Bahram BekhradniaDirector of the Oxford based Higher Education Policy Institute

Questionnaire

1. So what do you think a university is?

On a scale of 0 to 5, how would you rate the university? (0=not important, 5=most important):	HE IMPORTANCE OF EACH OF LISTED FEATURES OF					
_2 being comprehensive (universal acade)	mia)					
4 being autonomous						
4_ being integrated						
4 having the highest quality of research and teaching2 having the right to award the PhD degree						
3 being responsive to societal needs						
4_ being accessible to all who could benef	fit					
Are there any other features that you think are	e important but are not on the list? Which ones?					
2						
SHOULD AUTONOMY REFER TO	SHOULD LEGAL STATUS IS BE ASOCIATED TO:					
x_ university	_x university					
faculty	faculty					
both	both					
DO YOU THINK THAT FOLLOWING FUNCTIONS SHOU	JLD BE ASSOCIATED TO THE UNIVERSITY (U), OR					
FACULTY (F) OR BOTH (U/F)?						
Uenrolling students						
_F/Uemploying staff						
_F deciding on the content of study program	nmes					
_F recruiting to academic positions						
_Uissuing diplomas/degrees						
_Unegotiating with government for funding						
_F/Uinternational relations						
_F/Uquality assurance						
U_student support services						
F/U_library						

2. Challenges to autonomy

DO YOU AGREE THAT UNIVERSITIES SHOULD HAVE THE RIGHT/FREEDOM TO (ON A SCALE OF 0 TO 5):
5restructure themselves internally as they see fit
_5employ their own staff
5_vary salary scales and similar remuneration according to institutional needs;
5_have budgetary autonomy
5_own property
_5have access to private funding
5_retain earnings from their own assets or from donations and to set up holding companies
_5perform management by goals instead of management by rules
_3withdraw from the state status if they want to
4 define their own strategic and long-term vision;

3. Challenges to university governance

IN UNIVERSITY GOVERNANCE PLEASE CHOOSE WHAT WOULD BE YOUR PREFERENCES

_5__respond effectively to increasing domestic and international competition.

Who do you think should be involved in the governance of universities:

- universities should decide for themselves (staff and students only)
- universities and governments
- universities, governments and business/enterprise
- universities, governments, business and other societal representatives
- other (please specify)

Rector should be

- appointed via advert
- appointed by board of directors for a fixed term
- elected from and within local staff
- neither of these

Deans/ heads of department should be

- appointed via advert
- appointed by rector
- elected from and within local staff
- neither of these

The university personnel should be hired by

- rector
- dean
- a body appointed by rector
- neither of these

Posts and tenures in the universities should come under

- legislation on labour contracts
- civil service regulations

- neither of these

The board of directors should be chaired by

- rector
- an external member
- neither of these

4. A paradigm shift in the evolution of HE system

IN YOUR COUNTRY, WHAT ARE THE ASPECTS OF THE MINISTRY/GOVERNMENT ROLE WHICH YOU THINK ARE MOST URGENT TO CHANGE (RATE THE URGENCY ON A SCALE OF 0 TO 5)?

- _4__provide predictable long term funding framework for universities with multi-year financial planning;
- _1__increase universities' financial powers in the short and the longer term while retaining appropriate regulatory powers of the government
- _1__make recommendations for a reform of university governance with a view to strengthening the prerequisites for universities' internal management,
- _1__make recommendations for endowment of a separate legal personality to universities which would ensure legal separation from the state legal personality
- _2__withdraw from unnecessary bureaucratic control, micro-management and paper-driven regulation and interference
- _2__ provide only a broad policy framework and delegate the rest of power to the competent independent intermediary bodies.
- _1__make transfer of assets worth millions of euros to university or non for-profit independent foundation which acts as founder of the university

5. Private higher education institutions

How do you think it will be possible to maintain and develop public and social responsibility for higher education as private finance plays an increasingly important role in universities?

Use p	ublic fundin	g					
strategio	ally		 				
							
							
						 	
se describ	oe in brief w	nat is your բ	perception	of the cond	ept of		
"private	higher edu	cation institu	ution"?	An institu	tion that do	es not deriv	e its
fundingf	rom the stat	e – and the	reforme m	ay not be s	ubject to the	e same regu	ılatory reg
but who	se quality ar	nd standard	s match th	ose that			
do		 	 		 		

Do you think that "private" higher education institutions normally exist in countries with long lasting experience in market economy? **Some do and some do not.**

According to your best knowledge are private higher education institutions typical for

- western European countries No
- SEE countries I don't know
- both
- neither

Do private higher education institution usually mean "for profit"? No

Do you know any example of non-for profit higher eduction institution in Europe? No

Have you heard of foundation -owned universities? No

How would you call higher eduction institution endowed with legal personality separate from the state legal personality but receiving funding from the state: private or non-private.

That is the status of universities in England. They are not public, but we do not have a good term to describe them

6. Bologna Process and Higher Education Institutional Reform Process

DO YOU THINK THAT HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONAL REFORM IS A PREREQUISITE FOR GENUINE IMPLEMENTATION OF BOLOGNA PROCESS

YES please explain why? Not	
strictly	
•	
	
NO please provide the arguments against!	 ·

THEY DO NOT RELATE please provide an explanation? The structural reforms, like						
the sorter degrees etc, can be achieved by State decree. And so can						
QA!						