



Mapping European Geological qualification

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Introduction



The objectives of the work are to increase transparency of Earth Sciences qualifications across Europe and therefore to facilitate improved academic and professional mobility across Europe.

One of the first steps of the project was mapping the existing qualifications for Geology



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Mapping the existing qualifications for geology: 27 Countries



- Austria
- Belgium
- Cyprus
- Croatia
- Denmark
- Estonia
- Finland
- France
- Germany
- Greece
- Hungary
- Iceland
- Ireland
- Italy
- Latvia
- Lithuania
- Netherlands
- Norway
- Portugal
- Romania,
- Russia
- Serbia
- Slovakia
- Spain
- Sweden
- Switzerland
- United Kingdom.



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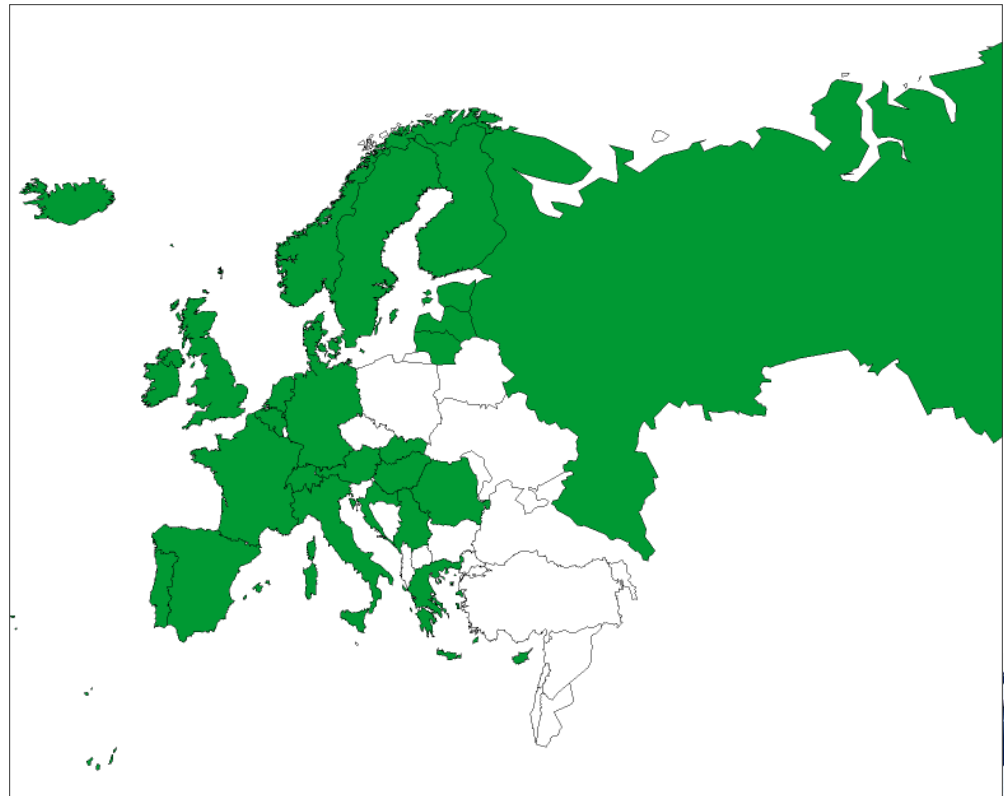


Mapping the existing qualifications for geology: 27 Countries



- Austria
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- Finland
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- Greece

- Hungary
- Iceland
- Russia
- Serbia



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Summary country reports



- Implementation of Bologna process
- Education in Geology, including
 - The structure of the education in Geology
 - Universities offering geological programmes
 - Number of freshman students and graduates in the country
- Learning outcomes
 - Definition of learning outcomes
 - Academic and professional learning outcomes/competence profiles for study
 - Programmes in Geology
 - Example of programme structure for educations in Geology
- Professional pre-requisites
- Accreditation systems



