

Com s'avaluen i reconeixen els nous programes d'estudi a l'Espai europeu d'educació superior?

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Introducció

AQU Catalunya ha realitzat una breu enquesta sobre com s'avaluen i reconeixen els nous programes d'estudi en l'Espai europeu d'educació superior. Aquesta enquesta s'ha enviat a totes les agències candidates i membres de l'ENQA (European Association for Quality Assurance in Higher Education), un total de 46 agències que representen 23 països (veure Annex 1).

En total, hem rebut 29 respostes d'agències membres o candidates a ser membres de l'ENQA, dues de les quals no han pogut participar en l'estudi.¹ Aquestes agències representen un total de 20 països.

A continuació queden recollits els resultats de les 27 enquestes rebudes, que pertanyen a les agències i països següents:

Austria: AAC, FHR, AQA*

Belgium: VLIR, AEQES*

Bulgaria: NEAA*

Cyprus: CEEA

Czech Republic: ACGCR

Denmark: EVA

Estonia: EHEQAC

Finland: FINEEC

France: CTI, IGAENR*

Germany: AC, ACQUIN

Hungary: HAC

Ireland: HEA

Italy: CNVSU

The Netherlands: NVAO

Norway: NOKUT

Russia: NAA*

Spain: ANECA, AQU Catalunya, AGAE

Sweden: NAHE

Switzerland: OAQ

¹ Les agències FIBAA d'Alemanya i EFMD de Bèlgica no han pogut participar en l'estudi.



United Kingdom: QAA

NOTA: totes les agències marcades amb un * són membres candidates de l'ENQA

Les agències i països s'han ordenat en les taules de resultats segons un criteri de proximitat geogràfica a Espanya, tradició similar en l'àmbit universitari i antiguitat.

Resultats

1. In your geographical area/country, do new study programmes have to pass an ex ante assessment?

A. Resultats

1. Do new study programmes have to pass an ex ante assessment?		Yes	No
Spain	ANECA	X	
	AQU Catalunya	X	
	AGAE	X	
Italy	CNVSU	X	
France	CTI	X	
	IGAENR*	X	
Germany	AC	X	X
	ACQUIN	X	
Belgium	VLIR	X	
	AEQES*	X	
Austria	AAC	X	
	FHR	X	
	AQA*		X
The Netherlands	NVAO	X	
Norway	NOKUT	X	
Sweden	NAHE	X	
Finland	FINHEEC	X	
Denmark	EVA		X
Switzerland	OAQ		X
United Kingdom	QAA		X
Ireland	HEA		X
Bulgaria	NEAA*	X	
Cyprus	CEEA	X	
Czech Republic	ACGCR	X	
Estonia	EHEQAC	X	
Hungary	HAC	X	
Russia	NAA*	X	
		22	6

Les cinc agències que només han contestat negativament aquesta pregunta han passat directament a respondre les qüestions a partir de la número 8.

B. Comentaris

Cal dir que l'Agència **d'Alemanya**, ha marcat les dues opcions ja que:

If ex ante assessment is obligatory or not depends on the higher education act of the relevant federal state ("Land"). In some "Länder" a study programme can only start after accreditation (ex ante accreditation obligatory), in other "Länder" state approval of the programme is given before accreditation on condition that accreditation is carried out in a certain time limit.

I que l'Agència **Suïssa** ha matisat el següent:

It is not obligatory for new programmes to pass an external ex ante assessment. The launch of new programmes resides within the responsibility of the institution itself. The institution, however, must be legally recognised. Legal recognition implies in some cases an external evaluation, which might result in an ex ante OAQ accreditation for new private institution.

2. Taking into consideration that all proposals for new study programmes (EHEA) have to be internally assessed by the universities, which external body have the responsibility of assessing or accrediting proposals ex ante?

A. Resultats

2. Which external body have the responsibility of assessing or accrediting proposals ex ante?

		QA Agency	Ministry/ government authority	Other body
Spain	ANECA	X	X	
	AQU Catalunya	X	X	
	AGAE	X		
Italy	CNVSU		X	
France	CTI	X		
	IGAENR*	X		
Germany	AC	X		
	ACQUIN	X		
Belgium	VLIR			X
	AEQES*		X	X
Austria	AAC	X		
	FHR	X		
	AQA*			
The Netherlands	NVAO	X		
Norway	NOKUT	X		
Sweden	NAHE	X		
Finland	FINHEEC		X	
Denmark	EVA			
Switzerland	OAQ			
United Kingdom	QAA			
Ireland	HEA			
Bulgaria	NEAA*	X		
Cyprus	CEEA			X
Czech Republic	ACGCR	X		
Estonia	EHEQAC		X	
Hungary	HAC	X		
Russia	NAA*		X	
		15	7	3

L'Agència de qualitat

De les 22 agències que han respost aquesta pregunta, en 13 casos és la pròpia agència qui té la responsabilitat d'avaluar o acreditar les propostes *ex ante*:

Austria: AAC, FHR

Bulgaria: NEAA*

Czech Republic: ACGCR

France: CTI, IGAENR*

Germany: AC, ACQUIN

Hungary: HAC

The Netherlands: NVAO

Norway: NOKUT

Spain: AGAE

Sweden: NAHE

El Ministeri o govern competent

Aquesta competència recau en el Ministeri en cinc casos: **Estònia, Finlàndia, Itàlia, Rússia** i l'AEQES* de **Bèlgica**, en aquest cas, la responsabilitat està compartida amb el Parlament.

Agència i Ministeri o govern competent

A només Espanya trobem que aquesta responsabilitat està compartida entre l'agència i el Ministeri o govern competent.

