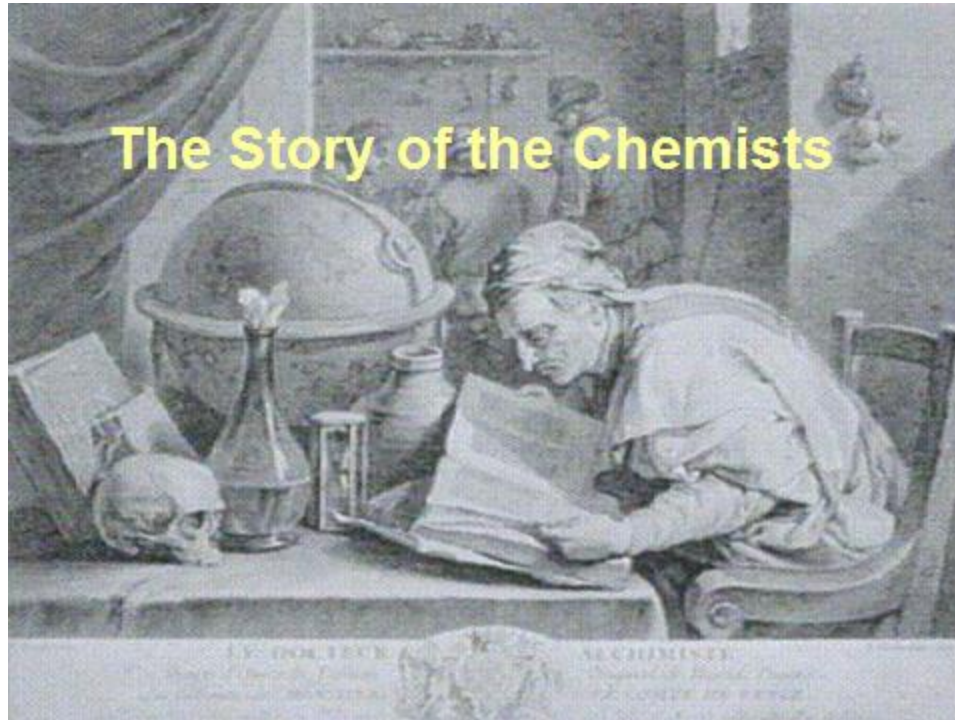




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# Towards a Commonality of Standards in Higher Education in Europe?

## The Story of the Chemists



# The beginnings .....

## TUNING



TUNING Educational Structures in Europe started in 2000 as a project to link the political objectives of the Bologna Process and at a later stage the Lisbon Strategy to the higher educational sector. Over time Tuning has developed into a Process, an approach to (re-)design, develop, implement, evaluate and enhance the quality of first, second and third cycle degree programmes.





The 'Tuning Project' is the HE institutions' answer to the political decisions underlying the Bologna process

It involves almost 150 HE institutions in 9 subject area groups; apart from chemistry, these are: physics, mathematics, history, earth sciences, business, education sciences, nursing, European studies

..... which subsequently led to the Eurobachelor® Label introduced by European chemists

# *The Eurobachelor® - timeline*

- 2001-2002: developed by Tuning Chemistry Subject Area Group
- May 2002: presented at Closing Meeting of Tuning Phase One in Brussels
- April 2003: adopted by ECTN Association Assembly in Prague
- October 2003: adopted by FECS (now EuCheMS) General Assembly (...from Cork to Vladivostok)
- April 2004: ECTN Association decides to offer 'Eurobachelor Label' to interested institutions
- September 2004: application to EU Commission for funding of pilot project for accreditation of the 'Chemistry Eurobachelor Label' accepted
- March 2006: end of pilot project
- Subsequent discussions with European accreditation agencies for franchising the award of the Eurobachelor® Label



ECTN (now renamed as EC2E2N) is a network of chemists with over 120 members from 33 countries; apart from universities these include nine national chemical societies (DE, FR, GB, IT, NL, CS, SK, LT, SI)

ECTN also exists in the form of an Association (ECTNA) under Belgian law

Both the Network and the Association are open to the chemical community; further member institutions, chemical societies or other chemistry-interested organisations are always welcome to join the organisation





# Aspects of the degree programme considered in the Chemistry Eurobachelor

- Learning outcomes (adapted from QAA benchmarks–UK)
- Modularisation
- Credit distribution
- ECTS and student workload
- Mobility
- Methods of Teaching and Learning
- Assessment, Grading
- Quality Assurance
- Language requirement

- The Eurobachelor is about **quality**
  - : defining reference points on an international basis
- The Eurobachelor is about **quality assurance**
  - : evaluation and accreditation
- The Eurobachelor is about **autonomy**
  - : not a straitjacket but a framework to be applied as the institution wishes
- The Eurobachelor is about **flexibility**
  - : it can readily be adapted as the needs of the subject change

- The Eurobachelor is about **transparency**
  - : together with the Diploma Supplement it is an easily understood qualification
- The Eurobachelor is about **mobility**
  - : it makes it possible for the graduate to move easily within Europe, but also almost certainly throughout the world
- The Eurobachelor is about **recognition**
  - : even if the Lisbon convention is in force, institutions need to apply it
- The Eurobachelor is based on ECTS and its correct application

However the '**Eurobachelor**<sup>®</sup> Label' is a trademark and as such does not apply to a particular subject discipline.....

