies that comply substantially with the **European Standards and Guidelines (ESG)**

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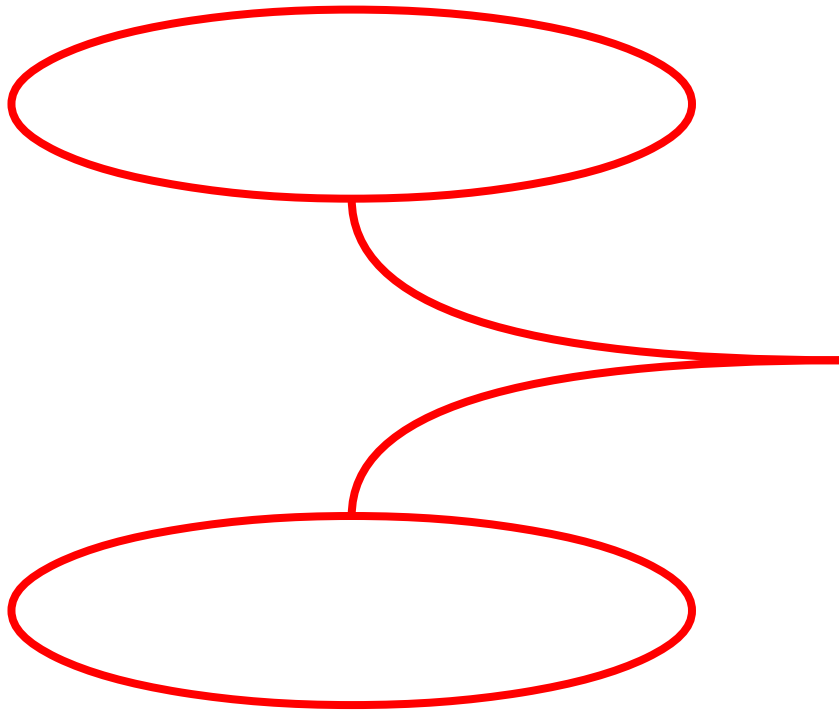
Perspective of QAA's



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# Perspective of QAA's



## Some examples:

- Automatic recognition of degrees accredited by EQAR-reg. QAA (BE Flemish Community)
  - Institutions can choose to be accredited/ evaluated/ audited by foreign EQAR-reg. QAA (AL, AM, AT, KAZ, LI, LT, RO)
  - Recognition of accreditation limited to joint degrees and/or TNE (DE, DK, PL)
- More tomorrow ...

## 2. Ownership and legal form



- Founded by the “E4 Group”:



- Non-profit association, registered in Belgium
- Other stakeholder members:
  - BUSINESSEUROPE (employers)
  - Education International (staff in HE)
- 31 (of 47) European governments
  - Represented by ministries of higher education