Spain: ANECA, AQU Catalunya

Altres organismes

L'Agència VLIR de **Bèlgica** i la de **Xipre**, tenen delegada aquesta responsabilitat a un altre organisme. En el cas de VLIR a la NVAO dels Països Baixos i en el de Xipre al propi CEEA, per als College Programmes i al ECPU per als University Programmes, ambdós són organismes formats per acadèmics designats pel Consell de Ministres del país.

B. Comentaris

L'Agència FHR d'**Àustria** ens comenta que:

The final decision is taken by the FH Council and requires the approval of the Federal Minister for Science and Research. The FH Council's decision can be denied if the decision of the FH Council does not correspond with the goals of the national educational policy. However, the Ministry must not instruct the members of the FH Council to approve a specific program.

L'Agència AC d'**Alemanya** matisa que:

In most of the "Länder" accreditation is conditional for state approval of the programme, in some "Länder" state approval is no longer necessary.

L'Agència HEA d'**Irlanda** explica que:

Irish universities, being autonomous in law, are responsible for their own awards. As such, there is no universal requirement for EXTERNAL ex ante accreditation of new programmes. Irish universities, similar to the UK, have many of their awards externally accredited, however, by accreditation bodies in the practice professions such as Nursing, Human Medicine, Engineering, Architecture etc. These accreditations are primarily, however, for licensing for practice or for permission to use professional titles etc. or for admission to professional bodies.

L'ANECA de **Espanya** comenta que:

The decision on the matter the Agencies of the Autonomous Community are going to participated in this process is pending.

3. Which of the listed elements are included in the ex ante assessments?

Els elements pels quals es pregunten són els següents:

- a) Legal requirements
- b) Elements that justify implementation of the proposal
- c) Sustainability of the programme
- d) Formulation of learning outcomes
- e) Academic level of the programme
- f) Procedures and requirements for students selection
- g) Courses and subjects
- h) Teaching and learning methods of the programme
- i) Assessment of student progress
- j) Teaching staff
- k) Management issues
- l) Quality assurance
- m) Student protection

A. Resultats

3. Elements included in the ex ante assessments

		a) Legal requirements	b) Elements that justify implementation of the proposal	c) Sustainability of the programme	d) Formulation of learning outcomes	e) Academic level of the programme	f) Procedures and requirements for students selection	g) Courses and subjects	h) Teaching and learning methods of the programme	i) Assessment of student progress	j) Teaching staff	k) Management issues	l) Quality assurance	m) Student protection
Spain	ANECA	X	X		X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X
	AQU Catalunya	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	AGAE	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Italy	CNVSU	X	X	X			X	X			X			
France	CTI	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	IGAENR*	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X			
Germany	AC	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
	ACQUIN	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Belgium	VLIR	X	X	X	X	X		X			X	X	X	
	AEQES*	X	X	X		X		X						
Austria	AAC	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	FHR	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	AQA*													
The Netherlands	NVAO	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Norway	NOKUT	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Sweden	NAHE	X		X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	
Finland	FINHEEC	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X	X	
Denmark	EVA													
Switzerland	OAQ													
United Kingdom	QAA													
Ireland	HEA													
Bulgaria	NEAA*	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Cyprus	CEEA	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Czech Republic	ACGCR				X	X		X	X		X			
Estonia	EHEQAC	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Hungary	HAC	X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	
Russia	NAA*	X				X			X		X			
		21	16	16	19	21	16	19	16	14	21	16	17	11

Resultats pels ítems avaluats

22 agències ha avaluat 13 elements proposats, que aquí es relacionen per nombre de respostes aconseguides.

Elements	Nombre d'agències que avaluen aquests elements
a) Legal requirements e) Academic level of the programme j) Teaching staff	21 agències
d) Formulation of learning outcomes g) Courses and subjects	19 agències
l) Quality assurance	17 agències
b) Elements that justify implementation of the proposal c) Sustainability of the programme f) Procedures and requirements for students selection h) Teaching and learning methods of the programme k) Management issues	16 agències
i) Assessment of student progress	14 agències
m) Student protection	11 agències

Resultats per agències

Nombre d'ítems proposats	Agències que els avaluen
13 ítems	Austria: FHR Cyprus: CEEA France: CTI Germany: ACQUIN Spain: AQU Catalunya, AGAE
12 ítems	Austria: AAC (no avalua l'apartat b) Bulgaria: NEAA* (no avalua l'apartat m) Germany: AC (no avalua l'apartat i) Norway: NOKUT (no avalua l'apartat c)
11 ítems	Estonia: EHEQAC (no avalua els apartats b i c) The Netherlands: NVAO (no avalua els apartats b i m)
10 ítems	Hungary: HAC (no avalua els apartats c, h i m) Spain: ANECA (no avalua els apartats c, f i k)
9 ítems	Belgium: VLIR (no avalua els apartats f, h, i, i m) Finland: FINHEEC (no avalua els apartats g, h, i, i m) Sweden: NAHE (no avalua els apartats b, f, g, i m)
8 ítems	France: IGAENR* (no avalua els apartats h, i, k, l, i m)
6 ítems	Italy: CNVSU (no avalua els apartats d, e, h, i, k, l i m)
5 ítems	Belgium: AEQES* (no avalua els apartats d, f, h, i, j, k, l i m) Czech Republic: ACGCR (no avalua els apartats a, b, c, f, i, k, l i m)
4 ítems	Russia: NAA* (no avalua els apartats b, c, d, f, g, i, k, l i m)

