NATIONAL QUALITY ASSURANCE AGENCY FOR EDUCATION

NQAAE

UNDER THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

REGISTER

OF INTERNATIONAL, FOREIGN AND NON-STATE ACCREDITATION ORGANISATIONS

RECOGNISED IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

Information and analytical review as of 2026



REGISTER OF INTERNATIONAL, FOREIGN AND NON-STATE ACCREDITATION ORGANISATIONS RECOGNISED IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

Information and analytical review as of 2026

Tashkent – 2026

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I. INTRODUCTION

The evaluation of educational programmes against international standards and their recognition at the international level are among the key factors in the development of the education system. In this process, international accreditation is recognised as one of the most effective instruments for the independent external evaluation of the quality of education.

In recent years, the interest of educational organisations in Uzbekistan in undergoing international accreditation, and their need for it, have been growing steadily. However, the reliability and international recognition of accreditation outcomes are determined, first and foremost, by the reputation, independence and professional capacity of the accreditation organisation conducting the process, as well as by its compliance with the principles of international quality assurance.

Accordingly, the choice of reliable and internationally recognised accreditation organisations has become particularly important for educational organisations. This, in turn, creates the need to evaluate and recognise accreditation organisations and to compile reliable information about them in a systematic manner.

To fulfil these tasks, the National Quality Assurance Agency for Education under the Administration of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan (hereinafter – the National Agency) maintains the Register of International, Foreign and Non-State Accreditation Organisations Recognised in the Republic of Uzbekistan (hereinafter – the Register).

The Register serves to evaluate accreditation organisations operating in the field of international quality assurance against established criteria, to systematise information on their activities and to provide a reliable source of information for higher education institutions. At the same time, it helps to ensure a unified approach in international accreditation processes, to increase the transparency of decision-making and to strengthen the institutional foundations of the quality assurance system in education.

The Register serves to reduce the risk of cooperation with organisations in the international accreditation services market that do not meet quality requirements or lack sufficient international recognition, to protect the interests of educational organisations and to support the international integration of the national education system.

This review presents analytical information on the regulatory and legal framework for maintaining the Register, the criteria for selecting and evaluating accreditation organisations, the monitoring mechanisms, the current composition of the Register and the priority areas for its improvement.

II. REGULATORY AND LEGAL BASIS FOR ESTABLISHING THE REGISTER

In order to introduce a unified system for the recognition of international accreditation organisations in the country, the necessary regulatory and legal framework for establishing the Register has been put in place.

In particular, the main mechanisms for establishing and maintaining the Register of International, Foreign and Non-State Accreditation Organisations Recognised in the Republic of Uzbekistan are governed by the Regulation on the Procedure for Institutional and Programme State Accreditation of Organisations Providing Secondary Specialised, Vocational, Higher and Postgraduate Education, as well as Retraining and Professional Development, approved by Resolution No. 498 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 6 August 2025.

This document establishes the procedure for the institutional and programme state accreditation of educational organisations, as well as the general legal framework for establishing and maintaining the Register of International, Foreign and Non-State Accreditation Organisations Recognised in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

In addition, the maintenance of the Register, the inclusion of accreditation organisations in the Register, the monitoring of their activities and the regular updating of the Register are governed by the 'Regulation on the Procedure for Maintaining the Register of International, Foreign and Non-State Accreditation Organisations Recognised in the Republic of Uzbekistan and for Monitoring Their Activities in the Accreditation of Educational Programmes' (hereinafter – the Regulation), approved by Order No. 9 of the Director of the National Agency of 27 January 2026.

Under the Regulation, accreditation organisations are included in the Register on the basis of a decision of the Commission for Maintaining the Register of Accreditation Organisations.

In this regard, the main evaluation criteria taken into account are the accreditation organisation's authority to carry out such activities, its experience in the field of quality assurance, its membership of international quality assurance networks, the results of its international accreditation activities, the composition of its pool of experts, the compliance of its activities with the legislation and national interests of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and the public disclosure of information on its activities on its official website.

Furthermore, mechanisms have also been introduced for the regular monitoring of the activities of accreditation organisations included in the Register, the continuous updating of Register data and the application of appropriate measures to organisations that do not meet the established requirements.

This system enables educational organisations to choose internationally recognised and reliable accreditation organisations. This, in turn, serves to broaden the recognition of international accreditation outcomes, to ensure the transparency and reliability of external quality evaluation processes in education and to further accelerate the integration of Uzbekistan's higher education system into the international education area.

III. MECHANISMS FOR SELECTING ACCREDITATION ORGANISATIONS AND INCLUDING THEM IN THE REGISTER

3.1 Conditions for inclusion in the Register

The system for including international accreditation organisations in the Register is an institutional mechanism based on clearly defined requirements and evaluation criteria. This mechanism is aimed at ensuring the professional capacity of accreditation organisations participating in the state accreditation process, the transparency of their activities and their compliance with international standards. In this way, it is ensured that only reliable and reputable accreditation organisations that meet the established requirements are included in the Register.

Under the current procedure, accreditation organisations to be included in the Register are evaluated against the following main criteria:

holding the appropriate authority to operate as an accreditation organisation;

its international accreditation requirements, evaluation criteria and procedures not contradicting the requirements and procedures established for state accreditation in the Republic of Uzbekistan;

being a full member of international networks in the field of quality assurance in education;

having carried out the international accreditation of educational programmes of at least 5 higher education institutions included in the TOP-300 of reputable international rankings;

foreign experts accounting for at least 30 per cent of its pool of experts;

its activities complying with the legal and moral foundations of the Republic of Uzbekistan and not contradicting national values or socio-political interests;

having published open and up-to-date information on its official website about the educational organisations it has internationally accredited.

These criteria make it possible to comprehensively evaluate the institutional capacity, international recognition, expert resources and openness of international accreditation organisations, as well as their compliance with the requirements of national legislation.

3.2 Submission of applications

As a rule, the process of inclusion in the Register is initiated on the basis of a **written** or **electronic application** from the accreditation organisation. At the same time, all international organisations **that meet the established requirements** may also be included in the Register **on the initiative of the National Agency**.

