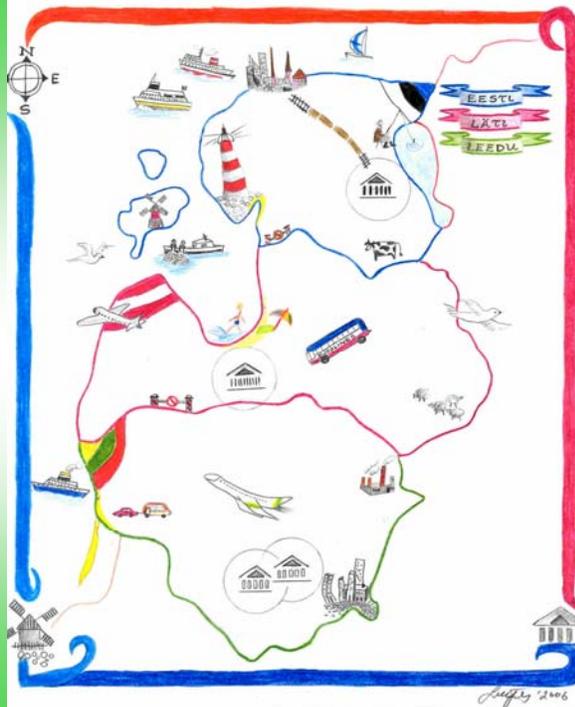


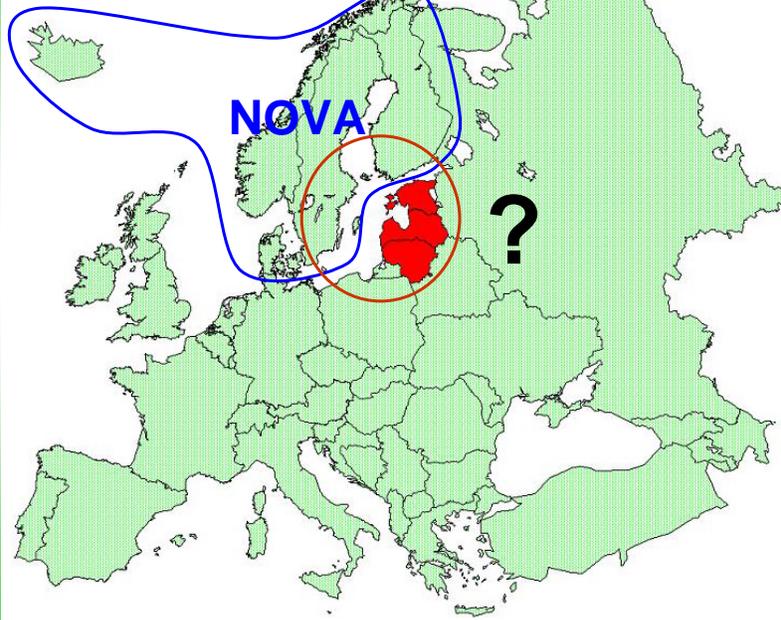
# Practical steps towards joint education

Hardi Tullus  
BOVA CC chairman  
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It is BOVA



Where is BOVA?



## Why joint education

- Geographical position
- Size of universities
- Common areas of interest, knowledge
- Similar history in XX century
- Contacts during Soviet-period
- Limited amount of students in some areas
- Limited amount of teachers-scientists
- Demographic situation

Number of 16-18 years olds in Estonia, 2003-2016



## Motivation

- **Problems:**
  - lack of motivations
    - among teachers
    - among students
- **Positive hopes:**
  - Raising the competitiveness of teachers, students, universities and states

## Legislation

- **Bologna Declaration – 1999**
- **Different approach and time schedule in Baltic States**
- **Unclear situation about joint degrees**

Where is Estonia?

**Bachelor  
3 years**

**+**

**Master  
2 years**

1st yr

2nd yr

3rd yr

1st yr

2nd yr

2002

2003

2004

2005

2006

2007

## Practical steps taken

- Formation of the Coordination Committee;
- Elaboration of short- and long-term BOVA strategies;
- Agreement on joint BOVA study programmes prepared and signed in October 2004;
- 100 short MSc given;
- Three long-term MSc programs launched (Agroecology, BioLandMan; Veterinary Education);

## Future

- Further integration of NOVA-BOVA
- Make use of the axis of the attractive natural conditions (from Lapland to Lithuania)
- Integration with other neighbouring professional networks
- Continuation of joint master programs
- Doctoral schools
- Joint supervision of doctoral students
- Life-long learning

## Conclusions I

- There is no “ideal” model of partnership
- Concentrate on strong sides
- What will happen if the things are going wrong? - Keep regulations simple, record main procedures
- We expect an active dialogue between partners from different universities with the purpose of finding the best solution
- We are learning in the process

## Conclusions II

- To ensure that difference becomes a strength and positive value, all partners involved should base their cooperation on the principles of trustworthiness and honesty;
- Partners should analyse their strengths and weaknesses regularly in order to identify necessary fields for changes and improvement;

## Conclusions III

- Self-analysis should be combined with permanent dialogue with partners sharing the same aims;
- Joint action will be successful if all partners are committed to shared aims and objectives are able to develop a sense of common ownership;
- Internationalisation must be supported at the university level by an institutional mission statement, as well as by the state.

**Thanks!**