



The Delegation of the European Union to Japan

EU Mobility Programmes and Tuning

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Delegation of the European Union to Japan

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Main Topics

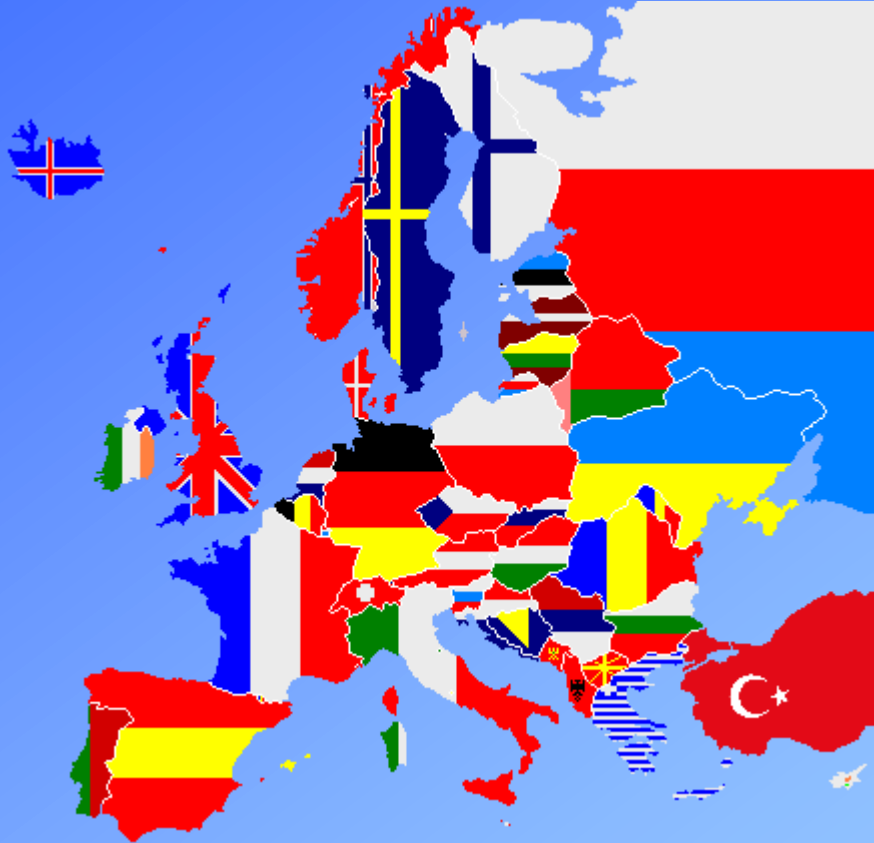
- 1. European Higher Education –political context**
 - Bologna Process**
 - The EU & the Bologna Process**
 - The EU & Tuning**
 - EU education policy: the international dimension**

- 2. Key EU international mobility programmes**
 - Erasmus Mundus/Erasmus for All**
 - Cooperation with Industrialised Countries (ICI-ECP)**

- 3. Delegation-led academic cooperation**



1. European HE - political context





Bologna Process - key features

- **Bologna Declaration (1999)**
- **European Higher Education Area
(Budapest-Vienna Declaration of March, 2010)**
- **27 countries (1999), 47 signatories (2010)**



Bologna Process: how it works

- Intergovernmental process
- Members: 47 countries, together with the European Commission, and the **consultative members**, namely the Council of Europe, UNESCO, EUA, ESU, EURASHE, ENQA, Education International and BUSINESSEUROPE.
- **Ministerial Conferences** every 2-3 years to assess progress made within and to decide on the new steps to be taken.



Bologna Process - key objectives

- **Comparability**
- **Mobility**
- **Quality**



Bologna Process - ECTS

The European Credit Transfer and Accumulation System (ECTS):

- **makes teaching and learning more transparent**
- **facilitates the recognition of studies (formal, non-formal and informal)**
- **is used across Europe for credit transfer (student mobility) and credit accumulation (learning paths towards a degree)**
- **informs curriculum design and quality assurance**

- **Credit transfer and accumulation are helped by the use of the ECTS key documents (course catalogue, learning agreement, and transcript of records) as well as the Diploma Supplement**



Bologna Ministerial Conference Bucharest 2012

- Further efforts needed to consolidate and build on progress
- More coherence on transition to three cycle system, use of ECTS credits, issuing of Diploma Supplements, enhancement of QA
- Goals: to provide quality higher education for all, enhance graduates' employability, strengthen mobility as means for better learning.



