

Poland's legal framework on Joint Programmes

Topic 1: Changes in legal frameworks to
accommodate for the European Approach

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Leading questions:

1. Is the EA more limited in implementation due to constraints of the legal framework or due to a lack of experience and knowledge?
2. What was the incentive for countries to adapt their legislation that would allow higher education institutions to use the EA for the accreditation of their joint programmes?
3. What are some actionable recommendations for governments to further facilitate the implementation of the EA?

Polish law

ACT of 20 July 2018
The Law on Higher Education and Science

Art. 60. 1. A higher education institution may provide joint degree programmes with another higher education institution, a PAN institute, a research institute, an international institute, a foreign higher education institution or a scientific institution. The rules of cooperation shall be laid down in a written agreement which shall, in particular, indicate the entity responsible for the entry into the system of the data referred to s. 38/261 in Art. 342 sec. 1 and entitled to receive funding for the education of students at joint full-time degree programmes.

2. A higher education institution may provide joint degree programmes if:

- 1) it has established studies on the basis of Art. 53 sec. 7 or
- 2) obtained permission to establish studies
– in a field of study that is to be conducted jointly.

3. If joint degree programmes are conducted with a foreign higher education institution or scientific institution by the higher education institution which has established the programme on the basis of Art. 53 sec. 7, the provisions of Art. 73 sec. 2 and provisions issued pursuant to Art. 81 within the scope referred to in Art. 81 point 1 shall not apply.

4. A graduate of a joint degree programme may be awarded a joint diploma, which meets the requirements laid down in the provisions issued on the basis of Art. 81 within the scope referred to in Art. 81 point 9.

Polish law

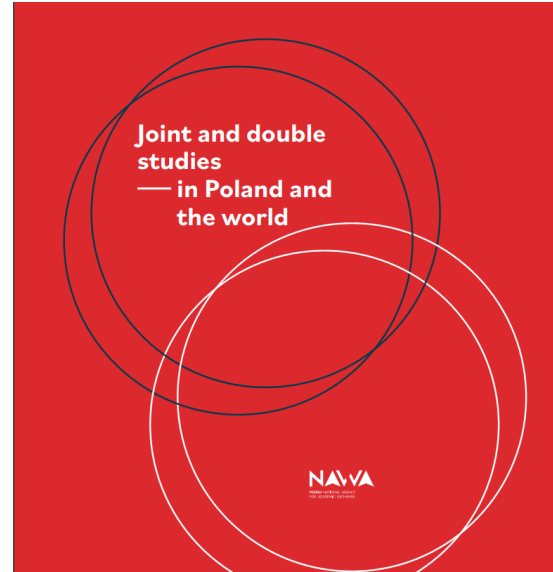
ACT of 20 July 2018

The Law on Higher Education and Science

Art. 244. When carrying out a programme or comprehensive evaluation, the Polish Accreditation Committee may:

- 1) give an evaluation on the basis of an assessment, accreditation or certificate of the entity carrying out evaluation of the quality of education:
 - a) registered in the European Quality Assurance Register for Higher Education (EQAR) or
 - b) with which the Polish Accreditation Committee has concluded an agreement on recognition of evaluations;
- 2) consider the assessment, accreditation or certification of an international or national entity carrying out evaluation of the quality of education.

**Joint and double studies
in Poland and the world
(2023), Polish National
Agency for Academic
Exchange (NAWA),
https://nawa.gov.pl/images/2023/NAWA_Double_degree_EN_www.pdf**



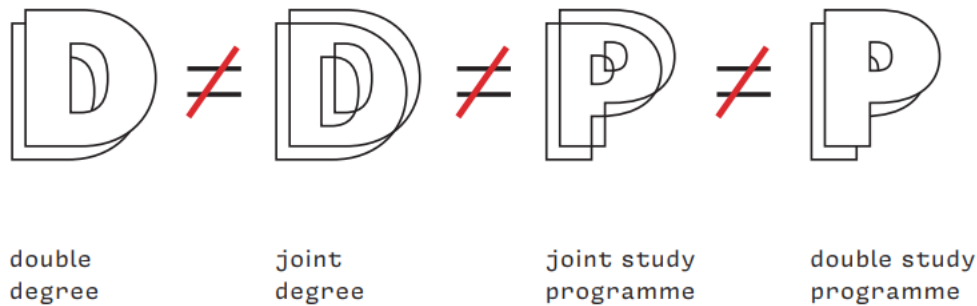
The quantitative component was implemented using the CAWI technique (Computer Assisted Web-based Interview) from 14 April to 10 May 2021. Invitations were sent to 387 universities operating in the academic year 2020/2021, in accordance with POL-on system data.

The response rate was 30%. Questionnaires were returned by 118 universities, including the nine units that took part in the pilot project in 2020.

**”
The most frequently
cited difficulties in
conducting joint
studies are linked to
current legal
regulations and
differences
between the
partner countries.
”**

Polish law

ACT of 20 July 2018
The Law on Higher Education and Science



Source: Joint and double studies in Poland and the world (2023), Polish National Agency for Academic Exchange (NAWA), p. 9

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Partners:



AQAS



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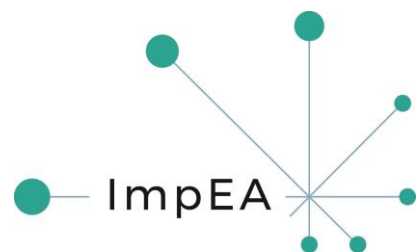


The European Consortium for
Accreditation in Higher Education

enqa.

Associated Partner:

eqar



The European Approach to Quality Assurance of Joint Programmes (2018-2020)

<https://impea.eu/> [outputs]

<http://impea.online/> [project]



Erasmus+



What kind of support measures do the surveyed universities that have not launched joint studies expect?

First of all, financial support, both for the salaries of academic staff, the preparation of teaching materials and the training and possible employment of administrative staff.



The respondents would also count on support in interpreting and implementing regulations and procedures.

Source: Joint and double studies in Poland and the world (2023), Polish National Agency for Academic Exchange (NAWA), p. 92