The application is accompanied by the organisation's founding documents, documents confirming its authority, its accreditation methodology and reports on the results of accreditations carried out at higher education institutions ranked in the TOP-300.

3.3 Time limits for the consideration of applications

The preliminary review of applications is carried out by the National Agency within five working days. If no deficiencies are identified in the documents, they are submitted to the Commission and the applicant is notified accordingly.

If there are deficiencies, a period of at least ten working days is granted to remedy them, and the consideration of the application is suspended during this period. Where the deficiencies are not remedied within the set period, the application is rejected.

The final decision on inclusion in the Register is taken by a special commission. The Commission is formed by order of the Director of the National Agency and has an odd number of members, at least five; where necessary, independent external experts may also be involved in its work. In the event of a conflict of interest, the member concerned is excluded from the discussion and decision-making process.

The Commission comprehensively evaluates the accreditation organisation's compliance with the established criteria and takes a decision on its inclusion in the Register or on the rejection of its application.

The decision **is adopted by at least two-thirds of the votes of the Commission members; in the event of a tie, the Chair has the casting vote.** The decision is recorded in minutes, and the process is to be completed within thirty days from the date on which the documents are received by the Commission.

If a positive decision is taken, the accreditation organisation is issued a certificate valid for five years, and this information is **published on the official website of the National Agency**[1].

Conversely, the identification of inaccurate information in the documents submitted, the absence of the necessary authority or non-compliance with the requirements of legislation constitute grounds for refusing inclusion in the Register. Inclusion in the Register, the consideration of applications and the issue of certificates are free of charge.

[1] *Register of International Accreditation Organisations*
URL: https://nqaae.uz/uz/international-accreditation

IV. SYSTEM FOR THE EVALUATION AND MONITORING OF ACCREDITATION ORGANISATIONS

The regular evaluation and monitoring of the activities of accreditation organisations included in the Register is an important component of this system. Through it, compliance of the registered organisations with the established requirements and criteria, their impartiality and transparency, and the reliability of external quality evaluation processes are kept under constant review.

Monitoring is carried out at least once every three years and involves a comprehensive analysis of stakeholders' appeals and complaints, the conclusions of international experts and the organisation's adherence to the established standards, methodology and rules of professional ethics.

The monitoring process also examines the soundness of the decisions taken by the accreditation organisation, the formation of its expert panels, the transparency of its evaluation processes, and the quality of its reports and their consistency with international practice. This serves to ensure the impartiality of accreditation processes and the reliability of their outcomes.

Where monitoring identifies deficiencies or deviations from the established requirements, a written notice requiring them to be remedied is sent to the organisation, and a period of at least one month is set for the deficiencies to be remedied.

During this period, the organisation must take the necessary measures and submit appropriate evidence of their implementation. If the deficiencies are not remedied within the set period, or the explanations provided are found to be insufficient, the matter is referred to the Commission for consideration.

The procedure for removal from the Register is likewise based on openness, transparency and procedural safeguards. In particular, the accreditation organisation is formally notified at least one week before the matter is considered by the Commission, and its representative is given the opportunity to attend the Commission meeting, to set out the organisation's position and to submit additional evidence.

An organisation is removed from the Register in the following cases:

upon its liquidation or at its own voluntary request;

where corruption or other unlawful acts are found to have been committed;

where it is confirmed that an external evaluation report was prepared on the basis of forged or invalid documents;

where accreditation is found to have been carried out in breach of the requirements of legislation;

where deficiencies identified during monitoring are not remedied within the set period.

A decision on removal from the Register is published on the official website of the National Agency.

V. CURRENT STATUS OF THE REGISTER

At present, **31 international, foreign and non-state accreditation organisations are included in the Register.** These organisations cover **13** countries and operate in **6 main areas of specialisation**.

The accreditation organisations included in the Register were examined by the Commission against the criteria established in the Regulation, and decisions were taken to include them in the Register.

In this process, strict compliance was ensured with such criteria as the accreditation organisations' **full membership of international networks** for quality assurance in education, **the international accreditation of educational programmes of at least 5 higher education institutions ranked in the Top-300[2] of reputable international rankings, and the availability on their official websites of information on the educational organisations they have internationally accredited**.

Detailed information **by criterion** on each accreditation organisation included in the Register **is provided in Appendix 1**.

5.1 By country

The analysis by country shows that the largest share of accreditation organisations in the Register are from **Germany** (7) and the **United Kingdom** (6). In addition, **Spain** is represented by **4** accreditation organisations, and **France** and the **USA** by **3 each**.

The predominance of these countries is explained by the fact that their quality assurance systems in education have developed over many years, their accreditation organisations are widely recognised internationally, and they are full members of reputable international networks such as ENQA and INQAAHE.

From the USA, AACSB, ABET and CAMPEP are included in the Register; they are leading accreditation organisations that set international standards in their respective fields.

[2] *QS Quacquarelli Symonds. QS World University Rankings.*
URL: https://www.topuniversities.com/world-university-rankings