The EU and the Bologna Process

- Many Bologna tools (eg ECTS) first developed within Erasmus Programme.
- Although the process goes beyond the EU's borders, it is closely connected to EU policies and programmes
- For EU it is part of broader effort in drive for a Europe of knowledge that includes:
 - the Europe 2020 strategy for growth and jobs,
 - Strategic framework for the Open Method of Coordination in Education and Training, ET2020,
 - the Copenhagen Process for enhanced European co-operation in Vocational Education and Training, and
 - initiatives under the European Research Area.



The EU & Tuning

- Started in Europe as way to address aims of Bologna Process
 - “Tuning” of degrees by discipline to make their expectations clearer to students and more in line with workforce needs
 - Tuning Educational Structures in Europe (EU support: Lifelong Learning Programme, Socrates, Tempus)
 - Has become a methodology that can be used in different higher education structures worldwide. (USA, Russia, Africa etc)
 - Competence/learning outcomes approach in designing degree programmes.
-
- The five components:
 1. Define the discipline core;
 2. Map career pathways;
 3. Consult stakeholders;
 4. Hone core competencies and learning outcomes;
 5. Draft degree specifications



The EU & Tuning

- Not invasive- does not require universities to harmonise entire curricula, but to find common language
- Touches on major issues in HEI:
 - employability
 - skills
 - generic and subject-specific competences
 - credit accumulation and transfer
 - approaches to learning, teaching, and assessment
 - role of quality enhancement in education process
- Tuning is also feeding the internationalisation of higher education.
- EU programmes such as Erasmus Mundus and ICI-ECP foster institutional relations, credit recognition etc



EU Education Policy:

The International Dimension

- The European Commission supports a range of international education and training activities.
- These form an essential part of the EU's international policies and are becoming increasingly important.



The Four European Commission Goals:

1. To support partner countries outside the EU in their modernisation efforts;
2. To promote common values and closer understanding between different peoples and cultures;
3. To advance the EU as a centre of excellence in education and training;
4. To improve the quality of services and human resources in the EU through mutual learning, comparison and exchange of good practice.



2. Key EU international mobility programmes

Erasmus Mundus

- **Erasmus Mundus is a cooperation and mobility programme** in the field of **higher education** for:
 - the **enhancement of quality** in European higher education;
 - the **promotion of the European Union as a centre of excellence** in learning around the world;
 - the **promotion of intercultural understanding through cooperation with Third Countries**.
- Erasmus Mundus (EM) is implemented through **3 actions**:
 - **Action 1A: EM Joint Master Courses (EMMC);**
 - **Action 1B: EM Joint Doctoral Programmes (EMJD);**
 - **Action 2: EM Partnerships;**
 - **Action 3: Promotion of the European Higher Education Area**





Joint Masters/Joint Doctorate Programmes (Action 1)

- Erasmus Mundus Joint Masters Courses
(EMMC)
(expected output = 150)
- Erasmus Mundus Joint Doctoral Programmes
(EMJD)
(expected output = 35)



Action 1 - Joint Programmes (including scholarships)

- Joint programmes of outstanding academic quality
- Consortium of European HEIs from at least 3 different countries
- **May also include HEIs from Third-Countries like Rep. of Korea, Japan or China**
- Programmes include obligatory study and research periods, in at least two European HEIs, and award recognized double, multiple or joint degree
- Scholarships / fellowships are open to HE students / doctoral candidates from Europe and all over the world
- Short-term scholarships for Third-Country and European academics to carry out research or teaching assignments as part of the EMMC



What are the possibilities for Japanese higher education institutions in Erasmus Mundus?

