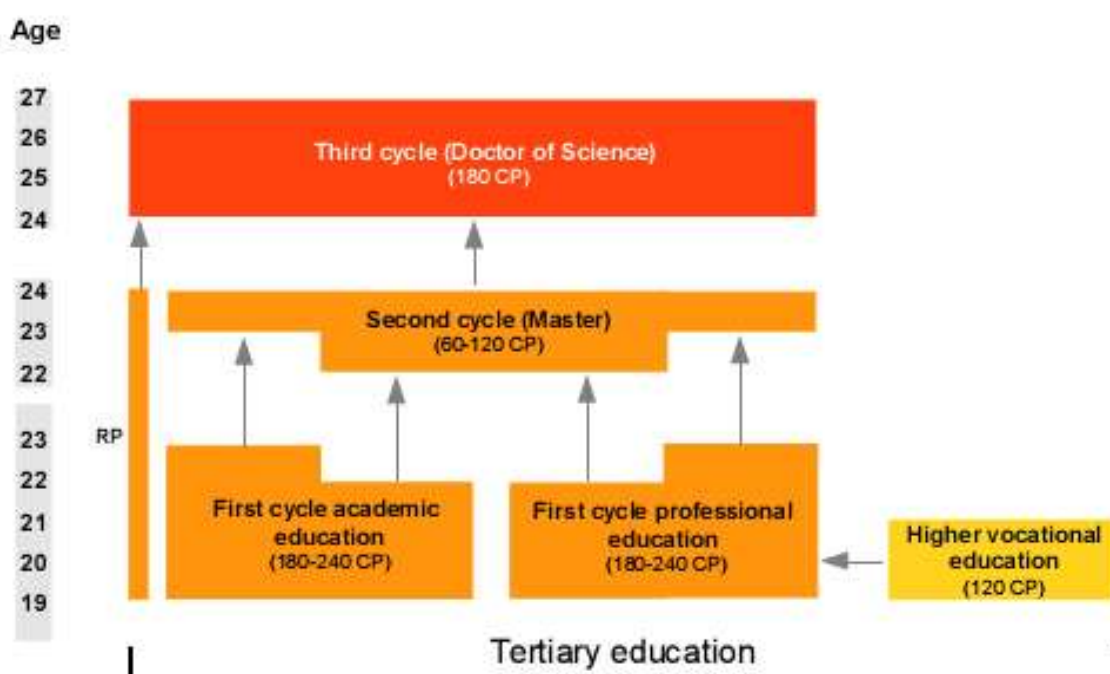


Summary of the National Survey SLOVENIA

Tertiary education in Slovenia comprises of higher vocational college education (višja strokovna šola) and higher academic and professional education. Most of the responsibilities for higher vocational education (short tertiary education) fall within the authority of the Ministry of Education and Sport. The Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Technology is responsible for the field of higher education, research, technology, metrology, development and promotion of the information society.

The structure of Tertiary Education in Slovenia (after Bologna reform)



Source of the diagram: http://www.eurydice.si/images/stories/Diagram_Tatjana_Plevnik_1564.pdf

The quality assurance system in higher education includes accreditation and internal and external evaluation of institutions and programmes. Accreditation and external evaluation (until 28 February 2010 the responsibilities of the Council for Higher Education, since March 2010 of the Slovenian Quality Assurance Agency for Higher Education) are supported by internal evaluation, which is at the discretion of higher education institutions and their quality assessment commissions.

All accredited higher education institutions and all accredited study programmes in Slovenia have to be pursuant to Higher Education Act (Uradni list RS¹ no. 119/06 – official consolidated text) and its amendments, for joint programmes important Act Amending the Higher Education Act (UI. RS no. 64/08 and no. 86/09 - Article 33c Transnational Education of the Act Amending the Higher Educationa Act), to

¹ Official Gazette of the RS. Act includes the Article 8 which regulates the language of the study programmes.

the statute of the individual university and “Criteria on Accreditation of Higher education Institutions and Study Programmes” (published in Ul. RS no. 101/04).

During first phase of the Erasmus Mundus programme (2004 – 2008) Slovenian institutions were members (partner institutions) in three selected EMMCs: University of Ljubljana in two of them: in European Masters in Engineering Rheology (EURHEO) and in Joint European Master in Comparative Local Development (CoDe Master) and Institutum Studiorum Humanitatis (ISH) in Joint European Master's Degree in Women's and Gender Studies (GEMMA).

For the Call 2009 EACEA received 5 EMMC applications with Slovenian HEI partners. One application was successful (University of Ljubljana partner in European Master in Tourism Management (EMTM)).

For the Call 2010 7 EMMC applications with Slovenian partners were submitted and two of them were accepted for co-financing: University of Nova Gorica in European Master in Migration and Intercultural Relations and University of Ljubljana in [Flood Risk Management](#).

The future Erasmus Mundus Action 1a applicants were targeted true short analysis made among existing applicants/consortia mobility programmes, networks and project which include at least one Slovenian higher education institution: Erasmus Mundus II Action 1 2009 rejected programmes, Lifelong Learning Erasmus centralised action Curriculum development (selected projects 2007, 2008, 2009), Lifelong Learning Erasmus decentralised action Intensive Programmes (selected IPs 2007, 2008, 2009), Lifelong Learning Erasmus centralised programme Jean Monnet Key Activity 1 (selected Modules and Chairs 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009), CEEPUS Networks (selected 2009/2010).

EMAP project was helpful and successful experience: number of applications with Slovenian institutions participating as partners or coordinators in call 2010 has increased, the results of the project and knowledge gained during the duration of the project were successfully disseminated among the participants of info days and workshops organised in Slovenia by the Slovenian NS after the EMAP training seminars (Slovenian participant of the EMAP training seminar was also present at one workshop in Ljubljana to share peer-to-peer experience), to reach the potential applicants the Slovenian NS issued „ERASMUS MUNDUS Slovenija, Novice“ as an addition to existing means of dissemination of the results of EMAP, the characteristics of national legislation – the base for joint programmes – were already discussed among variety of stakeholders in Slovenia, NS from less represented countries were well trained by the well represented NSs on how to prepare and submit successful EMMC application, thanks to coordination of EMAP NS of Slovakia the EMAP project managed not only to reach the goals and carry out all planned activities but also encourage us to continue with the second edition of EMAP.

Sources for the Slovenian National Survey were brochures, surveys, internet-pages, leaflets, Official gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, universities statutes, telephone calls, e-mails and Centres database.