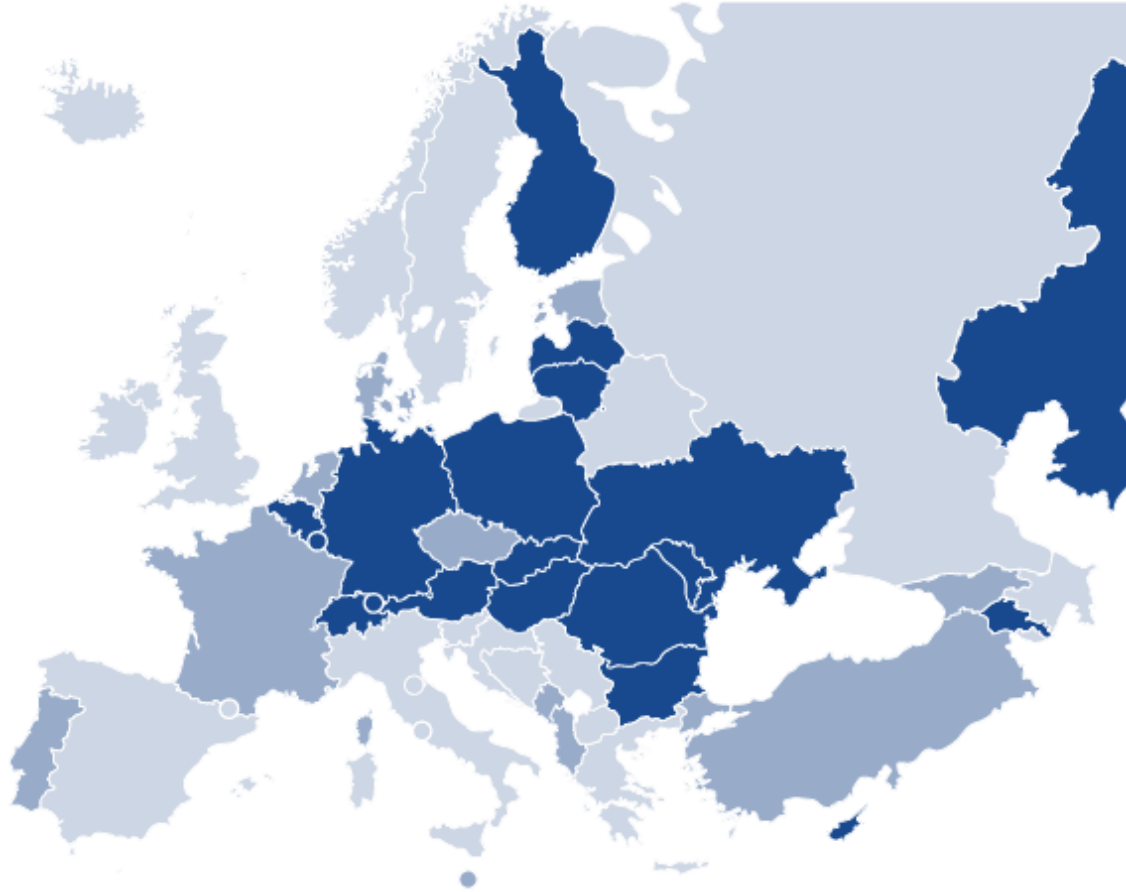


# Cross-border recognition of QA

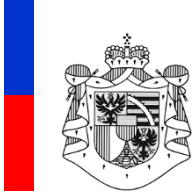


EQAR Members Dialoge 2021 – Parallel Session, 14th January 2021



## Why CBQA

- It allows HEI to work with suitable QAA that best fit their needs. This improves the benefit of QA and supports a growing culture and acceptance of QA.
- It fosters equal understanding of QA and strengthens trust in equal QA standards.
- Since QA is the backbone of trust in ECTS, CBQA supports trust in ECTS.
- It makes implementation of CB joint study programmes easier.
- **Ergo:** CBQA strengthens the ground for growing student mobility.



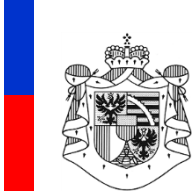
## A short history of CBQA

- The aim that EQAR-registered QAA would be recognized throughout EHEA, and that HEI would be able to choose freely to the London Conference of Ministers 2007.
- This has been repeated and underlined in the communiqués of the MC in Yerevan 2015 and Paris 2018.