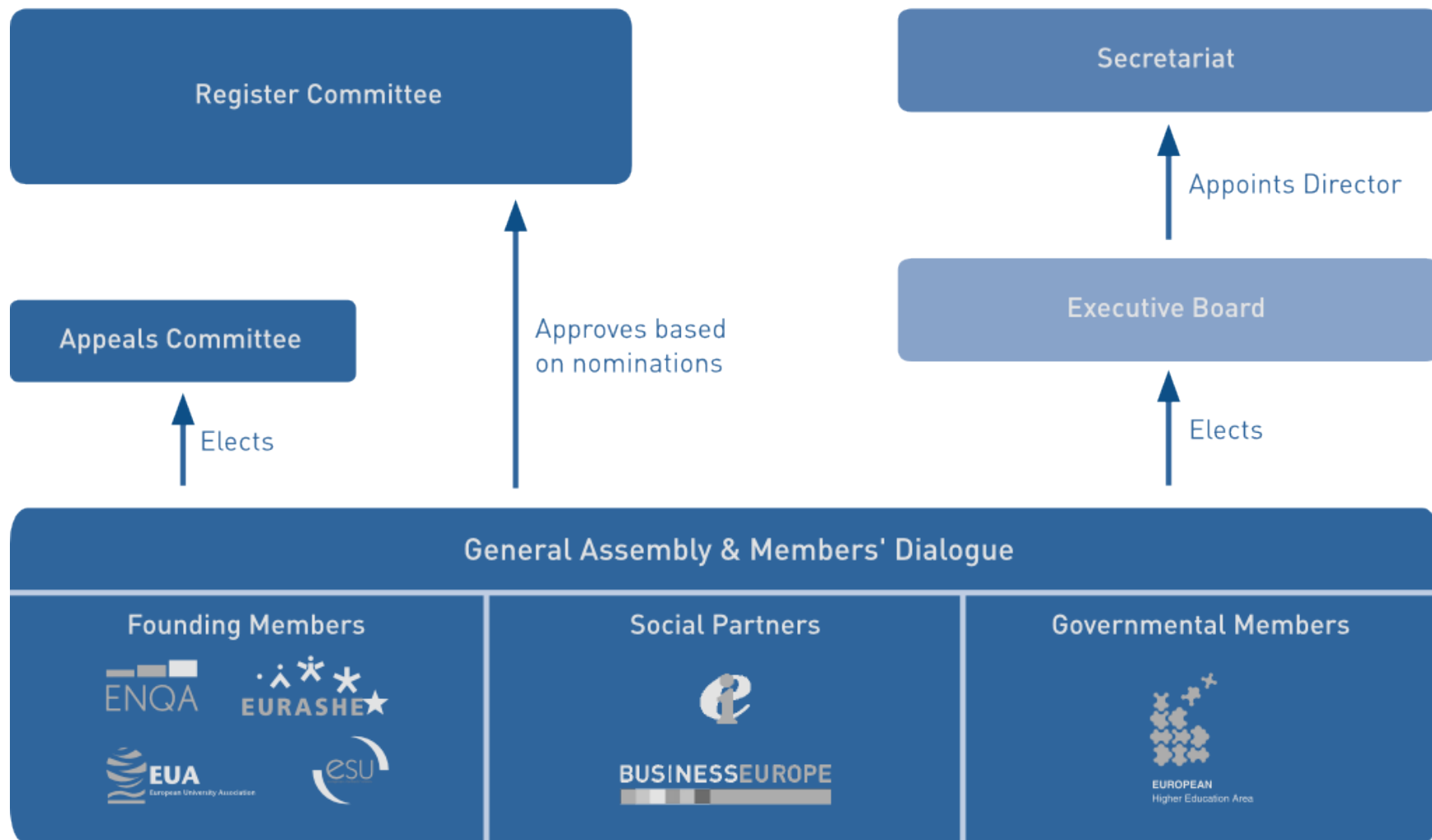


# Alternatives discussed



- Managed by existing organisation
  - Not considered sufficiently independent by stakeholders & gov.
- Legal forms
  - Foundation – problem re. capital
  - Company limited by guarantee – uncommon for activity
  - Special EU legal forms (SE, EEIG) – not 100% suitable, complex
  - International treaty – extremely complex
- Membership
  - Agencies – independence-related considerations
  - Without governments – some gov.s clearly demanded involvement, and support and ownership are crucial

# 3. Governing structure



# 3. Governing structure



## Composition:

- Independent QA experts nominated by E4, BE, EI (not representatives, but individuals)
- Chair appointed by the Committee itself (as additional member)

## Principal responsibilities:

- Decide on applications for inclusion on the Register (and renewal)
- Consider Substantive Changes Reports, Complaints and decide on extraordinary reviews
- Adopt Procedures for Applications (official rules for handling applications)
- Any other matters related to the management of the Register as such

# 3. Governing structure



## Composition:

- All members (governments and stakeholders)
- Observers: European Commission, Council of Europe, UNESCO, Bologna Secretariat

## Principal responsibilities:

- Strategic planning and work plan
- Elect/approve all statutory bodies
- Budget and accounts
- Consulted on Procedures for Applications

