



**International workshop on Quality Labels**  
13 February 2012  
*Role and impact of quality labels in engineering education.*  
**The example of the EUR-ACE label**

## **Presentation of ENAEE and the EUR-ACE system**

by

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**EUR-ACE<sup>®</sup>**,  
the label awarded to engineering  
degree programmes  
at Bachelor and Master level,  
listed by the European Commission among the  
“**European Quality labels**”,

is run by **ENAEE**, a network of 19 Associations  
(Eng. Education Societies, Engineering  
Accreditation Agencies, Engineers' Professional  
Associations...)



Engineering is a “global” profession:  
hence, trans-national recognition is essential.

In 1989, eight National Engineers' professional organizations  
started the so-called

### **Washington Accord**

that, as of 2011, has 14 signatories and 6 “provisional members”

*In the Washington Accord,*

“qualifications accredited or recognised by other signatories are  
recognised by each signatory as being substantially  
equivalent to accredited or recognised qualifications within  
its own jurisdiction”

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### **No similar initiative in Europe up to 2004.**

European engineering graduates encounter significant  
difficulties in recognition of academic and professional  
qualifications, and consequently in trans-national mobility.

**Lack of a European accreditation  
system of engineering education  
accepted on the continental scale.**

To fill this lack was (and is) the basic motivation  
of the whole EUR-ACE exercise, started in  
2004: in these seven years significant results  
have been achieved.

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The EUR-ACE accreditation system was envisaged by the EU-supported **EUR-ACE project** (2004-06) to make up for the lack of a European accreditation system of engineering education accepted on the continental scale.



To implement the EUR-ACE system, the **European Network for Accreditation of Engineering Education (ENAAE)**

[www.enaee.eu](http://www.enaee.eu)

was founded in February 2006 by 14 concerned Associations.



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ENAAE/EUR-ACE adopt the following definition:

### **Accreditation of an [Engineering] Education Programme**

is the result of a process to ensure **suitability of programme as entry route to the [engineering] profession**, by means of

- **Periodic assessment against accepted standards**
- **Peer review of written and oral information by trained and independent panels** including academics and professionals

**The “quality” and “relevance” of accredited degrees is guaranteed at all “levels”,**  
but accreditation refers to education only, not whole formation



**EUR-ACE is “programme accreditation”;**  
to qualify it better, it can be called  
**“pre-professional accreditation”**

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## 2006: Two main outcomes of the EUR-ACE project:

a) a synthesis of existing national Standards:

### EUR-ACE Framework Standards for the Accreditation of Engineering Programmes

b) a proposal for the Organization and Management of the **EUR-ACE Accreditation System**

The EUR-ACE Standards and all other relevant documents are available on the site of ENAEE  
[www.enaee.eu](http://www.enaee.eu) or [www.eur-ace.eu](http://www.eur-ace.eu)



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## EUR-ACE® Framework Standards for the Accreditation of Engineering Programmes

The EUR-ACE Framework Standards, compiled as a “synthesis” of existing national Standards, are **outcome-based**, i.e. specify the **Programme (or Learning) Outcomes** to be satisfied. Thus, they **describe the abilities that the graduates must achieve but not how these should be taught.**

The EUR-ACE Standards:

- Are valid for all branches of engineering and all profiles
- Distinguish between **First** and **Second Cycle** programmes, as defined in the European Qualification Frameworks
- Are applicable also to “**integrated programmes**”, i.e. programmes that lead directly to a **Second Cycle** degree
- Can accommodate national differences of educational and accreditation practice

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The **EUR-ACE® Framework Standards** require the **Quality Assurance** of a programme to include the assessment not only of the **Programme Outcomes**, but also of all the following items:

- 1. Needs, Objectives and Outcomes;
- 2. Educational Process;
- 3. Resources and Partnerships;
- 4. Assessment of the Educational Process;
- 5. Management System

and for each item specify the criteria to be assessed.



Full text of EUR-ACE® Framework Standards on [www.enaee.eu](http://www.enaee.eu) & [www.eur-ace.eu](http://www.eur-ace.eu)

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How does the **EUR-ACE® accreditation system** work?

- **National (or Regional) Agencies accredit** EE programmes;
- If the Agency satisfies appropriate Quality requirements, **and** the accredited programmes satisfy the **EUR-ACE Framework Standards**, ENAEE authorizes the Agency to “**add**” the **EUR-ACE® quality label** to the national accreditation, thus giving it an **international value**.
- The EUR-ACE® label distinguishes between **FIRST CYCLE** and **SECOND CYCLE DEGREES**, in accord with the European Qualification Frameworks.
- “Integrated (long) Programmes” can be awarded the **SC** label.

