



## Report from the Experimental Gardens project

FINLAND  
GERMANY  
HUNGARY  
ITALY  
SPAIN  
UNITED KINGDOM

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Presented at EuroPsy Workshop June 6, 2009

## Report from the Experimental Gardens project

### Introduction

The “Experimental Gardens” project was agreed in 2006 as a means to explore implementation issues and assess feasibility of the *EuroPsy* system. Until that time, the work undertaken to develop the *EuroPsy* (over more than 10 years) had been largely a paper exercise, though all countries involved carried out regular and widespread consultations. It was agreed to try out the *EuroPsy* in six countries, chosen to attempt to get a range of national contexts in order to illustrate the different challenges. The aim was to carry out ‘pilot’ or simulation activities in order to trail the practical and administrative procedures, and to see how far these could be made to fit local circumstances, and in particular what difficulties and challenges might be faced in the actual implementation of *EuroPsy*.

From the review of the Experimental Gardens, it is clear that a) the experimental garden period has been a ‘success’ and has shown that the *EuroPsy* system is feasible and can be implemented in six countries, b) that there are several ways in which *EuroPsy* can be implemented, showing that it can meet different local circumstances, and c) that there is a considerable amount that remains to be done to prepare for the wider implementation of *EuroPsy*. The experience of the “gardeners” has articulated several issues which need to be developed, and the helpful discussions of the wider Steering Group throughout the process helped to specify the requirements for *EuroPsy* implementation.

The following may represent some general conclusions which are organised under: product, structure, process.

#### *The product*

The product is a system for quality assurance that provides information and guidance, and also a benchmark or standard; it has the potential to be used to facilitate mobility and/or equivalence evaluations in the future. At present it exists at a national level. The European Register does not yet exist and needs to be developed. One somewhat unexpected result has been the role of *EuroPsy* in providing information and guidance; that is, *EuroPsy* appears to be helpful in curriculum development at universities and in supporting professional development by means of supervision. Less important at the present time has been its role concerning mobility. But the product itself needs further development, for example the evaluation of competences and the procedures and arrangements for supervision. The European Register is an integral and essential part of the *EuroPsy*, in fact it is a defining feature.

#### *The structure*

The structure created works well at the national level but structures at European level still need to be created. In order for *EuroPsy* to be launched, other structures and communication systems are required (NACs in other countries, the European Awarding Committee, an administrative structure within EFPA e.g. a *EuroPsy* ‘office’, a system for developing supervisors and supervised practice). In addition, the European Register has to be set up and functional.

Issues identified during the project include: specification of content, authorisation and security/data protection issues, ICT and creation of the infrastructure and database. Issues to be resolved: Should the European Register be centralised, or a network of local Registers, should it be based in EFPA office or outsourced to another body e.g. a university or a professional association? It needs to be clear who creates the Register, who maintains it, who is authorised to make changes? Access issues? Translation issues? Procedure for entry, removal, revalidation, advanced specialisms.

Resources? Personnel? Who pays?

*The process*

Processes have been developed again at national level. What is needed now is the process at European level, i.e. the entry onto a Register, system of appeals, revalidation, CPD etc.

*Implementation issues*

Requirements for wider launch of *EuroPsy*:

- existence of NAC in each country where the *EuroPsy* will be implemented
- training of NAC in procedures
- translation of all documents in each country where *EuroPsy* will be implemented (Translation takes time)
- preparation of forms in each country, based on a common format
- website and procedure for maintenance in each country
- up to date website of EFPA and procedures for maintenance
- support from National association and system for its involvement (and financial contribution)
- fee structure
- publicity materials and publicity plan
- awareness raising in 'new' countries
- preparation of universities and evaluation of university education systems
- the existence of the European Register
- the EAC
- the structure for EAC, NAC relationships and an EFPA structure to oversee
- someone in office of national association who can give information
- someone in EFPA office who can give information
- elaborated arrangements for supervised practice and a means to promote and evaluate these
- elaborated forms to evaluate competences and further initiatives in universities (cf developmental initiatives in Spain)

One relevant finding is that all countries appear to be adopting the Bologna structure of Bachelor/Masters for the psychology degree. This has had a major impact on the way in which psychology is organised in the six countries, and makes 'fit' with the *EuroPsy* much more straightforward.

*Conclusions of the 'experimental garden' pilot project.*

The pilot project demonstrated the feasibility of the *EuroPsy*. *EuroPsy* was trialled in six countries and generated useful practical learning points. The project also showed some of the features which can be adapted to local context, and, very importantly, ways in which *EuroPsy* can be used to enhance and develop quality standards and practice in the education of psychologists. EFPA can have a key role to play in terms of sharing good practice, for example in the area of supervised practice, and in ensuring that its member countries benefit from the developments of *EuroPsy*.

## COUNTRY REPORTS

### FINLAND

**Pirkko Nieminen**

#### *Finnish psychologists – Education, legal regulations and supervision*

There are about 5300 psychologists in Finland, 4500 of whom work as psychologists or psychotherapists. Suomen Psykologiliitto, the Finnish Psychological Association (FPA), has about 5000 members. EFPA's stated goal of 1 psychologist for 1000 inhabitants, was recently reached in Finland. 73% of all psychologists work in public services (state or communes). Every year 200 new psychologists graduate from the six universities in Finland which have more or less equivalent programs. The university network of the six Finnish departments of psychology, PsykoNet, controls and is responsible for the development of the psychology. PsykoNet and FPA also have a long tradition of cooperation.

The psychology degree in Finland is a Masters degree (3 years bachelor + 2 .5 years Master, including 5 months internship). The curricula in the six universities are identical in structure and length (3+2.5 years; 330 ECTs). The degrees and the profession are regulated by law. Higher degrees in psychology are licenciate (4 year specialization training) and doctor (PhD). Legal regulations in Finland protect both the title psychologist and the profession of psychologist. There are also legal regulations concerning the public funding of private psychological services. Psychologists are licensed by the state.

There is a tradition of supervised practice in Finland, but there are no official, national requirements or criteria concerning supervision or supervisors. During the internship period in the Master degree supervised practice is obligatory. The supervisors must have at least two years of work experience in the field of practice, and suggested time for supervision is 2 hours a week. During specialization training supervised practice is obligatory 30 -40 hours year. So the controlled supervision is connected to the university degrees or other advanced training systems. However under the Finnish law there is also a requirement for continuous education and FPA recommends continuous supervision for every psychologist. The training of supervisors varies (from 2 weeks to 2 years). The supervisor training courses of different length are organized by open universities or professional associations. Supervision which is part of the degrees is paid for by the universities. Employers also pay for the supervision and also the supervisees themselves.