4. How much time is required to carry out an ex ante assessment?

A. Resultats

4. How much time is required to carry out an ex ante assessment?

		1 month	2 months	3 months	6 months	More than 6 months
Spain	ANECA					X
	AQU Catalunya			X		
	AGAE			X		
Italy	CNVSU				X	
France	CTI			X		
	IGAENR*					X
Germany	AC					X
	ACQUIN				X	
Belgium	VLIR				X	
	AEQES*					
Austria	AAC					X
	FHR					X
	AQA*					
The Netherlands	NVAO			X	X	
Norway	NOKUT			X	X	X
Sweden	NAHE				X	
Finland	FINHEEC			X		
Denmark	EVA					
Switzerland	OAQ					
United Kingdom	QAA					
Ireland	HEA					
Bulgaria	NEAA*			X		
Cyprus	CEEA				X	
Czech Republic	ACGCR			X		
Estonia	EHEQAC	X			X	
Hungary	HAC			X		
Russia	NAA*		X			
		1	1	9	8	6

D'acord amb les respostes, el temps que es necessita per a dur a terme l'avaluació *ex ante* és entre 3 i més de 6 mesos, exceptuant el cas d'**Estònia** que pot trigar o 1 mes o 6 mesos, i **Rússia** que triga 2 mesos.

Mesos	Agències que els avaluen
3 mesos, 9 agències	Bulgaria: NEAA* Czech Republic: ACGCR Finland: FINHEEC France: CTI Hungary: HAC The Netherlands: NVAO Norway: NOKUT Spain: AQU Catalunya, AGAE
6 mesos, 8 agències	Belgium: VLIR Cyprus: CEEA Estonia: EHEQAC Germany: ACQUIN Italy: CNVSU The Netherlands: NVAO Norway: NOKUT Sweden: NAHE
Més de 6 mesos, 6 agències	Austria: AAC, FHR France: IGAENR* Germany: AC Norway: NOKUT Spain: ANECA

L'Agència NVAO dels **Països Baixos** comenta que triga actualment 4 mesos.

5. Participation and profile of external experts in ex ante assessments of new degrees:

A. Resultats

5. Participation and profile of external experts in ex ante assessments of new degrees

		Experts work at individual level				Experts work in teams			
		1 expert	2 experts	3 experts	More than 3 experts	1 expert	2 experts	3 experts	More than 3 experts
Spain	ANECA								X
	AQU Catalunya							X	
	AGAE							X	
Italy	CNVSU								
France	CTI						X		
	IGAENR*				X				X
Germany	AC								X
	ACQUIN								X
Belgium	VLIR								
	AEQES*								
Austria	AAC		X						
	FHR								
	AQA*								
The Netherlands	NVAO						X	X	
Norway	NOKUT						X	X	
Sweden	NAHE			X				X	
Finland	FINHEEC							X	
Denmark	EVA								
Switzerland	OAQ								
United Kingdom	QAA								
Ireland	HEA								
Bulgaria	NEAA*	X						X	
Cyprus	CEEA							X	
Czech Republic	ACGCR	X						X	
Estonia	EHEQAC						X	X	
Hungary	HAC				X			X	
Russia	NAA*				X				
		2	1	1	3	0	2	7	10

Experts work at individual level

Només les agències AAC d'**Àustria** i **Rússia**, avaluen les propostes de forma individual a través de 2 experts i més de 3, respectivament.

A més a més, hi ha cinc agències més que combinen els dos sistemes, experts que treballen individualment i experts que treballen en equips. En aquestes agències, quan els experts treballen de manera individual utilitzen el següent nombre d'avaluadors:

- **1 expert:** NEAA de **Bulgària** i ACGCR De la **Czech Republic**
- **3 experts:** NAHE de **Suècia**
- **Més de 3 experts:** IGAENR* de **França** i HAC d'**Hongria**

Experts work in teams

De les 14 agències que treballen amb equips d'avaluadors, la majoria utilitza més de 3 experts. Concretament:

Experts	Agències
2 experts, 2 agències	France: CTI Norway: NOKUT
3 experts, 7 agències	Bulgaria: NEAA* Estonia: EHEQAC The Netherlands: NVAO Norway: NOKUT Spain: AQU Catalunya, AGAE Sweden: NAHE
Més de 3 experts, 10 agències	Cyprus: CEEA Czech Republic: ACGCR Estonia: EHEQAC Finland: FINHEEC France: IGAENR* Germany: AC, ACQUIN Hungary: HAC The Netherlands: NVAO Spain: ANECA

B. El perfil dels avaluadors

Austria, AAC:

AAC selects the experts according to the ECA Principles for the Selection of Experts (Dublin, June 2, 2005)

<http://www.akkreditierungsrat.at/files/ECA%20Principles%20for%20the%20Selection%20of%20Experts.pdf>

Furthermore the AAC has to apply the rules of the General Administrative Procedures Act (AVG).

Austria, FHR:

In the course of initial accreditation there is no site-visit by an expert panel. The applications for initial-accreditation are examined by the members and the office of the FH Council. If there is no expertise in the FH Council written expert opinions are asked for. The decision on initial accreditation is carried out by the members of the FH Council themselves; they are expected to be experts in a broad variety of fields of studies. The accreditation procedure ends with a positive or negative decision, including a likely request by the FH Council to take certain measures to improve the quality of the programme.

