Higher Education
EEA & Erasmus+

Vanessa Debiais-Sainton
Acting Head of Higher Education Unit
European Commission
Erasmus+ Achievements

30 years of Erasmus higher education exchanges

1987/88: 3000
1992/93: 51 700
1997/98: 86 000
2002/03: 124 000
2007/08: 182 700
2012/13: 267 500
2014/15: 291 400
2015/16: 330 000

STUDENTS BETWEEN PROGRAMME COUNTRIES*
TRAINEES BETWEEN PROGRAMME COUNTRIES*
STUDENTS FROM/TO PARTNER COUNTRIES*

*The 33 Erasmus+ Programme Countries are the 28 EU Member States, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey. Partner countries are all other countries in the world.

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Erasmus+ Achievements

**Participant surveys:** over 95% of students and 99% of staff being satisfied or very satisfied

**Recognition rate:** 83% of students having their study periods fully recognised

**Inclusiveness:** Better participation from outermost regions and people with specific needs, but efforts to be intensified
Erasmus+ Achievements

Figure 18 – E+ Higher Education Strategic Partnerships Trend 2014-2016

**Cooperation projects:** too few to have a real systemic impact
Key messages from position papers: what works well

- E+ structure and its integrated nature
- E+ flexibility
- Physical mobility and its impact on participants
- Cooperation projects & cross-sectoral cooperation
- International dimension
What to improve (I)

- Administrative burden too high (simplification, harmonisation, flexibility)
- More inclusion (participants) widening access (organisations)
- Better use of digital opportunities
- Synergies with other EU funding programmes
What to improve (II)

- Address new/emerging priorities
- Link research and education
- More budget!!
- Enhance paper-free/online procedures and data compatibility
Vision of HEIs on the future programme

- More inclusion, wider access
- Increase cross-sectoral cooperation
- Better use of digital opportunities e.g. to support blended learning
- More targeted skills and competences
- "European Universities"
- Stronger role of Erasmus+ alumni
- Simplified management & Digitalised exchange of information
The road ahead

Next steps coming soon in 2018

• Commission report (Jan.)
• Education Council (Feb.)
• MFF proposal (May)
• New legal basis proposal (a.s.a.p.)
E+ Generation Declaration

Building the future together with EU citizens:

Erasmus+ Generation Online Meeting Point

Erasmus+ generation declaration

30 recommendations for the future programme beyond 2020
Erasmus+ boosting the Digital Opportunity scheme

Students in all domains need to be educated in digital skills, not just those who choose an ICT career

pilot project to provide cross-border Erasmus+ traineeships for up to 6,000 students and recent graduates in 2018-2020

ICT specialist skills

Digital skills for business
Erasmus+ Mobile App

- OLA and OLS in E+ Mobile App
- Continuous developing
- HEIs dashboard
- Webinar on 28 February 2 to 4 pm
Towards a European Education Area by 2025

Making mobility a reality for all
Towards a European Education Area by 2025

- Mutual recognition of diplomas
- Networks of European universities
- EU student e-card
EU student Card

Digitalisation of the administrative process

From student selection up to ECTS transfer
Close cooperation between Erasmus+ and CEF eID funded projects: development, testing and implementation phases coordinated

Make the EU student e-card for Erasmus+ students a reality by 2021
EU universities

Why?
• To build and structure a European Education Area by 2025

• Shape a new generation of creative Europeans

• Mobility abroad for all, across borders and across disciplines

• To enhance the performance and competitive advantage of European higher education institutions on a worldwide scale

• Building together the European Higher Education Area and the European Research Area
At least twenty 'European networks of Universities' by 2024

Not an exclusive club

Inclusiveness:
- Different types of HEIs
- Geographical balance

Flexible model of partnerships: no one-size-fits-all models

Erasmus+ programme as the main driver, in synergy with FP9, structural funds and national funding
How?
How do we know that it can work?

- Models already exist across Europe:
  - Border region cooperation (EUCOR; University of the Greater Region; Franco-German University)
  - Cooperation of institutions with similar profiles (EuroTech; YERUN; ECIU; CELSA)
  - ... and many others
- They are all different, and they do not always have a focused, systemic impact

A European scheme could take the best practices from these **and** provide the multilateral framework that is needed to have a real, European-wide impact to meet our common education challenges.
• Long term vision on both education and research

• Embedded mobility within the curriculum for all students, staff and researchers

• Student centred learning

• Joint delivery of programmes at all levels (Bachelor, Master, Doctoral)

• High-level teaching (cross-discipline, cross-border) based on innovative pedagogies and work-based learning

• Use of innovative pedagogical instruments and digital technologies

• Co-creation of knowledge: students, researchers and society together

• Transfer of latest research results to education programs
The road ahead
2018-2020
Pilot under Erasmus+

Post 2020
Dedicated Erasmus+
KA2 Action

2025
European Statute
2018: Preparing the ground

E+ Strategic Partnerships
Erasmus Mundus
Knowledge Alliances
EIT KICs
MSCAs

Develop joint delivery of innovative and inter-disciplinary modules or programmes

Integration of education, research and innovation
Specific Pilot of EU university networks
2019-2020

On-going consultations will feed into definition of calls
European Universities networks post 2020

Dedicated Erasmus+ Key Action 2 – Centralised Mode

Common framework
Common objectives

Common activities:
- Erasmus+
- FP9
- Structural & Other EU funds
- National funds

Reinforced and Structured Cooperation

Embedded individual mobility Erasmus+
Thank you