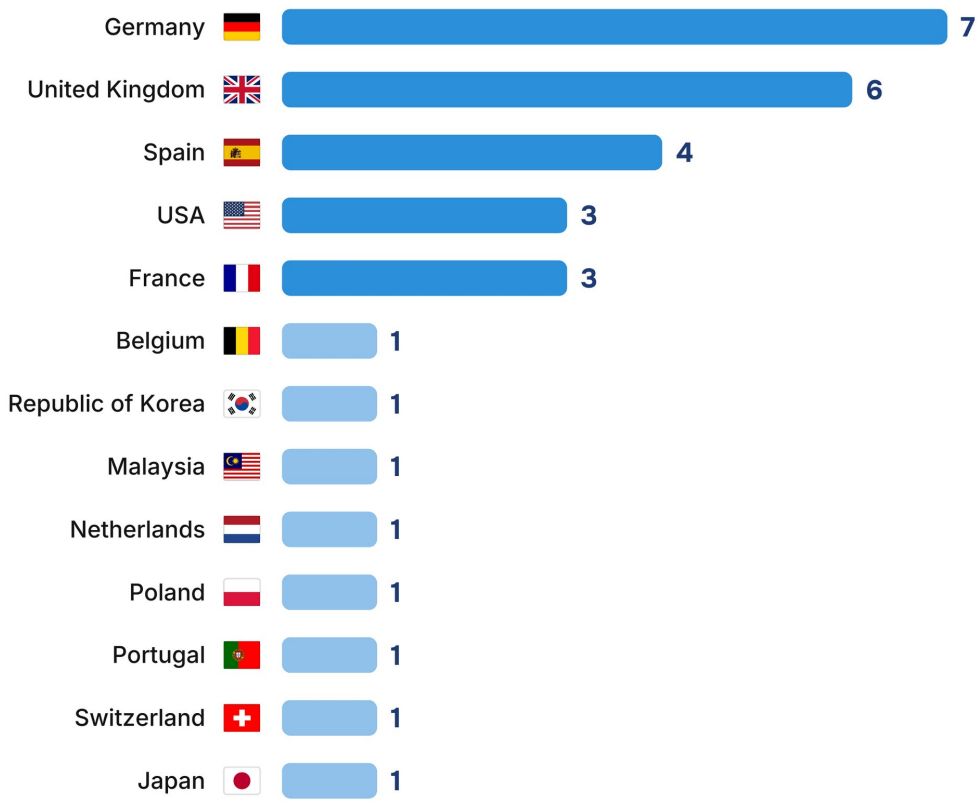


Figure 1. Accreditation organisations in the Register by country

Source: Author's calculations based on Register data.

In addition, **Poland**, the **Netherlands**, **Malaysia**, **Belgium**, the **Republic of Korea**, **Switzerland**, **Portugal** and **Japan** are each represented in the Register by **1** accreditation organisation.

From the Asian region, accreditation organisations from **Japan**, the **Republic of Korea** and **Malaysia** are included. Although their share is relatively small, this shows the National Agency's commitment to including in the Register internationally recognised accreditation organisations operating in different regions.

5.2 By area of specialisation

The analysis by area of specialisation shows that **general-profile accreditation organisations** predominate in the Register.

In particular, their share amounts to **48.4 per cent**. Organisations in **engineering**, **exact sciences** and **technology** account for **22.6 per cent**, **business**

and management education for **12.9 per cent**, and **medicine, biology and the social sciences** for **9.7 per cent**. The shares of **architecture and arts** and of **services and tourism** amount to **3.2 per cent each**.

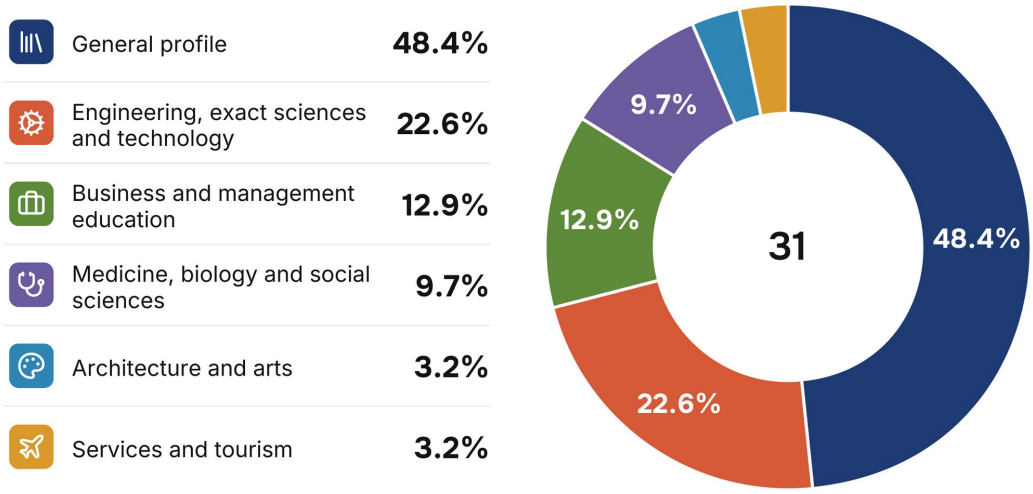


Figure 2. Accreditation organisations in the Register by area of specialisation

Source: Author's calculations based on Register data.

5.3 By institutional experience

The analysis by institutional experience shows that most of the organisations included in the Register have a long history of operation.

In particular, **5** organisations were established in **1834–1950**, **3** in **1951–1980**, **11** in **1981–2000** and **10** in **2001–2010**.

In addition, **2** accreditation organisations established in **2011–2023** are included in the Register.

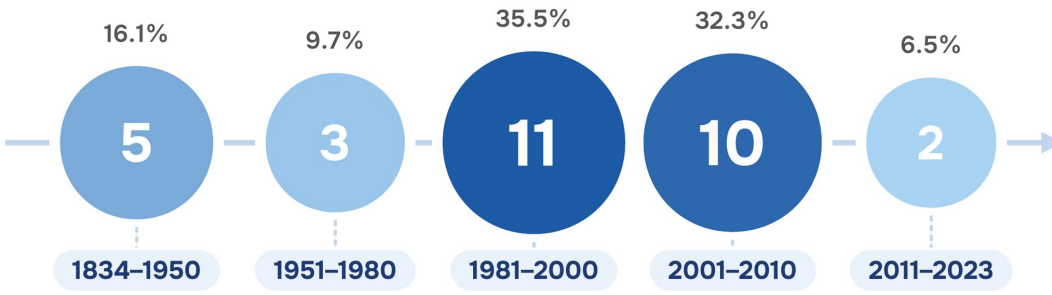


Figure 3. Accreditation organisations in the Register by institutional experience

Source: Author's calculations based on Register data.

This shows that, in establishing the Register, priority was given to accreditation organisations with long-standing institutional experience and a stable track record at the international level.

VI. RESULTS OF REGISTERED ORGANISATIONS IN NATIONAL PRACTICE

The practical effectiveness of the Register is reflected in the extent to which it is used by higher education institutions.

To date, with the participation of **ACQUIN**, **ASIIN** and **UNWTO TedQual**, which are included in the Register, a total of **61 educational programmes** at **9 higher education institutions** have been internationally accredited (as of 30 June 2026).