Each re-accreditation requires a new application and the submission of an evaluation report. The evaluation procedures are carried out according to the evaluation regulations of the FH Council. The evaluation in the Austrian FH sector consists of an internal evaluation by the institution to be evaluated (self-evaluation), an external evaluation by a review team, a comment of the course-providing body on the review team's evaluation report, the acceptance and appraisal of the evaluation reports by the FH Council, follow-up procedure, the publication of the evaluation results (summary report).

The FH Council comprises X6 members, half of them comes from the university field and must be academically qualified and the other half of the members comes from business / industry

Bulgaria, NEAA*:

The team of experts is usually composed of lecturers from other universities. The students are also involved in the process of evaluation and prepare an independent report. International experts are occasionally involved.

Cyprus, CEEA:

Professors or Associate Professors that hold at least one phd and with evidence of extended experience in the field of study he/she is called upon to evaluate.

Czech Republic, ACGCR:

Professors from HEI, scientists from Academy of Science, representative of industry and foreign experts

Estonia, EHEQAC:

Depending on the field of studies.

Finland, FINHEEC:

Specialist civil servants..

France, CTI:

Members of the CTI, academic and professional.

France, IGAENR*:

Professors from other HEI appointed for this task.

Germany, AC:

Academic expertise, experience in accreditation procedures if possible

Germany, ACQUIN:

Representatives of Higher Education Institutions, labour Market and Students

Hungary, HAC:

2-3 external evaluators, discussion in subcommittee overseeing the given discipline, final vote at plenary.

Italy, CNVSU:

Ex ante evaluation in only based on quantitative requirements, hence an expert judgement is not required.

The Netherlands and Flanders, NVAO:

Academic subject-/disciplinary-specific expert(s), educational/pedagogical expert(s) and expert(s) from the professional field.

Norway, NOKUT:

Academics with background and experience from relevant subject field, and level. Beyond accreditation at BA-level, an expert committee will consist of minimum on member picket from a foreign institution of HE.

Russia, NAA*:

The representatives from (X) Ministry/government authorities, (2) educational institutions, (3) scientific institution, and also (4) certificated experts.

Spain, ANECA:

You can see the profile of experts in [gttp://www.aneca.es/modal_eval/docs/posgrado_manual_0702X5.pdf](http://www.aneca.es/modal_eval/docs/posgrado_manual_0702X5.pdf) (page X0).



Spain, AQU Catalunya:

Professors with academic experience in the same field of the proposals to be assessed, having also experience in managing and quality assurance methods. About 25% of the appointed experts in 2006 came from other University Systems. Teams report about the quality of the proposals to 5 different Commissions (Humanities, Social Sciences, Experimental Sciences, Health Sciences, and Technologies). Those Commissions composed by the leaders of each team address reports that are finally approved by the Quality Assessment Committee of AQU.

Spain, AGAE:

Professors of recognized prestige of the knowledge area. An external expert to the independent community. An internal expert to the community. Expert of the quality assurance agency (coordinator).

Sweden, NAHE

Subject experts

6. Are the results of the ex ante assessment made public?

A. Resultats

Aquesta pregunta ha estat resposta per les 22 agències, 16 de les quals sí que fan públics els resultats i les 7 restants no el fan públic. L'Agència de **Xipre** ha respost que sí i no es fan públics els resultats, ja que només els fan públics si les avaluacions són positives.

Els exemples que han posat de publicació dels resultats són els següents:

6. Are the results of the ex ante assessment made public?			
		Yes	No
Spain	ANECA	X	
	AQU Catalunya	X	
	AGAE		X
Italy	CNVSU	X	
France	CTI	X	
	IGAENR*		X
Germany	AC	X	
	ACQUIN	X	
Belgium	VLIR		X
	AEQES*		X
Austria	AAC	X	
	FHR	X	
	AQA*		
The Netherlands	NVAO	X	
Norway	NOKUT	X	
Sweden	NAHE	X	
Finland	FINHEEC	X	
Denmark	EVA		
Switzerland	OAQ		
United Kingdom	QAA		
Ireland	HEA		
Bulgaria	NEAA	X	
Cyprus	CEEA	X	X
Czech Republic	ACGCR	X	
Estonia	EHEQAC		X
Hungary	HAC	X	
Russia	NAA*		X
		16	7

B. Resultats

Austria: AAC

All initial accreditation procedures of the AAC are an ex ante accreditation and a list of all accredited private universities can be found at the website:

<http://www.akkreditierungsrat.at/cont/en/privatuni.aspx>

Austria: FHR

There is a list of all the programmes who are sufficient on our website.

Bulgaria: NEAA*

All the results of the evaluation are made public through the web page of the Agency and also through the NEAA bulletin

Cyprus: CEEA

If they are positive they are published in the government newspaper (gazette)

Czech Republic: ACGCR

Report from session of Accreditation Commission - accesible at AC websites

Finland: FINHEEC

The Ministry of Education publishes the list of the recognised Master's programmes as an Decree on the Master's Programmes (X359/2006).

France: CTI

Monthly press release (AEF) of all decisions, negative and positive, Annual publication of all accreditations in validity.

Germany: AC

All accreditation results plus a summarizing assessment have to be published by the accreditation agencies.

Germany: ACQUIN

<http://www.acquin.org> and <http://www.akkreditierungsrat.de>

Hungary: HAC

All HAC decisions are published on website and gazette

Italy: CNVSU

As a result of ex ante assessment, university programmes acquire a label, indicated in the public BOFF database (Banca dati dell'offerta formativa).

The Netherlands: NVAO

The panel report, the initial accreditation report & decision and individual data are published on our website.

Norway: NOKUT

Please see enclosed Report from the Evaluation Committee on Master of Science in Political Economy at Handelshøyskolen BI.