Elects

Elects

## General Assembly & Members' Dialogue

### Founding Members



### Social Partners

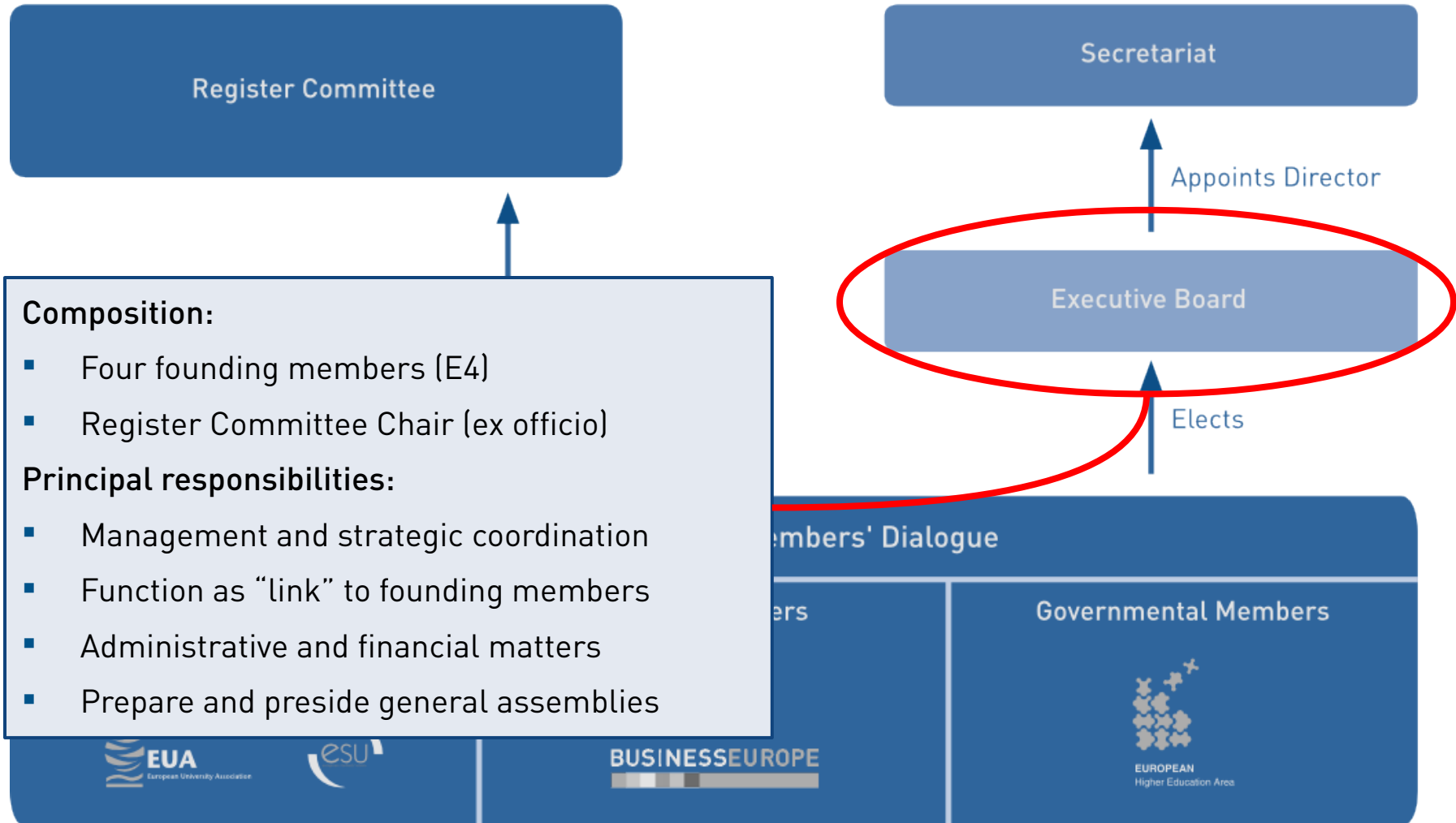


### Governmental Members



EUROPEAN  
Higher Education Area

# 3. Governing structure



# 3. Governing structure



Register Committee

Appeals Committee

Approves based on nominations

Elects

General Assembly & Members' Dialogue

Founding Members



Social Partners



Governmental Members



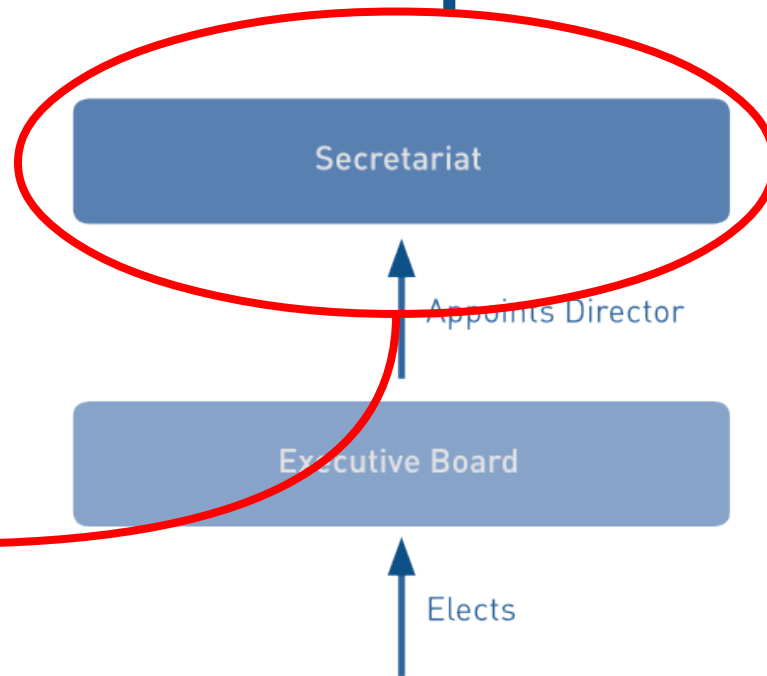
## Composition:

- Three elected members (incl. chair)
- Three deputy members

## Principal responsibility:

- Consider appeals against the Register Committee's decisions (made by rejected applicants or registered agencies against actions against them; decision might be repealed but not changed directly)

# 3. Governing structure



## Current composition (2,25 FTE):

- Director
- Project Officer
- Events and Communications Officer

## Principal responsibilities:

- Support the statutory bodies
- Day-to-day management
- External contact points
- Guidance to applicants
- Representation externally
- Facilitate internal communication