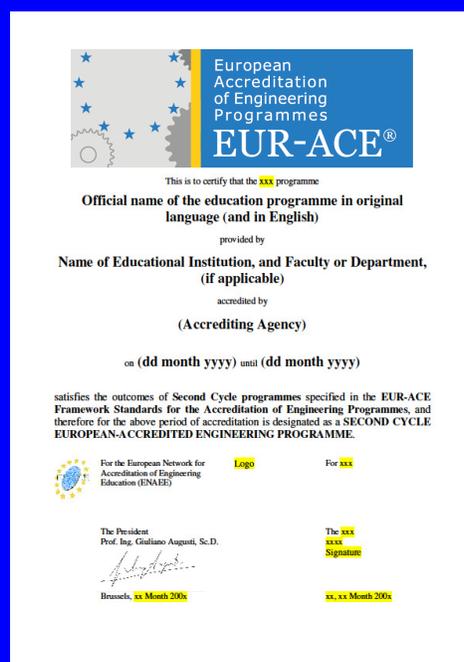


The last points underline the consistency of EUR-ACE with the “Bologna” approach, and allow to define it

“European Accreditation ...”

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Sample  
**EUR-ACE®**  
 Label Certificate  
 with new (2011) logo:  
 the relevant programme is  
 designated as a  
**FIRST [or SECOND] CYCLE  
 EUROPEAN-ACCREDITED  
 ENGINEERING programme;**  
 the respective graduates  
 can call themselves either  
**EUR-ACE® Bachelor**  
 or  
**EUR-ACE® Master**



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Six Agencies [the relevant partners of the EUR-ACE project (2004/06)], were authorized to deliver the EUR-ACE Label (**EUR-ACE-authorized**) in November 2006 and confirmed in October 2008:

- **ASIIN** (Accreditation Agency for Study Programs in Engineering, Informatics, Natural Sciences and Mathematics), Germany
- **CTI** (Commission des Titres d'Ingénieur), France
- **Engineers Ireland**
- **RAEE** (Russian Association for Engineering Education)
- **Engineering Council**, United Kingdom
- **Ordem dos Engenheiros**, Portugal

A seventh Agency was authorized in January 2009:

- **MÜDEK** (Association for Evaluation and Accreditation of Engineering Programs), Turkey

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## Awarded EUR-ACE labels (as registered by mid-2011):

Agency	Date auth/n	Countries accr.	FCD	SCD	Total
<b>ASIIN</b>	Nov.2006	<b>DE, CH</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>334</b>
<b>CTI</b>	"	<b>FR, BE, BG, ES</b>	--	<b>229</b>	<b>229</b>
<b>Eng.Ireland</b>	"	<b>IE</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>95</b>
<b>RAEE</b>	"	<b>RU, KZ</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>96</b>
<b>EngC</b>	"	<b>UK</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Ord.Eng</b>	"	<b>PT</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>MÜDEK</b>	Jan.2009	<b>TR</b>	<b>111</b>	--	<b>111</b>
<b>Overall total:</b>					<b>901</b>

By the end of 2011, the total number of labels reached 1000

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As of February 2012, a number of applications from other Agencies that want to be EUR-ACE-authorized have been received and are being considered:

- **NVAO** (Accreditation Organisation of Netherlands and Flanders)
- **ARACIS**, QA Agency, Romania (\*)
- **SKVC**, QA Agency, Lithuania (\*)
- **OAQ**, QA Agency, Switzerland
- **KAUT**, Accreditation Committee for Technical HE Institutions, Poland
- **QUACING**, Agency for QA & Accr.Engrg.Programmes, Italy  
(\* "Candidate Agency" (has overcome a preliminary check))

Moreover:

- **CTI** (jointly with **AEQES**, the French-Belgian HE Accreditation Agency) will accredit and award EUR-ACE labels in French-language Belgian HEIs;
- **FINHEEC**, Finnish QA Agency, has applied to be "mentored" in preparing the application;
- other contacts are under development.

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Summing up,  
ENAAE is creating a two-tier  
system of **European-accredited  
engineering programmes.**



Variants to accommodate specific national needs and/or additional qualifications (e.g. for specialized degrees or specific profiles) are not excluded.

Indeed, the EUR-ACE label is an “addition” to a national accreditation, and can be regarded as a quality guarantee of an accepted common basis to programmes providing an entry route to the engineering profession.

The experience of national accreditation bodies, old-established in several European countries, is fully exploited.

This approach and the essential distinction between FCD and SCD make the EUR-ACE system at the same time flexible and simple and should allow it to be spread world-wide.

Third Cycle (Doctoral) and Continuing Education are not (yet) considered.

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Any Higher Education Institution throughout Europe and the world that want the EUR-ACE FC or SC Label for one or more of their engineering programmes, even if no EUR-ACE-authorized Agency exists in their country, can apply through one of the EUR-ACE Agencies, following its procedure.

Alternatively, they can contact directly the ENAAE Secretariat, that will direct them to the most convenient Agency.



For up-to-date information,  
application forms, etc., visit

[www.enaee.eu](http://www.enaee.eu) or [www.eur-ace.eu](http://www.eur-ace.eu)



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