Spain: ANECA

The Ministry made public the positive results of the assessment.

Spain: ANECA, AQU Catalunya

AQU reports (in its website) about the results of the ex ante evaluation (A list of those proposals getting a positive statement and the % of positive statements by university ,and academic area).

Sweden: NAHE

In a public decision by the Agency.

7. Is the Quality Assurance Agency monitoring the implementation of new degrees?

A. Resultats

En 12 dels casos no és l'Agència qui condueix la implementació dels nous graus i en 9 casos sí:

7. Is the Quality Assurance Agency monitoring the implementation of new degrees

		Yes	No
Spain	ANECA		X
	AQU Catalunya		X
	AGAE		X
Italy	CNVSU	X	
France	CTI		X
	IGAENR*		X
Germany	AC		X
	ACQUIN		X
Belgium	VLIR		X
	AEQES*		X
Austria	AAC	X	
	FHR	X	
	AQA*		
The Netherlands	NVAO		
Norway	NOKUT		X
Sweden	NAHE	X	
Finland	FINHEEC		X
Denmark	EVA		
Switzerland	OAQ		
United Kingdom	QAA		
Ireland	HEA		
Bulgaria	NEAA*	X	
Cyprus	CEEA	X	
Czech Republic	ACGCR	X	
Estonia	EHEQAC		X
Hungary	HAC	X	
Russia	NAA*	X	
		9	12

8. Is there any *ex post* assessment in place?

A. Resultats

Aquesta pregunta ha estat resposta per les 27 agències participants en l'enquesta. Concretament, en 23 agències està en marxa l'avaluació *ex post* del nou títol. Només en a la CNVSU d'Itàlia això no es produeix. **Espanya** està encara pendent d'identificar l'agent que ho farà.

8. Is there any *ex post* assessment in place

		Yes	No
Spain	ANECA	(1)	
	AQU Catalunya	(1)	
	AGAE	(1)	
Italy	CNVSU		X
France	CTI	X	
	IGAENR*	X	
Germany	AC	X	
	ACQUIN	X	
Belgium	VLIR	X	
	AEQES*	X	
Austria	AAC	X	
	FHR	X	
	AQA*	X	
The Netherlands	NVAO	X	
Norway	NOKUT	X	
Sweden	NAHE	X	
Finland	FINHEEC	X	
Denmark	EVA	X	
Switzerland	OAQ	X	
United Kingdom	QAA	X	
Ireland	HEA	X	
Bulgaria	NEAA*	X	
Cyprus	CEEA	X	
Czech Republic	ACGCR	X	
Estonia	EHEQAC	X	
Hungary	HAC	X	
Russia	NAA*	X	
		23	1

(1) En principi sí, però falta identificar l'agent

9. If so, which bodies are responsible for conducting the ex post assessment of study programmes?

A. Resultats

9. If so, which bodies are responsible for conducting the ex post assessment of study programmes?

		The university itself	The QA agency	Ministry/ government authority	Other bodies
Spain	ANECA		(1)		
	AQU Catalunya		(1)		
	AGAE		(1)		
Italy	CNVSU				
France	CTI		X		
	IGAENR*		X		
Germany	AC		X		
	ACQUIN		X		
Belgium	VLIR		X		
	AEQES*		X		
Austria	AAC		X		
	FHR		X		
	AQA*	X	X		
The Netherlands	NVAO	X	X		
Norway	NOKUT	X	X		
Sweden	NAHE		X		
Finland	FINHEEC	X			
Denmark	EVA	X		X	
Switzerland	OAQ	X	X	X	
United Kingdom	QAA	X			
Ireland	HEA	X			
Bulgaria	NEAA*		X		
Cyprus	CEEA				X
Czech Republic	ACGCR		X		
Estonia	EHEQAC	X	X	X	
Hungary	HAC		X		
Russia	NAA*	X	X	X	
		10	18	4	1

(1) En principi sí, però falta identificar l'agent

La universitat

En només 3 casos, la universitat és l'única responsable de conduir l'avaluació *ex post* dels programes d'estudi. Estem parlant de les agències HEA d'Irlanda, de la QAA del Regne Unit i de la FINHEEC de Finlàndia.

L'Agència de qualitat

En 12 casos, és només l'agència de qualitat qui té la responsabilitat de conduir l'avaluació *ex post* dels programes d'estudi:

Austria: AAC, FHR

Belgium: VLIR, AEQES*

Bulgaria: NEAA*

Czech Republic: ACGCR

France: CTI, IGAENR*

Germany: AC, ACQUIN

Hungary: HAC

Sweden: NAHE

Altres casos

En tres casos la universitat comparteix aquesta responsabilitat juntament amb l'Agència de qualitat:

Austria: AQA*

The Netherlands: NVAO

Norway: NOKUT

En tres casos la universitat comparteix aquesta responsabilitat juntament amb l'Agència de qualitat i també amb el Ministeri o govern competent. Estem parlant de l'EHEQAC **d'Estònia**, de l'OAQ de **Switzerland** i la NAA* de **Rússia**.

En un cas, la Universitat comparteix aquesta responsabilitat amb el Ministeri o govern competent. Estem parlant de l'EVA de **Dinamarca**.

Només també en un cas, **Xipre**, és un organisme diferent qui té aquesta responsabilitat. En el seu cas la CEEA, per als College programmes o la ECPU per als university programmes.

B. Comentaris

Norway: NOKUT

The institution through its QASystem, NOKUT by the method of revision of accreditation, and indirect through cyclical audits.



Spain: AQU Catalunya

Legal framework requires an ex-post assessment for the new BaMA programmes. In principle QA agency might be a key agent on that.