Appeals

Members' Dialogue

Governmental Members



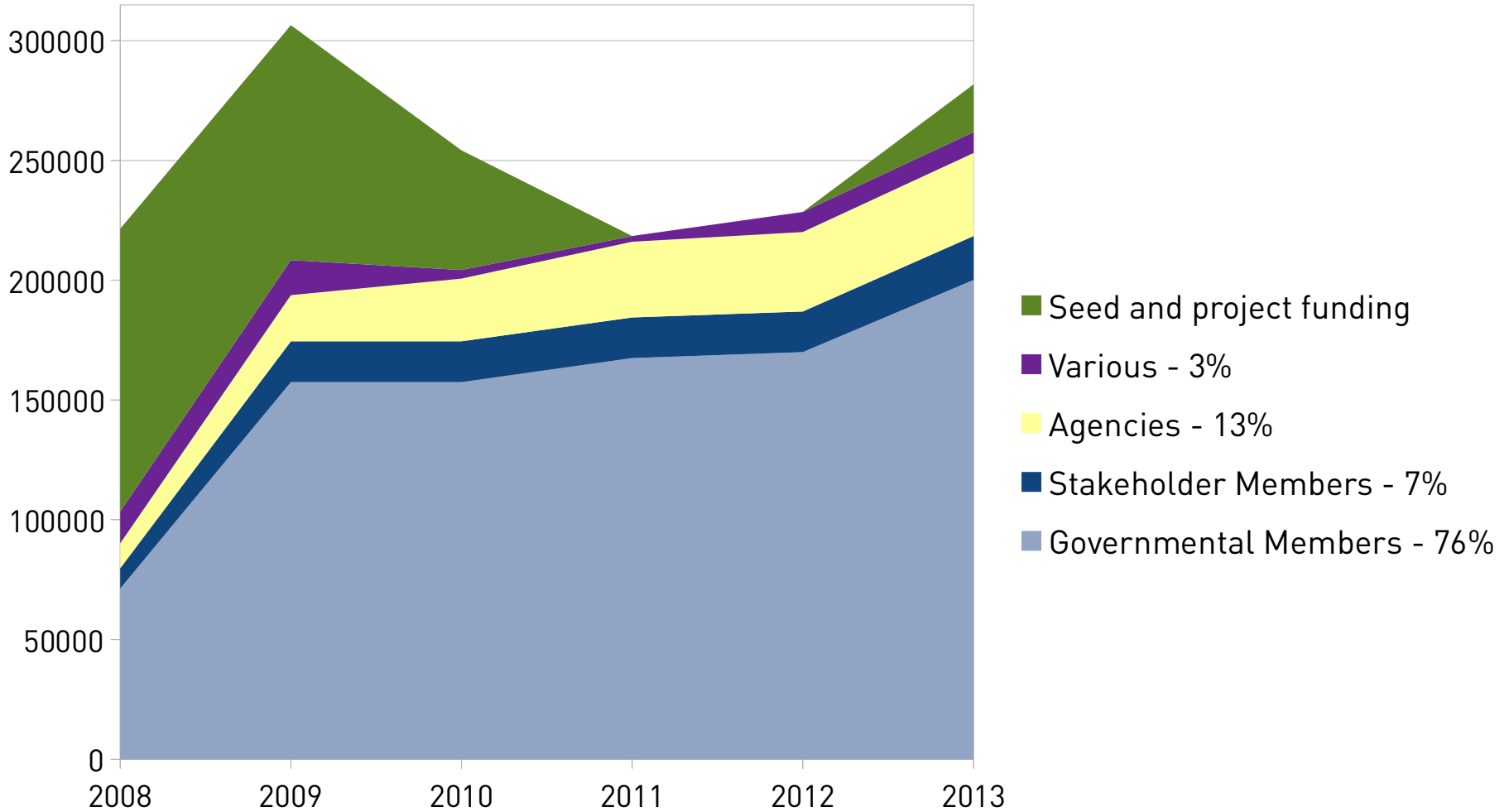
# Rationale and alternatives discussed



- Main rationale: checks and balances
  - Environment for independent Register Committee to operate
  - Ensure that E4 organisations can exercise main responsibility
  - Involve the E4, stakeholders and governments in governance
- Combination of Register Committee & Executive Board
  - Different profiles; problem with role of E4
- Full members from governments on Reg. Committee
  - Independence at risk; governments did not want that either
- Smaller (and more “symbolic”) General Assembly
  - i.e. fewer or no governments; problem with ownership, support and communication with governments



# 4. Funding



# Rationale and alternatives discussed



- Rationale: support independence
  - Fees from agencies are at a rather symbolic level
  - Running of EQAR is a public responsibility, thus funded by gov.
- Funded entirely by ...
  - Agency fees – independence risk, financial incentive to accept
  - Stakeholder organisations – not feasible, small budgets
  - International organisations – not feasible, unless part of them
  - Funding via project grants – not sustainable
  - Fees for users – contrary to public objective

# 5. Registration process



1. **self-evaluation** produced by the QA agency
2. **site visit** by independent review team(QA professionals, students and academics)
3. external **review report** according to ESG parts 2 & 3
4. **application** for inclusion on EQAR
5. **decision** by EQAR Register Committee

# External review of QAA's



## Coordinated by different organisations

- Coordinator needs to be independent and have necessary prof. capacity
- Responsible for integrity and independence of the review process
- For many QAAs, ENQA coordinates

## Requirements for the external review

- Explicitly address ESG
- Panel including QA experts, academic and student
- At least one international