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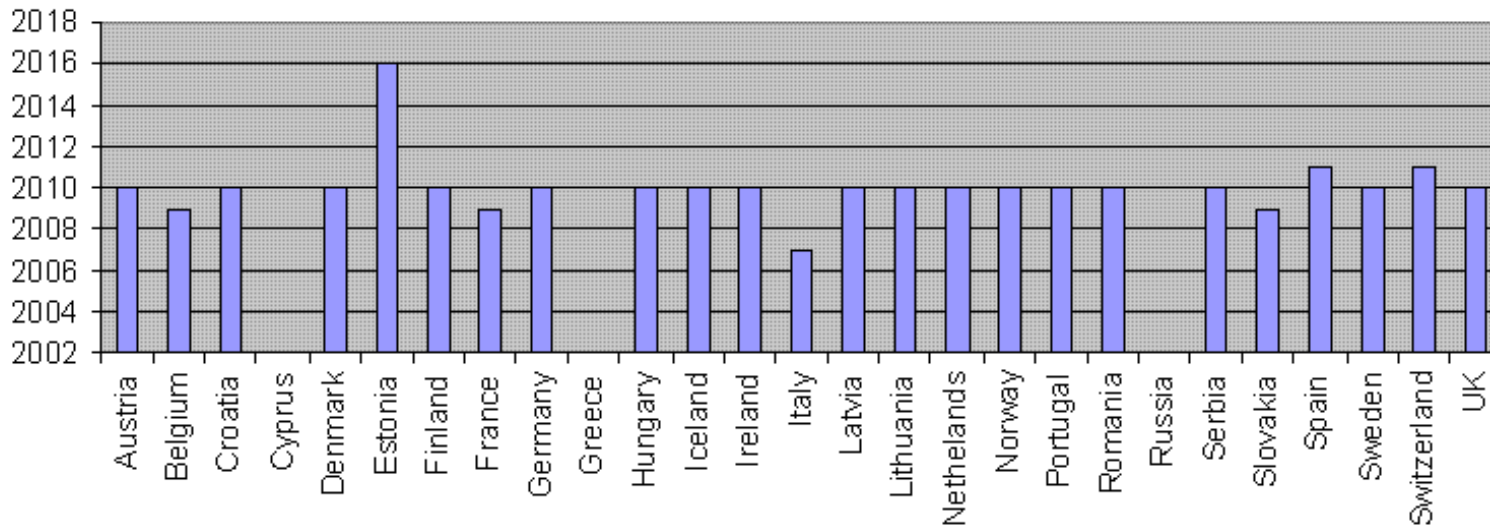


