AUSTRALIAN UNIVERSITIES QUALITY AGENCY

In January 2003, quality agencies from the Asia-Pacific region, meeting in Hong Kong, formed the Asia-Pacific Quality Network (APQN) as a sub-network of the world-wide International Network for Quality Assurance Agencies in Higher Education (INQAAHE). They drew up a work plan, and members volunteered to lead the various working groups (Attachment 1)

Members of APQN also met in Ireland in April 2003 and agreed to survey members on the attention they pay to education that crosses national boundaries (transnational education). My agency (AUQA) and the New Zealand Qualifications Authority (NZQA) agreed to carry out the survey on behalf of the APQN.

We sought responses to the following three questions and two sub-questions:

1.   What responsibility does your agency take for operations carried out in other countries by institutions that are based in your country?
    (If the answer is 'none', is there another organisation that takes this responsibility?)

2.   Conversely, what responsibility does your agency take for foreign institutions operating into your jurisdiction?
    (If the answer is 'none', is there another organisation that takes this responsibility?)

3.   Do you maintain a list of the accredited or approved institutions in your jurisdiction?

Summary of responses - to all APQN members

Responses were received from 13 agencies in nine countries, namely:

Australia	Australian Universities Quality Agency	(AUQA)
	Australian Qualifications Framework	(AQF)
Hong Kong China	Hong Kong Council for Academic Accreditation	(HKCAA)
India	National Assessment and Accreditation Council	(NAAC)
Indonesia	Ban Akreditasi Nasional Perguruan Tinggi *(National Accreditation Board of Higher Education)*	(BAN-PT)
Japan	Japanese University Accreditation Association	(JUAA)
Malaysia	Lembaga Akkreditasi Negara *(Ministry of Education) National Accreditation Board*	(LAN)
Mongolia	National Council of Higher Education Association	(ACCMON)
New Zealand	New Zealand Vice-Chancellors' Committee	(NZVCC)
	New Zealand Qualifications Authority	(NZQA)
	New Zealand Universities Academic Audit Unit	(NZUAAU)
Philippines	Philippine Accrediting Association of Schools, Colleges and Universities	(PAASCU)

Since the questions referred to national control of transnational education, the responses are summarised by country, rather than by agency.

1. There is an agency that takes responsibility for operations abroad ('exports'):
   Australia (AUQA), India (NAAC, Ministry for Human Resource Development), Malaysia (Public Service Department), New Zealand (NZVCC, NZQA)

   No agency takes this responsibility:
   HK, Indonesia, Japan, Mongolia, Philippines

2. There is an agency that takes responsibility for incoming operations ('imports'):
   Australia (each state accrediting agency), Hong Kong (HKCAA, for some incoming activities), Indonesia (BAN-PT), Japan (Ministry of Education), Malaysia (LAN), Mongolia (Ministry of Science, Technology, Education & Culture), New Zealand (NZQA), Philippines (Commission on Higher Education)

   No agency takes this responsibility:
   India

   In both 1 & 2, the scope and rigour of the checking of the activities varies, and is not evident from the above summary. However, anyone who needs to know this level of detail can tell from the above summary which body they should approach.

3. A list of approved institutions is maintained in all respondent countries:
   Australia (AQF), Hong Kong (HKCAA - programs but not institutions), India, Indonesia (BAN-PT), Japan (JUAA), Malaysia (LAN, MOE), Mongolia, New Zealand (NZVCC, NZQA), Philippines (PAASCU)

Detailed responses - to respondents only

(Some of these responses have been edited slightly for length and for consistency.
'N/A' means 'not applicable': this is used in the sub-questions, whose relevance to a particular agency depends on the agency's response to the main question.)

1. What responsibility does your agency take for operations carried out in other countries by institutions that are based in your country?