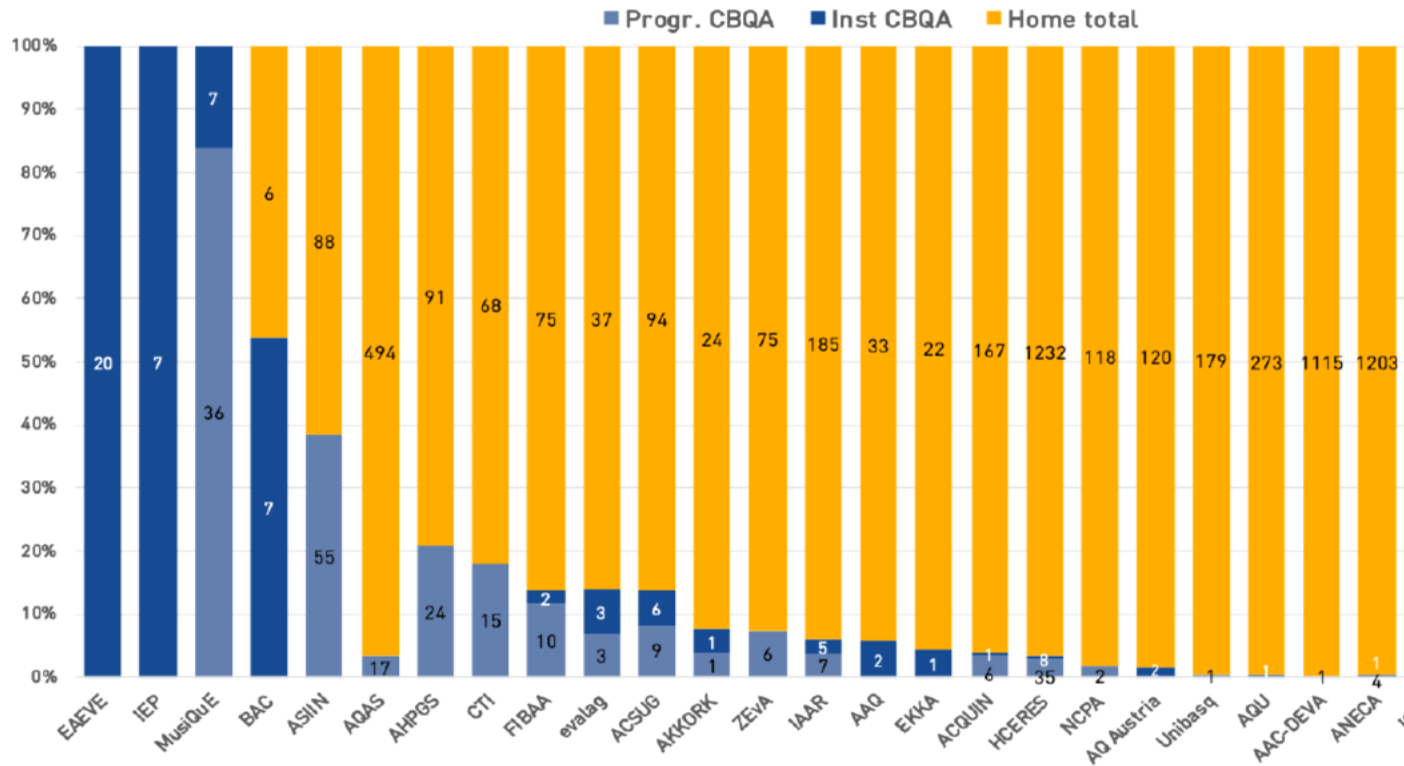


## State of Play - CBQA

- HEI are seeking EQAR registered agencies for external QA.
- Volume of CBQA of EQAR registered QAA in HE systems outside the EHEA surpasses the number of CBQA within the EHEA.
- Cross border reviews are most often carried out in countries where legislation recognizes their results.
- CBQA is regularly carried out by two thirds of EQAR agencies, whereas only a little bit more than one third of non-registered agencies are doing CBQA.

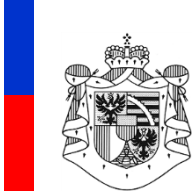


# State of play - CBQA

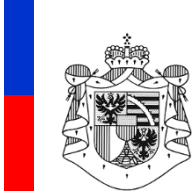


While CBQA is wide spread across the EHEA, the number of single activities is less than 10% of all activities. In 2019, 25 out of the 49 EQAR agencies have reported external QA activities in a country other than the one where the agency is based in.

(Figure: EQAR Policy Brief June 2020)



- Recognising EQAR-registered agencies as part of the national external QA requirements.
- Recognising foreign agencies based on the national framework/requirements
- Not recognising foreign agencies as part of the national external QA requirements



# Diskussion

1. Why are countries hesitant to recognise registered QA agency's results?
2. What can EQAR do to reduce regulatory barriers and allow quality assurance agencies to be formally recognised across borders?
3. How can EQAR facilitate the opening of national legislation for cross-border QA beyond exchanging information and organising events for governments?
4. How proactive and direct should EQAR be in its approach of national governments?