Status of implementation of Bologna process



Bologna implementation

■ First graduates from Bologna

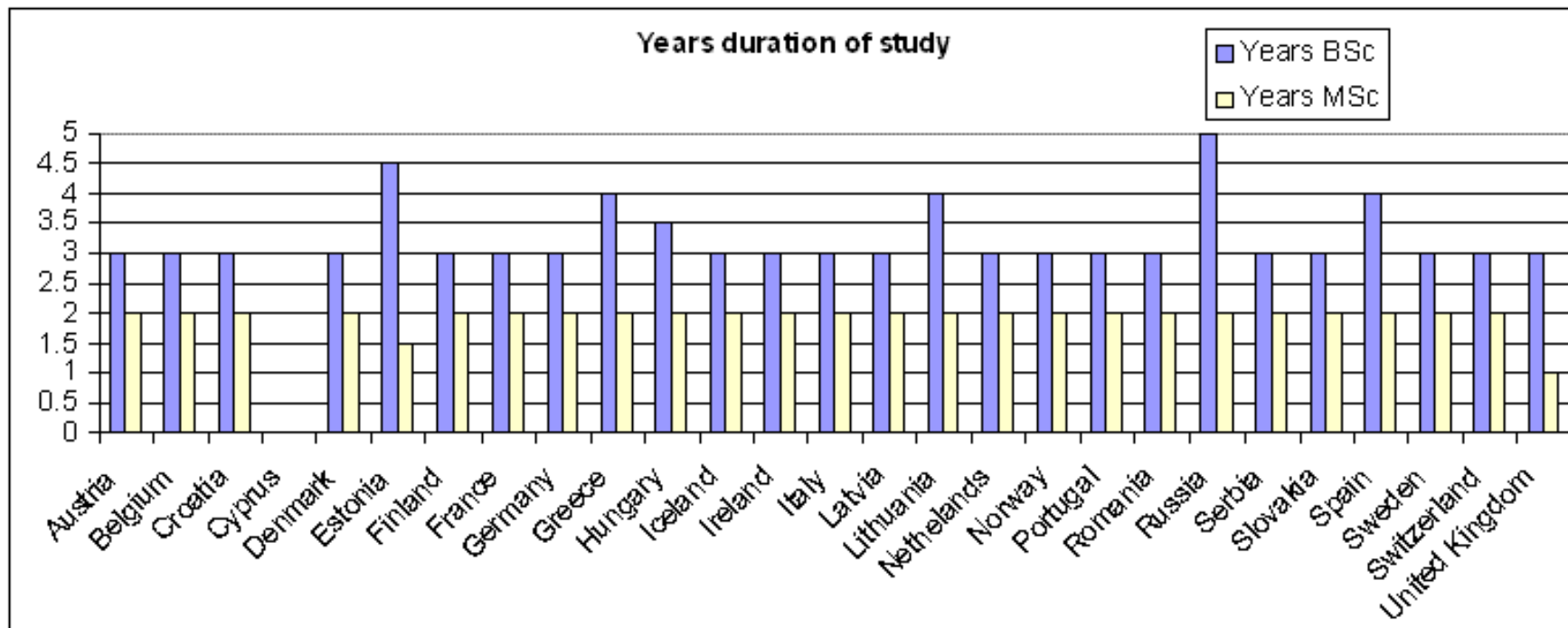


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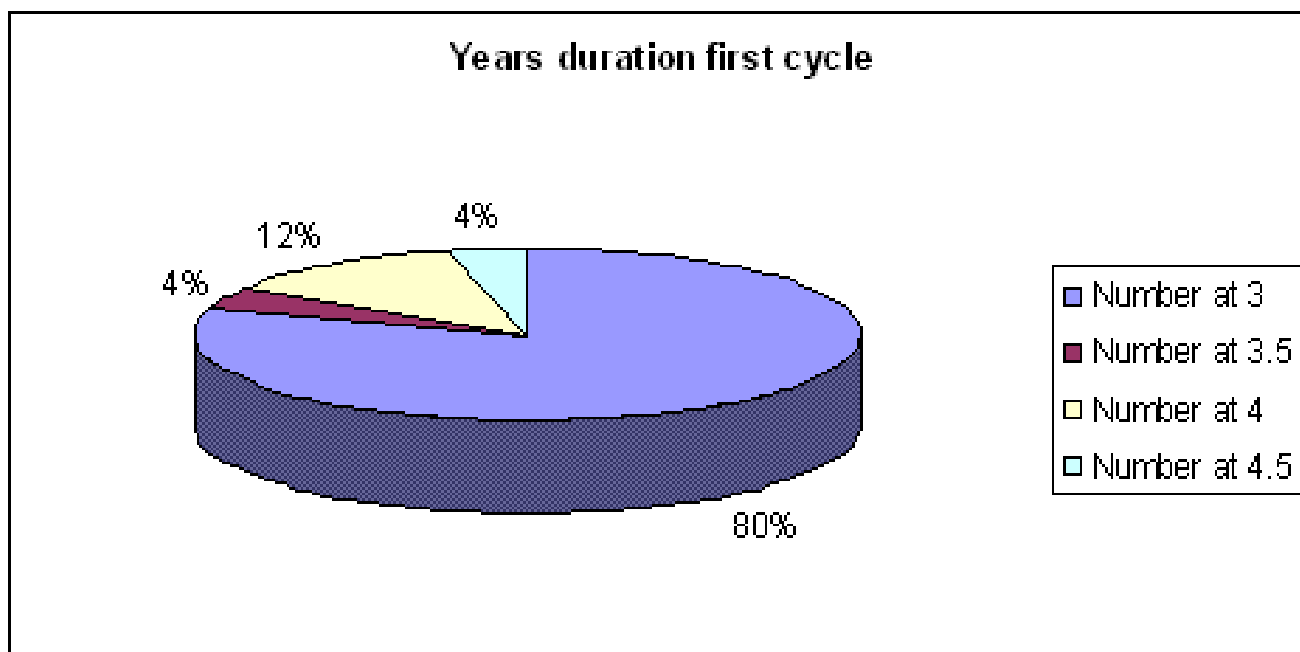
Education in Geology: The structure of education