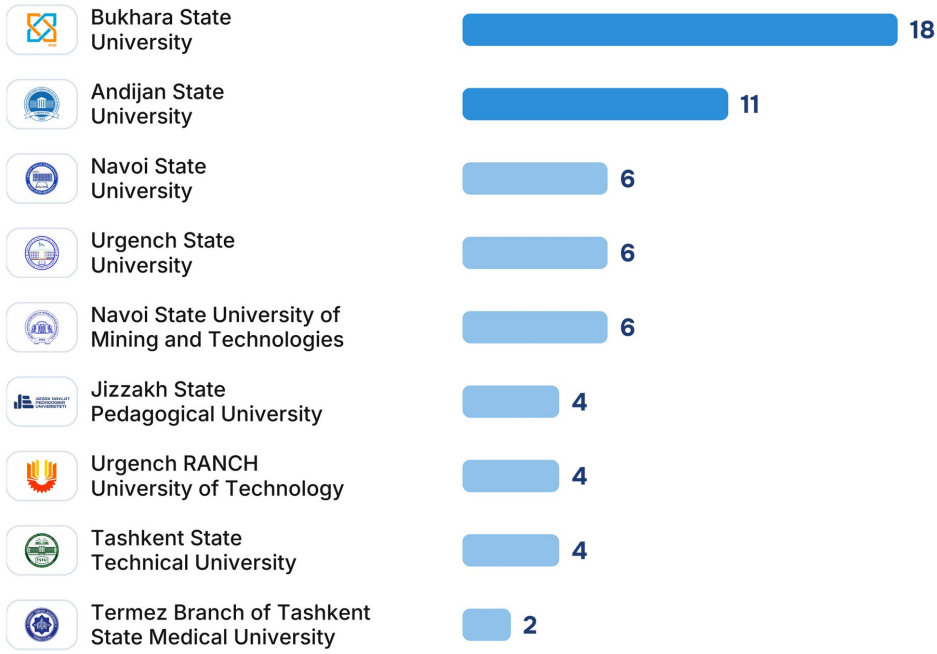


Figure 4. Number of internationally accredited programmes by higher education institution

Source: Author's calculations based on Register data.

In accordance with Presidential Decree No. PD–21 of 16 February 2026 'On Additional Measures to Consistently Continue Reforms and Take Them to a New Stage within the Priority Areas of the Country's Development until 2030', the target has been set to increase the number of internationally accredited educational programmes of higher education institutions to **133 in 2026** and to **200** by **2030**.

The results of the analysis show that international accreditation practice has developed relatively actively in certain higher education institutions. In particular, **Bukhara State University** (18 programmes) and **Andijan State University** (11

programmes) together account for **47.5 per cent** of all accredited educational programmes.

In the remaining 7 higher education institutions, the number of internationally accredited programmes ranges from **2** to **6**; among them, **Tashkent State Technical University** has also joined this process with **4 educational programmes**.

These results show that international accreditation practice is still concentrated in a limited number of higher education institutions. At the same time, the gradual involvement of new higher education institutions in this process indicates growing interest in international accreditation.

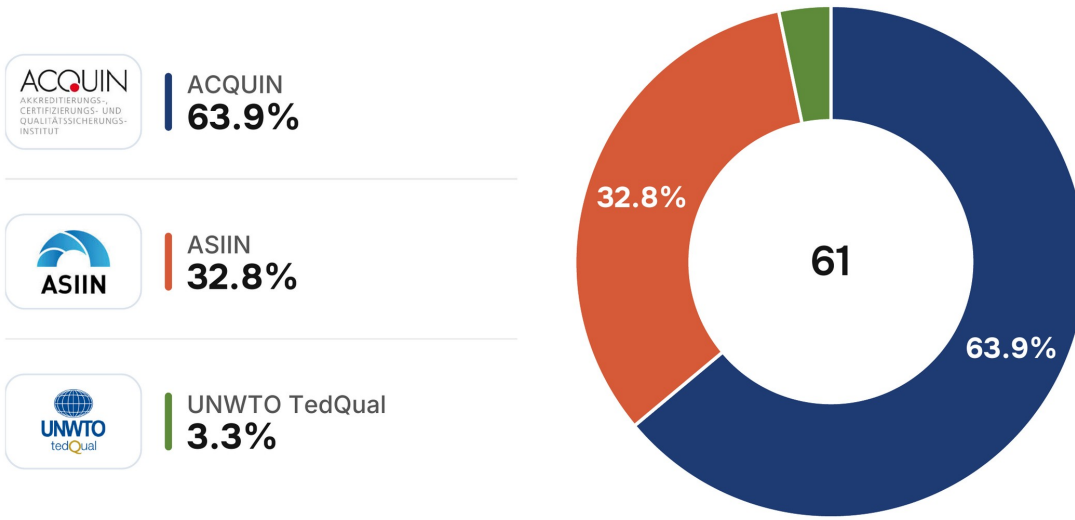


Figure 5. Distribution of internationally accredited programmes by organisation

Source: Author's calculations based on Register data.

By accreditation organisation, **ACQUIN** ranks first: of the total of **61** educational programmes, **39** (63.9 per cent) were accredited by this organisation. This is because ACQUIN is a general-profile organisation providing a wide range of accreditation services.

Programmes accredited through **ASIIN** account for **32.8 per cent**. The organisation's focus on engineering, information technology and the natural sciences is also reflected in how it has been used in practice.

UNWTO TedQual has accredited **2** educational programmes in tourism. Although its share is small, this shows that narrowly specialised accreditation organisations in the Register are also used in practice.

At present, only **3** of the **31** accreditation organisations included in the Register, i.e. **9.7 per cent**, have actually been engaged by higher education institutions.

This indicator shows that the existing potential of the Register is not yet being fully used.

This situation is also consistent with the analysis of the sectoral composition presented in the previous section. In particular, most of the accreditation organisations used in practice are either general-profile organisations or organisations specialising in engineering, while the capacity of international accreditation organisations operating in business, healthcare, architecture and other fields has not yet been sufficiently utilised.

