



# The management, quality assurance & legal arrangements for Joint & Dual Awards

*(A Joint CVU-AULP Seminar)*

28 June 2011

## Programme

1100 Welcome

1105 ***Quality assurance of Joint and Dual Awards***

- Frank Haddleton, University of Hertfordshire
- Aulay Mackenzie, University of Essex

1200 ***Group Discussions***

1245 Lunch

1345 ***Legal considerations for Joint and Dual Awards***

- Kathleen Kwan, University of Hertfordshire
- Helen Shay, York University

1440 ***Panel Session, with questions from the floor.***

1530 Closing remarks (CVU/AULP)





# Definitions

- **Joint award** - two (or more) Degree-awarding institutions collaborate to teach a programme, and the student may study in one or more of them. The student receives one award and one certificate, which carries the crests/logos of all participating universities.
- **Dual award** - two (or more) Degree-awarding institutions collaborate to teach a programme, and the student may study in one or more of them. The student receives typically two awards and two certificates, issued by the individual awarding institutions.



# Why Joint and Dual Awards?

- Mobility opportunities for students
- Enhancement of the international experience of students & staff
- Employability of graduates
- Ticks certain strategic (internationalisation/international engagement) boxes
- Institutional differentiator
- Use of complementary resources and academic expertise
- Successive Bologna Communiqués have emphasised the need to enhance the European dimension of HE, by increasing the number of joint degrees across Europe





# Bologna

The **Bologna Declaration** (1999) called for the “*promotion of the necessary European dimensions in HE, particularly with regards to curricular development, inter-institutional co-operation, mobility schemes & integrated programmes of study, training & research*”





# Bologna

**Berlin Ministerial Communiqué (2003):** “.....initiatives have been taken by HEIs in various European countries to pool academic resources & cultural traditions in order to promote the development of integrated study programmes & joint degrees at 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> & 3<sup>rd</sup> level. Moreover, they stress the necessity of ensuring a substantial period of study abroad in joint degree programmes as well as proper provision for linguistic diversity & language learning, so that students may achieve their full potential for European identity, citizenship & employability. Ministers agree to engage at the national level to remove legal obstacles to the establishment & recognition of such degrees & to actively support the development & adequate quality assurance of integrated curricula leading to joint degrees”

*Quality in Partnership*

# Scale of Joint & Dual Awards

## Results of a UK HE Europe Unit survey (2007)

([http://www.europeunit.ac.uk/sites/europe\\_unit2/resources/E-07-07.pdf](http://www.europeunit.ac.uk/sites/europe_unit2/resources/E-07-07.pdf))

73% of UK respondents (92 HEIs) had the power to award joint degrees or dual degrees. Of those:

Of those able to award joint degrees:

- 73% do so with a UK HEI;
- 70% with an institution in another Bologna country;
- 61% with an institution outside European HE Area.

Of those awarding dual degrees:

- 54% do so with a UK HEI;
- 64% with an institution in another Bologna country;
- 52% with an institution outside the European HE Area.



# Why not Joint/Dual Awards?

- Governance and legal issues
- Management of academic standards and quality
- Equivalence of regulations
- Financial viability