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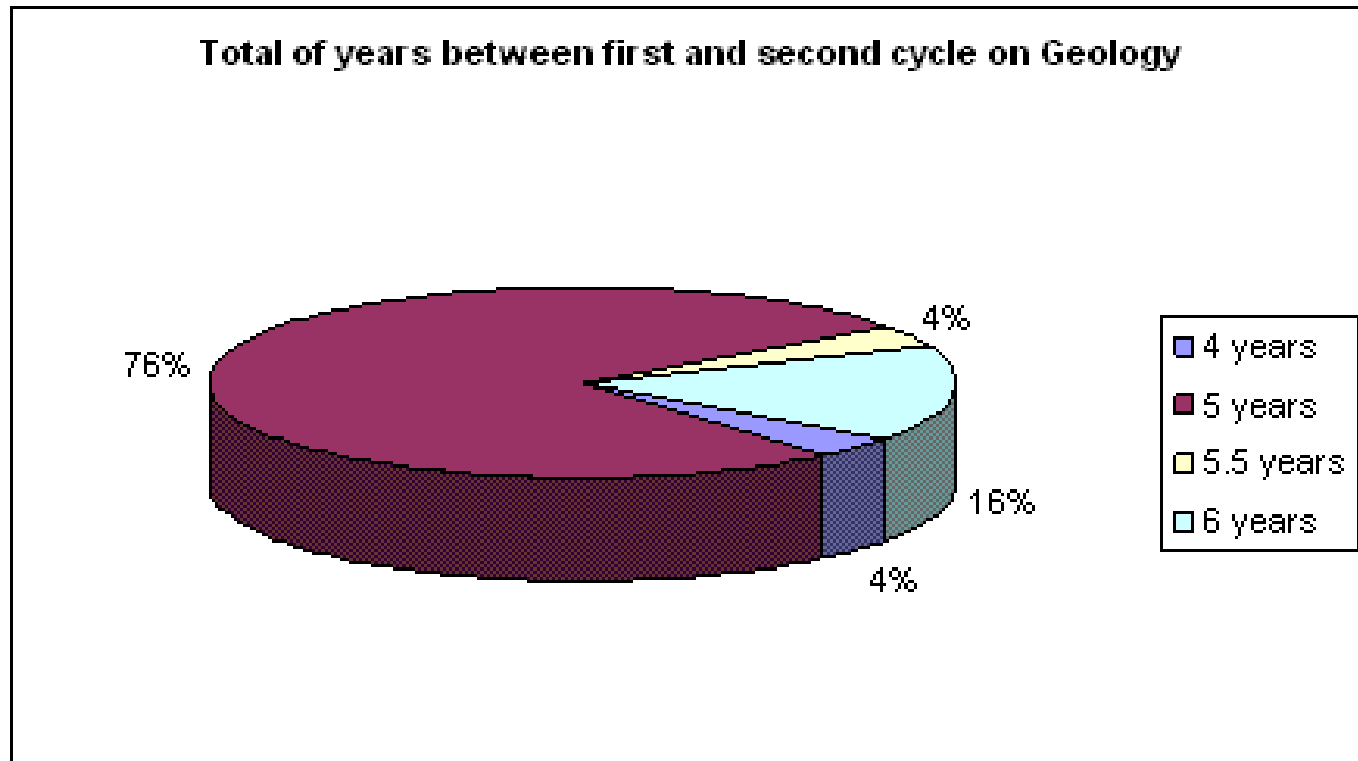
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