

**External review of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons (RCVS)  
by the European Association for Quality Assurance in Higher Education (ENQA)**

**Annex I: TERMS OF REFERENCE**

September 2022

**I. Background and context**

The Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons (RCVS) was established in 1844 by Royal Charter, to be the governing body of the veterinary profession. The statutory duties of the RCVS are currently laid out in the Veterinary Surgeons Act 1966. The Supplemental Charter of 2015 sets the objectives of the RCVS and recognises veterinary nursing as a profession.

The role of the RCVS is to aim to enhance society through improved animal health and welfare. This is through setting, upholding and advancing the educational, ethical and clinical standards of veterinary surgeons and veterinary nurses.

The RCVS sets the standards for and monitors the quality of veterinary education; holds the Registers of those vets and veterinary nurses who are qualified to practise; sets professional standards for vets and veterinary nurses; and helps practices raise their standards.

The RCVS currently accredits eight established vet schools in the UK, and one school overseas. A further three schools in the UK and one overseas, have enrolled students, but have not yet graduated their first cohort. Once the first cohort reaches their final year of studies, the schools will undergo their final full accreditation, and until this time, these schools have six-monthly meetings with the RCVS and an interim visitation in their third year. Joint accreditations are undertaken with the Australasian Veterinary Boards Council (AVBC) to accredit veterinary programmes across Australia and New Zealand, and with the South African Veterinary Council (SAVC) to accredit a veterinary programme in South Africa. The RCVS has a recognition agreement with the American Veterinary Medical Association (AVMA) whereby graduates of AVMA-recognised programmes are able to register with the RCVS in the UK. Since the UK left the European Union (EU) a temporary decision was made to recognise graduates from the European Association of Establishments of Veterinary Education (EAEVE) approved or accredited vet schools. This decision is reviewed by the RCVS annually.

The RCVS accredits twenty veterinary nursing (VN) degree programmes and four awarding organisations who award level 3 veterinary nursing qualifications. All establishments who wish to deliver a VN programme must be accredited before they recruit students to the programme. Currently no joint VN accreditations are carried out, although the RCVS does recognise those who graduate from an Accreditation Committee for Veterinary Nurse Education (ACOVENE) accredited programme and, as such, register them without further assessment. Also, as an affiliated member of ACOVENE, graduates of an RCVS accredited establishment are granted mobility to work across Europe.

Once a vet school or VN programme is accredited by the RCVS, its graduates are eligible to register with the RCVS and therefore able to practise within the UK either as an MRCVS (member of the RCVS for veterinary surgeons) or as an RVN (registered vet nurse).

RCVS has been a member of ENQA since 2018 and is applying for ENQA renewal of membership.

## **2. Purpose and scope of the review**

This review will evaluate the extent to which RCVS (the agency) complies with each of the standards of Parts 2 and 3 of *the Standards and Guidelines for Quality Assurance in the European Higher Education Area (ESG)* and support the agency in its efforts to continually review and enhance its work. Such an external review is a requirement for agencies wishing to apply for ENQA membership.

### **2.1 Activities of the agency within the scope of the ESG**

To apply for ENQA membership, this review will analyse all of the agency's activities that fall within the scope of the ESG, e.g., reviews, audits, evaluations or accreditations of higher education institutions or programmes that relate to teaching and learning (and their relevant links to research and innovation). All activities are reviewed irrespective of geographic scope (within or outside the EHEA) or whether they are obligatory or voluntary in nature.

The following activities of the agency must be addressed in the external review:

- Accreditation of veterinary degrees by RCVS
- Accreditation of veterinary nursing degrees by RCVS

## **3. The review process**

The review will be conducted following the methodology of ENQA Agency Reviews. The process is designed in line with *the Guidelines for ENQA Agency Reviews*.

The review procedure consists of the following steps:

- Formulation of, and agreement on the Terms of Reference for the review between RCVS and ENQA (including publishing of the Terms of Reference on ENQA's website<sup>1</sup>);
- Nomination and appointment of the review panel by ENQA;
- Self-assessment by the agency including the preparation and publication of a self-assessment report;
- A site visit of the agency by the review panel;
- Preparation and completion of the final review report by the review panel;
- Scrutiny of the final review report by ENQA's Agency Review Committee;
- Publication of the final review report;
- A decision from the ENQA Board on ENQA membership;
- Follow-up on the panel's recommendations to the agency, including a voluntary progress visit.