Australia David Woodhouse AUQA	AUQA's audit scope includes all academic activities carried out by the auditee, regardless of where or by whom they are carried out. In particular, operations carried out in other countries are part of the audit scope, and may be visited by members of the audit team as part of the audit.
Australia Judy Forsyth AQF	The AQF Advisory Board to the Ministerial Council on Education, Employment, Training and Youth Affairs (MCEETYA) has no direct responsibility for the operations of institutions. However, to protect the standing of qualifications offered under the AQF. The *Register of Recognised Education Institutions and Authorised Accreditation Authorities* is a national reference point for checking the bona fides of institutions and their qualifications. Hence the AQF Advisory Board has an interest in the functioning of the Australian Universities Quality Agency (AUQA) and the *National Protocols for Higher Education Approval Processes* which direct the operations of the state and territory accrediting agencies, to ensure that qualifications offered by institutions listed on the AQF Register offshore are of the same standard as those offered domestically.
Hong Kong Wong Wai Sum HKCAA	The Hong Kong Council for Academic Accreditation (HKCAA) has no responsibility over the institutions' operations abroad.
India Antony Stella NAAC	In India, assessment and accreditation by the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) is voluntary. For the HEIs that volunteer for assessment, NAAC considers the quality of their cross-border operations, but does not assess the cross-border operations. Discussions are going on about making quality assurance an integral component of such operations.
Indonesia M. K. Tadjudin BAN-PT	None
Japan Hiroshi Hokama JUAA	In its evaluation for accreditation of Japanese institutions (universities), JUAA does not review the institution's delivery of educational services in other countries. We do review the institution's international operations such as exchange of students under agreements, appropriateness of credit transfer, etc.
Malaysia Mohamed Suleiman LAN	None
Malaysia Sharifah Hapsah MOE	None
Mongolia Chuluuntsetseg .D. ACCMON	None
New Zealand Angela Werren NZVCC	Where there is an overseas component in a New Zealand university program, the NZVCC's Committee on University Academic Programmes generally requires a Memorandum of Understanding between the New Zealand university and the overseas provider (see *Functions and Procedures,* pp 57-59 http://www.nzvcc.ac.nz/cuap/fandp03/fandp03.pdf *)* This requirement does not apply where the overseas component is very small, i.e. under 0.5 EFTS, provided it cannot be described as core, major or sub-major.

New Zealand Karen van Rooyen NZQA	NZQA requires additional information from New Zealand providers offering approved qualifications overseas as either stand-alone or joint ventures. The additional information requirements are modelled on the requirements established by the NZVCC's Committee on University Academic Programmes (CUAP). Accreditation to offer any NZQA-approved qualification overseas is site-specific. The information may be provided as part of an initial application for approval and/or accreditation or may be provided as part of a proposal for an extension of an existing accreditation. For more details, see Attachment 2.
New Zealand John Jennings NZUAAU	This Unit evaluates each university's processes to ensure the maintenance and enhancement of the quality of its research, teaching and learning, and therefore would be required to evaluate the NZ university's processes to ensure the maintenance and enhancement of the quality of its research, teaching and learning carried out in other countries.
Philippines Concepcion Pijano PAASCU	None

(If the answer is 'none', is there another organisation that takes this responsibility?)

Australia David Woodhouse AUQA	N/A
Australia Judy Forsyth AQF	The AUQA has responsibility for national independent auditing of both the domestic and offshore operations of the self-accrediting Australian higher education institutions. In the case of the non self-accrediting institutions, it is the state or territory accrediting agency which accredits/approves the institution.
Hong Kong Wong Wai Sum HKCAA	There is no organization in Hong Kong taking such responsibility. Self-accrediting universities have their own internal procedures to monitor their programs abroad, mainly operated in Mainland China.
India Antony Stella NAAC	The Ministry for Human Resource Development (MHRD) with the University Grants Commission (UGC) regulates the overseas operations of the Indian HEIs. The state established institutions need state clearance as well as the clearance of the UGC and the institutions funded directly by the center require the clearance from the MHRD. In January 2002 the MHRD issued guidelines to the Indian HEIs on entering into MoUs for cross-border educational provisions with foreign institutions. The MHRD also identified the Committee for Promotion of Indian Education Abroad (CoPIE) as the nodal agency to lay down specific guidelines for registration of foreign education service providers.
Indonesia M. K. Tadjudin BAN-PT	No
Japan Hiroshi Hokama JUAA	No
Malaysia Mohamed Suleiman LAN	The recognition of overseas programs of study is the responsibility of Public Service Department.
Malaysia Sharifah Hapsah MOE	The recognition of overseas programs of study is the responsibility of Public Service Department.
Mongolia Chuluuntsetseg .D. ACCMON	No (There are no institutions which carry out their operations abroad so far.)