Switzerland: OAQ

According to the kind of programme/discipline and to the method of assessment applied, different bodies can be responsible or involved. In principle, the external assessment of study programmes is not mandatory in Switzerland.

10. According to the legal framework, which body is ultimately responsible for making public the quality (recognition) of the study programme?

A. Resultats

10. Which body is ultimately responsible for making public the quality (recognition) of the study programme

		The university itself	The QA agency	Ministry/ government authority	Other bodies
Spain	ANECA			X	
	AQU Catalunya			X	
	AGAE			X	
Italy	CNVSU			X	
France	CTI				
	IGAENR*	X			
Germany	AC		X		
	ACQUIN		X		X
	VLIR		X		
Belgium	AEQES*	X			
	AAC		X		
Austria	FHR		X		
	AQA*	X			
The Netherlands	NVAO		X		
Norway	NOKUT	X	X		
Sweden	NAHE		X		
Finland	FINHEEC	X			
Denmark	EVA	X			
Switzerland	OAQ	X			
United Kingdom	QAA	X			
Ireland	HEA	X			
Bulgaria	NEAA*		X		
Cyprus	CEEA			X	
Czech Republic	ACGCR			X	
Estonia	EHEQAC		X	X	
Hungary	HAC		X		
Russia	NAA*	X		X	
		10	11	8	1

La universitat

En 8 casos és la pròpia universitat l'última i única responsable de fer públic el reconeixement del programa d'estudi:

Austria: AQA*

Belgium: AEQES*

Denmark: EVA

Finland: FINHEEC

France: IGAENR*

Ireland: HEA

Switzerland: OAQ

United Kingdom: QAA

L'Agència de qualitat

En 9 casos és la pròpia agència l'última i única responsable de fer públic el reconeixement del programa d'estudi:

Austria: AAC, FHR

Belgium: VLIR

Bulgaria: NEAA*

Germany: AC, ACQUIN

Hungary: HAC

The Netherlands: NVAO

Sweden: NAHE

En aquest cas, l'ACQUIN **d'Alemanya** ho fa conjuntament amb l'AC **d'Alemanya**.

El Ministeri

En 6 casos és el propi Ministeri l'últim i únic responsable de fer públic el reconeixement del programa d'estudi:

Cyprus: CEEA

Czech Republic: ACGCR

Italy: CNVSU

Spain: ANECA, AQU Catalunya, AGAE

Altres casos

A l'Agència EHEQAC **d'Estònia** aquesta responsabilitat està compartida entre l'agència i el Ministeri competent. L'Agència NOKUT de **Noruega** comparteix aquesta responsabilitat amb la universitat. A la NAA* de **Rússia** aquesta competència la comparteixen la universitat i el Ministeri.

B. Comentaris

Germany: AC

The accreditation agencies have to publish the accreditation decisions

Hungary: HAC

HAC publishes quality decisions, the Ministry's Registration Centre registers, without which the programme cannot operate, and new programmes must be listed in the University Entrance Catalogue, overseen by the Ministry, to be open for enrollment.

Ireland: HEA

Under the (Irish) Universities Act (X997), each university is responsible for publishing the statutory periodic evaluations of the university's academic units. The quality of the study programmes for which the specific academic department has primary responsibility is included as part of the evaluations but these evaluations result in recommendations, not judgements and as such, the concept of recognition does not apply. Under section 49 of the act, the HEA may review the quality assurance procedures undertaken in the universities.

All Irish universities have agreed, in accordance with legislation (Qualification Act, X999) to place their (existing and new) awards within the Irish National Framework of Qualifications (NFQ), a statutory framework based on learning outcomes, which was developed and is maintained by the National Qualifications Authority of Ireland (NQAI). The Irish universities have also agreed [as part of the recent (November 2006) process for verification of the (Irish) National Framework of Qualifications with the EHEA (Bologna) Framework] a common framework for quality which ensures that the statutory periodic quality assessment of academic units includes the evaluation of study programmes against the level and learning outcomes of the programme within the NFQ.

Spain: AQU Catalunya

If QA Agency is required to conduct accreditations of the new BaMA programmes, the results of this function will be reported and made public. It is expected that accreditation for a BaMa programmes will mean official recognition.

Switzerland: OAQ

One needs to differentiate between quality and recognition. For recognition it is surely the university but for quality it can be other bodies (like the OAQ).

References, documents, or web pages you suggest to consult:

Austria, AAC:

Ex ante process:

www.akkreditierungsrat.at

Ex post process:

www.akkreditierungsrat.at

Austria, FHR:

Ex ante process:

Accreditation Guidelines: http://www.fhr.ac.at/fhr_inhalt_en/02_quality_assurance/documents.htm

Ex post process:

Evaluation Regulation: http://www.fhr.ac.at/fhr_inhalt_en/02_quality_assurance/documents.htm

Austria, AQA*

Ex ante process:

Please note that ex ante accreditation of programme exists for Fachhochschulen and Private Universities only. The Austrian Fachhochschulrat and the Austrian Accreditation Council for Private Universities are the relevant bodies. Public universities decide on new programmes on the basis of their internal quality assurance systems. They may refer to external evaluation bodies (e.g. AQA), but are not obliged to be assessed on a programme level.