- Cannot be a project coordinator (make a proposal), **but:**
- Can play a role as a FULL PARTNER (receives funds for management, scholarships and participates actively in the project activities) **or**
- ASSOCIATED PARTNER (participation in the project, but without financial support)



Universities from Japan: 2011

Programme	Institution	Consortia
EMMC	Osaka University	EURCULT
EMMC	Hosei University	EuroPhi
EMMC	University of Tsukuba	EDAMUS
EMJD	Kyushu University	FUSION-DC



Impact on and benefits for universities

- Enhancing the quality of teaching and students
- Putting in place mechanisms that contribute to making mobility and degree recognition easier Erasmus Mundus “label” - reputation of offering and being involved in excellence programmes
- Enhancing university visibility and attractiveness worldwide
- Establishing long-lasting links and relationships between institutions



Opportunities for Students

- Scholarships for excellent students and researchers
to follow an Erasmus Mundus Masters Course or Joint
Doctorate

at two or more European universities
- A scheme open to students throughout the world



Participants on Erasmus Mundus Master Courses (EMMC), and Joint Doctorate's (EMJD)

Country	EMMC (2004-2012)	EMJD (2010-2012)
India	1456	54
China	1250	42
Japan	37	3

- **Disappointing figures for Japan**



Application and procedures: For HEI's

- No call for proposals this year for Action 1

Application and procedures: For Students

- Students have to apply directly to the Erasmus Mundus consortium offering the course they are interested in (Maximum of 3 different courses)
- They each have different requirements and application form (e.g. Language requirement and deadline)
- Courses start every autumn



Indicative Timetable: Students

- 1) **Mid-Dec to end Feb “year n-1 to year n”:**
Application deadline
- 2) **end March “year n”:** List of selected candidates sent to Brussels
- 3) **beg. May “year n”:** Final decision about scholarships sent to students
- 4) **Autumn (usually sept) “year n”:** Start of programme



Partnerships (Action 2)

- Large partnerships between EU and non-EU HEIs from a specific region (e.g. East Asia and Pacific Lot in 2012)
- Objective: organize and implement structured individual mobility arrangement between the European and Third Country partners
- Emphasis on co-operation and transfer of know-how
- Scholarships of varying length (3 months to 3 years)
- Bachelor, master, doctorate, post-doctorate students + HE staff (training, teaching, research activities)
- Mobility not linked to specific programmes (all programmes on offer in partner HEIs can be followed)



Action 2 Partnerships

Partnership composition:

- Five European Higher Education Institutions (HEIs)
- At least one HEI from each of the countries in the Lot (Japan, South Korea)
- Maximum of 12 institutions per partnership to ensure efficient management.
- One European HEI acts as coordinating institution and submits the application
- European applicants and third-country partner institutions must:
 1. Be a legal person (legal entity)
 2. Be an HEI



Action 2 - Partnerships / East Asia and Pacific Lot **Application Details for next call**

- Application process administered by the Education, Audiovisual and Culture Executive Agency (EACEA)
- Deadline for applications is end 15 April 2013
- Eligible activities, including preparatory activities can start as of July 2013
- Available budget for Strand 2 is EUR 1.25 million to fund one partnership
- http://eacea.ec.europa.eu/erasmus_mundus/funding/2013/call_eacea_38_12_en.php



Action 2: Universities from Japan

Year	Institutions	Consortia
2010	Okayama University, Waseda University, Keio University, Tokyo Institute of Technology	EM-BEAM
2011	University of Chiba, University of Tokyo, University of Kyushu	AUSMIP+
2012	University of Ehime	NESSIE



The future: *Erasmus for All* (2014-2020)

- *Erasmus for All* – currently under development
- Integration of existing internal and external education programmes of the European Union (for example, in higher education - Erasmus, Erasmus Mundus, Tempus, Bilateral Cooperation, etc.)
- Increased budget
- 3 types of key actions:
 - Mobility of individuals
 - Cooperation for innovation and good practices
 - Support for policy reform
- International dimension
 - Support for high-quality joint degrees and scholarships for students and staff worldwide
 - Capacity-building measures for the modernisation of higher education systems



Cooperation with Industrialised Countries (ICI-ECP)

General Objectives

- Enhance mutual understanding between the peoples of the EU and the Partner Countries (Japan)
- Improve quality of Higher Education through the stimulation of balanced partnerships between institutions



Specific Objectives

- Promoting joint study programmes and mobility to support cooperation between Higher Education Institutions
- Foster student mobility by promoting transparency, mutual recognition, portability of credits
- Support mobility of faculty to improve mutual understanding of issues relevant to the EU and participating country