#### *The Process of the Finnish EuroPsy experiment*

##### *a. National Awarding Committee (NAC)*

The Finnish NAC was established 24.11.2005. It has six members, who have both professional and university background and two advisors from the FPA. The members represent different contexts and both genders.

Juha Holma, PhD, Docent, psychotherapist, University of Jyväskylä, the Chair of NAC

Merja Korhonen, PhD, educational psychologist, University of Joensuu

Hannele Räihä, PhD, Professor, clinical, developmental and educational psychology, University of Turku

Pirkko Nieminen, PhD Docent, clinical child nEuroPsychologist, University of Tampere

Hilkka Pakarinen, MA, amanuens, University of Helsinki

Mira Karrasch, (PhD) nEuroPsychologist, assistant, Åbo Akademi

The NAC also has two specialist members nominated by Finnish Psychological Association.

Tuomo Tikkanen, Licentiate of Psychology, Finnish Psychological Association

Vesa Nevalainen, Licentiate of Psychology, Finnish Psychological association

The members were nominated by FPA and PsykoNet. The NAC meets four times a year, and has so far held 14 meetings.

*b. Recognising universities and accepting university curricula*

Comparison of all six Masters degree curricula of psychology in Finland was carried out; this showed that their education and training requirements are almost equivalent to the *EuroPsy* standards. However, the Finnish Masters (MA) is half a year longer, since it contains an internship period after five years. This means that half a year of supervised practice is needed after the MA in Finland to reach the *EuroPsy* standard of six years including one year of supervised practice.

*c. Preparations for applications*

All Finnish psychologists were invited to apply for the *EuroPsy* through the Finnish magazine *Psykologi* (this goes to all members of FPA) and on the website of The Finnish Psychological Association. The Finnish *EuroPsy* website was opened 2005 (<http://www.EuroPsy.fi/>). All the relevant materials: *EuroPsy* report, forms for application, ethical code and evaluation of supervision as well as instructions for application were translated into Finnish and were available on the website. There have been presentations concerning *EuroPsy* in the Finnish national congresses of Psychology : in *Psykologia -2006 congress* a work - shop and during *Psykologia 2008 - congress* there was also an information desk where *EuroPsy* applications available.

*d. Applications and register*

So far 150 applications have been accepted (2006/85; 2007/ 44; 2008-9/19). No big problems arose. Additional information was needed from 20 applicants; these were later accepted. Only one application has been totally rejected (inadequate education). All the applicants were informed about the decision after the meeting. The register of *EuroPsy* psychologists is administered by the coordinator of PsykoNet /the secretary of NAC. The register is planned to be available on the website too. At the moment the register only gives the following information: name and professional context. The application forms are filed. During the experimental period application procedure has been free of charge for FPA members and 100 euros for non-members.

*e. Evaluation of competences and supervised practice*

The formats for evaluating competences and supervision were translated, and instructions were given. Only the primary competences were evaluated and the form is very simple. The starting phase for evaluating supervised practice is the internship phase. The *EuroPsy* evaluation form and the system of evaluation was introduced to the university teachers and supervisors of internship phase. In two universities the evaluation of supervision according to the *EuroPsy* guidelines has already begun. A national meeting about the internship phase took place in 2007 where the supervision evaluation was discussed. Using *EuroPsy* forms for evaluating supervision is still voluntary. During the experimental period traditional supervision documents were accepted indicating time and place of supervised practice and signed by the supervisor. All the applicants have met the educational criteria, they are working as psychologists and have been working under supervision in the field of practice.

*f. Open questions, matters to discuss and work to be done*

(i) The concept, evaluation and system of supervision must be clarified. (ii) Enabling competences have not been evaluated. (iii) The context "other" is still widely proposed by the applicants in their application form. Difficult cases in applications: psychology teachers, researchers, administrators and leaders. (iv) The documents need to be translated into Swedish, the other official language in Finland (although this can probably be carried out in conjunction with the Swedish Association).

*Conclusions and recommendations for implementation*

Finland has perhaps been an easy example in the *EuroPsy* Experimental garden project, because it is a small country and the psychologists and the universities are well organized and cooperate well. 5000 psychologists are licensed by the state and 90% are members of FPA. In addition PsykoNet, the university network of the

departments of psychology and FPA have a long tradition of cooperation. Both universities and FPA have invested resources in the project which has meant that the work load and the costs have been reasonable.

Perhaps the most important recommendations can be expressed through the following words: quality, information, cooperation, mobility and exchange.

The aim to raise the **quality** of psychology - both the profession and its education- is perhaps the most important thing in the *EuroPsy* implementation. This is a starting point with which nobody wants to disagree.

Continuous **information** flow about *EuroPsy* is needed in all levels and sectors of psychological activities. This means articles in periodicals, presentations in national meetings and congresses, university meetings, student meetings. It also means Websites, open discussion forums etc.

**Cooperation** is especially needed between universities and professional organizations, not forgetting the student organizations. Also the state administration is important - the ministry of Education and other national bodies controlling higher education. The ideas of the Bologna agreement go well with the ideas of *EuroPsy* which may help the discussions.

**Mobility and exchange** means all the good things that a successful *EuroPsy* process can bring: easier mobility of psychologists, more communication between practitioners in different countries, more possibilities for education and hopefully less bureaucracy.

EFPA, when taking the leading role in the process, could help the countries starting the process in producing web-sites, perhaps in translating the *EuroPsy* material and giving consultative help. Perhaps it could form a group to study and find out suitable and possible solutions for organizing and evaluating supervision. The European register and financial matters are also best worked out in EFPA level. EFPA is of course the natural body in conversations with EU.

EFPA is responsible for the *EuroPsy* activities at the European level. It nominates the European Awarding committee, takes care of the financial matters (a suitable fee might be 50 – 100 euros) and maintains the register.

## GERMANY

Eva Bamberg

### PSYCHOLOGY IN GERMANY

There are about 57,000 Diplom-Psychologen in Germany. About 27,000 have received a legal license to practice psychotherapy. About 30,000 are freelancers in the field of counselling, psychotherapy and work and organisational psychology. Each year, about 3,500 students in 50 universities complete the psychology degree. For the past several years it has been possible to study psychology at the universities of applied studies (Fachhochschulen).