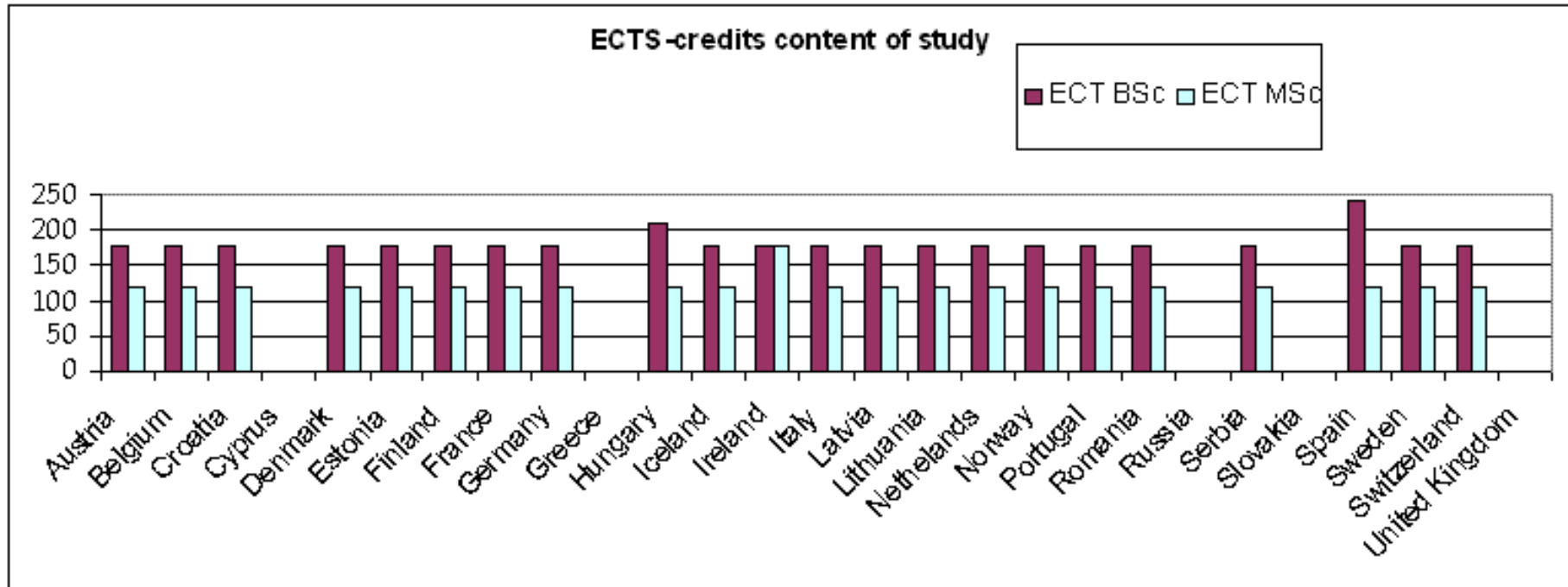
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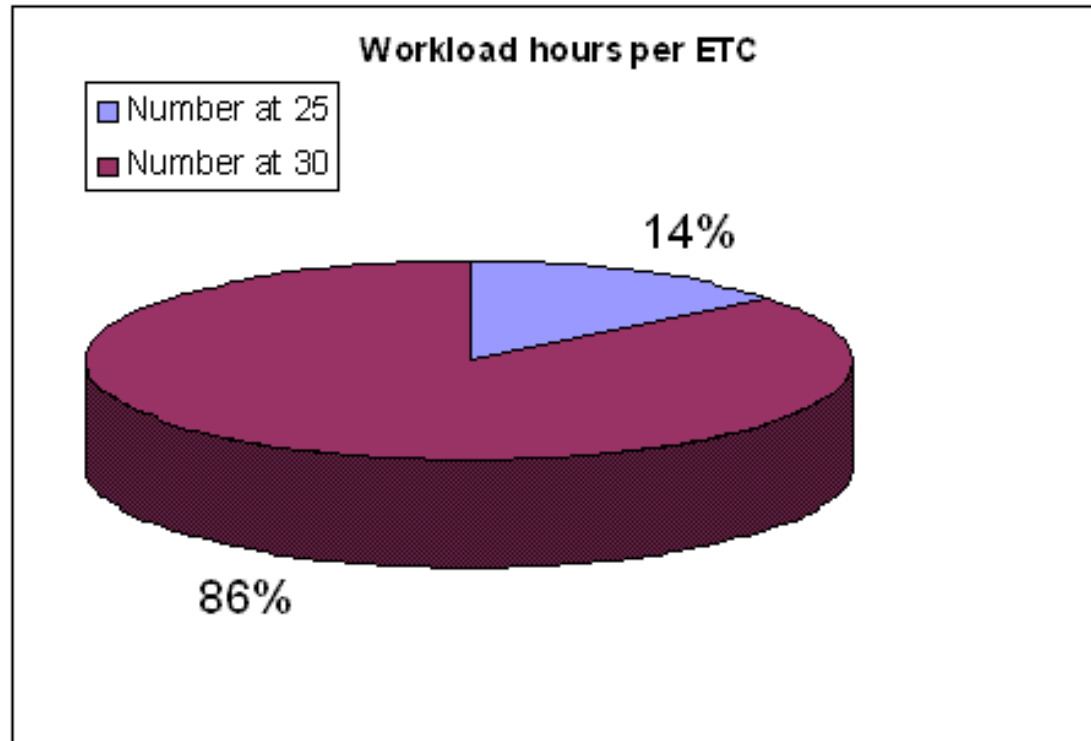
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