Belgium, VLIR:

Ex ante process:

NVAO-website

Ex post process:

www.VLIR.be

Belgium, AEQES*

Ex post process:

www.aeqes.be



Bulgaria, NEAA*:

Ex ante process:

www.neaa.government.bg

Ex post process:

www.neaa.government.bg

Cyprus, CEEA:

Ex ante process:

for universities www.ecpu.ac.cy

for colleges please send e-mail to ao.sekap@cytanet.com.cy and we will provide you with the legislation and regulations

Ex post process:

Same as above

Czech Republic, ACGCR:

Ex ante process:

<http://www.msmt.cz/vzdelavani/zapisy-ze-zasedani>

Ex post process:

<http://www.msmt.cz/vzdelavani/hodnoceni-vysokych-skol>

Denmark, EVA:

Ex ante process:

The legislation for a new accreditation system in Denmark is currently being prepared. This legislation deals with both ex ante and ex post assessment/accreditation and will be passed in the Danish Parliament this year. This legislation will change fundamentally how study programmes are assessed and recognized.

Ex post process:

Ibid.

Finland, FINHEEC:

Ex ante process:

The Finnish tertiary education system comprises universities and non-university institutions (polytechnics) which both offer graduate and post-graduate education. The university degrees consist of Bachelor's and Master's degrees and postgraduate degrees, i.e. licentiate and doctoral degrees. Additionally, universities also arrange separate Master's programmes with separate student selection, to which the entry requirement is a Bachelor's level degree or corresponding studies. Persons with Bachelor's degrees may study Master's programmes in other than their Alma Mater and the studies are often multidisciplinary following the Bologna aims. The volume of degrees taken in Master's programmes is ca. 5 % of all Master's degrees taken annually in Finland.

The approval process of new Master's degrees differs from that of new Master's programmes.

The Master's degrees are defined in legislation: the Universities Act determines the degrees to be awarded in higher education and the Decree on the System of Higher Education Degrees and the Government Decree on University Degrees stipulate, for example, the objectives and scope of university degrees, their general structure and content, as well as the distribution of educational responsibility between different universities. For example, the decree defines which degrees are offered in the humanities, by which university and at which level. If a university wishes to offer education in other fields than those defined by the decree, they have to apply to the Ministry of Education for changes in education responsibility. Those applications are quite rare.

Instead, the assessment of new Master's programmes is a systematic and annual process based on the predefined criteria defined by the Ministry, the university applications and the assessment and recognition process by the Ministry of Education. The answers given in this form relate to the assessment process of new Master's programmes. (For more information, please contact: birgitta.vuorinen@minedu.fi).

Links:

1. The Education System in Finland:

<http://X94.78.2XX.243/Eurybase/Application/frameset.asp?country=FI&language=EN>

2. Legislation

2.1 The Universities Act (645/X997): <http://www.finlex.fi/en/laki/kaannokset/X997/enX9970645.pdf>

2.2 Universities Decree (XX5/X998): not available in English

2.3 Decree on the System of Higher Education Degrees (464/X998): not available in English

2.3 Government Decree on University Degrees (794/2004):

<http://www.finlex.fi/fi/laki/kaannokset/2004/en20040794.pdf>

2.4 The Ministry of Education Decree on the Master's Programmes (X359/2006): not available in English

France, CTI:

Ex ante process:

www.cti-commission.fr

France, IGAENR*:

Ex ante process:

<http://www.sup.adc.education.fr/lmdsuivi/>

<http://edges.sup.adc.education.fr>

www.cti-commission.fr

for engineers courses and various universities websites

Ex post process:

www.cti-commission.fr

www.cne-evaluation.fr/

Germany, AC:

Ex ante process:

<http://www.akkreditierungsrat.de/eng/>

Ex post process:

<http://www.akkreditierungsrat.de/eng/>

Germany, ACQUIN:

Ex ante process:

<http://www.acquin.org> and <http://www.akkreditierungsrat.de>

Ex post process:

<http://www.acquin.org> and <http://www.akkreditierungsrat.de>

Hungary, HAC:

Ex ante process:

www.mab.hu, www.om.hu

Ex post process:

www.mab.hu, www.om.hu

Ireland, HEA:

Ex ante process:

Irish universities, as autonomous bodies under the (Irish) Universities Act (X997), are responsible for making their own awards. There is no statutory EXTERNAL ex ante assessment of university programmes. All universities operate INTERNAL ex ante assessment prior to a programme being given approval by the (statutory) university academic council. The process is different in each of the universities.

WEB DOCUMENT: The INTERNAL (but using an EXTERNAL accreditation board) ex ante accreditation process at one of the Irish universities is described at: <http://www.dcu.ie/ovpli/ac.shtml>

All major (and all new) study programmes are developed in accordance with the agreed Irish National Framework for Qualifications (NFQ), based on learning outcomes and levels. The NQAI does not set standards for awards made the Universities. However, the award-type descriptors are the yardstick which has been used to reach agreement between the universities and the NQAI for the accommodation of university awards within the NFQ.