As a result of the federal structure in Germany the federal states (Bundesländer) rather than the federal ministries have responsibility for the universities. However, in the past there was an order concerning psychology study in Germany in general, and this regulated the content and the duration of the degree. At most universities the requirement was for about four and a half years study and an internship of six months to get the title “Diplompsychologe”. At the universities of applied studies the curricula were specialised and included four years studying. In practice specific curricula in psychology differ according to the universities and the federal states. For the past few years, the structure of BSc (3 years) and MSc (two years) has been introduced. The curriculum of the BSc and MSc is often determined through a proposal of the association of the academic psychologists, the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Psychologie (DGPs). There is supervised practice during the internship, but in general there is no tradition of supervised practice in Germany (apart from psychotherapy).

### THE WORK OF THE NATIONAL AWARDING COMMITTEE (NAC)

The members of the NAC were nominated by the association of the professionals (Berufsverband Deutscher Psychologinnen und Psychologen, BDP) and by the association of the academics (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Psychologie, DGPs). The German NAC has five members, of whom three are members of the BDP, two are members of the DGPs. The chair of the BDP is the chair of NAC. The members are clinical, educational or work and organizational psychologists; most of them (4) work at the university. A professional employed by the BDP participates in the NAC-sessions.

The NAC decided that the Diplom-curricula which follow the “Rahmenprüfungsordnung Psychologie” and the BSc-MSc-Curricula, which follow the proposal of the DGPs fulfil the requirements of *EuroPsy* (besides the requirement of supervised practice). All organizational matters concerning *EuroPsy* were conducted by the BDP. In spring 2008 the information on the web was updated (the German version of *EuroPsy*; application form; checklist of applicants, FAQ). As several organizational issues were unclear, the German NAC was reluctant to go ahead with the marketing. Only Members of the BDP were invited (twice) by newsletter to apply cost-free for the certificate.

There were about 200 applications. As a result of work-load, a lot of them have not yet been checked. About 30 applications have been accepted. As there were a lot of open questions which have to be answered within EFPA (see below), the German NAC has taken a break since autumn 2008. For the future, it is planned to raise a fee. It is planned that *EuroPsy* will be managed not by the associations but by the Deutsche Psychologen Akademie (DPA), an organization of Continuing Professional Education for psychologists. It is planned to develop a contract with the DPA for the administration. The DPA proposes to raise a fee of around 80 EUR for the issue of the certificates and additional fees for building and keeping the national records.

### CONCLUSIONS AND OPEN QUESTIONS

*EuroPsy* has several **benefits** for Germany:

- In general a lot of psychologists were interested in *EuroPsy* – but it is not clear whether this will continue, when they are required to pay.
- *EuroPsy* provides support for introducing a general and common curriculum in psychology in Germany. This is especially important as in the context of BSc and MSc a lot of different and specialised curricula are being developed.

- As there is only partly supervised practice (internship, psychotherapy), *EuroPsy* will be a support for introducing supervised practice in Germany.

Besides these benefits, several questions arose. They concern the German experimental garden and the organization of *EuroPsy* in general.

**Open questions** – concerning the German experimental garden

How can the work of the freelancers be documented?

How generous should we be in the case of grandparenting?

How to deal with part time work?

How can psychological tasks be defined (compared with similar professional praxis)?

How can a system of supervised practice be built up in Germany?

Open questions – concerning *EuroPsy* in general

Carola Brücher-Albers, the chair of the NAC Germany, formulated several questions when she worked out the NAC report for EFPA (see below). Some of them have already been answered, while some of them remain still open.

#### A. The Experimental Garden

EFPA issues a certificate to holders of the *EuroPsy* which entitles the holder to carry this certificate and which promises to clients and employers of a psychologist that he or she has proven a certain scope of training and education in psychology. According to the information on the web and in the brochure, EFPA does not differentiate between holders of the certificate in the experimental garden and after the concept has been finalized or even changed at the General Assembly in Oslo 2009. Although our members know about the experimental character of the concept, the issue of the certificate is a formal and a final step and our members rely upon a transparent way of handling the certificates, responsibilities of bodies involved, the public presentation and validity of the register and the information about fees that are to be taken.

#### Questions Section 1

HOW DOES EFPA SEEK TO FULFILL FORMAL REQUIREMENTS IN THE PERIOD OF THE EXPERIMENTAL GARDEN, SUCH AS

- the implementation of the European Awarding Committee, the Chair, rules of procedures of this and all other bodies
- the official delegation of the rewarding procedure from the European Committee to the National Awarding Committee, as specified in § 12 of *EuroPsy*; where can we obtain a summarized information about all existing National Awarding Committees, the speakers etc.
- the decision to build the European Register: e.g. where can we find the list of Finnish *EuroPsy* Holders?
- the raising of fees for the European and the National Register: will there be a free handling of fees on the national level or will EFPA decide upon a range of fees that binds national members?
- the appeal bodies and procedures of following up violations of ethical rules
- grandparenting rules

#### Questions Section 2

Does EFPA make a difference between the holders who have received a certificate within the Experimental Garden and those who will receive a certificate after the final procedures have been settled?

- Is the certificate within the Experimental Garden a preliminary one and to what scope?
- Is there an EFPA prototype for the confirmation letter and the certificate? .e.g. an electronic file where the form and logo etc. cannot be changed and only the personal information has to be typed in?

- Are the applicants allowed to appeal and to which body in the period of the Experimental Garden?
- Who handles complaints against holders of the certificate and follows up violations of ethical principles etc.?

### Questions Section 3

In the EU and on a national level there is a very serious debate about data protection of all citizens and especially information received from clients.

- How do EFPA and members of EFPA secure data protection rights now and in the future of documents of holders of the certificate?
- Which information about the *EuroPsy* holder will be saved in the European *EuroPsy* Register and National Registers?
- Who will manage the registration and changes of the entries?

### B The Final Concept

#### Questions Third Stage

The main problem seems to be the third stage, which obviously represents a mode to reconcile different practices of professional socialisation among the programmes of hundreds of European psychology departments and legal as well as professional bodies. There are different criteria and definitions for acknowledging the third stage, i.e. supervised practice, in the concept, the application form and specimen, and in the annex I and IV.

- Which part of the *EuroPsy* is valid for interpretation when criteria differ in parts of the information brochure? Is the criterion “formally recognised” valid for the procedure? If yes, what does it mean? Is this criterion aiming at limiting the number of *EuroPsy* Holders to those MA countries where the profession is strongly regulated? This would be the case in 4 –5 Member Countries of EFPA.
- Different to the regulations in Annex IV in clause 3 of the application form and specimen a work history of three months is sufficient as an equivalent for those applicants having been licensed before by a recognised national licensing body.
- What kind of bodies are addressed? Has the European Awarding Committee discussed criteria for the recognition of these bodies and how to deal with countries where the national MA is not in charge to regulate independent practice?
- How should applicants demonstrate part B of the *EuroPsy* (supervised practice), especially psychologists who started working and always have been working as free-lancers, and especially in countries where there is no formal phase of supervised practice within the university training?