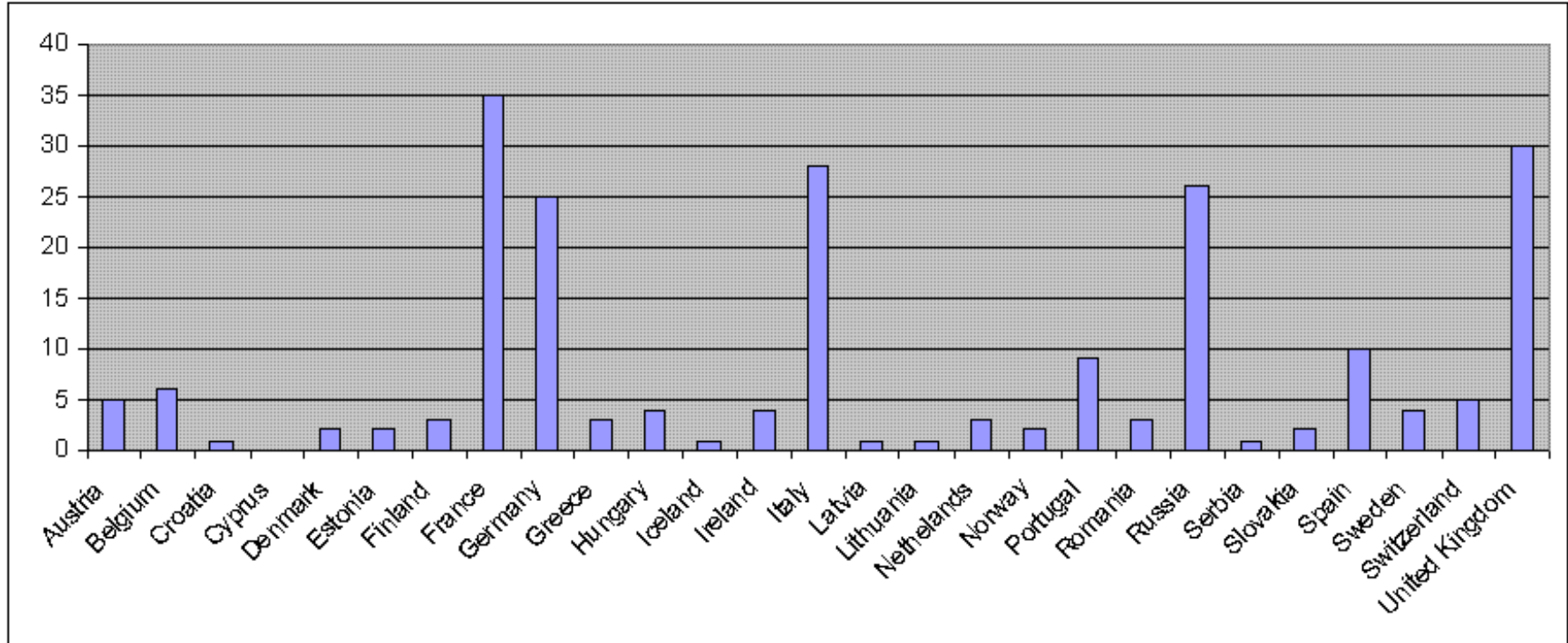
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Universities offering geological Programs in the Country

