



CO-OPERATION UL and NAKVIS at ACCREDITATION

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STATE ACCREDITATION

- The introduction of the term “accreditation” in the Act on Higher Education in 1993
- Types of accreditation:
 - Institutional accreditation and
 - Programme accreditation



State accreditation bodies

- The Higher Education Council of the RS (governmental body, operating within the ministry of higher education – since 1993)
- Higher Education Office (independent office, support of The Higher Education Council of the RS – since 2006)
- National agency RS for quality assurance in higher education – NAKVIS (independent body – since 2009)



Accreditation rules and procedures

- Any HE institution wishing to be a degree granting institution, has to be accredited
- All the degree programmes have to be accredited
- The basic accreditation standards for accreditation of institutions and programmes are provided by law in 2004
- The procedures, forms and consistent documents of the application are prescribed by the external accreditation body
- Internal institutional rules, regulations and decisions, are adopted by the Senate or its working groups



University of Ljubljana

- Accredited in 2005 as an integrated public university with today 26 member faculties, covering all scientific areas and disciplines
- Accredited
 - degree programmes at all three cycles
 - life-long learning programmes
 - joint programmes



Accreditation procedures

- Accreditation of all the study programmes at the UL consists of two basic cycles:
 1. Internal cycle (university accreditation)
 2. External cycle (external - state accreditation)



Internal cycle

- Is further divided into:
 - a. Faculty level (preparation of the programme, application with the required documents, adoption of the proposal at the level of the faculty senate)
 - b. University level (formal inspection of the proposal of the programme, consistency with all the rules and regulations, revision of the contents by three external peers, approval of the programme by the working group of the university senate, accreditation by the university senate)



External cycle

- National agency for quality assurance in HE –
 - institutional and programme accreditation
 - re-accreditation every 7 years
- Such periodic accreditation is closely connected to yearly self-evaluations on the level of programmes and institutions



Principles for the QA system

- A joint framework for all educational activities
- Comprises all processes relating to the quality of education and research (Commitment for QA)
- The system has emphasis on quality improvement
- The system provides systematic documentation
- Decentralized responsibility



Quality assurance mechanisms

- Mission and Vision statement
- Strategy
- Statute, Regulations
- QA build up on
 - Annual planning, reporting
 - Self-evaluation procedure, revision
 - Student surveys
 - Indicators



Common framework for QA of the study programmes

The Faculty is in charge of the organization
of courses and particular programmes

Leader or programme council worries for
QA of the programme at most faculties



Re-accreditation: what impact?

It should be a challenge to

- discover a strength or a weaknesses of the programme, and
- opportunity to improve the weaknesses or re-shape it before application for re-accreditation.



NAKVIS-UL

- Future expectations of co-operation in the areas of:
 - Effective and productive procedures of accreditation and external evaluation (in terms of time consumed and human resources potential)
 - Constructive and developmental guidance

Thank you for your attention