From this perspective, increasing the practical effectiveness of the Register requires not only increasing the number of international accreditation projects but also raising the awareness of higher education institutions of the accreditation organisations with different specialisations in the Register and of the opportunities they offer.

This, in turn, will serve to make more effective use of the Register's potential, to expand international accreditation practice and to develop balanced cooperation across fields of education.

VII. PRIORITY AREAS FOR IMPROVING THE REGISTER

The analysis shows that the necessary legal and institutional framework for establishing and maintaining the Register of International, Foreign and Non-State Accreditation Organisations in Uzbekistan has been put in place. However, there are also untapped opportunities for further improving the Register and increasing its practical effectiveness.

First, the geographical coverage of the Register is international in nature: it currently brings together accreditation organisations from **13** countries. Organisations from European countries predominate in the Register.

Therefore, attracting internationally recognised accreditation organisations from Asia and other regions in the future will help to ensure geographical balance and to expand the scope of international cooperation.

Second, although the Register covers various areas of specialisation, there is still a need to expand its coverage in certain fields.

In particular, including in the Register international accreditation organisations operating in agriculture, engineering, medicine, the arts and modern technologies will strengthen its sectoral diversification and broaden the range of choice available to higher education institutions.

Third, there is a need to raise the awareness of higher education institutions of the activities of the accreditation organisations included in the Register.

To this end, more outreach meetings should be held with higher education institutions, and more seminars should be organised by the accreditation organisations in the Register.

As a result, higher education institutions will gain detailed information about the accreditation organisations in the Register and will achieve international recognition of their educational programmes by having them accredited by reputable accreditation organisations.

CONCLUSION

The establishment of the Register of International, Foreign and Non-State Accreditation Organisations Recognised in the Republic of Uzbekistan is an important institutional mechanism aimed at developing the quality of education on the basis of international standards. The Register makes it possible to select international accreditation organisations against unified criteria, to regulate their activities and to choose reliable and internationally recognised partners for higher education institutions.

The analysis shows that the necessary legal and institutional framework for maintaining the Register has been established and that mechanisms ensuring its alignment with the international quality assurance system have been introduced. At the same time, there are prospects for further improving the Register, expanding its practical application and broadening the scope of international cooperation.

In the future, expanding the geographical and sectoral coverage of the Register, digitalising its management processes, improving the monitoring system and supporting the effective use of the Register by HEIs will further increase its practical effectiveness.

Overall, the consistent development of the Register will serve as an important factor in deepening the integration of Uzbekistan’s higher education system into the international quality assurance area, expanding international accreditation practice and further strengthening the openness, reliability and international recognition of the quality assurance system in education.

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2. National Quality Assurance Agency for Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Regulation on the Procedure for Maintaining the Register of International, Foreign and Non-State Accreditation Organisations Recognised in the Republic of Uzbekistan and for Monitoring Their Activities in the Accreditation of Educational Programmes. Registered with the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan on 13 February 2026 under No. 3774.

3. Register of International, Foreign and Non-State Accreditation Organisations Recognised in the Republic of Uzbekistan

URL: https://nqaae.uz/uz/international-accreditation

II. International sources

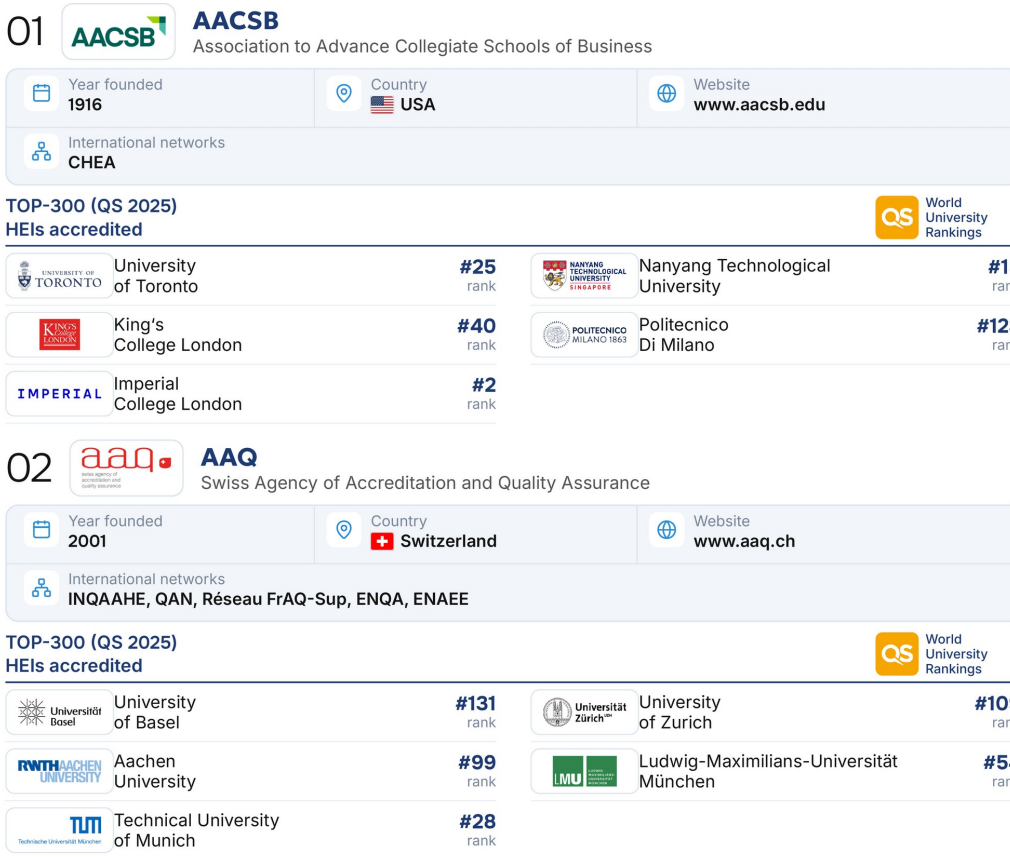
4. QS Quacquarelli Symonds. *QS World University Rankings*.

