

Accreditation:
Why? What? Who? Whom? When? Where?
The Hungarian answer.

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The aim of accreditation:

- USA (XIX. century)
- Europe (end of XX. century)

Today – Bologna Process (EHEA)

- readable and comparable degrees
- mutual recognition of foreign degrees
- improve quality of education and training
in interest of stakeholders
- facilitate mobility of students (and teachers) and
support cooperation and joint degrees
- declare quality of HE for the society

Different sections/aspects of accreditation:

- academic – professional (licensing)
- input (ex ante) – process (ex post) –
output (performance)
- institution – programme
- general – special
- in context – independent
- (f)actual – meta
- regular (obligatory) – occasional (voluntary)
- state financed – self financed
- local – regional – national – continental –
international

Tasks of HAC (HE Act 2005)

- a) participates in developing concept of sector quality policy and monitors implementation
- b) ---
- c) accredits new and operating HEIs, and its faculties
(domestic and foreign)
- d) makes recommendations regarding general requirements for appointing university professors
- e) monitors harmonization of sector quality enhancement system with systems in the European Higher Education Area
- f) on request of HEIs provides opinion about their educational, research and artistic activity

g) provides expert opinion prior

- to launching undergraduate and master's programmes,
- about setting up doctoral schools,
- about doctoral regulations

h) on request of HEIs provides opinion about awarding the title of university professor prior to their appointment (mandatory)

sets up a register of higher education experts

HAC decisions and recommendations have to be published on website