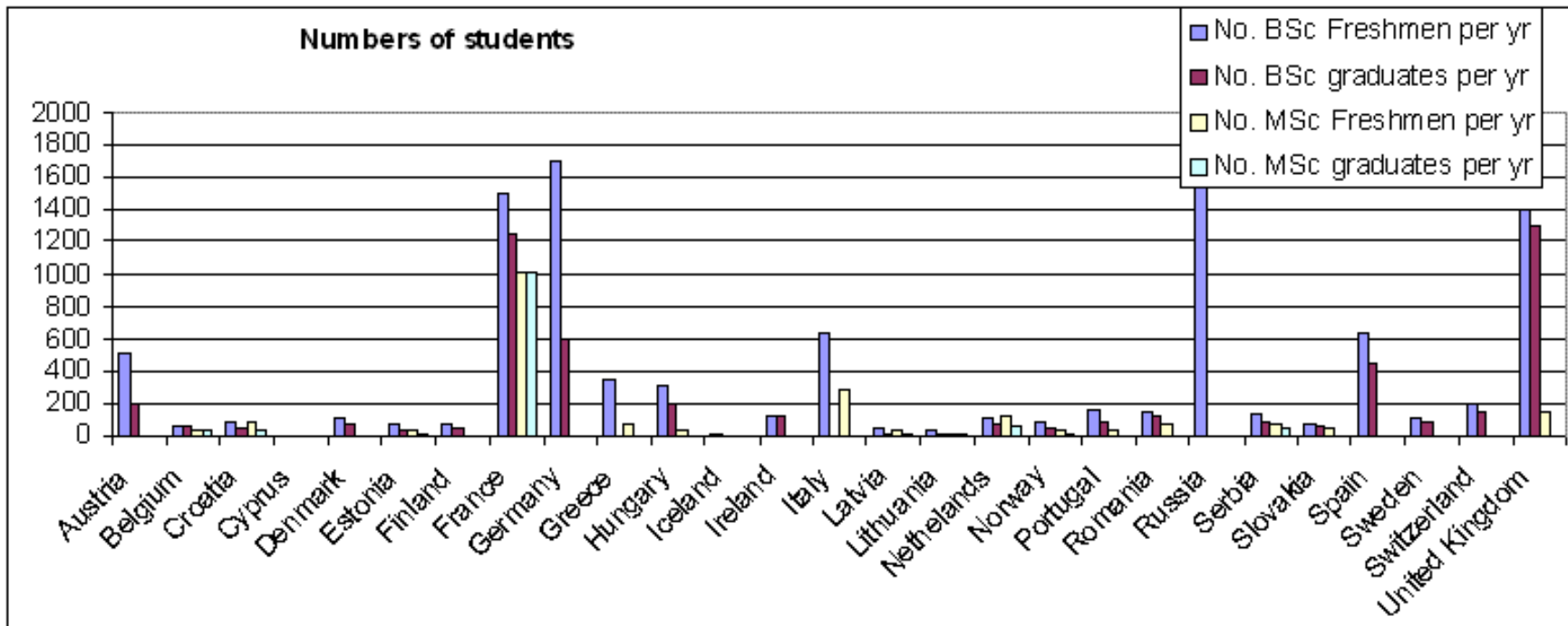


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Number of freshman students and graduates in the country

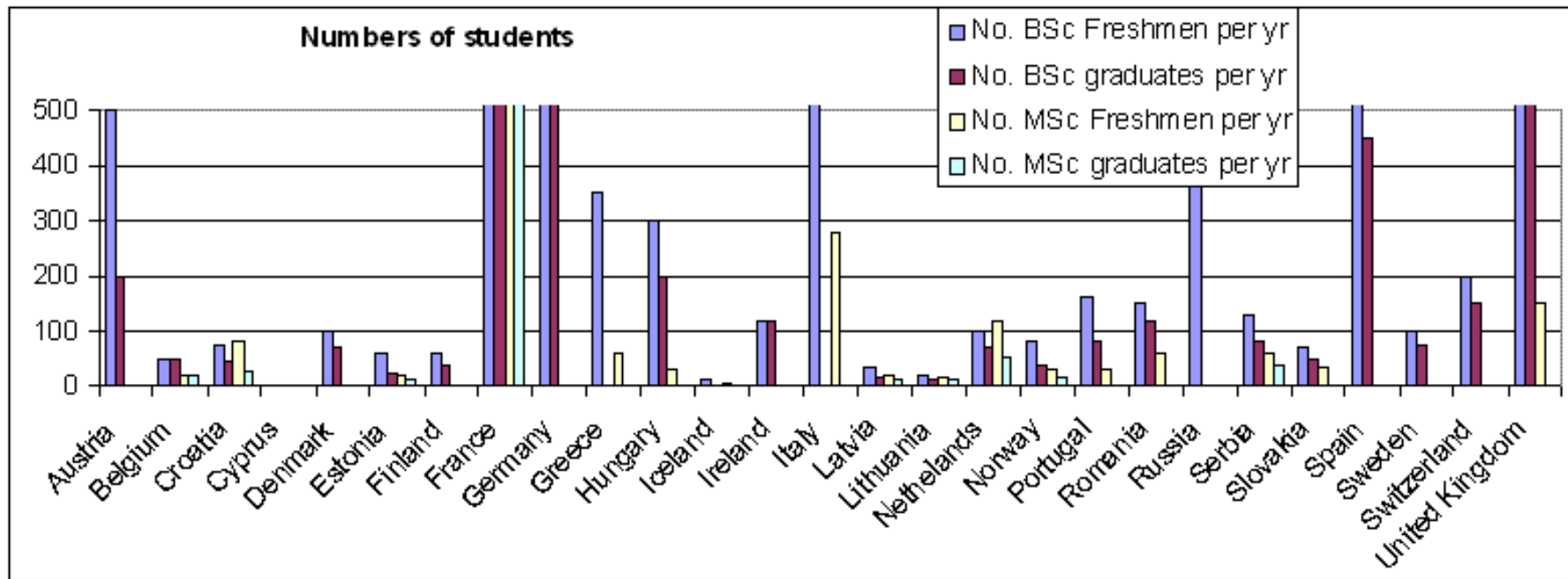


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Number of freshman students and graduates in the country



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Professional pre-requisites



- The requisite knowledge and skills are set by the course developers within the universities rather than by the institutions that represent the profession in post graduate practice