## HUNGARY

### CSABA PLEH AND MARTA JUHASZ

#### INTRODUCTION

##### **The name of the national EFPA MA,**

*Hungarian Psychological Association* (Magyar Pszichológiai Társaság)

<http://www.mpt.hu/>

email: [mpt@ppk.elte.hu](mailto:mpt@ppk.elte.hu)

*President:* Attila Oláh [olah@ppk.elte.hu](mailto:olah@ppk.elte.hu), who is also Dean of Psychology of the largest psychology training University, ELTE, Budapest.

*Number of members:* 1850. Only colleagues with a psychology degree can be members, except membership of the student branch, which is open to graduate students of psychology.

*Legal status of psychologists in Hungary:* Hungary has no legal protection of psychologists, though the Association is constantly trying to convince the different ministries involved to issue a governmental decree to this effect.

*NAC in Hungary:* the president has been appointed by the Association as Márta Juhász, [juhaszm@erg.bme.hu](mailto:juhaszm@erg.bme.hu). The other members have not yet been finalised.

##### *Information about EuroPsy:*

The HPA has general information on its site:

[http://www.mpt.hu/index.php?option=com\\_content&task=blogcategory&id=52&Itemid=102](http://www.mpt.hu/index.php?option=com_content&task=blogcategory&id=52&Itemid=102).

The texts of the *EuroPsy* booklet and other supporting materials have been translated into Hungarian and are available at [www.erg.bme.hu](http://www.erg.bme.hu) and [www.cogsci.bme.hu](http://www.cogsci.bme.hu)

A booklet about the entire issue of psychology training and its relationship was published with the title: Questions of training in psychology



## **THE WORK DONE BY THE HUNGARIAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION TOWARDS IMPLEMENTING EUROPSY**

### **1. Preparatory work**

The *EuroPsy* regulations and appendices were translated into Hungarian in 2004- 2005. We are awaiting revisions and back-translation check for the final texts accepted by EFPA.

A National PSEU committee of the HPA under the leadership of Miklós Antalovits has been working in close cooperation with Csaba Pléh to help awareness raising and preparatory work for *EuroPsy* in Hungary.

### **2. A pilot study 2004**

With guidance from the *EuroPsy* Group and with the full collaboration of the HPA a pilot study was carried out to test some of the issues of *EuroPsy* introduction in Hungary.

On the basis of the recruiting efforts of the *EuroPsy* Committee application/CV type data from 10 senior psychologists (most of them in their fifties) and 14 juniors (who had graduated between 1994 and 2000) were obtained and analyzed.

The evaluation meeting consisted of a board of 12 members of the *EuroPsy* Committee plus Csaba Pléh from the Leonardo group, and one assistant. Most of the members were individuals with responsibility for one of the 6 degree programs in psychology in Hungary, and are thus rather representative of what goes in the training of psychologists in Hungary.

The full package of 24 applications was available for all participants. During the meeting following individual reading of the materials, small groups were formed concentrating on subgroups of applications, and then panel meetings clarified the issues. The group decided it was more important to consider structural issues than to decide on individual cases. In relation to the latter issue, in both subgroups about half of the applications would have been accepted for *EuroPsy* on the basis of the data, in 30-40 percent additional data and interview would be requested, the rest (i.e. 10-20%) would be rejected.

### **3. Work during the experimental garden phase 2007-2208**

The Hungarian Psychological Association did not carry out actual individual *EuroPsy* Certificate deliberations during this stage for two main reasons:

- a. Sufficient experience was already obtained in the pilot study
- b. There was for some reason uncertainty about whether EFPA would move forward with the program, and the association did not feel strong enough to take the risk of distributing papers that would prove to be invalid later on.

Instead, the Hungarian team concentrated on clarifying structural issues, such as the role of supervised practice, the accreditation of university programs, the fees. Also, it put a large effort into learning about the attitudes of young trainees towards *EuroPsy*.

## **ISSUES OF GENERAL INTEREST ON THE BASIS OF THE HUNGARIAN PILOT STUDY**

### **1. Accreditation of university programs**

Hungary has always had a centrally regulated university program accreditation system. Thus, the committee had to deal with the nationally accredited programs. The survey of the programs used between 1963 and 2006 showed that in academic matters the programs all comply with *EuroPsy*. The new programs initiated in 2006 adopt a 3 + 2 Bachelor + Master “Bologna” model. The six existing Hungarian Bachelor degree programs all comply with the guidelines of the *EuroPsy* in academic content. The same holds for the Masters programs at 7 universities. However, the 30 credits internship/supervised practice in Phase II seems to be rather problematic. At most places this might prove to be a problem.

### **2. Application form for individuals**

The following materials were collected:

- CV Full, traditional CVs should be requested.
- Diploma copy
- Curriculum record copy, which provides information about the actual courses taken.
- Proof of supervised practice.
- Specialist diplomas and documents

The forms below were used

**Professional CV**

Summarize your professional CV according to the following table

Workplace	Position/work type	Duration	Type of work and its psychological content	Professional supervision (name supervisor)

**Position/Work type:** if not clear, indicate in % the extent of psychology in the job

**Duration:** in years

**Work type:** make sure your work role comes out clear regarding psychological content

Examples: experiments, design and execution of surveys, aptitude testing, training-development work, counseling, psychotherapy etc.

**Supervision:** indicate only if there was a possibility for daily consultation from a substantial with important experience at the given work site.

**Supervised practice**

Only those should fill it who DO NOT have a degree of specialist psychologist.

- 2.1 List those workplaces where your work could be considered to be supervised practice. Personal or group based guidance to practice, Possibility for daily consultation from a substantial with important experience at the given work site.
- 2.2 Indicate who could provide evidence for this. Written testimony or special documents.

**Competences**

Please fill out the table below for two professional contexts

<i>Professional contexts</i>	Education	Health care	Work & Organisation	Other (Please specify)
<i>Competences</i>				
A. goal definition				
B. assessment				
C. development				
D. intervention				
E. evaluation				
F. communication				
Enabling competences				

Reference was made to the home page for explanations.

Please indicate how could you provide evidence of the presence of the given competences (e.g. talks in professional meetings, assessment certificates, actual CV according to a schema)

**Some critical issues regarding competences:**

It would be useful to have real examples clarifying the competences.

