



Australian Government

Tertiary Education Quality and Standards Agency

Transnational Regulation and Quality Assurance

AIEC Conference

Thursday 20 October 2016

Introduction

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- Lorraine Buckman
- Danny Wolters
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Workshop topics

We want to share information with you and hear about your experiences

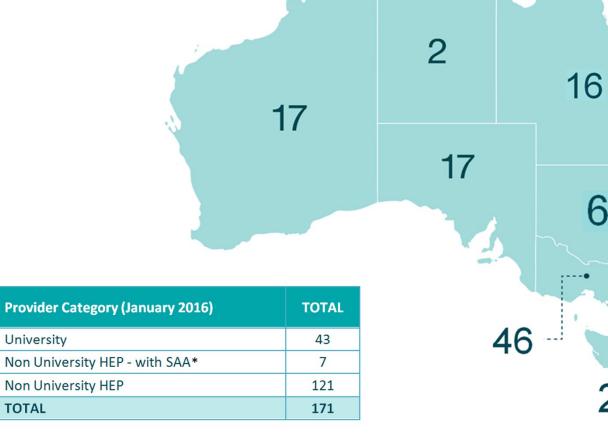
- Regulation of cross-border higher education
- International engagement and collaboration

Australian higher education providers

68

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* **SAA** = Self-accrediting authority

International students onshore and offshore (2014)

266,233 INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS IN AUSTRALIA

354,278 HEADCOUNT (2014)

> 88,045 OFFSHORE STUDENTS STUDYING IN AUSTRALIAN HE AWARDS

TEQSA's role is to ensure that regulation is:

- national and consistent
- protects students
- based on standards

Risk management

- A Risk Assessment Framework informs TEQSA's approach
- Higher education providers are rated according to risk:
 - high
 - medium
 - Iow

Cross-border higher education and quality assurance

- TEQSA is responsible for the quality assurance of Australian higher education globally
- TEQSA applies a rigorous approach to the regulation of Australian higher education offshore

International Engagement

- TEQSA is actively working with quality assurance agencies internationally
- has signed a number of MOUs and MOCs
- and is part of a number of multilateral projects and forums, for example, the Quality Beyond Boundaries Group

Quality Assurance Agency for Higher Education, **United Kingdom**

University Quality Assurance International Board of the Knowledge and Human Development Authority, United Arab Emirates



China Education Association for International Exchange **P.R. China**

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Malaysian Qualifications Agency **Malaysia**

> Council for Private Education, **Singapore**

Chinese Service Center for Scholarly Exchange (CSCSE) **P.R. China**

Higher Education Evaluation Center of the Ministry of Education, **P.R. China**

> National Institution for Academic Degrees and University Evaluation Japan

Hong Kong Council for Accreditation of Academic and Vocational Qualifications Hong Kong

> Office of Higher Education, **Papua New Guinea**

> > .

New Zealand Qualifications Authority (NZQA) New Zealand

Staff exchanges



New Zealand Qualifications Authority

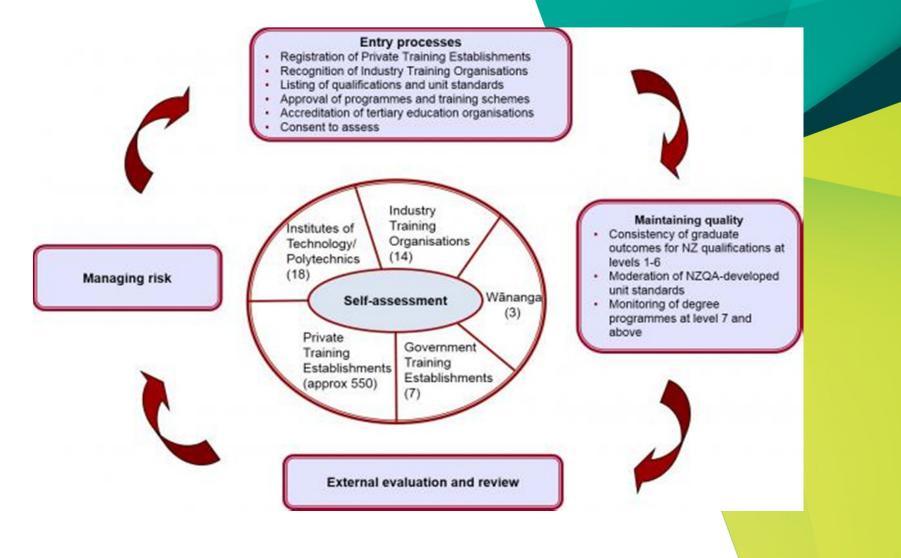


Purpose of the visit:

- Building relationships
- Informal benchmarking
- Continuous improvement



Quality assurance frameworks: NZQA compared with TEQSA



Exchange with the Committee for Private Education, Singapore



Committee for Private Education Exchange

- TEQSA and CPE signed a Memorandum of Cooperation in 2013
- The Memorandum of Cooperation was renewed in July 2016
- The agreement includes a focus on cooperation and collaboration, which has been achieved through two way staff exchanges

Key observations

- TEQSA and the Council for Private Education, Singapore (CPE) have very similar regulatory frameworks, which place students at the heart of regulation
- CPE has a very thorough knowledge of Australian higher education
- TEQSA has a high level of confidence in CPE's regulatory framework

Key observations

- CPE excels in building financial literacy amongst students
- CPE has developed a range of student centred resources
- A key way this is achieved is through template contracts which all higher education providers must use
- This ensures clarity and consistency in consumer protection

Offshore provider visits



Offshore provider visits

- Why does TEQSA visit providers offshore?
- What aspects of offshore operations does TEQSA explore?
- Who does TEQSA talk to during offshore visits?