URL: https://www.topuniversities.com/world-university-rankings

Appendix 1

Analysis of accreditation organisations against the Register criteria
(as of 30 June 2026)

This appendix analyses the international accreditation organisations included in the Register against the established criteria. The table summarises, for each organisation, its year of establishment, country, the QS Top-300 higher education institutions it has accredited, its official website and its membership of international quality assurance networks and agreements in education, such as INQAAHE, ENQA, APQN, CHEA and ENAEE. The appendix makes it possible to compare the international reputation, experience and institutional capacity of the organisations included in the Register.



03 ABEEK

Accreditation Board for Engineering Education of Korea

Year founded	Country	Website
1999	Republic of Korea	www.abeek.or.kr/abeek/accreditation

International networks
IEA: Washington Accord, Sydney Accord, Dublin Accord, Seoul Accord, NABEEA

TOP-300 (QS 2025) HEIs accredited

QS World University Rankings

서울대학교 SEOUL NATIONAL UNIVERSITY	Seoul National University	#31 rank	KAIST	KAIST University	#53 rank
KOREA UNIVERSITY	Korea University	#67 rank	YONSEI UNIVERSITY	Yonsei University	#56 rank
한양대학교 HANYANG UNIVERSITY	Hanyang University	#162 rank			

04 ABET

Accreditation Board for Engineering and Technology

Year founded	Country	Website
1932	USA	www.abet.org

International networks
INQAAHE, IEA: Washington Accord, Sydney Accord, Dublin Accord, Seoul Accord

TOP-300 (QS 2025) HEIs accredited

QS World University Rankings

MIT	MIT	#1 rank	Stanford	Stanford	#6 rank
PennState	Pennsylvania State University	#89 rank	Johns Hopkins University	Johns Hopkins University	#28 rank
The University of Maine	University of Maine	#301 rank			

05 ACCUA

Agency for Scientific and University Quality of Andalusia

Year founded	Country	Website
2023	Spain	ws262.juntadeandalucia.es/accua

International networks
INQAAHE, ENQA

TOP-300 (QS 2025) HEIs accredited

QS World University Rankings

	Complutense University of Madrid	#164 rank	Universitat de Barcelona	Universitat de Barcelona	#165 rank
UAB Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona	Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona	#175 rank	UAM Universidad Autónoma de Madrid	Universidad Autónoma de Madrid	#198 rank
Universidad de Navarra	University of Navarra	#249 rank			

06 ACQUIN

Accreditation, Certification & Quality Assurance Institute

Year founded	Country	Website
2001	Germany	www.acquin.org

International networks: **ENQA, INQAAHE**

TOP-300 (QS 2025) HEIs accredited

Technical University of Munich	#28 rank	
Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München	#59 rank	
Technische Universität Dresden	#234 rank	
Freie Universität Berlin	#97 rank	
RWTH Aachen University	#99 rank	

07 AHPGS

Accreditation Agency in Health and Social Sciences

Year founded	Country	Website
2001	Germany	www.ahpgs.de/en

International networks: **Holds authorisation from ENQA, the German Accreditation Council and the Swiss Accreditation Council**

TOP-300 (QS 2025) HEIs accredited

Universität München	#59 rank	
Albert-Ludwigs-Universitaet Freiburg	#212 rank	
Maastricht University	#230 rank	
Aachen University	#106 rank	
Universität Bonn	#227 rank	

08 AMBA

Association of MBAs

Year founded	Country	Website
1967	United Kingdom	www.associationofmbas.com

International networks: **AMBA & BGA: global accreditation/membership network for MBA and postgraduate management education**

TOP-300 (QS 2025) HEIs accredited

Imperial College London	#2 rank	
University of Miami	#78 rank	
Technical University of Munich	#37 rank	
University of Cambridge	#5 rank	
University of Manchester	#32 rank	

09 AQU

AQU
Catalan University Quality Assurance Agency

Year founded	Country	Website
1996	Spain	www.aqu.cat

International networks: **INQAAHE, WFME, GAIN, ENQA**

TOP-300 (QS 2025) HEIs accredited

QS World University Rankings

Trinity College Dublin, The University of Dublin	#87 rank		Utrecht University	#105 rank	
Leiden University	#141 rank		Politecnico di Torino	#241 rank	
University of Bergen	#291 rank				

10 ASIIN

ASIIN
Akkreditierungsagentur für Studiengänge der Ingenieurwissenschaften, der Informatik, der Naturwissenschaften und der Mathematik e.V.

Year founded	Country	Website
1999	Germany	www.asiin.de.en

International networks: **INQAAHE, ENQA, ENAEE/EUR-ACE Label**

TOP-300 (QS 2025) HEIs accredited

QS World University Rankings

University of Hong Kong	#26 rank		University of Melbourne	#114 rank	
RWTH Aachen University	#106 rank		Technical University of Munich	#28 rank	
Karlsruhe Institute of Technology	#102 rank				

11 CAMPEP

CAMPEP
Commission on Accreditation of Medical Physics Education Programs

Year founded	Country	Website
1994	USA	campep.org/default.asp

International networks: **CHEA**

TOP-300 (QS 2025) HEIs accredited

QS World University Rankings

Harvard University	#4 rank		Stanford University	#6 rank	
University of Chicago	#21 rank		Johns Hopkins University	#32 rank	
Duke University	#61 rank				

12 CTI

Engineering Degree Commission

Year founded	Country	Website
1934	France	www.cti-commission.fr/en

International networks: **ENQA, ENAEE, ECA, FrAQ-Sup**

TOP-300 (QS 2025) HEIs accredited

Sorbonne University	#59 rank	Federal Institute of Technology Lausanne	#36 rank
Ghent University	#159 rank	Institut Polytechnique de Paris	#46 rank
Université Paris-Saclay	#73 rank		

13 EAEVE

European Association of Establishments for Veterinary Education

Year founded	Country	Website
1988	France	www.eaeve.org

International networks: **IAWG, ENQA**

TOP-300 (QS 2025) HEIs accredited

University of Copenhagen	#107 rank	University of Milan	#276 rank
University of Padova	#219 rank	University of Liverpool	#165 rank
University of Edinburgh	#27 rank		