New Zealand Angela Werren NZVCC	N/A
New Zealand Karen van Rooyen NZQA	N/A
New Zealand John Jennings NZUAAU	Each university is responsible for its operations carried out in other countries (but see above for the role of this Unit).
Philippines Concepcion Pijano PAASCU	No

2. Conversely, what responsibility does your agency take for foreign institutions operating into your jurisdiction?

Australia David Woodhouse AUQA	None. That is the responsibility of the accrediting agencies in each Australian state and territory, which apply Protocol 2 of the *National Protocols for Higher Education Approval Processes*
Australia Judy Forsyth AQF	The *AQF Register* includes a sub-section, currently under development, which will list 'Overseas Higher Education Institutions [operating in Australia] and their AQF-comparable qualifications' approved by the state and territory accrediting agencies under Protocol 2 of the *National Protocols for Higher Education Approval Processes.*
Hong Kong Wong Wai Sum HKCAA	In Hong Kong, the Non-local Higher & Professional Education (Regulation) Ordinance requires all non-local courses leading to academic and professional qualifications to be registered. The HKCAA is the named advisor in the Ordinance to advise the Hong Kong SAR Government on the registrability of individual course.
India Antony Stella NAAC	None
Indonesia M. K. Tadjudin BAN-PT	We will review locally licensed (by the Director General of Higher Education) institutions.
Japan Hiroshi Hokama JUAA	Foreign institutions established in Japan with the approval of the Ministry of Education can apply for JUAA's accreditation and join the Association. There have been no applications thus far.
Malaysia Mohamed Suleiman LAN	Their programs are quality assured by the National Accreditation Board (LAN).
Malaysia Sharifah Hapsah MOE	None
Mongolia Chuluuntsetseg .D. ACCMON	None.
New Zealand Angela Werren NZVCC	None. That is a matter for the NZQA
New Zealand Karen van Rooyen NZQA	Foreign educational institutions operating in NZ are required to comply with the provisions of the Education Act, 1989 in the same way as NZ institutions. The Act limits the use of certain terms and requires courses to be approved and institutions accredited. The procedures are set out for degree programs in the NZQA publication *Approval and Accreditation of Courses Leading to Degrees and related Qualifications 2003*. Requirements include approval by an overseas agency; legal, professional or cultural requirements; and if the course is to be managed in conjunction with a NZ-based organisation, a memorandum of co-

	operation between the partner organisations will be required.
New Zealand John Jennings NZUAAU	None. If a foreign institution were to be working in collaboration with a NZ university, however, this Unit would want to evaluate the NZ university's processes to ensure the maintenance and enhancement of the quality of the research, teaching and learning carried out by the foreign institution.
Philippines Concepcion Pijano PAASCU	The PAASCU as a private, voluntary organization does not have any responsibility for foreign institutions operating in the country. We can deal with them only if they apply for accreditation.

(If the answer is 'none', is there another organisation that takes this responsibility?)

Australia David Woodhouse AUQA	Yes – this is the responsibility of the accrediting agency in the Australian state or territory within which the institution wishes to operate. The accrediting agencies implement the national policy on the matter set out in Protocol 2 of MCEETYA's *National Protocols for Higher Education Approval Processes.* AUQA audits the agencies' implementation of the Protocols.
Australia Judy Forsyth AQF	At last report, three state/territory jurisdictions indicated specified responsibilities with respect to foreign institutions.
Hong Kong Wong Wai Sum HKCAA	N/A
India Antony Stella NAAC	No
Indonesia M. K. Tadjudin BAN-PT	N/A
Japan Hiroshi Hokama JUAA	Foreign institutions established in Japan require the approval of the Ministry of Education.
Malaysia Mohamed Suleiman LAN	N/A
Malaysia Sharifah Hapsah MOE	National Accreditation Board (LAN)
Mongolia Chuluuntsetseg .D. ACCMON	The Ministry of Science, Technology, Education and Culture.
New Zealand Angela Werren NZVCC	NZQA
New Zealand Karen van Rooyen NZQA	N/A
New Zealand John Jennings NZUAAU	NZQA
Philippines Concepcion Pijano PAASCU	The government Commission on Higher Education is responsible for foreign institutions operating within the country.

