#### **ESTABLISHING A NEW AGENCY AND ADOPTING THE ESG – THE ROMANIAN EXPERIENCE**

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#### What the ministers decided (Bergen 2005):

- *"We adopt the standards and guidelines for quality assurance in the European Higher Education Area* as *proposed by ENQA. We commit ourselves to introducing the proposed model for peer review of quality assurance agencies on a national basis, while respecting the commonly accepted guidelines and criteria"*
- "We welcome the principle of a European register of quality assurance agencies based on national review. We ask that the practicalities of implementation be further developed by ENQA in cooperation with EUA, EURASHE and ESIB with a report back to us through the Follow-up Group"

#### What the ministers decided (London 2007):

- "We welcome the establishment of a register (i.e. EQAR) by the E4 group (...) The register will be voluntary, self-financing, independent and transparent"
- "Applications for inclusion on the register should be evaluated on the basis of substantial compliance with the ESG, evidenced through an independent review process endorsed by national authorities, where this endorsement is required by those authorities"

# What happened in Romania

- First effects of Bergen: Government Emergency Ordinance no. 75/2005 on Quality in Education approved later by Law no. 87/2006 and modified afterwards:
  - Covers pre-university AND higher education national system;
  - Establishes two new agencies: ARACIP (for pre-university, ministerial, state funded) and ARACIS (recognition of ESG's for higher education: independent, self funding).

- ARACIS had to take over from the former CNEAA (established by law in 1993 under the authority of the Parliament):
  - Premises;
  - Permanent Staff by selection procedure;
  - Archives;
  - Experienced peer reviewers;

### but also:

- A different paradigm of QA in higher education centered on accreditation;
- Image good and ... bad;
- Actions in court ... as defendant!
- Unfinished evaluation work.

## The first year – 2005

- 1 st Provisional Council with hybrid structure: nominations by Senate (5) + Ministry of Education (5) + National Rectors Council (5);
- Missions:
  - organize selection procedure for permanent staff;
  - organize selection procedure for the next composition of the Council (3 yrs. mandate);
  - finalize formalities to take over facilities and archive;
  - prepare the Government decision for the methodology.
- Result almost nil, no activity, no evaluations performed.

# The second year 3/4 (Painful!) – 2006

- New law, approving the GEO no. 75/2005 with some amendments;
- 2 nd Provisional Council with hybrid structure: nominations by Senate (5) + Ministry of Education (5) + National Rectors Council (5):
  - Process of taking over from CNEAA;
  - Election procedure of 5 members to continue as Council members;
  - Organize selection procedure for 10 new Council members.

# The second year 3/4 (Difficult!) – 2006

- Both GEO no. 75/2005 and Law no. 87/2006 specify the obligation of ARACIS to become listed in the EQAR in one-year time (fortunately it was not mentioned when was the "zero moment"!);
- "What register" in 2005 and 2006?

Law: OK Media and other "friendly" comments: why ARACIS was not listed in the EQAR? "we know better" etc.

## The second year 1/4 (Better times!) – 2006

•The Methodology of evaluation approved - Government Decision no. 1418/September 2006;

•The evaluation guides:

- Study programs (Bachelor and Master degrees) accreditation external evaluation;
- Institutional authorization/accreditation external evaluation;
- Academic quality external evaluation of accredited higher education institution;
- External evaluation of Teaching staff training departments (TSTD);
- External evaluation of distance learning study programs (DL);
- External evaluation of part time study programs;

•The pilot project (10 + 1 universities).

## The steady state: 2007 – November 2011

#### • Study program evaluations:

- 2765 master program evaluations (accreditation);
- 1917 bachelor program evaluations (provisional authorization, accreditation, periodical evaluation)
- 190 master program evaluations (accreditation long distance and part time learning);
- 310 bachelor program evaluations (provisional authorization, accreditation – long distance and part time learning);
- **80** universities were evaluated (out of which 46 in the ACADEMIS project, supported from EU Structural funds, managed by ARACIS);
- 7 universities are being currently evaluated (out of which 1 try to have the final judgment improved).

### **External Evaluations of ARACIS:**

- National level performed by a Monitoring Committee in 2007;
- EUA and ESU evaluations in 2008;
- ENQA evaluation in 2008 2009: ENQA full membership granted in June 2009;
- Listed in EQAR in September 2009 (one year after the register was opened!).

## Independence

- Modifications of the law 87/2006:
  - funding (2007): no state subsidy, only contracts with beneficiaries and projects
  - number of permanent staff, premises, inclusion of two students as full Council members (2011)
  - additional modifications of the law in progress
    to guarantee even more independence

How stands ARACIS now:

- Sustainable funding includes also EU funded projects
- Progress report submitted to ENQA before June 2, 2011 accepted by the Board
- Internal QA procedures amended and improved; evaluators trained and "quizzed electronically"; new committee of employers; no proposal of ARACIS overturned yet by the MoERYS etc.
- ENQA GA, October 2011 organized in Bucharest

- Two students included as Council members

- System analyses of QA in HE for 2008,2009,2010, 2011,, at country level, followed by reports
- International activities: ENQA, CEEN, INQAAHE, other projects (i.e. QAHEQA etc.)

- Problems raised and Lessons learned:
  - Political support needed to continue as an independent agency under any Government (5 ministers of education from 2005 – present, from 4 political parties);
  - Need for evidence-based decisions society dominated by lack of confidence, rumors (sorry, not only!) of corruption, interest of local authorities to support some universities, coexistence of state and private universities (not always in a fair and healthy competition).

- Quality culture difficult to build;
- Evaluation regarded as bureaucracy;
- Negative decisions always challenged;
- Judgments to be on a larger scale to provide room for differentiation;
- Note : ARACIS has won in all court all cases in which decisions were taken! (Optimist's view: don't worry: other trials will come).

- For the future:
- New law of education (February 2011) does not modify law 87/2006 but opens all evaluations to any agency listed in the EQAR;
- New proposal for Methodology presented for public debate differentiation of universities, shift to benchmarking procedures and to more output/outcome criteria, ESGs as firm support;
- New challenges, more pressure: more complex mission, more co-operation needed to evaluate research and doctoral programs; classification of universities and ranking of study programs in the law: ARACIS will be involved in the future!;
- **Internationalization of QA in the EHEA** competition BUT do not forget co-operation (EHEA is a space for co-operation, students and staff mobility !).

# Most important achievements

National: building confidence in ARACIS ! "Quality Barometers" as part of system evaluation – 2009,2011 indicate it clearly! and EQAR listing : condition of survival (by law!)

European: ENQA full membership

Conclusion:

- The local context extremely important!
- Work with universities to build quality culture and CONFIDENCE in the agency
- Do not forget the importance of political support but ... beware of local interests

## THANK YOU VERY MUCH!

