Questionnaire

1. So what do you think a university is?

ON A SCALE OF 0 TO 5, HOW WOULD YOU RATE UNIVERSITY? (0=NOT IMPORTANT, 5=MOST IMPORTANT):	THE IMPORTANCE OF EACH OF LISTED FEATURES OF			
5 being comprehensive (universal acad	lemia)			
5_ being autonomous	,			
5 being integrated5_ having the highest quality of research and teaching5 _ having the right to award the PhD degree4 _ being non-profit5 _ being responsive to societal needs3 _ being accessible to all who could benefit				
		Are there any other features that you think a	Are there any other features that you think are important but are not on the list? Which ones?	
		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 SHO	OULD BE ASSOCIATED TO THE UNIVERSITY (U), OR			
FACULTY (F) OR BOTH (U/F)?				
_Uenrolling students				
_U/F employing staff				
_U/F deciding on the content of study progra	ammes			
U recruiting to academic positions				
U issuing diplomas/degrees				
U negotiating with government for funding	I			
_U/F international relations				
_U/F_quality assurance				
_U/F_student support services				
_U/F_library				

2. Challenges to autonomy

DO YOU AGREE THAT UNIVERSITIES SHOULD HAVE THE RIGHT/FREEDOM TO (ON A SCALE OF 0 TO 5):

- _4__restructure themselves internally as they see fit
- _5_ employ their own staff
- 4 vary salary scales and similar remuneration according to institutional needs;
- _4 _have budgetary autonomy
- _4 own property
- 5 have access to private funding
- 5 retain earnings from their own assets or from donations and to set up holding companies
- 3 perform management by goals instead of management by rules
- 5 withdraw from the state status if they want to
- _5_define their own strategic and long-term_vision;
- _5__respond effectively to increasing domestic and international competition.

3. Challenges to university governance

IN UNIVERSITY GOVERNANCE PLEASE CHOOSE WHAT WOULD BE YOUR PREFERENCES

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

- universities should decide for themselves (staff and students only)
- X 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
- X elected from and within local staff
- neither of these

Deans/ heads of department should be

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

The university personnel should be hired by

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

Posts and tenures in the universities should come under

- X legislation on labour contracts
- civil service regulations
- neither of these

The board of directors should be chaired by

- X 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)?

- __5_provide predictable long term funding framework for universities with multi-year financial planning;
- __5_increase universities' financial powers in the short and the longer term while retaining appropriate regulatory powers of the government
- __5_make recommendations for a reform of university governance with a view to strengthening the prerequisites for universities' internal management,
- _4__make recommendations for endowment of a separate legal personality to universities which would ensure legal separation from the state legal personality
- __4_withdraw from unnecessary bureaucratic control, micro-management and paper-driven regulation and interference
- __4_ provide only a broad policy framework and delegate the rest of power to the competent independent intermediary bodies.
- __4_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? A private institution can be founded by a domestic and foreign physical or legal person.

It will be possible providing the next prerequisites:

- Control of faculties foundation
- periodical control
- providing of QA

A private institution can start working after obtaining a license and accreditation, but it can advertise to that purpose and recruit students in accordance with requirements of the license being requested. A private institution, which obtained a form of accreditation by another state or

organization, is obliged to submit a certificate on that accreditation to the Council, which carries out the procedure of its assessment, in accordance with its enactment. When submitting a request for obtaining a license, a private institution is obliged to submit a work plan as well, including a guarantee of the founder on its financial standing for a minimum three-year period. License for a private institution includes the obligation, in case that institution stops working, to provide financial means for the completion of studies begun, for all students having already been enrolled to that institution. A private institution can cease work only at the end of the study year.

Please describe in brief what is your perception of the concept of

"private higher education institution"?

If all above mentioned is satisfied our perception of the concept "private higher education institution" is well.

Do you think that "private" higher education institutions normally exist in countries with long lasting experience in market economy?

Yes, we agree with this.

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

- X western European countries
- SEE countries
- both
- neither

Do private higher education institution usually mean "for profit"? NOT ALWAYS.

Do you know any example of non-for profit higher education institution in Europe?

WE DON'T KNOW FINANCIAL SITUATION AT THAT INSTITUTIONS PRECISELY.

Have you heard of foundation -owned universities?

NO.

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

PRIVATE

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?
APPLYING OF BOLOGNA NEEDS THE NEXT KEY CHARACTERISTICS:
TRANSPARENCE;
OPENNESS AND
COMPARISON
NO please provide the arguments against!

THEY DO NOT RELATE please provide an explanation?

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