TOPIC 2
The European mobility programmes (Erasmus, Erasmus placement, Erasmus Mundus, Leonardo da Vinci, Marie Curie, doctoral programmes, etc.): toward the 20% mobility by the year 2020?
The European Integration

• 1949 Council of Europe

• 1997 The Lisbon Recognition Convention, the international convention of the Council of Europe elaborated together with the UNESCO

• 1999 the Bologna Process (or Bologna Accords) and the creation of the European Higher Education Area (EHEA)

• 2009 28–29 April “Conference of European Ministers Responsible for Higher Education” hold in Leuven and Louvain-la-Neuve Ministers from 46 European countries established the priorities for the European Higher Education Area
The European Higher Education Area (EHEA)
Toward the 20% mobility by the year 2020?

During the Conference held in Leuven, Ministers from 46 European countries established the priorities for the European Higher Education Area until 2020:

“Mobility encourages linguistic pluralism, thus underpinning the multilingual tradition of the European Higher Education Area and it increases cooperation and competition between higher education institutions. Therefore, mobility shall be the hallmark of the European Higher Education Area. We call upon each country to increase mobility, to ensure its high quality and to diversify its types and scope. In 2020, at least 20% of those graduating in the European Higher Education Area should have had a study or training period abroad” (Communiqué adopted by the Ministers).
What are the main objectives and benefits of students’ mobility?
The main objectives of students mobility

• To help students to adapt to the requirements of the EU-wide labour market;

• To enable students to develop specific skill including language skills and to improve understanding of the economic and social culture of the country concerned in the context of acquiring work experience;

• To promote cooperation between higher education institutions and enterprises;

• To contribute to the development of a pool of well-qualified, open-minded and internationally experienced young people as future professionals.
**Benefits:**

- Promotion of European integration and sharing of the European cultural values
- European identity and consciousness, insight on European issues
- Construction of an ‘international life world’
- Dealing with the ‘do – it – yourself’
- Improve your language skills or other skills (the individual needs to succeed in an integrated market)
- Future propensity to be geographically mobile
- Revenue benefits for the hosting countries
The European mobility programmes

The European Commission promotes a wide range of mobility programmes which enable students at higher education institutions to spend a period of study, (i.e. Erasmus programme), or a placement period abroad, (i.e. Leonardo), in another country. Thanks to these programmes over the past 15 years hundreds of thousands of university students have had a ‘mobility experience’. However, even though the Bologna Process (1999) has certainly pushed positively student mobility, much remains to be done to increase the percentage of mobile students.
The European mobility programmes

LLP (Life Learning programmes):

• Erasmus
• Leonardo da Vinci
• Comenius
• Grundtvig
• Trasversal programme
• Jean Monnet for European Integration
ERASMUS

• **Aim:** to create a ‘European Higher Education Area’ and foster innovation throughout Europe.

• **How it works:** Higher education institutions must have an Erasmus University Charter

• **Who can benefit:** all students studying in a participating country and enrolled in at least the second year in their home institution. At least the sending or the receiving country must be an EU Member State.

• **Who can apply:** The student must either be a national of a country participating or a national of other countries enrolled in regular courses in institutions of higher education in a participating country

• **Length:** Periods abroad – both for studies and for placements – can last from 3 to 12 months each

• **Participating countries:** EU States members, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Turkey

• **Extra:** Erasmus Intensive Course Language. Students with special needs may apply for a specific ERASMUS grant
Leonardo da Vinci

- **Aim**: offers opportunities for individuals to improve their work-related skills through placements abroad, to co-operation projects between training organizations in different countries, to travel abroad, to have a learning or training experience.

- **How it works**: there is an annual call for proposals for several projects the agency allocates and manages the grants, selecting applications with the help of external experts.

- **Who can benefit**: graduated students

- **Length**: it depends on the annual call

- **Extra**: Leonardo also funds individuals to undertake vocational training courses abroad, as well as projects to improve training systems themselves.
Comenius

- **Aim**: to help young people and educational staff to better understand the range of European cultures, languages and values. They also help young people acquire the basic life skills and competences necessary for personal development, future employment and active citizenship.

- **How it works**: Contact the national agency in your country or contact the EU’s Education, Audiovisual and Culture Executive Agency

- **Who can benefit**: Individual pupil mobility, In-service training of school education staff, Assistantships for student teachers, school partnerships and Regional partnerships
Grundtvig

- **Aim**: to help to develop the adult education sector, as well as it enables more people to undertake learning experiences, notably in other European countries.

- **How it works**: the applications for projects must be submitted to the EU’s Education, Audiovisual and Culture Executive Agency. The agency allocates and manages the grants selecting applications with the help of external experts.

