Results of the ENIC/NARIC Survey

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The aim to learn how by joint efforts with higher education institutions and external quality assurance agencies fair academic recognition could be advanced.

- ROLE OF THE ENIC/NARIC CENTRES (Kristina)
- LINKS WITH QUALITY ASSURANCE AGENCIES (Ina Marija)
- LINKS WITH HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS (Kristina)
• 42 centres representing 41 country
ROLE OF THE ENIC/NARIC CENTRES
General Profile

- Determining whether the ENIC/NARIC would be well-placed to contribute to EQA
- 21% are in the same organisation as QA
Main Beneficiaries of Services

- Rating beneficiaries in terms of workload required (1 as the least and 5 as the most)
- 22% Centres view HEI as the main beneficiaries of their services (rating of 5)
- 44% gave HEI the rating of 4
- 13% view HEIs as requiring the least workload
Involvement in 3 types of recognition by the ENIC/NARIC

- Recognition of qualifications: 89%
- Recognition of study periods: 27%
- RPL: 9%
Main obstacles for fair recognition

- Qualifications:
  - Lack of information
  - Legal framework (overregulating)
- Periods of study
  - Lack of information
  - Lack of knowledge and experience
- RPL
  - Legal framework (non-existant)
  - Lack of knowledge and experience
  - Lacking procedure
The most effective instruments for fair recognition

- International-national-institutional
- Voluntary - obligatory
LINKS WITH QUALITY ASSURANCE AGENCIES
In my higher education system QA agency is well placed to contribute to influence fair academic recognition of degrees, credits, and prior learning within HEIs.

67% of stand alone offices disagree that QA is well placed in their HE system, while only 32% of centres+QA agency indicated so negative attitude.
Collaboration between the ENIC-NARIC centre and the QA agency/ies is essential for fair academic recognition

![Collaboration Bar Chart]

- **Strongly agree**: 13%
- **Agree**: 49%
- **Disagree**: 9%
- **Strongly disagree**: 0%

**Example of elaboration**

**Positive** – “especially when it concerns double or joint degrees”; “collaboration with QA agency and agencies from other countries is essential”

**Negative** – “due to the Agencies particular status collaboration is not essential, but it might be on voluntary basis”; “ENIC centres must be autonomous to decide on recognition without influence of QA agencies”

50% of stand alone offices disagree that collaboration is essential, while only 12% of centres+QA agency indicated negative attitude
The nature of the interaction between the ENIC/NARIC centre and the QA agency, and in what direction will do their contacts evolve in the near future.

- Future relationship is likely to evolve: 39%
- Future relationship is likely to stay as it is: 61%

- They currently do not have any contact at all: 17%
- Centre and the QA agency have occasional contacts: 33%
- QA agency is involved in some of the processes of the centre: 29%
- Centre is involved in some of the processes of the QA agency: 30%
- Centre and the QA agency periodically exchange information: 22%
What aspects should QA agencies consider in external QA procedures in order to determine if fair recognition is implemented within HEI?

- **HEI compliance with legal standards**: 31%
- **Very broad aspects**: 7%
- **Miscellaneous**: 9%
- **No aspects**: 11%
- **Do not know**: 2%

**E.g. of elaboration**
- Miscellaneous — “professional qualification of credential evaluators”
- Very broad — “procedures, mechanisms, appeal possibilities, time of procedures, concept of substantial difference applied in concrete”
What role should the ENIC/NARIC centre play in the external quality assurance procedure(s)

- not clear: 7
- no involvement: 9
- part of evaluation panels: 11
- provision of info, guidance, consultation, info on practise in HEIs regarding recognition: 36

50% of the stand alone offices mention participation in evaluation panels, while only 12% of centres+QA agency indicated it. 56% of Centres+QA agencies focused on information role.

e.g. not clear—"be informed about outcome of external evaluation"; "could take a lead and promote own services"
LINKS WITH HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS
Other services provided to HEIs

- Training events: 24%
- Projects and policy development: 11%
- Databases: 29%
- Consultations: 20%
- Other: 16%
Frequency of Interaction

- 45% have indicated interaction on daily basis
- None of the respondents picked the option for no interaction
- 21% have indicated only occasional interaction
- Almost 59% have indicated that the relationship is likely to evolve
- 81% are not aware of other organisations that play a significant advising role to HEIs

Consultations and exchange of information on daily basis
Periodic consultations and exchange of information
Occasional consultations and exchange of information
Other (please specify)
“An inseparable triangle between accreditation, quality assurance and mobility should exist in every national education system. Of course that recognition procedure should be fair that is based on the LRC while during the accreditation procedure one of the main focuses of the panel should be harmonization of academic recognition procedures with the provisions of the LRC and the role of the ENIC/NARIC in accreditation procedure should be visible”