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<sup>1</sup> The agency is encouraged to publish the ToR on its website as well.

### **3.1 Nomination and appointment of the review panel**

The review panel consists of four members: one or two quality assurance experts (at least one of whom is currently employed by an ENQA member agency), an academic employed by a higher education institution, a student member, and potentially a labour market representative (if requested). One of the members serves as the chair of the review panel, and another member as a review secretary. For ENQA Agency Reviews at least one of the reviewers is an ENQA nominee (most often the QA professional[s]). At least one of the reviewers is appointed from the nominees of either the European University Association (EUA) or the European Association of Institutions in Higher Education (EURASHE), and the student member is always selected from among the ESU-nominated reviewers. If requested, the labour market representative may come from the Business Europe nominees or from ENQA. An additional panel member may be included in the panel at the request of the agency. In this case, an additional fee is charged to cover the reviewer's fee and travel expenses.

The panel will be supported by the ENQA Review Coordinator (an ENQA staff member) who will monitor the integrity of the process and ensure that ENQA's requirements are met throughout the process. The Review Coordinator will not be the secretary of the review and will not participate in the discussions during the site visit interviews.

Current members of the ENQA Board are not eligible to serve as reviewers.

ENQA will provide the agency with the proposed panel composition and the curricula vitae of the panel members to establish that there are no known conflicts of interest. The reviewers will have to agree to a non-conflict of interest statement that is incorporated in their contract for the review of this agency.

### **3.2 Self-assessment by the agency, including the preparation of a self-assessment report**

The agency is responsible for the execution and organisation of its own self-assessment process and must adhere to the following guidance:

- Self-assessment is organised as a project with a clearly defined schedule and includes all relevant internal and external stakeholders;
- The self-assessment report is expected to contain:
  - a brief description of the HE and QA system;
  - the history, profile, and activities of the agency;
  - a presentation of how the agency addresses each individual standard of Parts 2 and 3 of the ESG for each of the agency's external QA activities, with a brief, critical reflection on the presented facts;
  - opinions of stakeholders;
  - reference to the recommendations provided in the previous review and actions taken to meet those recommendations;
  - a SWOT analysis;
  - reflections on the agency's key challenges and areas for future development.
- All the agency's external QA activities (as defined under section 2.1) are described and their compliance with the ESG is analysed in the SAR.

- The report is well-structured, concise, and comprehensive. It clearly demonstrates the extent to which the agency performs its tasks of external quality assurance and meets the ESG.

The self-assessment report is submitted to the ENQA Secretariat, which has two weeks to carry out a screening. The purpose of a screening is to ensure that the self-assessment report is satisfactory for the consideration of the panel. The Secretariat will not judge the content of information itself but rather whether or not the necessary information, as outlined in the *Guidelines for ENQA Agency Reviews*, is present. If the self-assessment report does not contain the necessary information and fails to respect the requested form and content, the ENQA Secretariat reserves the right to ask for a revised version within two weeks.

The final version of the agency's self-assessment report is then submitted to the review panel a minimum of eight weeks prior to the site visit. The agency publishes the completed SAR on its website and sends the link to ENQA. ENQA will publish this link on its website as well.

### **3.3 A site visit by the review panel**

The review panel will draft a proposal of the site visit schedule which must be submitted to the agency at least six weeks before the planned dates of the visit. The schedule is to include an indicative timetable of the meetings and other exercises to be undertaken by the review panel during the site visit, the duration of which is usually 2,5 days. The approved schedule must be given to the agency at least one month before the site visit to properly organise the requested interviews.

In advance of the site visit (ideally at least two weeks before the site visit), the panel will organise an obligatory online meeting with the agency. This meeting is held to ensure that the panel reaches a sufficient understanding of:

- The specific national/legal context in which the agency operates;
- The specific quality assurance system to which the agency belongs;
- The key characteristics of the agency's external QA activities.

The review panel will be assisted by the ENQA Review Coordinator during the site visit. The review coordinator will act as the panel's chief liaison with the agency, monitor the integrity of the review process and its consistency, and ensure that ENQA's overall expectations of the review are considered and met.