3. Do you maintain a list of the accredited or approved institutions in your jurisdiction?

Australia David Woodhouse AUQA	No – this is maintained by the Australian Qualifications Framework
Australia Judy Forsyth AQF	The AQF Register (see above) is a national electronic register comprised of all the State/Territory/Commonwealth registers of approved institutions, almost all with direct on-line links to ensure continuous updating by the responsible authority.
Hong Kong Wong Wai Sum HKCAA	No such list is maintained by the HKCAA. However, the HKCAA maintains a list of post-secondary programs accredited by the Council on its website (http://www.hkcaa.edu.hk).
India Antony Stella NAAC	Yes. The NAAC has the list of accredited HEIs. In India accreditation is additional to the affiliating mechanisms and the various reviews and inspections by the government bodies that ensure satisfactory functioning of the HEIs. Since education is in the concurrent list, it is the responsibility of both the states and the center. Consequently, depending on the scheme for which institutions qualify, there are different lists of approved institutions. The state governments have the list of institutions approved by them. The UGC has the list of HEIs that have qualified for UGC funding. Lists of approved professional institutions and programs are kept by different professional bodies depending on the approval.
Indonesia M. K. Tadjudin BAN-PT	Yes
Japan Hiroshi Hokama JUAA	Yes
Malaysia Mohamed Suleiman LAN	Yes, a list of accredited programs.
Malaysia Sharifah Hapsah MOE	Yes
Mongolia Chuluuntsetseg .D. ACCMON	Yes (list attached: Attachment 3)
New Zealand Angela Werren NZVCC	Yes - although there are only 8 universities in our jurisdiction.
New Zealand Karen van Rooyen NZQA	NZQA maintains a database of all registered secondary and tertiary education providers under its jurisdiction (the universities do not come under NZQA's jurisdiction). There is electronic web-based public access to this database.
New Zealand John Jennings NZUAAU	No - this is the responsibility of the NZVCC.
Philippines Concepcion Pijano PAASCU	Yes

Attachment 1: **Asia-Pacific Quality Network (APQN) Projects**

Asia Pacific Quality Network (APQN)

Working Groups

On behalf of the *International Network of Quality Assurance Agencies in Higher Education* (INQAAHE), the *Hong Kong Council for Academic Accreditation* (HKCAA) convened a 1.5 day forum in Hong Kong on 17 & 18 January, 2003, to discuss developments in Quality Assurance in Higher Education in the Asia Pacific region. At that meeting, the participants formally set up a regional network of Quality Assurance agencies in Higher Education as a sub-network of INQAAHE.

A steering group and project leaders were identified / volunteered as follows.

Prof. Arum Gnanam,   NAAC, India
- *co-convenor*

Ms. Wong Wai Sum,   HKCAA, Hong Kong
- *co-convenor*
- *publications (HKCAA produces the INQAAHE newsletter, and will include a regional supplement)*

Dr. Manuel Corpus   AACCUP, Philippines (assisted by HKCAA)
- *national quality frameworks*

Prof Hiroshi Hokama   JUAA, Japan (assisted by University of Tehran)
- *QA of DE*

Mr. John Jennings   AAU, New Zealand

Ms. Concepcion Pijano, PAASCU, Philippines
Dr. David Woodhouse AUQA, Australia
- *identify constituency*
- *gather and disseminate information on QA agencies in the region*

Dr. Antony Stella   NAAC, India
- *indicators of quality*

Dr. Mohamed Suleiman LAN, Malaysia
Ms Porntip Kanjananiyot, MUA, Thailand
- *workshops*

Dr. David Woodhouse AUQA, Australia
- *staff exchanges and secondments between quality agencies.*

Many other useful activities were proposed by Prof. M.K. Tadjudin, Chairman, BAN-PT, Indonesia, in his presentation on mutual recognition of qualifications and Quality Assurance agencies.

Relevant to both the Forum and the sub-network is the recently expressed intention of the World Bank to provide support for QA in the region. The Bank's representative in this matter, Dr M.P.Lenn, convened a meeting of agencies to discuss possible foci for the Bank's support. Ideas discussed included those presented by Prof. Tadjudin and those generated by the APQN meeting.

In April 2003, a further project was agreed:
        Dr David Woodhouse   AUQA, Australia
        Ms Karen van Rooyen   NZQA, New Zealand
                - *survey agencies in the region on their regulations for import and export of education*

In August 2003, the following was agreed:
        Dr David Woodhouse   AUQA, Australia
                - *Secretariat*
                - *draft Constitution*

Attachment 2: **New Zealand Qualifications Authority requirements for overseas operations**

Direct delivery overseas
Any New Zealand-based provider operating overseas must provide evidence to NZQA that the overseas operations:
- are covered by the provider's quality management system;
- are consistent with the standards of the provider's NZ operations;
- comply with legal requirements in the particular country; and
- are acceptable to the educational authorities in the particular country.