- It applies to **any** first cycle degree programme
- If other disciplines wish to award the label to their first and second cycle degree programmes, they have to apply to the European Chemistry Thematic Network Association to obtain permission to use the label

# International Accreditation Networks

**Field Specific**

**Generic**

**Global Scale**

**Washington Accord**

Engineering education accreditation process

**INQAAHE**

International Network for Quality Assurance Agencies in Higher Education

**European Scale**

**ENQA**

European Network for Quality Assurance

More than 40 members in Europe, mostly Quality Assurance/Accreditation Agencies + National Unions of Students in Europe (ESIB), European University Association (EUA), European Association of Institutions in Higher Education (EURASHE), European Centre for Higher Education (UNESCO-CEPES) and the Union of Industrial and Employers' Confederations of Europe (UNICE).

**ECTN (Eurobachelor-Label)**

European Chemistry Thematic Network Association

More than 200 chemical societies and HEI in Europe

**ENAAE („EUR-ACE“-Label)**

European Network for the Accreditation of Engineering Education

All European Engineering Accreditation Agencies + FEANI, SEFI, CESAER, EUROCADRE S etc.

**ECA**

European Consortium for Accreditation

Österreichischer Akkreditierungsrat, Austria; Fachhochschulrat, Austria; Akkreditierungsrat, Germany; ZEvA, Germany; FIBAA, Germany; ACQUIN, Germany; AQAS, Germany; AHPGS, Germany; The Higher Education and Training Awards Council (HETAC), Ireland; Nederlands-Vlaamse Accreditatie Organisatie (NVAO), the Netherlands/Flanders; Nasjonalt organ for kvalitet i utdanningen (NOKUT), Norway; Agencia Nacional de Evaluación de la Calidad y Acreditación (ANECA), Spain; Organ für Akkreditierung und Qualitätssicherung der Schweizerischen Hochschulen (OAQ), Switzerland

# ....things however have the habit of moving on

In the autumn of 2005 the European Chemistry Thematic Association launched its Euromaster® programme for which funding was received from the European Commission

.... and so we now have a  
Euromaster® label

By 1<sup>st</sup> March 2011 : 57 Eurobachelor®  
and 26 Euromaster® Chemistry  
Quality Labels have been awarded to  
45 institutions and 4 consortia from 17  
countries; including 5 Labels Renewal,  
and the first awards outside Europe



The **Eurobachelor® Label**  
was adopted by  
the **EuCheMS** General Assembly  
in **2003**



The **Euromaster® Label**  
was adopted by  
the **EuCheMS** General Assembly  
in **2005**





TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN



Dresden, September 11, 2009

#### Protection of ECTNA Labels

ECTNA Label Committee is aware of the importance and value of the quality labels and of their legal protection. The current status of the Community trade mark (CTM) protection is (see e.g. <http://oami.europa.eu/>):

**EUROBACHELOR**, No: 003165586, Trade mark basis: CTM, Date of registration: 17/06/2005, Nice Classification: 41 Education; providing of training. Single registration.

**EUROMASTER**, No: 005656095, Trade mark basis: CTM, Date of registration: 04/12/2007, Nice Classification: 42 Scientific and technological services and research ... . Twelve registrations, where under Nice Classification 41 has the trademark The University of Bath i.a.

**EUROLABEL**, No: 006956941, Trade mark basis: CTM, Date of registration: 17/02/2009, Nice Classification: 41 Education; providing of training. Single registration.

The agencies, partners and universities, who deal with the quality labels can use the logos and written statements on labels **EUROMASTER** with symbol "(R)" or "\*" in superscript (for a registered trademark), as on the other registered labels having in mind the **EUROMASTER** was issued, for a service that marks the quality of a study programme, by the ECTNA Label Committee. The award of the label in this case is anticipated exclusively as the service.

ECTNA Label Committee is now in the process of homogenizing of the situation by registering other trademarks in Nice Classification 42 too.

For the sake of corporate identity Copperplate Gothic Bold font shall be used to express the label graphical outline. The symbol "(R)" or "\*" is used in superscript in a font of the main text.

With the best regards,

Pavel Drašar, Prof. Dr.  
ECTNA Label Committee Chair  
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Pavel  
Drasar

Digitally signed by Pavel Drasar  
DN: cn=Pavel Drasar, o=ECTNA,  
ou=Label Committee,  
email=Pavel.Drasar@vscht.cz,  
c=CZ  
Date: 2010.01.25 08:42:59  
+01'00'

enclosure: Class 41 and 42 description

Subsequently a Eurodoctorate Framework was proposed by the ECTNA and the Chemistry Eurodoctorate Framework version 1 was published in November 2006

Importantly in this document  
*(Recommendations arising from Post-Dresden Discussions – see next slide)* and of interest to this meeting is the following statement which appears under PhD supervision, “**Few countries appear to have training for supervisors of PhD students, and this is something that is to be encouraged.**”

## ***Following subsequent discussions at a meeting in Dresden a commentary was added to the document***

“Too many regulations are to be avoided, as PhD students are adults, and should be responsible for their own development, but they must not be let to get on completely by themselves. It is not justifiable to assume that because a person is a good researcher he or she will automatically be a good supervisor of research students (although in Germany a professor with Habilitation is assumed to have gained a licence to teach, and thus to supervise students, his capabilities in this second area are never tested). The academic community should seek to ensure that the students get the best possible guidance, or at least guarantee a minimum standard. Unfortunately institutions that have tried to impose regulations have been seen as interfering in academic freedom by some staff.”

Currently an ECTNA group is working on a Lifelong Learning Programme/Erasmus Accompanying Measures project, coordinated by Aristotle University of Thessaloniki (Greece) and entitled: Eurodoctorate - a Framework for a Third Cycle Qualification in Chemistry, which is serving as a pilot initiative for an accreditation label

<http://phdchem.eu/>

..... and as they say,  
'watch this space'



Any Questions?

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