- **Who can benefit**: teachers, trainers, staff and organisations working in the sector, but also learners in adult education.

- **Participating countries**: Belgium (Frenchspeaking), Bulgaria, Croatia, Hungary, Italy, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Slovakia, Turkey and the UK

- **Length**: Grundtvig workshop A 5–10 day course in another European country. Workshops are organised on many different topics

- **Extra senior volunteering project** (for those over 50 years olds) A two–year project organised by two organisations from different countries, within which you can volunteer abroad for 3 to 8 weeks
Trasversal Programme

**Aim:** To promote European cooperation in fields covering two or more sub-programmes and to promote the quality and transparency of Member States’ education and training systems

- **Sub programmes aims:** Policy co-operation – Innovating and sharing good policy practices
  Languages – Breaking the language barriers
  Information and communication technologies – Innovative learning
  Dissemination and exploitation of project results – Spreading and implementing the results

- **How it works:** Grants are awarded for studies and research that strengthen the evidence base for policy and practice in education and training. Contact the Agencies implementing the European programme

- **Who can benefit:** depends on projects

- **Length:** depends on projects
Jean Monnet Programme

• **Aim:** to stimulate teaching, research and reflection on European integration in higher education institutions worldwide. It promotes dialogue and understanding between people and cultures through cooperation with Third–Countries

• **How it works:** annual proposals

• **Who can benefit:** Academics, Higher education institutions organized into consortia/partnerships, students.

• **Length:** it depends on call or project
The European mobility programmes

Other mobility programmes:

- Erasmus Mundus
- Marie Curie
- Tempus
• **Aim**: to enhance the quality of European Higher education and to promote dialogue and understanding between people and cultures through cooperation with Third Countries.

• **Participating countries**: LLP countries and third countries: Egypt, Palestinian territory, Israel, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Albania, Bosnia & Herzegovina, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Kosovo, Montenegro, Serbia and Croatia.

• **Who can benefit**: The programme offers financial support for institutions and scholarships for individuals, masters, doctorates.

• **Length**: Grundtvig workshop A 5–10 day course in another European country. Workshops are organised on many different topics.

• **Extra**: senior volunteering project (for those over 50 years old) A two-year project organised by two organisations from different countries, within which you can volunteer abroad for 3 to 8 weeks.
**Marie Curie**

- **Aim:** offers opportunities to individual researchers

- **How it works:** Proposals must be presented by a minimum of three mutually-independent legal entities (organizations or individuals) established in at least three Member States or Associated States of which two must be Member or Associated candidate countries. However, it is anticipated that a network will normally consist of a larger number of participants.

- **Who can benefit:** individual researchers (early-stage r., experienced r.), organizations

- **Length:** minimum of 12 month
Aim: Tempus supports the modernization of higher education and creates an area of co-operation in countries surrounding the EU. Established in 1990

How it works: The latest phase of the programme, Tempus IV, started in 2008 with an annual budget of around 50 million euro. Individual projects receive funding of between 0.5 and 1.5 million euro. All conditions and criteria to apply for Tempus funds are detailed in the annual call for proposals

•Who can benefit: higher education institutions in the EU and partner countries

•Participating Countries: the scheme now covers 27 countries in the Western Balkans, Eastern Europe and Central Asia, North Africa and the Middle East.

•Length: depends on individual projects
What do I need to study abroad?

- **Documents:** University Charter, Learning agreement, Visa, Passport etc.

- **Accommodation:** (halls of residence, private accommodation)

- **Money:** Grants, Loans etc

- **Insurance, Medical Assistance**
Mobility Issues:

- Lack of Information (courses, subjects, hosting country culture and traditions etc.)

- Lack of portability of grants and loans

- Few institutions attract most of the mobile students

- Lack of statistics data

- Bureaucratic obstacles in getting Documents, passports, visas etc.
Recommendations:
Governors, European Commissioners
Rectors:

• Should be aware about the special need of immigrants and mobile students: (i.e. making up of effective student information points, websites)

• Should increase financial incentive under mobility programmes, (i.e. grants according to the cost of living of the hosting country at least 350,00 euro p.m.)

• Should promote Universities all over Europe: (welcome weeks, opening days)

• Should facilitate the use of documents (visa, id cards) and provide data and statistics which refer to mobility

• Should favour the portability of grants and loans
References:

Bologna Process:
http://europa.eu/, http://www.bolognaprocess.it/,


European Commission:

LLP:
http://www.programmallp.it/llp_home.php?id_cnt=1,

Lisbon Recognition 1997:
Thank you for your attention!!