14 EQUIS

EFMD Global Quality Improvement System

Year founded	Country	Website
1997	Belgium	www.efmdglobal.org

International networks: **EQUIS – international quality evaluation/accreditation system for business schools within EFMD Global**

TOP-300 (QS 2025) HEIs accredited

University of Melbourne	#13 rank	Tsinghua University	#20 rank
Frankfurt School of Finance and Management	#43 rank	Nanyang Technological University	#26 rank
Politecnico de Milano	#123 rank		

15 EVALAG

Evaluation Agency Baden-Württemberg

Year founded	Country	Website
2000	Germany	www.evalag.de/en

International networks: ENQA, INQAAHE, DeGEval

TOP-300 (QS 2025) HEIs accredited

Ruprecht Karl University of Heidelberg	#80 rank	Karlsruhe Institute of Technology	#98 rank
Albert-Ludwigs-Universität Freiburg	#201 rank	Eberhard Karls Universität Tübingen	#222 rank

16 FIBAA

Foundation for International Business Administration Accreditation

Year founded	Country	Website
1994	Germany	www.fibaa.org/en

International networks: ENQA, INQAAHE

TOP-300 (QS 2025) HEIs accredited

RWTH Aachen University	#105 rank	Technische Universität Berlin	#145 rank
Erasmus University Rotterdam	#158 rank	Technische Universität Wien	#190 rank
University of Applied Science Bonn	#239 rank		

17 HCERES

High Council for Evaluation of Research and Higher Education

Year founded	Country	Website
2013	France	www.hceres.fr/fr

International networks: ENQA

TOP-300 (QS 2025) HEIs accredited

Université PSL	#24 rank	Sorbonne University	#63 rank
Qatar University	#122 rank	Stockholm University	#128 rank
University of Lisbon	#260 rank		

18 NVAO

Accreditation Organisation of the Netherlands and Flanders

Year founded	Country	Website
2005	Netherlands	www.nvao.net/en

International networks: INQAAHE, ENQA

TOP-300 (QS 2025) HEIs accredited

QS World University Rankings

Delft University of Technology	#49	rank
Utrecht University	#105	rank
Leiden University	#141	rank
University of Amsterdam	#55	rank
Eindhoven University of Technology	#136	rank

19 PKA

Polish Accreditation Committee

Year founded	Country	Website
2002	Poland	pka.edu.pl/en/home-page

International networks: ENQA, CEENQA, ECA and INQAAHE

TOP-300 (QS 2025) HEIs accredited

QS World University Rankings

University of Edinburgh	#27	rank
University of Zurich	#109	rank
Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne	#283	rank
Freie Universitaet Berlin	#97	rank
University of Warsaw	#258	rank

20 QAA

Quality Assurance Agency for Higher Education

Year founded	Country	Website
1997	United Kingdom	www.qaa.ac.uk

International networks: ENQA, INQAAHE, CIQG

TOP-300 (QS 2025) HEIs accredited

QS World University Rankings

Swansea University	#298	rank
King's College London	#40	rank
University of Edinburgh	#27	rank
Cardiff University	#186	rank
University of Leeds	#82	rank

21 RSC
Royal Society of Chemistry

Year founded	Country	Website
1980	United Kingdom	www.rsc.org.uk

International networks
EASPA

TOP-300 (QS 2025) HEIs accredited

QS World University Rankings

IMPERIAL	Imperial College London	#2 rank	UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD	University of Oxford	#3 rank
NUS National University of Singapore	National University of Singapore	#10 rank		University of Melbourne	#50 rank
cityu City University of Hong Kong	City University of Hong Kong	#62 rank			

22 RIBA
Royal Institute of British Architects

Year founded	Country	Website
1834	United Kingdom	www.architecture.com

International networks
RIBA – professional body for architectural education; RIBA Validation system; operator of the UNESCO-UIA Validation System

TOP-300 (QS 2025) HEIs accredited

QS World University Rankings

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE	University of Cambridge	#6 rank	UCL	University College London	#8 rank
MANCHESTER 1824 The University of Manchester	The University of Manchester	#40 rank	University of Sheffield	The University of Sheffield	#82 rank
CARDIFF UNIVERSITY PRIFYSGOL CAERDYDD	Cardiff University	#180 rank			

23 RSB
Royal Society of Biology

Year founded	Country	Website
2009	United Kingdom	www.rsb.org.uk

International networks
Member of ISEAL Alliance, Science Based Targets Network (SBTN) and Renewable and Low-Carbon Fuels (RLCF) Value Chain Industrial Alliance

TOP-300 (QS 2025) HEIs accredited

QS World University Rankings

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD	University of Oxford	#3 rank	香港大學 THE UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG	University of Hong Kong	#17 rank
THE UNIVERSITY of EDINBURGH	University of Edinburgh	#27 rank	MANCHESTER 1824 The University of Manchester	University of Manchester	#34 rank
Durham University	Durham University	#89 rank			

24 ZEvA

Central Evaluation and Accreditation Agency

Year founded	Country	Website
1995	Germany	www.zeva.org/en/agency/contact

International networks: ENQA, ECA

TOP-300 (QS 2025) HEIs accredited

Freie Universitaet Berlin	#97 rank	
Technische Universität Berlin	#145 rank	
Technical University of Darmstadt	#253 rank	
RWTH Aachen University	#106 rank	
Albert-Ludwigs-Universität Freiburg	#201 rank	

25 A3ES

Agency for assessment and accreditation of higher education

Year founded	Country	Website
2007	Portugal	a3es.pt/en/a3es-en

International networks: ENQA, CIQG

TOP-300 (QS 2025) HEIs accredited

Aalto University	#113 rank	
University of Porto	#278 rank	
Erasmus University Rotterdam	#158 rank	
University of Lisbon	#260 rank	

26 MQA

Malaysian Qualifications Agency

Year founded	Country	Website
2007	Malaysia	www.mqa.gov.my

International networks: INQAAHE, APQN

TOP-300 (QS 2025) HEIs accredited

Universiti Malaya (UM)	#60 rank	
UCSI University	#265 rank	
Universiti Teknologi Malaysia	#181 rank	
Universiti Teknologi PETRONAS (UTP)	#269 rank	