**Post hoc account of competences.** In the initial stages, one has to have a clear vision what to do with judging competences of supervised practice events that happened years ago. In seniors, the presence of competences should be judged on the basis of self-report, but no qualifications should be done here.

### 3. The issue of the recognition of supervised practice

Three alternative routes were proposed in the Hungarian context. Of these, only 3.2 is specific to Hungary.

- 3.1 1 year supervised practice (Article 2b). It needs to be clarified for how long a period supervised practice can be separated from finishing the five years of academic training.
- 3.2 Psychologist specialists shall be recognized as having supervised practice. This is part of their training. In their case, the National Committee shall fill out the competences list.
- 3.3 As a temporary measure for seniors 5 years of practice within 10 years in the given context supervised practice shall be recognized (Article 32).

### 4. Supervisors

- 4.1 Psychologist specialists who actually work in the given context should be recognized as supervisors.
- 4.2 The definition of the supervisor given in Appendix 1 of the Draft seems to be rather loose, and it seemed to be easier to be a supervisor than a *EuroPsy* psychologist according to Article 32. This should be clarified.
- 4.3 In putting up a list of supervisors (Appendix IV) in Hungary one could start from the training centers and lists of the specialist psychologist training in the three named contexts. This would be a more complicated task for the 'other' category.

For the new generation the realistic trend in Hungary would be for the graduate schools involved in specialist training to offer one year supervised practice for those who only want the *EuroPsy* Certificate. Thus rather than having the national society responsible, the teaching institutions would be offering this option. The supervisor database will start from the data provided by specialist training centres.

### 5 The issue of academic professions

After thorough discussions about proposals to recognize PhD on the hand as a factor, and educational experience of university teachers we agreed that the same principles apply to academic people regarding *EuroPsy* as to anyone else. Scientific degrees carry no advantage or disadvantage in the evaluation of an application for a *EuroPsy* diploma.

### 6. Appeal procedures

We felt it to be questionable to have an appeal to the National Association. This might question the authority of the national committee (Article 27 and 28). It would be wise to list examples for what issues you can appeal or some other guidelines. Otherwise we risk to have many appeals claiming unfavorable treatment or the like.

### 7. Organizational issues

#### The composition of the national committee.

A 2 academic, 2 from the profession composition plus a chair seems to be fine. However, there is another issue. Should the names be public? Should there not be a poll e.g. 10 -15 people out of which the chairperson would always pick the 5 who are available and the like. The Hungarian proposal is to have a larger committee and always have 5 selected for the given occasion. This way the identity of those individuals who made the decision would be kept confidential. Committee members would earn a small fee.

**Cost.** At least 100 Euros.

#### Temporal organization

One option is having only 2-3 deadline every year. This is the preferred way. The other possibility is continuous feed.

#### A PUBLIC SURVEY ON ATTITUDES REGARDING *EUROPSY* IN HUNGARY

Márta Juhász compiled an online questionnaire presented on the website of the Hungarian Psychological Society (<http://www.mpt.hu/>) and other popular psychological websites (for example: [www.pszichologia.com](http://www.pszichologia.com)) where the graduate psychological students could get some information about *EuroPsy*

and complete the questionnaire if they were interested. 102 students provided data. Most of the respondents were in the third annual (trimester) approaching the finish of the Bachelor phase.

While many of them are seeking graduate studies abroad, in the long term future (in 10 years) they plan to work in Hungary and only a minority of them intend to work abroad.

Having a *EuroPsy* certificate students hope for a) more confidence on the part of clients towards them as specialists; b) enhanced chances to gain a favourable work position in Hungary; c) mobility in the EU.

At the end of the questionnaire the most typical question asked by the students was: *when will the EuroPsy certificate be introduced in Hungary and when is it possible to apply for it ?*

## ITALY

### Remo Job

In Italy, psychology is a state-regulated profession. At present, there are about 69,000 Italian Chartered Psychologists. Thirty-four Universities offer a 1<sup>st</sup> level, 3-year degree called “Laurea in Scienze e tecniche di Psicologia” (Bachelor in Sciences and Techniques of Psychology) and 26 Universities offer a 2<sup>nd</sup> level, 2-year degree called either “Laurea Magistrale” or “Laurea Specialistica” (Master in Psychology). To become a Chartered Psychologist, a year of supervised practice – one semester in a professional context and the other semester in a different professional context - is required after the Laurea Magistrale or Specialistica and then a State exam. Both University professors and Chartered professionals are represented in the State exam Committee.

The Italian Network of Psychologists Associations – INPA is the National Member Association of EFPA. The four member associations of INPA are the Italian Union of Psychologists Associations (AUPI), the Italian Psychological Association (AIP), the National Board of Italian Psychologists (CNOP), and Italian Federation of Scientific Psychology Associations (FISSP) and they represent both professional and academic psychologists. Together, the four Associations have almost 70,000 members, with a very large overlap among them.

### The Italian Awarding Committee - *C.N.A.E.*

The CNAE–Italy (Commissione Nazionale Assegnazione *EuroPsy*), the Italian Awarding Committee, has been nominated by the “Italian Network of Psychologists Associations - INPA”, the National Association of EFPA for Italy, on 7 October 2005. The members are:

**Adalgisa Battistelli**, work and organizational psychologist (FISSP, “Italian Federation of Scientific Psychology Associations”)

**Remo Job (Chair)** cognitive psychologist, (AIP, “Italian Psychological Association”)

**Claudio Tonzar**, educational psychologist (CNOP, “National Board of Italian Psychologists”)

**Vito Tummino**, clinical psychologist (AUPI, “Italian Union of Psychologists Associations”).

**Bruna Zani**, social psychologist (CPFP, “Conference of the Deans of the Faculties of Psychology”).

Four of the members have a university position.

The CNAE activity has greatly benefited from secretarial assistance from Alessandra Papalia (INPA) and Ines Resce (CNOP).

### Meetings of CNAE

*CNAE–Italy* has held about four meetings per year from September 2005 to May 2009.

### Activities of CNAE

Following article 17 of the *EuroPsy* document, CNAE has:

(a) translated the *EuroPsy* document into Italian;

(b) set up a web page: <http://www.inpa-EuroPsy.it>;

(c) sent a letter to all the Deans of Psychology asking for information about the university curricula in psychology in order (i) to advise institutions of higher learning of conditions for approval and (ii) to prepare and publish a list of currently approved curricula for academic education in psychology;

(d) carried out an experimentation as part of the Six Country Garden Project, as proposed by the Leonardo Group;

CNAE is completing the review and analysis of the Italian academic curricula in psychology. The Italian University system is undergoing changes in the design of its curricula: For two years new curricula will co-exist with old curricula, and this has had an impact on our activity. Most of the new curricula meet the requirements for *EuroPsy*, although for some of them students will need to select particular courses, among elective courses, either in methodology or in theoretical and practical course in psychology, or in both, to meet

the criteria. When finalized, the list of approved curricula will be sent to the Deans of the Faculties of Psychology and will be published on the web page.