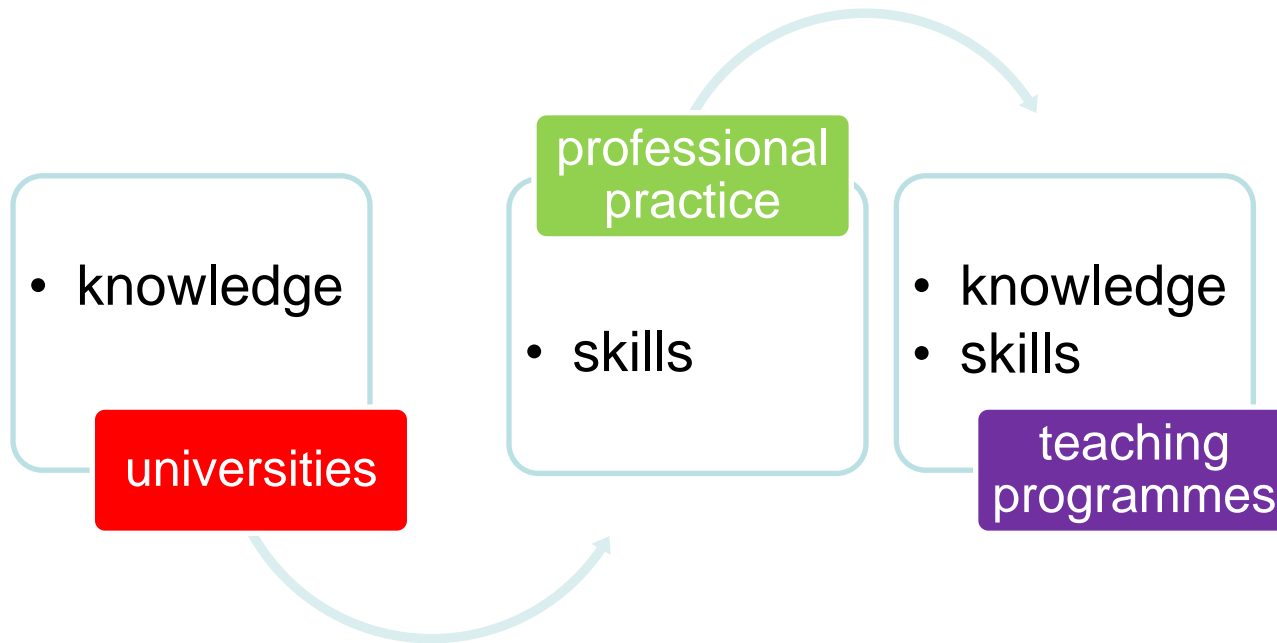
- UK where degree courses are accredited by the professional body (Geological Society of London)



- Italy and Spain where the profession is regulated by law



Professional pre-requisites



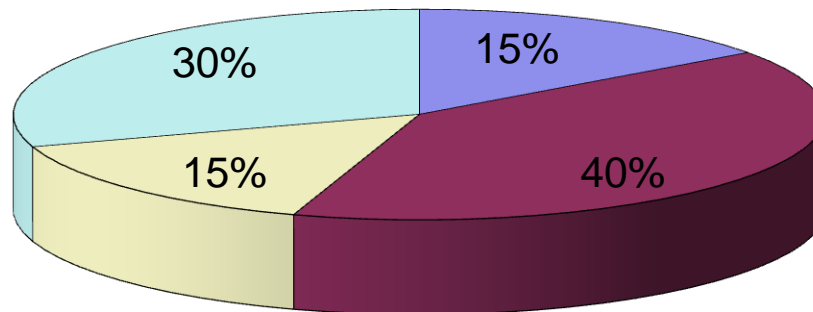
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Accreditation systems

Source of accreditation



- HEI
- Quality Agency
- Professional body
- State Ministry



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Conclusions



- In most European countries the establishment of education in accordance with the Bologna process is well advanced
- Most geology degree courses have switched to the three cycle style of courses and the first students are now undergoing this training.
- The cycles of education being delivered are in accord with the Bologna three levels, namely Bachelor (normally 3 years), Master (1 – 2 years) and PhD doctorate (3 years).
- The required number of ECTS for a Bachelor degree in Geology varies between 180 and 240, and the number of ECTS at Master level varies between 120 and 180.
- The number of universities offering geology degree courses varies widely from country to country.
- The number of graduates per year is markedly lower than the number of freshmen,
- Accreditation of course materials is carried out by a variety of agencies including internally in the university, external quality agencies, the relevant government ministry and the national professional body.



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