27 IOMP

International Organization for Medical Physics

Year founded	Country	Website
1963	United Kingdom	www.iomp.org

International networks
IAEA

TOP-300 (QS 2025) HEIs accredited

QS World University Rankings

KAIST – Korea Advanced Institute of Science & Technology	#53 rank	
The Hong Kong Polytechnic University	#57 rank	
Yonsei University	#56 rank	

28 UNWTO TedQual

United Nations World Tourism Organisation Tourism Education Quality

Year founded	Country	Website
1998	Spain	www.untourism.int/unwto-tedqual-certification-system

International networks
UN Tourism TedQual Certification System within UN Tourism Academy – international quality certification system for tourism education and training programmes

TOP-300 (QS 2025) HEIs accredited

QS World University Rankings

University of Queensland	#43 rank	
University of Bologna	#138 rank	
George Washington University	#285 rank	

29 Unibasq

Agency for Quality of the Basque University System

Year founded	Country	Website
2004	Spain	www.unibasq.eus/en

International networks
ENQA, INQAAHE, ECA

TOP-300 (QS 2025) HEIs accredited

QS World University Rankings

University of Southampton	#80 rank	
University of Porto	#278 rank	
Uppsala University	#103 rank	

30 AQAS

AQAS
Agency for Quality Assurance through Accreditation of Study Programs

Year founded	Country	Website
2002	Germany	www.aqas.de

International networks: **ENQA**

TOP-300 (QS 2025) HEIs accredited

World University Rankings

Technical University of Munich (TUM)	#25 rank		Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München (LMU)	#61 rank	
Universität Heidelberg	#86 rank		Freie Universität Berlin	#98 rank	
RWTH Aachen University	#104 rank				

31

JUAA
Japan University Accreditation Association

Year founded	Country	Website
1947	Japan	www.juaa.or.jp

International networks: **INQAAHE, APQN, CHEA International Quality Group (CIQG)**

TOP-300 (QS 2025) HEIs accredited

World University Rankings

The University of Tokyo	#32 rank		Kyoto University	#50 rank	
Osaka University	#86 rank		Tohoku University	#107 rank	
Nagoya University	#152 rank				

Appendix 2

List of accreditation organisations by area of specialisation



CTI

IOMP

RSC

Business and management education 4

AACSB

AMBA & BGA

EFMD-EQUIS

FIBAA

Medicine, biology and social sciences 3

AHPGS

EAEVE

RSB

Architecture and arts 1

RIBA

Services and tourism 1

UNWTO TedQual

Appendix 3

List of internationally accredited educational programmes of higher education institutions of Uzbekistan

Bukhara State University — 18 programmes

ACQUIN
Accreditation, Certification & Quality Assurance Institute

Economics	Bachelor's	Master's
Accounting	Bachelor's	Master's
Finance and Financial Technologies	Bachelor's	
Jurisprudence	Bachelor's	
Biology	Bachelor's	Master's
Chemistry	Bachelor's	Master's
Physics	Bachelor's	Master's
Mathematics	Bachelor's	Master's
Applied Mathematics	Bachelor's	Master's

UNWTO TedQual
United Nations World Tourism Organisation Tourism Education Quality

Tourism	Bachelor's	Master's

Andijan State University

11 programmes

ACQUIN
Accreditation, Certification & Quality Assurance Institute

Semiconductor Physics		Master's
Chemistry	Bachelor's	Master's
Information Security	Bachelor's	Master's
Biology	Bachelor's	Master's
Mathematics	Bachelor's	Master's
Economics	Bachelor's	
Physics	Bachelor's	

Urgench State University

6 programmes

ASIIN
Akkreditierungsagentur für Studiengänge der Ingenieurwissenschaften, der Informatik, der Naturwissenschaften und der Mathematik e.V.

Applied Mathematics	Bachelor's	
Mathematics	Bachelor's	Master's
Mathematical Engineering		Master's
Physics	Bachelor's	Master's

Navoi State University

6 programmes

ACQUIN
Accreditation, Certification & Quality Assurance Institute

Biology	Bachelor's	Master's
Mathematics	Bachelor's	Master's
Foreign Language and Literature (English)	Bachelor's	Master's

Navoi State University of Mining and Technologies

6 programmes

ACQUIN
Accreditation, Certification & Quality Assurance Institute

Chemical Engineering	Bachelor's	
Chemical Technology		Master's
Mining Engineering	Bachelor's	
Mining of Mineral Deposits		Master's
Metallurgical Engineering	Bachelor's	
Metallurgy		Master's

Jizzakh State Pedagogical University

4 programmes

ASIIN
Akkreditierungsagentur für Studiengänge der Ingenieurwissenschaften, der Informatik, der Naturwissenschaften und der Mathematik e.V.

Chemistry Education	Bachelor's
Biology Education	Bachelor's
Methodology of Teaching Exact and Natural Sciences (Chemistry)	Master's
Methodology of Teaching Exact and Natural Sciences (Biology)	Master's

Urgench RANCH University of Technology

4 programmes

ASIIN
Akkreditierungsagentur für Studiengänge der Ingenieurwissenschaften, der Informatik, der Naturwissenschaften und der Mathematik e.V.

Logistics (Road Transport)	Bachelor's
Technological Machines and Equipment	Bachelor's
Vehicle Engineering (Road Transport)	Bachelor's
Mechanical Engineering Technology	Master's

Tashkent State Technical University

4 programmes

ASIIN
Akkreditierungsagentur für Studiengänge der Ingenieurwissenschaften, der Informatik, der Naturwissenschaften und der Mathematik e.V.

Information Systems and Technologies	Bachelor's
Metrology and Standardisation	Bachelor's
Intelligent Engineering Systems	Master's
Metrology, Standardisation and Quality Management	Master's

Termez Branch of Tashkent State Medical University

2 programmes

ASIIN
Akkreditierungsagentur für Studiengänge der Ingenieurwissenschaften, der Informatik, der Naturwissenschaften und der Mathematik e.V.

General Medicine	Bachelor's
Paediatrics	Bachelor's

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