



Working Package 1

Mapping 3M activities in partner universities

Deliverable 1.2

Mapping 3M activities and needs in University of Korça

Final report

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**U3M-AL PROJECT - DEVELOPING THIRD MISSION ACTIVITIES IN
ALBANIAN UNIVERSITIES**

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Short profile university (type of university, size, special features)

The University of Korça was created on 7 January 1992, on the basis of the Higher Agricultural Institute of Korça (1971-1992). It was composed of four faculties: Agriculture, Education, and Economics. In 1994 it was given the name “Fan S. Noli” and in the same year The School of Nursing, was opened.

The University “Fan S, Noli” of Korça has approximately 6500 students. There are 160 full time pedagogues and lecturers teaching (50 per cent of which hold titles and degrees). There are 145 part time pedagogues as well. The studies in this University are organized full-time and part-time in two levels: first level and second level, based on the Bologna Declaration.

At the present time there are four (4) faculties in University of Korca.

1. Faculty of Economy

- a. Department of Finance & Accounting
- b. Department of Management
- c. Department of Marketing and Tourism

2. Faculty of Agriculture

- a. Department of Agronomy
- b. Department of Horticulture and Agro- Business
- c. Department of Biochemistry and Agro-Food

3. Faculty of Education and Philology

- a. Department of Education
- b. Department of Foreign Languages
- c. Department of Language and Literature

4. Faculty of Natural Sciences and Human Sciences

- a. Department of Mathematics
- b. Department of Informatics and Physics
- c. Department of Social Sciences
- d. Department of Nursing

1.2 Regional context

University Fan S. Noli is the only state University in the Region of Korca It has a satellite Campus in the City of Pogradec. Also the University serves as a research centre for the region.

1.3 Changes in the role of universities in the context of regional economy and change of the U3M role

University is trying to cooperate with the regional business as well with the local government for finding the needs for the Job market in the region. There is a new structure in the university “the carrier office” which has one of its objectives helping the students being placed in the job market, organizing job fairs, as well as keeping close ties with the industry for practical training for Students.

2 INSTITUTIONAL PERSPECTIVE TO U3M

2.1 What are the main types of U3M activities developed in this university (technology transfer & innovation, continuing education and social engagement?)

Our university has trying to develop a better way to serve the religion better by organizing trainings and conferences on new knowledge and technologies, we just open the centre of excellence and lifelong learning for the qualification of teachers of primary schools and high schools (by Albanian law this professionals must be requilified every 5, 10, 15 years.) Our university has close ties with the community and works with different NGO which deal with underprivileged kids, minorities and helps the community by doing voluntary work.

2.2 How have the number and intensity of the different types of U3M activities evolved at the institutional level? (e.g. which types of U3M activities have increased more? Which are the most important ones for the university?)

The main activity that our university is developing more is the Centre for Excellence and lifelong learning, and the Carrier office. We have the appropriate structure that supports these activities.

2.3 University policy and strategy towards U3M activities

2.3.1 Are there any institutional policies to foster U3M activities? Who is in charge of developing them? Which are the main types of U3M activities encouraged? To what extent are U3M policies contextualized in institutional strategies?

There exists a policy and strategy in our university do develop the structures that will be responsible for U3M activities and one of the strategies in tracking the employment of our alumni in their current jobs (building a database)

2.3.2 Are there policies to encourage U3M activities via human resources management incentives?

This year we hired two new employees that are going to work in the carrier office and in the centre of excellence.

2.3.3 To what extent the U3M activities described above are a consequence of institutional policies? Describe the main problems and needs at institutional level to promote U3M considering the three types of activities

2.3.3.1 Technology transfer & innovation

2.3.3.1.1 Main problems

The main problem is the funding and the knowledge that this structure needs to operate and get consolidated.

2.3.3.1.2 Needs

A better infrastructure and a better staff training for this activities.

2.3.3.2 Continuing education

2.3.3.2.1 Main problems

The approval of the Ministry for opening the Centres and the accreditation process for Licensing of the universities for continuing education.

2.3.3.2.2 Needs

A larger amount for continuing education programmes.

2.3.3.3 Social engagement

2.3.3.3.1 Main problems

The raise of the awareness and the better collaboration between the university and regional partners.

2.3.3.3.2 Needs

A more efficient way of collaboration between local institutions and the University.

2.3.4 To what extent the U3M activities described above are a consequence of local or regional policies? Describe the main problems, legal limitations and needs at local or regional level to promote U3M considering the three types of activities

2.3.4.1 Technology transfer & innovation

2.3.4.1.1 Main problems

There are policies of better transferee of technology between the local government and the university. Some of our academic staff work for the ministry of agriculture in transferring the new technologies however the problem consists that the universities must be promoted more as well as get more involved in the technology transfer.

2.3.4.1.2 Legal limitations

There are no legal limitations.

2.3.4.1.3 Needs

Needs for a local strategy for cooperation between local government and university.

2.3.4.2 Continuing education

2.3.4.2.1 Main problems

Limited licensing number

2.3.4.2.2 Legal limitations

Licensing.

2.3.4.2.3 Needs

Better programs and a wider range of fields where continuing education must be included.

2.3.4.3 Social engagement

2.3.4.3.1 Main problems

The cooperation between local institutions and the university.

2.3.4.3.2 Legal limitations

No legal limitations.

2.3.4.3.3 Needs

A better strategy and understanding of this cooperation.

2.3.5 To what extent the U3M activities described above are a consequence of national policies? Describe the main problems, legal limitations and needs at national level to promote U3M considering the three types of activities

2.3.5.1 Technology transfer & innovation

2.3.5.1.1 Main problems

The support of the government in funding for better promotions of these activities.

2.3.5.1.2 Legal limitations

There is a limited legal framework on this area however the legislation should include more the universities in the transfer of technologies are in the control of this technologies.

2.3.5.1.3 Needs

There is a limited legal framework on this area however the legislation should include more the universities in the transfer of technologies are in the control of this technologies.

2.3.5.2 Continuing education

2.3.5.2.1 Main problems

Main problems: the improvement of the legislation labour the regulated professions such as teachers, doctors, nurses ECT. However this frame work is being finalized there are still areas it needs to be improved.

2.3.5.2.2 Legal limitations

Licensing.

2.3.5.2.3 Needs

A better understanding and promotion this legislation in the local level.

2.3.5.3 Social engagement

2.3.5.3.1 Main problems

The limited collaboration between universities and other institutions.

2.3.5.3.2 Legal limitations

No legal limitations.

2.3.5.3.3 Needs

A better strategy.