

Higher Education Institution Governance Reform

Challenges in Higher Education

- 1 globalisation
- 2 digitalisation and interdisciplinarity
- 3 rapidly changing labour market demand
- 4 the growing public demand for qualitative education
- 5 diversification of funding for higher education and science

PRIORITY: become competitive players among other developed economies



GOAL: to improve Latvia's international competitiveness in higher education, science and innovation

Autonomy factors

- 1 internal governance of higher education institutions
- 2 curriculum, its development and teaching methods
- 3 research and publications
- 4 quality assurance and academic standards
- 5 student related questions
- 6 personnel (academic and non-academic) related questions
- 7 finance and administration
- 8 internationalisation issues

Good Corporate Governance



Market orientation



Councils



Involvement of external experts



Competitiveness in attracting funding

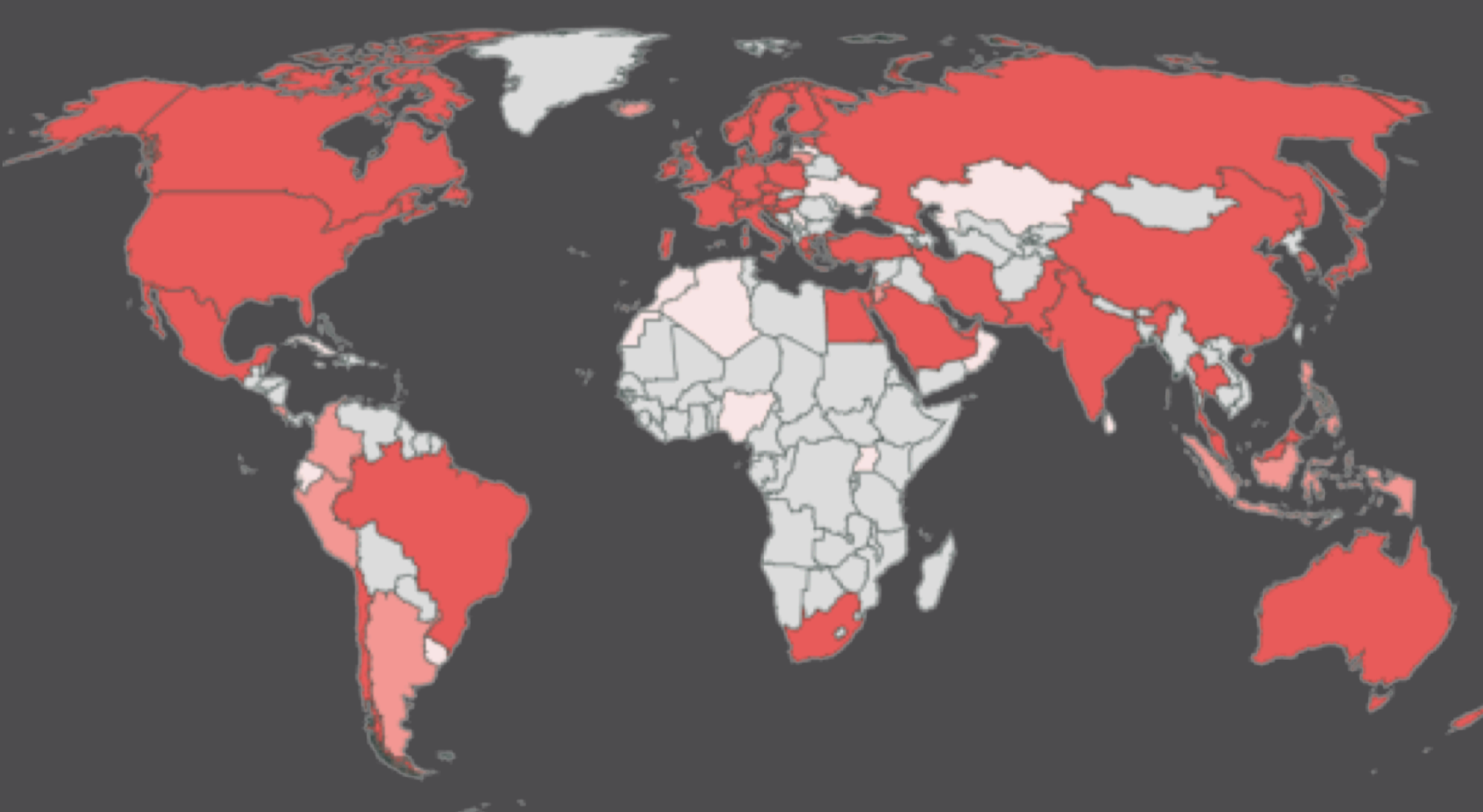
Balanced Stakeholder Involvement

Evidence-based and effective decision-making

Effective decision-making time

Closer cooperation between academic staff and external stakeholders

90% of the higher education institutions among the TOP 800 in international rankings have governing bodies, consisting of no more than **21** members, including external stakeholders.



Competitive universities from countries with lower GDP per capita and smaller population **tend to involve more** external stakeholders in their governing bodies.