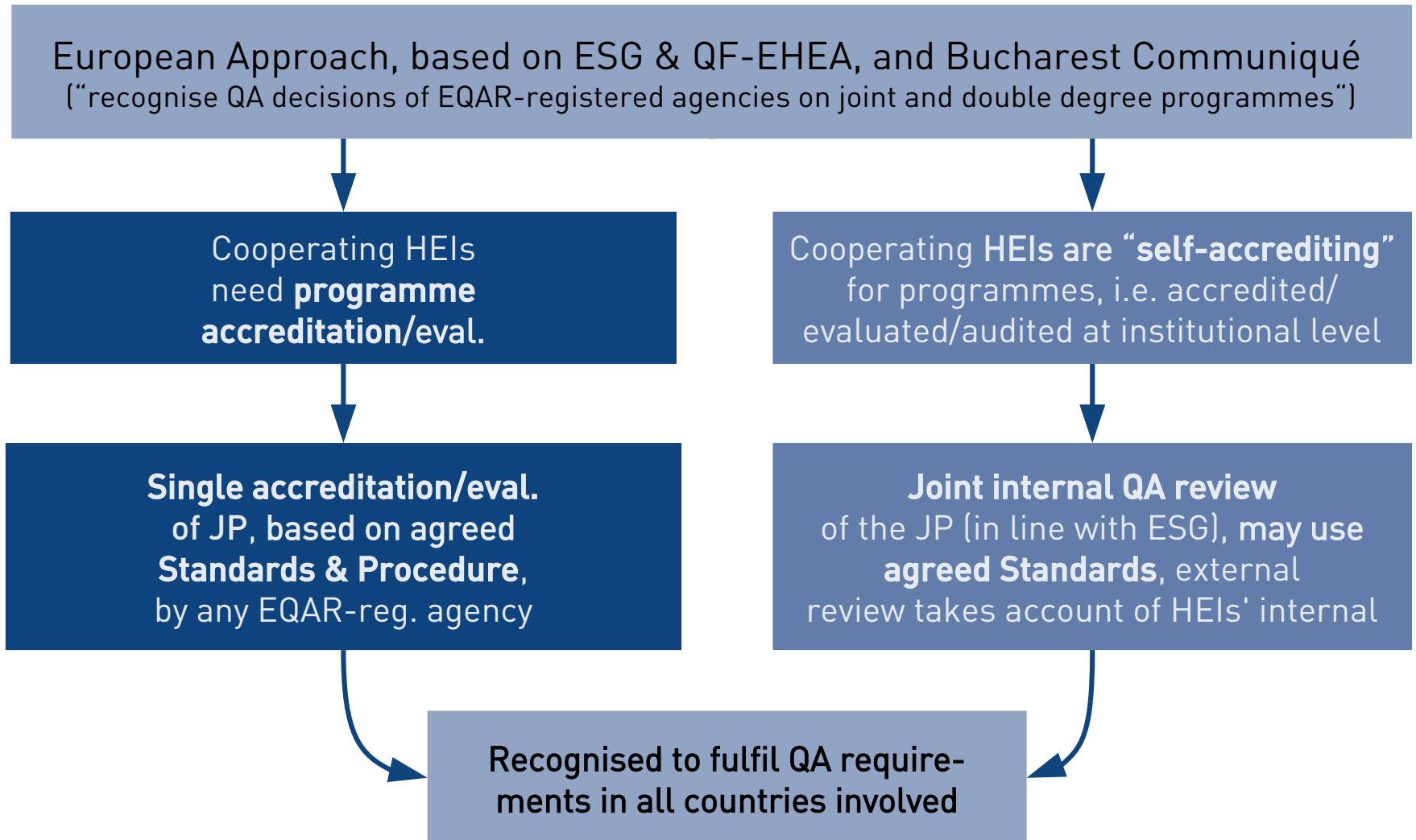


Legal frameworks and the use of the European Approach

ImpEA Project Seminar
1/2 March 2018, Brussels
Colin Tück

Application in different systems



- **Scenarios:**

- 1) External QA at the level of individual programmes

- legal changes required (usually)

- 2) External QA at institutional level

- in the autonomy of HE institutions (usually)

- **Clusters:**

- Scenario 1: 34 countries (AD, AL, AM, AZ, BG, BY, CY, CZ, EE, ES, FR, GE, GR, HR, HU, IS, IT, KZ, LI, LT, LU, LV, MD, ME, MK, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SE, SI, SK, UA)

- Scenario 2: 6 countries (BA, CH, FI, MT, VA, UK)

- Mixed: 7 countries (AT, BE, DE, DK, IE, NL, NO)

- No obligatory EQA: 1 country (TR)