WEB DOCUMENT: National Framework of Qualifications: <http://www.nfq.ie/nfq/en/>

WEB DOCUMENT: The Universities and the NFQ:

http://www.iaa.ie/news_events/documents/RegistrarReport.pdf

Ex post process:

The common framework for implementation of the statutory periodic evaluations of academic units in Irish universities as required by the Universities Act (X997):

WEB DOCUMENT: A Framework for Quality in Irish Universities (2003, will be updated in 2007):

http://www.iuqb.ie/Framework_Document.pdf

All Irish universities (similar to the UK) operate a system of external examiners on each of the university study programmes. This involves an annual evaluation of the programme, by experts from outside the university (usually from abroad) which results in an annual report to the university academic council. At present, the external examiners reports are not made public. While the external examiner system is common to all universities, variations in the process exist in the individual universities

Italy, CNVSU:

Ex ante process:

http://www.miur.it/0002Univer/0053Progra/0850Banca_/index_cf2.htm

http://www.cnvsu.it/_library/downloadfile.asp?id=XX3X5

The Netherlands and Flanders, NVAO:

Ex ante process:

<http://www.nvao.net>

Ex post process:

<http://www.nvao.net>

Norway, NOKUT:

Ex ante process:

<http://www.nokut.no/sw335.asp>

Ex post process:

<http://www.nokut.no/sw335.asp>

Russia, NAA*:

Ex post process:

www.nica.ru

Spain, ANECA:

Ex ante process:

http://www.aneca.es/modal_eval/posgrado_present.html

Ex post process:

http://www.aneca.es/modal_eval/pa_modelo_06X2.html

http://www.aneca.es/present/english/eng_accreditation.html

Spain, AQU Catalunya:

Ex ante process:

<http://www.aqu.cat/scripts/web/pagina.asp?cid=cat&id=6429&cat=pag&tit=Procediment+d%27avaluaci%F3+per+al+curs+2007%2D2008&res=XX0&op=29>

Spain, AGAE:

Ex ante process:

www.agae.es

Sweden, NAHE:

Ex ante process:

It has to be pointed out that ex ante procedures apply only to colleges wishing to initiate new masters degrees or professional degrees.

How did things turn out? Annual reports on quality assurance processes

Högskoleverkets rapportserie 2006:33, 2005:30, both to be found at www.hsv.se

Ex post process:

same as above



United Kingdom, QAA:

Ex post process:

<http://www.qaa.ac.uk/aboutus/heGuide/guide.asp>

Annex 1: Agències enquestades

FULL MEMBERS

Austria

Austrian Accreditation Council, Vienna

FHR - Fachhochschulrat, Vienna

Belgium

Council of Flemish Institutions of Higher Education, Brussels

EUA - European University Association, Brussels

VLIR - Flemish Interuniversity Council, Brussels

Cyprus

CEEA - Council of Educational Evaluation-Accreditation, Nikosia

Czech Republic

Accreditation Commission of the Government of the Czech Republic/Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports, Prague X

Denmark

EVA - Danish Evaluation Institute, Copenhagen

Estonia

Estonian Higher Education Quality Assessment Council, Tallinn

Finland

FINHEEC - Finnish Higher Education Evaluation Council, Helsinki

France

CNE - Comité National d'Évaluation, Paris

CTI - Commission des Titres d'Ingénieur, Ecully

Germany

Accreditation Council, Bonn

ACQUIN - Accreditation, Certification and Quality Assurance Institute, Bayreuth

ASIIN - Fachakkreditierungsagentur für Studiengänge der Ingenieurwissenschaften, der Informatik, der Naturwissenschaften und der Mathematik e.V., Düsseldorf

FIBAA - Foundation for International Business Administration Accreditation, Bonn

ZEVA - Central Evaluation and Accreditation Agency Hannover, Hannover

Germany, Regional

EVALAG - Stiftung Evaluationsagentur Baden-Wuerttemberg, Mannheim

Hungary



HAC - Hungarian Accreditation Committee, Budapest

Ireland

HEA - Higher Education Authority, Dublin 2

HETAC - Higher Education and Training Awards Council, Dublin 2

Italy

CNVSU - Comitato Nazionale per la Valutazione del Sistema Universitario, Rome

Latvia

HEQEC - Higher Education Quality Evaluation Centre, Riga

The Netherlands

Inspectorate of Higher Education, Utrecht

NQA - Netherlands Quality Agency, Utrecht

NVAO - Accreditation Organisation of the Netherlands and Flanders, The Hague

QANU - Quality Assurance Netherlands Universities, Utrecht

Norway

NOKUT - Norwegian Agency of Quality Assurance in Education, Oslo

Portugal

CNAVES - Conselho Nacional de Avaliação do Ensino Superior, Lisbon

Slovak Republic

Accreditation Commission, Bratislava

Spain

ANECA - National Agency for Quality Assessment and Accreditation of Spain, Madrid

AQU - Agency for Quality Assurance in the Catalan University System, Barcelona

Agencia Andaluza para la Evaluación de la Calidad y Acreditación Universitaria - AGAE, Córdoba

Sweden

NAHE - National Agency for Higher Education, Stockholm

Switzerland

OAQ - Center for Accreditation and Quality Assurance of the Swiss Universities, Bern

UK

QAA - Quality Assurance Agency for Higher Education, Gloucester



CANDIDATE MEMBERS

Before becoming a full member of ENQA the applicant agency may be given a candidate status for a maximum of two years.

Austria

AQA - Austrian Agency for Quality Assurance, Wien

Belgium

AEQES - Agence pour l'Evaluation de la Qualité de l'Enseignement Supérieur organisé ou subventionné par la Communauté française, Bruxelles

EFMD - European Foundation for Management Development, Brussels

Bulgaria

The National Evaluation and Accreditation Agency - NEAA, Sofia

France

IGAENR - General Inspectorate of Education and Research, Paris

Germany

AHPGS - Accreditation Agency for Study Programmes in Health and Social Sciences, Freiburg

AQAS - Agentur für Qualitätssicherung durch Akkreditierung von Studiengängen, Bonn

Ireland

NQAI - National Qualifications Authority of Ireland, Dublin X

Russia

NAA - National Accreditation Agency of the Russian Federation, Yoshkar-Ola

Spain

Axencia para a Calidade do Sistema Universitario de Galicia (ACSUG), Santiago de Compostela