Erasmus+ International Cooperation: Aims, Impact and Perspectives

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- Tempus → modernisation of higher education in countries neighbouring the EU
- Erasmus Mundus → excellence, attractiveness of European HE
- Erasmus+ → global and integrated programme with multiple and evolving objectives: public diplomacy, migration...
Elements of success

✓ Bottom up approach
✓ Very flexible - covers all possible cooperation
✓ Flexibility with "window" system
✓ Since Erasmus+ more predictibility
✓ Complementarity between actions
✓ Never stopped in any country, even during crisis - always an open window for academic communities
✓ No fear of brain drain
Positive impact on

- Employability, soft skills, quality of teaching & curricula, QA, management and governance, "South-South" cooperation
- Regional co-operation & harmonisation, alignment with national priorities, Bologna reforms
- Intercultural dialogue,
- Sustainability of partnerships which leads to other types of cooperation
- Brain drain not an issue
Recent positive developments

✓ Increased ownership by Partner countries/Grantholders
✓ Mobility in both directions
✓ Projects now part of internationalisation strategies, less ad-hoc cooperation
✓ Development of real international relation offices through increased mobility
What can be improved

- Less individual approaches, more institutional ownership
- Not enough structural measures with Ministries
- Dissemination, valorisation, spillover to national level
- Limited impact on inclusiveness and reaching out to vulnerable groups
- Cooperation still with "traditional partners"
What can be improved

✓ Virtual exchanges, online activities, blended learning
✓ Innovation, links with research
✓ Less stress on engineering and science, more on humanities (linked to EU external priorities)
Looking ahead

✓ Need for stability
✓ Expand to other sectors e.g. VET
✓ Intra-regional cooperation- mobility schemes
✓ Inclusiveness, reach out to vulnerable groups, refugees, link to migration
Erasmus+ Capacity Building action
Increased interest....

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<th>Region</th>
<th>2017</th>
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<th>2015</th>
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<tr>
<td>Western Balkans</td>
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</table>
Encouraging modernisation and internalisation of HEIs....

- Governance and management (21%)
- Curriculum reform (42%)
- Equipments (approx. 117 MEUR)
Fostering links between HEIs and the labour market ....

- Projects (28%)
- Private and public sector partners (25%)
- Practical placements and graduate training programmes
Erasmus Mundus joint Masters
Erasmus Mundus Joint Master Degrees in short:

- 16 selection rounds
- 393 Joint Programmes selected since 2004
- Over 2,500 partner organisations involved
- 37,000 students and staff on mobility since 2004
- 1.15 billion € spent
Erasmus Mundus Joint Master Degrees – Impact on Individuals

- Excellence/research components
- Personal development/soft skills
- Career development: links to world of work
Erasmus Mundus Joint Master degrees - Impact on

- Visibility / International recognition
- Administrative cooperation
- Cooperation in research activities
- Didactic practices and methodologies
- Acquisition of expertise

HEIs
Erasmus Mundus Joint Master Degrees – Impact on

Reform of national legislations

Integration of European Higher education system

Country/EHEA
Challenges Ahead

Modernisation of curricula
Cooperation with labour market
Student services (visa, housing, welcome packages)
Sustainability of projects

Legal and institutional barriers
Recognition of credits
Alternative approached to physical mobility

Mobility Projects

Accreditation of joint programmes
Design of curricula and master programmes
Quality assurance

Joint Master Degrees

Common challenges
Erasmus+
International credit mobility
Erasmus+ is worldwide (2014-20)

30,000 scholarships for Erasmus Mundus Joint Master Degrees

180,000 staff and student exchanges

300 Masters programmes

20,000 University agreements

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100,000 exchanges planned since 2015, and counting...

- **Industrialised Americas**
  - To EU: 2,400
  - From EU: 2,100

- **Africa, Caribbean and Pacific**
  - To EU: 1,900
  - From EU: 1,200

- **Latin America**
  - To EU: 2,800
  - From EU: 1,800

- **South-Mediterranean**
  - To EU: 15,200
  - From EU: 7,200

- **Eastern Partnership**
  - To EU: 11,900
  - From EU: 5,100

- **Western Balkans**
  - To EU: 12,100
  - From EU: 7,000

- **Middle East**
  - To EU: 400
  - From EU: 300

- **Central Asia**
  - To EU: 8,700
  - From EU: 2,800

- **Asia**
  - To EU: 4,900
  - From EU: 1,200

- **Industrialised Asia**
  - To EU: 2,500
  - From EU: 2,100

- **South Africa**
  - To EU: 800
  - From EU: 500
Percentage share of contracted grant in...

**DCI Asia**
- India and China: 49.6%
- Low-income countries and less developed countries: 6.7%
  - Green: 35.5%
  - Orange: 14.1%

**DCI Latin America**
- Brazil and Mexico: 40.2%
- Lower Middle Income Countries: 13.5%
  - Green: 31.3%
  - Orange: 8.5%