### **Dissemination of *EuroPsy***

Several activities have been taken place, including regular meetings with the Conference of the Deans of the Faculties of Psychology, presentation to Conferences and Workshops, articles in the Press, the web page, and a brochure that has been sent to all Chartered Psychologists.

### **The (dual-stage) Experimentation**

Following the Leonardo Group invitation, at the meeting of October 21, 2006 the *Italian National Awarding Committee* decided to start the experimentation of *EuroPsy* in Italy. Two stages were planned. The first one, to be carried out immediately, was aimed at identifying whether the procedures and criteria outlined by the Leonardo group were applicable in Italy. In this first stage a relatively small number of persons were to be admitted, the application did not require a fee, and the results were instrumental in setting up the second stage.

### **1st Stage of Experimentation (October 2006- December 2008)**

\* Number of psychologists contacted: **562**. These were divided into two groups:

- for the “standard” procedure, 357 psychologists registered with the National Board in the years 2005/2006 (who potentially had a role as supervisors) were asked to indicate a person they recently supervised. To each of the persons indicated we sent the relevant information about *EuroPsy*, as well as the application form, specifying a deadline for application;

- for the “grandparenting” procedure, 205 psychologists registered with the National Board on or before 2001 were sent the relevant information about *EuroPsy*, as well as the application form, specifying a deadline for application.

\* Applications received by CNAE within the deadline: **50**

\* Applications approved by CNAE: **44/50 (88%)**

\* Applications for which further information was required: **3/50 (6%)**. These were cases where insufficient documentation was provided by applicants, e.g. the University curriculum was not enclosed, insufficient evidence of working activity was provided;

\* Application rejected by CNAE: **3/50 (6%)**. In all these cases, applicants failed to show evidence of professional work as a psychologist for at least 400 hours per year over a period of 5 years over the period of the last 10 years

### **Second Stage of Experimentation (from December 2008 – June 2009)**

The second stage aimed at simulating the “real” situation in which *EuroPsy* should be awarded. It required

(a) changes in the application and evaluation forms as motivated by the 1<sup>st</sup> stage of experimentation:

A few changes in the phrasing and in the information required were made to the application forms.

(b) a general call for application addressed directly to potential candidates:

The call for application was published (1) in the Journal “Professione Psicologo”, the official Journal of CNOP sent to all Italian registered psychologists, (2) on the website, (3) announced at Conferences.

(c) a decision about the administrative fee:

The fee was set at 45 Euro.

Call for application: December 1, 2008 . February 15, 2009

\* Applications received by CNAE within the deadline: **221**, of which **152** for grandparenting and **69** for the standard procedure

\* Applications approved by CNAE: **94** (Grandparenting: **68**, Standard: **26**)

\* Applications under evaluation: 127 (Grandparenting: 84, Standard: 43)

## Issues raised by the experimentation

### Problems

The experimentation has pointed out several problems that need to be solved before *EuroPsy* can be awarded in Italy in a standard way.

1. The allocation of ECTS to the tri-partition “individual-group-society” is quite difficult, mostly because in Italian curricula group and society are grouped together under the heading “Social psychology and group relations”. Furthermore, the names of the courses are often quite generic, and inspection of the course content would be time-consuming and, sometimes, impossible since the information may not be available.
2. Also the allocation of ECTS to the “Methodology” category is sometimes difficult for terminological reasons, but also because Universities have been asked to teach methodology as part of the disciplines rather than just by itself. So, there may not be a course on “Testing” but intelligence tests are presented in the course on “Psychology of Thought” and projective tests in the course “Clinical Psychology”.
3. In the Italian experimentation we presented supervisors with the long version of the supervised practice form, i.e. the form comprising the analytical scale, the 6-role scale, and the global evaluation, and this may be too long and repetitive. On the other hand, the long form may serve a positive role in increasing supervisors’ awareness to view the profession in terms of a set of (shared) competences, and therefore it fulfills an important function.
4. The Italian law prescribes that a psychologist practitioner-in-training spends six month of his/her training in a professional context and six month in a different professional context. The supervisor may be the same or may be different. In this latter case, awarding *EuroPsy* should require the evaluation of the supervised practice by both supervisors, but this is quite time-consuming and more costly.

### Positives

1. The cooperation of the various Agencies that CNAE contacted, especially the Ordine degli Psicologi and the Conference of the Deans of Psychology Faculties, has been smooth and fruitful. This may also be due to composition of CNAE that has attempted to be as representative as possible and/or to the fact that the attitude toward *EuroPsy* is very positive.
2. The reform of the curricula now in progress in Italy has allowed the Conference of the Deans of Psychology to work on the 3+2 schema following to some extent the *EuroPsy* indications of Appendix II of the *EuroPsy* document. For psychology, the system emerging from the reform is much more homogeneous than before, and quite compatible with *EuroPsy*.
3. The supervised practice evaluation form, even if sub-optimal in its present form, plays an important role in allowing psychologists to focus on competences, thus raising their awareness to the issue and providing them with a tool in setting up the professional context they offer to the psychologist practitioner-in-training and assessing his/her competences. We think of simplifying the evaluation form but to present supervisors with the full Appendix III of the *EuroPsy* document.

## SPAIN

**Jose M. Peiró.**

### Introduction

The current qualifications and licensing arrangements of Psychology in Spain consist of five years of full time education in Psychology (300 ECTS) providing education in all the topics and disciplines considered in the *EuroPsyT*. As part of this qualification there is an internship, of at least 9 ECTS but very often is longer. This qualification is offered in 34 universities, most of which are public. The completion of these studies, leads to the award of the Licenciatura en Psicología, a diploma that entitles the holder to be registered in the Colegio Oficial de Psicólogos of the regions. The Colegios are semi-public institutions created by law to regulate the private exercise of the profession and to prevent intrusism as well as contributing to enhancing good practice. There are 19 Colegios de Psicólogos, one per Autonomous Community or region in Spain. They are integrated in the Consejo general de Colegios de España that coordinates the actions and takes initiatives at the national level. The total membership of the Colegios is over 50,000 members. The Ministry of Health awards the Specialist Diploma in Clinical Psychology and the Colegio has started to award, through the process of grand-parenting, the Advanced Certificate in Psychotherapy.

