

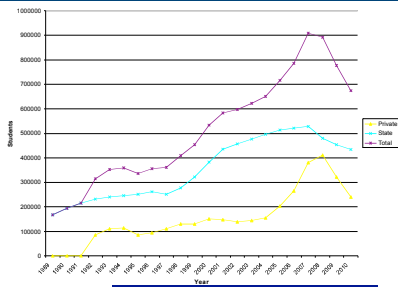
Quality Assurance in the Romanian Higher Education

A Short View of a Long Transition (1989-2012)

Remus PRICOPIE
Romania

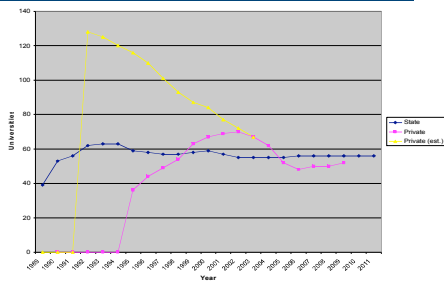
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Dynamics of students: 1989 - 2010



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Dynamics of HiEd Institutions: 1989 - 2010



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Accreditation Law No 88 – 1993 (I)

- CNEAA
 - 19-21 members, proposed by Government and approved by Parliament
 - 4 years mandate
 - there are commissions for each domain of study
- Distinction between
 - temporary functioning - by Government Decision
 - accreditation - by law
- Standards of evaluation and accreditation
 - approved by Government
- The process of temporary functioning / accreditation based on
 - internal evaluation
 - external evaluation
 - proposal to the Ministry of Ed. for endorsement (Gov Decision or Law)

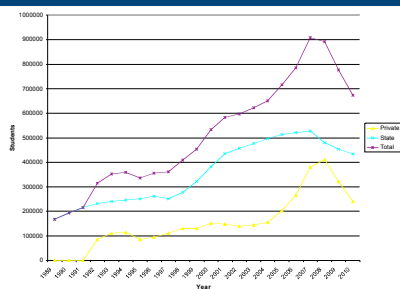
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Accreditation Law No 88 – 1993 (II)

- Periodical review
 - every 5 years
- Private HiEd Institutions
 - have to be NGOs and not companies
- Clear procedures for closing the institutions that do not meet the standards
- The right to issue diplomas
 - reserved for accredited universities

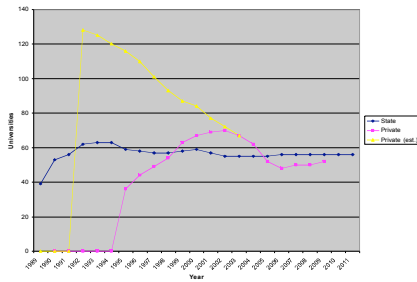
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Dynamics of students: 1989 - 2010



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Dynamics of HiEd Institutions: 1989 - 2010



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Context for a new piece of legislation

- The credibility challenge of CNEAA;
- The political challenge;
- The lack of legal requirements for primary and secondary education;
- The need to involve more stakeholders in the process (e.g. students);
- The need to keep up with the European discussions on quality assurance
 - See the Bergen Communiqué 2005

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Quality Assurance Law No 87 – 2006 (I)

- Based on OUG No 75/2005
- ARACIS
 - autonomous public institution
 - The Council of ARACIS: 15 members and 2 students, as observers, not politically appointed
- Distinction between
 - temporary functioning - by Government Decision
 - accreditation - by law
- Standards of evaluation and accreditation
 - approved by Government, BUT respecting the European standards (ENQA and EQAR)
 - based on process AND outcomes

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Quality Assurance Law No 87 – 2006 (II)

- The process of temporary functioning / accreditation based on
 - internal evaluation
 - external evaluation
 - proposal to the Ministry of Education for endorsement (Gov Decision)
- Periodical review
 - every 5 years
- Clear procedures for closing the institutions that do not meet the standards
- Clear procedures for transparency
- The right to issue diplomas
 - reserved for accredited universities

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Education Law No 1 – 2011

- The external evaluation of accredited universities can be done by ARACIS or any other agency that is in EQAR

[Art. 150 (1)]
[Art. 155 (1)]
[Art. 192 (1)]
[Art. 193 (6)]

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What next ?

- Increasing dialog
- Learning about others
- Building confidence

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