independent external experts

① self-evaluation report

② site visit

1. self-evaluation report

2. site visit by independent external experts

3. external review report

4. application for external review

5. decision by external review panel

rejection

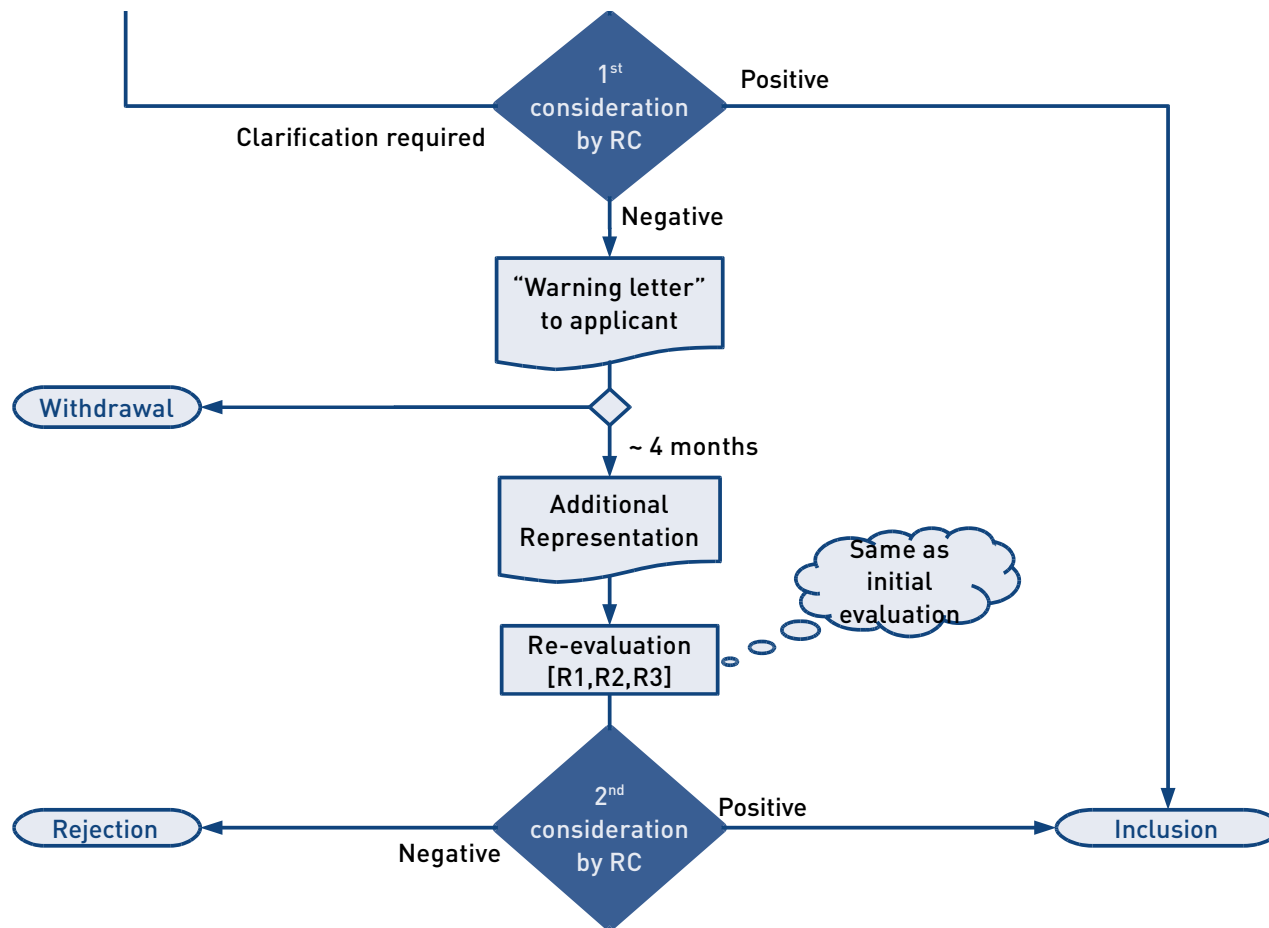
Internal process



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# Internal process (2)



Since 2013: Publication of full decisions by the Register Committee (positive and negative)

# After initial registration



- **Periodic renewal every five years**
  - Complete new review against ESG
- **Extraordinary Review** of registration
  - Initiated by the Register Committee before five years elapsed, following complaints or changes
- **Obligation to report Substantive Changes**
  - Organisational structure of the agency
  - Change in external QA activities & methodologies
  - Specific guidelines and templates available
- **Complaints Policy**
  - Third-party concerns in relation to ESG compliance

## 6. Conclusions



- Challenging to design an optimal organisational structure
  - Different backgrounds (national and organisational cultures)
  - Different ideas on the role of stakeholders and governments
- The solution might look complex, but works efficiently:

“In the view of the Review Panel, much has been achieved by EQAR in the first two years of its existence. More than 50% of potential applicants were considered in that period (see paragraph 7.12). This has been achieved with a very small secretariat and relatively modest funding.” (Panel that evaluated EQAR in 2011)
- Main challenge seen by panel after first 3 years: lack of strategic role – has been (and is being) addressed since
- Independence was always key and is well recognised:

“The Committee appears to have successfully established and jealously maintained its independence in the first two years of its operation - a point acknowledged by a number of those whom the Review Panel met - and is to be commended for this.”