As registration in the COP is required for every licenciado en Psicología it is quite difficult to be hired as a Psychologist if not registered. Moreover in order to work in the public or private health sector, the specialist qualification is required (identical training of internship and rotation as that of doctors which lasts for three years of theoretical and practical work). That part of the training includes diagnoses of mental health problems, prevention and therapy (psychotherapy). It can also be said that most of those who are applying for both certificates under the grand-parenting rules have a minimum experience of 8 years.

*The Consejo general de Colegios Oficiales de Psicólogos.*

The experimental Garden of *EuroPsy* in Spain is taking place under the aegis of the Consejo general de Colegios de Psicólogos (COP) which integrates the 23 Colegios Oficiales de Psicólogos currently in the regions in Spain to organize and protect the professional practice of psychologists in Spain. The Consejo general has been fully supportive and has provided the physical, economic and human resources needed to contribute to the successful implementation of the Experimental garden. During the same period that the *EuroPsy* pilot was being implemented in Spain the Consejo general was also implementing the European Advanced Certificate of Psychotherapy.

*The establishment of NAC and its preparatory work.*

The Consejo General established a permanent National Awarding Committee for *EUROPSY* in June 2006. Members were chosen from different areas of psychology in order to achieve a consensus about the type of information to be given to future *EUROPSY* candidates. It was composed of professionals and academics, with large experience in professional practice. The nine NAC members held the first meeting in September 2006 and subsequent meetings in January, April and June 2007 and January 2008. Their work was basically focused on piloting the two main routes approved by the *EuroPsy* Steering Group, that is, a) applicants that eventually fulfill the requisites of the defined *EUROPSY* Competence Model including the one year supervised practice, and b) the Grand Parenting route.

In order to do that, the Guidelines for application and the forms and other materials were developed and designed.

A number of University curricula in psychology were analyzed by all NAC members to develop common judging criteria in order to evaluate the university curricula using the standards established in *EuroPsy*.

Information about *EUROPSY* has been widely disseminated through our electronic bulletins, monthly journals, university conferences and others.

### *The launch of EuroPsy in Spain.*

On May 15, 2008, the accreditation process was launched as well as the *EUROPSY* Spanish web site to the membership of the Spanish Colegios in general with the relevant information needed by the applicants. (<http://www.EuroPsy.cop.es/>). The Web site is in Spanish and all the documents of *EuroPsy* have been translated to Spanish. Further, new documents were designed to facilitate the understanding of *EuroPsy* and the process of application. It was also intended to promote the supervised practice at the entry level. Since its implementation (May 2008) the web has received 20,840 visits mainly from Spain, but also from all the Ibero-american countries.

### **Dissemination of *EuroPsy*.**

A number of activities have been carried out to promote *EuroPsy*.

- 1) Promotion through the publications of the COP (paper and electronics).
- 2) Regular information to the National Board of the Presidents of Colegios Oficiales de Psicólogos and to the Deans of the Spanish Faculties of Psychology, who regularly meet in the Conference of Deans.
- 3) Lectures in Universities and presentations in Congresses, Spanish, and Iberoamerican.
- 4) Poster printing and dissemination in Spanish Colegios de Psicólogos and in the Spanish faculties of Psychology.
- 5) Presentation of the Spanish experimental garden in international conferences and congresses (SIOP, EAWOP, ICP, ICAP, etc.).

### *Contacts and FAQs*

Interest raised by *EuroPsy* has raised a number of questions that were answered by the members of the Spanish NAC. These questions can be classified in several categories:

1. Clarification of some issues related to the process for application, requirements, etc.
2. Issues related to supervised practice (especially the issue related to how to document past supervised practice, and the profile of the supervisor...)
3. Clarification about eligibility. A number of people from Ibero-american countries have shown interest; also people working in other European countries (e.g. France) .
4. Utility of *EuroPsy* to facilitate mobility and overcome country requirements.
5. Issues related to the requirement of being a COP member (for the year the applicant declares he/she has been working as a professional).

Currently NAC is preparing a document of FAQs that will be posted on the web page of the COP.

### *The application: different paths procedure, costs, etc.*

In the webpage the two routes for application (regular and grand parenting) were clearly distinguished; guidelines for application and different formats were produced. For regular applications, special information and indications were given when the supervised practice was going to be documented retrospectively.

The fee for application is 100 euros.

Since October 2008, the NAC has agreed that psychologists who had obtained the Advanced Certificate of Psychotherapy would automatically receive the *EuroPsy* with no additional payment. This decision was taken after a careful consideration of the requirements under which COP delivers the Advanced Certificate in Psychotherapy: a) being registered as a professional Psychologist in the COP, b) having an official Degree in Psychology and c) having met the requirements of *EuroPsy* in relation to experience in the practice of psychology. In this way, the *EuroPsy* is only awarded in the field of practice of Clinical and health.

*Number of applications and number of certificates awarded.*

Up to the present, 29 applications have been presented asking for the certificate via the grand parenting or via the regular process (just a few).

Recently the NAC met and awarded five *EuroPsy* Certificates and requested additional information from 24 applicants.

168 Certificates have been awarded to applicants who hold the COP Advanced Certificate in Psychotherapy, under the conditions described above.

*Actions to foster the implementation of supervised practice*

The Spanish NAC, supported by the Spanish Consejo General de Colegios, and with the cooperation of the Conference of Deans of Spanish Psychology Faculties, has put much effort into creating the conditions to introduce the year of supervised practice as a regular part of the preparation of the Spanish professional psychologists. This is a timely period to do it because the Bologna process to create a Common Higher Education System in Europe has led in Spain to a process of revision of the education system and all the Spanish Faculties of Psychology are in the process of designing the new curricula of bachelor (240 ECTS) and master (min. 60 max. 120 ECTS) degrees.

In order to achieve this several actions were taken.