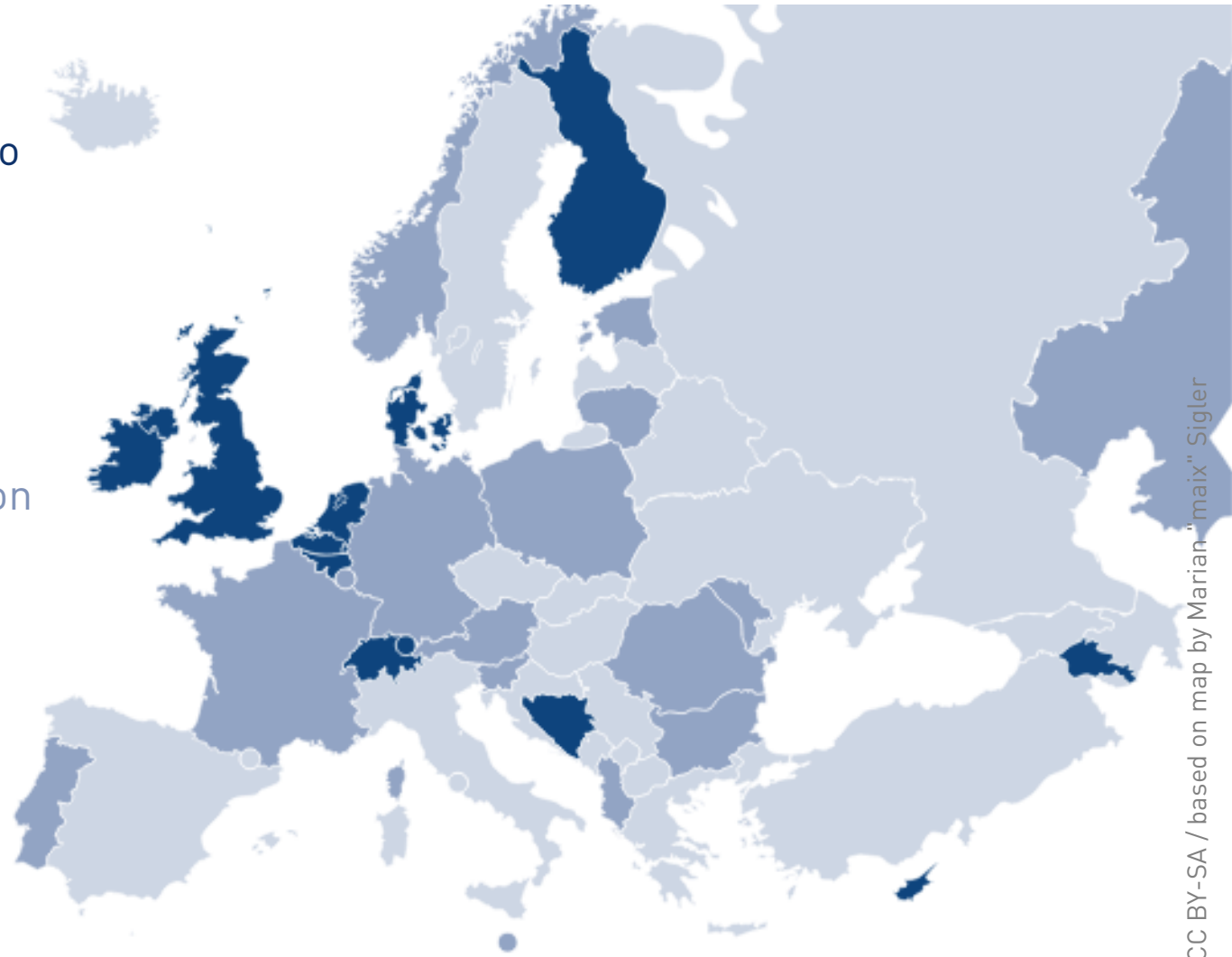
Availability of the European Approach

eqar

All higher education institutions are able to use the European Approach to satisfy national QA requirements

Some higher education institutions or only under specific conditions

Cannot be used to satisfy national QA requirements



Slow implementation?



- Only 2 or 3 countries changed legislation (draft Bologna Implementation Report 2018)
- Possible reasons:
 - Hesitation to change national rules?
 - Too specific of a matter for separate change of law?
 - On “wait list” until next bigger change/reform?
 - Lack of demand from HE institutions and QAAs?
 - Lack of urgency?
- But: which EHEA reform was fully implemented within three years...?

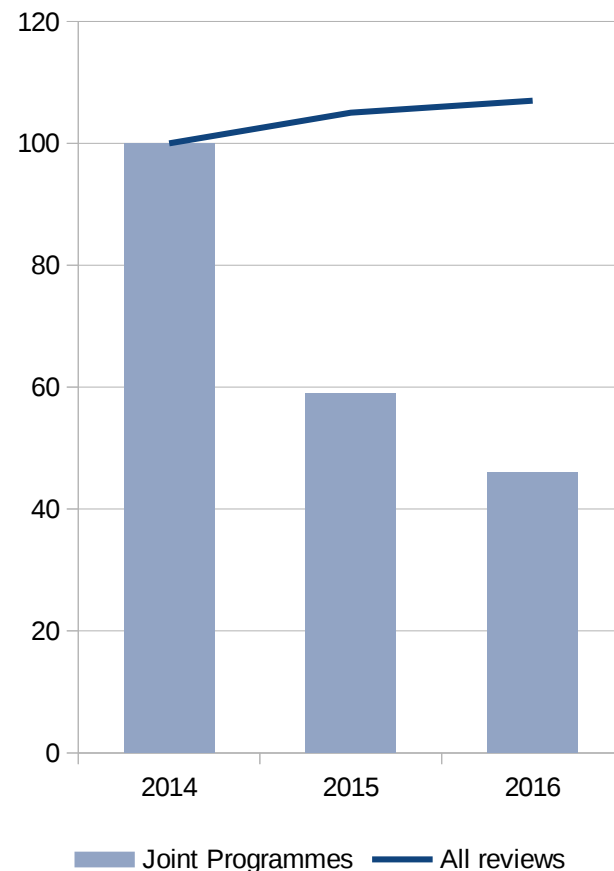
In practice: reflections



- QA agencies generally ready to use the European Approach
- Keen interest expressed by HE institutions
- Very few (< 10) practical examples of actual use to date
- Why?
 - HEIs and QAAs constrained by national rules
 - Number of JP reviews is not huge (2016: 50 by EQAR-registered QAA)
 - Re-accreditation following existing solution?

External QA by EQAR-registered QAAs

(2014 = 100)



Thank you for your attention!

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