The site visit will close with a final debriefing meeting in which the panel outlines its general impressions and provides an overview of the judgement on the agency's ESG compliance. The panel will not comment on whether or not the agency would be granted/reconfirmed membership with ENQA.

### **3.4 Preparation and completion of the final review report**

Based on the review panel's findings, the review secretary will draft the report in consultation with the review panel. The report will follow the purpose and scope of the review as defined under sections 2 and 2.1. It will also provide a clear rationale for the panel's findings concerning each standard of Parts 2 and 3 of the ESG.

A draft will first be submitted to the ENQA Review Coordinator who will check the report for consistency, clarity, and language, and it will then be submitted to the agency – usually within 10 weeks of the site visit – for comment on factual accuracy and grave misunderstandings only. The agency will be given two weeks to do this and should not submit any additional material or documentation at this stage. Thereafter, the review panel will take into account the agency’s feedback on possible factual errors and finalise and submit the review report to ENQA.

The report should be finalised within three months of the site visit and will normally not exceed 40-50 pages in length.

### **3.5 Publication of the report and a follow-up process**

The agency will receive the review panel’s report and publish it on its website once the Agency Review Committee has validated the report. The report will also be published on the ENQA website together with the statement of the Agency Review Committee validating external review reports by assessing the integrity of the review process and checking the quality and consistency of the reports. Importantly, during this process, and prior to final validation of the report, the Agency Review Committee has the option to request additional (documentary) evidence or clarification from the review panel, review coordinator or the agency if needed. The review report will be published on ENQA website regardless of the review outcome.

As part of the review’s follow-up activities, the agency commits to react on the review recommendations and submit a follow-up report to ENQA within two years of the validation of the final external review report. The follow-up report will be published on the ENQA website.

The follow-up report may be complemented by an optional progress visit to the agency performed by two members of the original panel (whenever possible). The visit, which normally takes place 2-3 years after the verification of the final external review report (and after submission of the follow-up report), aims to offer an enhancement-oriented and strategically driven dialogue that ordinarily might be difficult to truly integrate in the compliance-focused site visit. The progress visit thus does not have the objective of checking the agency’s ESG compliance or how the agency has followed up on the recommendations, but rather provides an arena for strategic conversations that allow the agency to reflect on its key challenges, opportunities, and priorities. Should the agency not wish to take advantage of this opportunity, it may opt out by informing the ENQA Review Coordinator about this.

## **4. Use of the report**

ENQA will retain ownership of the report. The intellectual property of all works created by the review panel in connection with the review contract, including specifically any written reports, will be vested in ENQA.

The report is used as a basis for the agency’s membership in ENQA, i.e., for the ENQA Board to reach a conclusion on whether the agency can be admitted/reconfirmed as a member of ENQA. The review report should only be considered final after validation by the Agency Review Committee. After submission to ENQA but before validation by the ARC,

the report may not be used or relied upon by the agency, the panel, or any third party and may not be disclosed without ENQA's prior written consent. The approval of the report is independent of the decision on ENQA membership.

To apply for ENQA membership, the agency is also requested to provide a letter addressed to the ENQA Board outlining its motivation for applying for membership and the ways in which the agency expects to contribute to the work and objectives of ENQA during its membership. This letter will be considered by the Board together with the final review report and the statement from the Agency Review Committee. The decision on membership will be published on ENQA's website.

## 5. Indicative schedule of the review

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| Agreement on Terms of Reference   | September 2022    |
| Appointment of review panel members   | November 2022     |
| Self-assessment completed   | 15 November 2022  |
| Screening of SAR by ENQA Review Coordinator   | End-November 2022 |
| Preparation of the site visit schedule and indicative timetable   | January 2023      |
| Briefing of review panel members  | February 2023     |
| Review panel site visit   | Early April 2023  |
| Draft of review report and its submission to ENQA Review Coordinator for verification of its compliance with the Guidelines | End May 2023      |
| Draft of review report to be sent for a factual check to the agency   | June 2023         |
| Agency statement on the draft report to the review panel (if necessary)   | End-June 2023     |
| Submission of the final report to ENQA  | July 2023         |
| Validation of the review report by the Agency Review Committee  | September 2023    |
| Publication of report   | September 2023    |
| Decision on ENQA membership by the ENQA Board   | October 2023      |