two or more different countries. However, many institutions are now offering core courses in a common language (often English) and this is helping to overcome this issue. The well-established European Credit Transfer System² facilitates the recognition of periods of study abroad and is being developed into an accumulation-type system to be implemented at institutional, regional, national and European level.

To further enable European-wide Higher Education the new Erasmus Mundus³ EU programme provides funding for Masters courses involving the collaboration of three or more HEIs in different countries to construct international programmes. Students would be expected to study in at least two different institutes, often with English as a common language. Such courses, although not common, do already exist, for instance the European Forestry Masters⁴.

A recent conference entitled 'Capitalising on Innovation in the Curriculum in European Higher Education'5 provided a forum in which to discuss innovative practice in harmonising European agricultural higher education. The meeting recognised the need to retain Europeanwide diversity in the disciplines of Agriculture, Forestry, Aquaculture and Environmental Sciences, although many practitioners felt there was a great opportunity for institutions to further develop a European dimension to their teaching and learning environments. This would have great benefits for students in terms of instilling a greater understanding of agriculture and related industry across the EU and potentially enhance student employability in business organisations that increasingly operate at a European rather than a national level. Overall, the impetus provided by the Bologna agreement, the imminent accession of ten new Countries to the EU and the importance of English as a common language suggests there are great opportunities for institutions and individuals in the UK to become more involved in European agricultural higher education.

Lomine (2004)⁶, in a recent briefing for the ILTHE, concludes "it would be a pity for British HEIs to ignore the Bologna process, as it represents wonderful developmental opportunities ...". It should also enable and encourage our students to become better European citizens, aware of the diversity in culture, lifestyles and employment opportunities throughout the EU. The 7th European Congress of Higher Agricultural Education? takes place in Copenhagen this August and will provide an opportunity for meeting and liasing with colleagues from across Europe and exploring innovative teaching and learning methods. The theme of the congress is "Rethinking Higher Education in the food chain environment: Profiling graduates of the future".

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- 1 Susanne, C (2003) Biology Before and After Bologna, *Bioscience Education E-Journal Vol 2:* http://bio.ltsn.ac.uk/journal/vol2/beej-2-7.htm
- 2 http://europa.eu.int/comm/education/ programmes/socrates/ects_en.html
- 3 http://europa.eu.int/comm/education/
- programmes/mundus/index_en.html 4 http://gis.joensuu.fi/silva/News/Files/News/ sep98.htm#mscef
- 5 http://www.clues.abdn.ac.uk:8080/afanet
- 6 Lomine, L (2004) The Bologna Process and its implications for British HEI's, ILTHE Members brief
- 7 http://www.echae.kvl.dk/

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BEE-j VOLUME 3

he third volume of BEE-j has now been published. The articles are outlined below and available on our website (http://bio.ltsn.ac.uk/journal/vol3/). We also invite submissions for Volume 4 of BEE-j. See the BEE-j website for further information, layout and submission quidelines.

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Sarah J Pitt & Alan Gunn, Liverpool John Moores University

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Christopher JR Willmott¹,
Andrew N Bond², John A Bryant³,
Stephen J Maw⁴, Heather J Sears⁴
& Jackie M Wilson⁴
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