1. To develop a system for the internship of the Erasmus Mundus Master degree in Work, Organization and Personnel Psychology where the competence model, and the recommendations for supervised practice of *EuroPsy* were put in place during the internship (4 months). A portfolio and a guide for supervisors and supervisees have been developed to support the process. Also introductory sessions about *EuroPsy* and the competence model for tutors in the companies and for students were organized. The report which the students have to provide at the end of the internship has to provide evidence to allow assessment of the level of each competence.
2. The information about *EuroPsy* in the Faculties of Psychology sending the posters printed announcing the *EuroPsy* certificate has also raised interest among the students and professors.
3. The NAC disseminated among the Deans the utility of the *EuroPsy* model of competences and the process of supervised practice indicating its usefulness to facilitate the entry of the students into the profession. This was appreciated by the staff of the faculties in charge of developing the new curricula because this was one of the parts required by the Spanish Accreditation Agency who asked for information about how the studies will facilitate the employment and professional practice of the graduates.
4. The NAC organized a Task force (1 full day) in October 2008 for the vice-deans in charge of the internship in the faculties of Psychology. 90% of the Faculties participated in the workshop and the ones who had not participated requested the materials of the workshop. In it, the *EuroPsy* and its competence model were presented followed by questions. Exercises for the description of the competencies, specific examples where they are learned and how to assess its acquisition were practiced in small groups by the participants, focusing on different fields of practice. Moreover, the portfolio for the internship developed in the Erasmus Mundus program was distributed. Finally, the utility and potential difficulties for the use of the portfolio in the internship of the bachelors and master degree were widely discussed.
- 5.- The committee composed of the vice-deans for internship in Spanish faculties meets regularly and they have devoted two sessions to study the possibilities to use the *EuroPsy* model in their internships. They have generated additional material and in some faculties they are piloting possible strategies for implementation.

## UNITED KINGDOM

### Ingrid Lunt

#### Introduction

In UK psychologist is still an unregulated profession i.e. anyone can call themselves a psychologist. This is about to change with statutory regulation under the Health Professions Council, which takes effect July 1, 2009. However, over the past 20 or so years, psychology has been 'quasi-regulated' through the British Psychological Society (BPS) which maintains the Register of Chartered Psychologists. The Register ensures level of qualification and also commitment to abide by the BPS Code of Ethics and disciplinary procedures. The BPS currently has a powerful role in relation to determining the nature of qualifications (and approving/accrediting university programmes), maintaining the Register, carrying out the investigatory and disciplinary procedures, and also acting as 'competent authority' in relation to evaluation of equivalence of qualifications. This means that the BPS office already has a team of paid staff who carry out activities which are similar to those required by *EuroPsy*. There are about 150 universities in UK which offer the Bachelors degree in psychology and psychology continues to be a very popular subject for undergraduate study. However only about 20% of those with a Bachelors degree in psychology continue to the next stage, the professional education and training, through relevant Masters or Professional Doctorate qualification in a particular branch of psychology (these are defined and universities usually offer a degree for a particular area e.g. Clinical Psychology). 80% of those with a Bachelor degree in psychology exit at that stage, most straight to the labour market, some to further study in another area.

#### BPS

The British Psychological Society (BPS) is the body which represents psychologists in the UK and is the Member Association in EFPA. Although it has almost 50,000 members, only about 17,000 of these are Chartered Psychologists (i.e. qualified professional psychologists). These Chartered Psychologists are on the Register and most of them hold practising certificates. There are 7 'specialist' titles (clinical, counselling, educational, forensic, health, occupational and sport & exercise) which define the Chartered XX Psychologist, and depend on completely separate qualification routes. In fact after the Bachelor degree in psychology, the individual has to choose their area of work, and take a qualification in this area. This means that a Chartered Clinical Psychologist has a BPS recognised BSc degree in psychology (usually 3 years) plus a DClinPsy professional doctorate qualification (3 years) which includes the supervised practice period and a research dissertation. BPS has up to now held considerable power. It defines the training and qualification routes, it defines the 'recognised' psychology curriculum, it accredits university psychology departments, it administers all overseas qualifications evaluation (as the delegated authority), and it administers the Register of Chartered Psychologists with its disciplinary procedures. But registration is voluntary and the Register is voluntary, so up to now UK has not had a law regulating psychologists. Anyone may call themselves a psychologist and practise as such at the current time.

#### Chartered Psychologist Status

This is defined as at least six years education and training, typically through a 3+3 route (e.g. Bachelors Psychology plus DClinPsy Professional doctorate in clinical psychology). Each specialist route has a different training route, though all build on the BPS recognised three year Bachelors psychology degree.

#### Changes

During 2009, the attempts by BPS for legislation and statutory regulation for psychologists which began in the 1980s will succeed, though not in the way that BPS had hoped or intended. Psychologists will be registered through the Health Professions Council (HPC) which is a body that registers many health professions (but not nurses or medical doctors). The Register of Chartered Psychologists will transfer to the HPC, along with disciplinary functions, accreditation and recognition functions and competent authority status in respect of applications from EEA nationals. Psychologists will then have a legal status, and the 7 specialist titles (together with 2 generic titles, 'Registered Psychologist' and 'Practitioner Psychologist') will be protected to those who are properly qualified and registered with HPC.

A major issue for BPS is whether the requirements of education and training of HPC will be less than the requirements of BPS; this is a major concern.

### ***EuroPsy* in UK**

BPS has a very well-developed system and experienced staff in its office who are experienced in qualification evaluation. *EuroPsy* has been attached to this team. The NAC consists of the members of the BPS Admissions Committee which delegates responsibility to three senior members of BPS who comprise the *EuroPsy* Steering Group:

Professor Ingrid Lunt (Chair), past Chair of professional Affairs Board and past President of BPS, Chair of *EuroPsy* Steering Group, educational psychologist and university academic

Dr. Peter Banister current Chair of Membership and Professional Training Board (MPTB), academic

Dr. Liz Campbell, past Chair of MPTB and past President, clinical psychologist and university academic.

Janet Vaughan BPS Office

Alex Minshall BPS office

*EuroPsy* was launched in UK by BPS about 2 years ago. It costs £25 to apply for *EuroPsy*. The applications are evaluated in the BPS office by the BPS staff (as happens with all other evaluations in BPS). About 100 applications have been received and judged successful. However, this is not surprising since the BPS pilot phase is targeted at those Chartered Psychologists whose profile of qualifications and experience meet the *EuroPsy* criteria, so there is almost automatic equivalence (so effectively this was an exercise in grandparenting recognition). The BPS has for a long time used a competences model, and has developed Occupational Standards for the different areas of psychology, so we are hoping that the primary competences can be enshrined in the Training criteria for each specialist area.

The application form for the pilot phase for *EuroPsy* in UK is rather simple; this is because the BPS already holds extensive details for all its Chartered Psychologists (these were the people targeted for the pilot phase). However, this form may need to be developed further when the *EuroPsy* becomes a wider system because it relies on links with the BPS own Register. The *EuroPsy* Steering Group in UK has suggested that the *EuroPsy* requirements become incorporated into the requirements for BPS accreditation of the different routes to Chartered Psychologist Status, so that explicit evidence is provided that the individual Chartered Psychologist meets the *EuroPsy* standard.

Ingrid Lunt,  
Convenor *EuroPsy* Steering Group,  
May 2009