Delivery overseas in conjunction with an overseas provider
NZQA requires the following information for NZ providers offering approved qualifications overseas as collaborative, "twinning", franchise or joint venture activities with an overseas provider:
- (a) A statement on the standing of the overseas provider. The requirements must essentially be equivalent to those expected of a NZ provider.
- (b) A formal Memorandum of Cooperation between the NZ provider and the overseas provider.
- (c) Details of the quality assurance processes applying to the overseas provider.

Monitoring requirements
Courses overseas that lead to the award of NZ qualifications are subject to the same monitoring requirements as courses within NZ, and the monitoring process may be extended to meet requirements of any relevant overseas accreditation body.

Where courses are delivered in conjunction with an overseas provider, the monitoring process must include a formal evaluation of the effectiveness of the collaborative arrangements.

Bilateral Arrangements with Overseas Accreditation Authorities
NZQA is developing formal agreements with overseas accreditation bodies:

1. An overseas accreditation body would check with:
   - NZQA, in respect of NZQA approved qualifications and accredited providers, or
   - CUAP, in respect of New Zealand university qualifications
     that the relevant quality assurance requirements and standards had been met before accrediting a new joint venture involving a New Zealand qualification or provider.

2. The overseas body would, at least annually, advise the Qualifications Authority and CUAP (where necessary) on the body's perceptions of the quality of New Zealand joint ventures entered into pursuant to the formal agreements.

Attachment 3: **National Council for Higher Education Accreditation, Mongolia, 29 May, 2003**

ACCREDITED HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

State owned Higher Education Institutions

1.   Medical University
2.   Mongolian Special Pedagogical University
3.   Mongolian Technical University
4.   National University of Mongolia
5.   Institute of the Humanities
6.   Mongolian University of Arts and Culture
7.   Mongolian State University of Agriculture
8.   Branch of the Mongolian National University in Khobd aimag
9.   Medical College in Gobi-Altai aimag
10.   Medical College in Dornogobi aimag
11.   Institute of Commerce and Business
12.   Institute of Finance and Economics
13.   Cultural College
14.   Technical College in Darkhan-Uul aimag
15.   Plant Science, Agricultural Research and Training Institute of Mongolian State University of Agriculture, Darkhan-Uul aimag
16.   Medical College in Darkhan-Uul aimag, Medical University
17.   Ulaanbaatar Medical College
18.   Institute of Economics in Zabkhan aimag, branch of the National University of Mongolia
19.   Ulaanbaatar University
20.   Branch of the Mongolian National University in Orkhon aimag
21.   Institute of Fine Arts
22.   Construction College
23.   School of Technology in Darkhan-Uul aimag
24.   Teacher Training College under Mongolian Special Pedagogical University, Arkhangai aimag
25.   Food Technology College
26.   School of Technology under the Erdenet Concern, branch of the Mongolian University of Science and Technology
27.   Mongolian University of Defense
28.   Branch of Teacher Training University, Teacher Training College in Bayan-Ulgii aimag
29.   Branch of Teacher Training University, Teacher Training College in Dornod aimag

Private Higher Education Institutions

30.   "Otgontenger" University
31.   "Mongol Business" Institute
32.   Ulaanbaatar College
33.   Orkhon School
34.   Institute of Accounting "Mandah burtgel"
35.   "Otoch manramba" Institute
36.   University "Ih zasag" named after Chingis khan
37.   Mongolian National Institute of Physical Education
38.   Railway College
39.   "Seruuleg" Institute
40.   Institute of International Economics and Business
41.   Institute of Tourism Management
42.   "Shihihutug" Law Institute
43.   "Tenger" College
44.   Ider Institute
45.   Darkhan College
46.   "Euro-Asia" Institute

47. "Soyol-Erdem" Institute
48. College of Social Studies
49. "Ikh Mongol" Institute
50. "Ulaanbaatar-Erdem-Oyu" College
51. "Kharakhorum" college
52. Institute of Business
53. "Linguist" Institute
54. "Gurvan-Erdene" Teacher Training Institute
55. "Mongol' college
56. Ulaanbaatar-Erdem-Sudlal college
57. National College of Mongolia
58. "Mongol farmer" college

Total: 58 higher education institutions are accredited - 29 May, 2003