Offshore provider visits

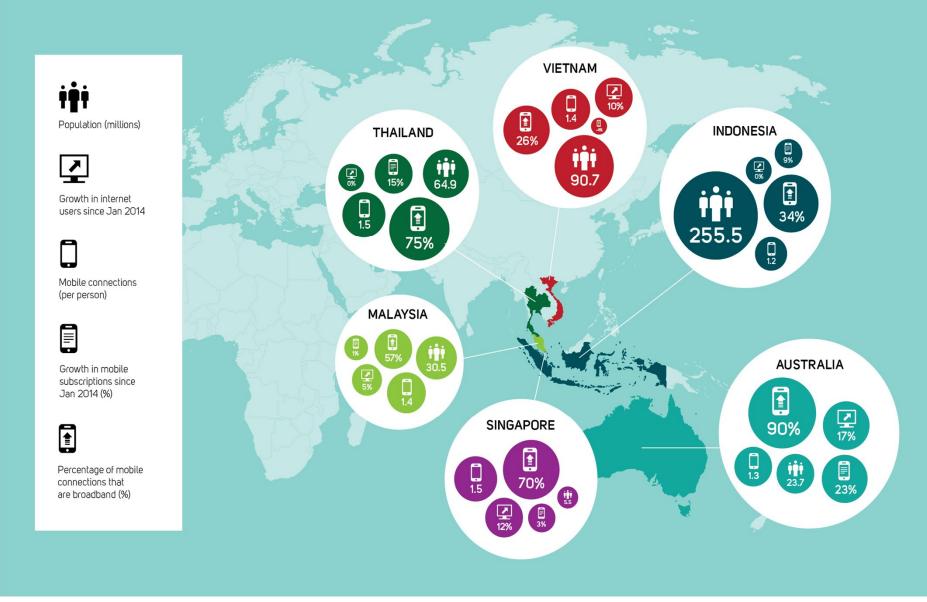
- What are some of the notable strengths in successful offshore operations?
- What are some of the common challenges faced by providers delivering offshore?

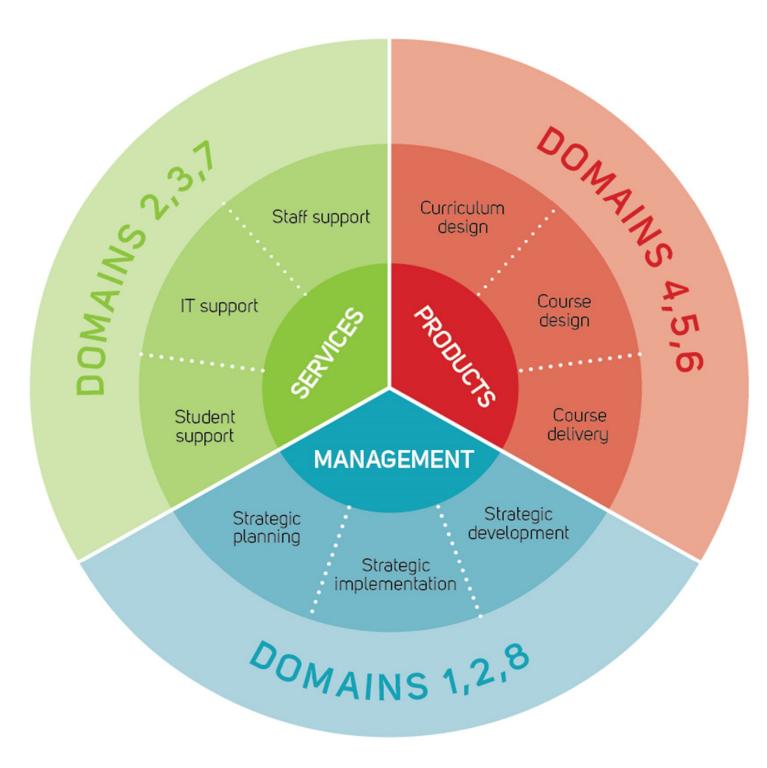
Quality assurance of online education



Internet and mobile connections in South East Asia

Source: Reviewing Patterns and Trends: Educating Online in South East Asia, p13





Small group discussion topics

- 1. What are the barriers to delivering offshore?
- 2. What are the key challenges when developing third party arrangements?
- 3. What are the key challenges to delivering offshore online?
- 4. How can non-Australian qualifications be assessed to provide credit into an AQF program?

Discussion