EU-Japan Joint Projects

- 4-year pilot projects launched in 2002 and in 2003
- Jointly designed and funded by European Commission and MEXT / JASSO
- Support to balanced partnerships at masters level of HE institutions from EU and from Japan
- Curriculum development, innovation
- Structured exchanges of students and faculties
- Recognition of study abroad (minimum one semester)
- Language training
- More successful mobility wise than Erasmus Mundus
- Total number of Japanese students 2002-2012: 231
- Total number of European students 2002-2012: 238



EU-Japan selected project in 2009

AUSMIP Architecture and Urbanism student Mobility International Programme

In a context of the global economy, Japan as well as the European countries are thinking about the future of their cities. Led by Hogeschool voor Wetenschap & Kunst and the University of Tokyo, a consortium of 8 architecture and urbanism programmes will offer **mobility for 96 students** (48 European, 48 Japanese) and **48 faculty and administrative** members (24 + 24) and give them the opportunity of learning and researching on alternative urban planning strategies in both the EU and Japan. - EU funding : 421.800 €

Hogeschool voor Wetenschap & Kunst- BE

Ecole d'Architecture de Paris la Villette
(EAPLV)

Technical University of München – DE

Technical University of Lisbon – PT

Department of Architecture, Graduate School of Engineering, University of Tokyo

University of Tokyo

Chiba University – Chiba

Kyushu University - Fukuoka



EU-Japan selected project in 2009

EUJEP European Japanese Exchange Project in Nuclear Disciplines

The European Japanese Exchange Project in Nuclear Disciplines covers the mobility programme of students at Master level of nuclear engineering and other nuclear disciplines. It will cover the period from 1/11/2009 to 31/10/2012. The objective is to provide the basis for the mutual recognition of higher education curricula in nuclear disciplines. It will offer **mobility for 60 students** (30 European, 30 Japanese) and **18 faculty and administrative** members (10 + 8) - EU funding : 380.000 €

**Réseau Européen pour l'Enseignement
des Sciences Nucléaires - FR**
Ecole des Mines de Nantes - FR
University Politehnica Bucharest – HU
Slovak University of Technology – SK

Tokyo Institute of Technology
Kyoto University
Japan Atomic energy Agency



2013 ICI-ECP Call

- The 2012 ICI-ECP Call for Proposals supports co-operation with Australia, Japan, New Zealand and the Republic of Korea by means of Joint Degree projects (JDP), and Joint Mobility projects (JMP). EU-Japan projects are co-funded by EU and MEXT/JASSO.
- Projected funding: 35 million yen per project from MEXT/JASSO, and 350,000 EUR per project from EU side. 3-5 projects foreseen.
- Deadline of current call: 15 May 2013
- Funding to consortia over a four-year grant period for the purpose of developing and implementing double degrees at the bachelor's and/or master's level which will lead to the awarding of two separate degrees by the participating EU and Partner Country award institutions.



2013 ICI-ECP Call

- A consortium applying for a project must include at least 2 higher education institutions from 2 different EU Member States and at least 2 institutions from the Partner Country.
- Selected consortia will set up a framework for student mobility whereby students will spend at least one full academic year (approximately 10 months) in the partner country institution and vice versa with full recognition of the study abroad period by the home institution.
- Each project should aim at sending and receiving at least 20 students both from the EU and from the Partner Country (i.e. 40 students in total) during the four year duration of the project.
- Details: <http://www.euinjapan.jp/en/programme/academic/>



3. Delegation-led academic cooperation

-EU Institutes in Japan

- Part of the EU Centres project run by the European Commission. There are a total of 29 EU Centres worldwide, including Australia, New Zealand, Singapore, South Korea, US, Taiwan, and Canada. The **objectives** of the EU Centres are threefold:
 1. To promote greater understanding of the EU, its institutions and its policies by establishing a network of EU centres in universities providing information and education activities about the EU;
 2. To disseminate information and EU views on issues of interest within regional communities;
 3. To increase awareness about the importance of EU-Japan Relations (political, economic, cultural, academic etc)



EU Institutes in Japan

- The four EUIJs
- 1. **EUIJ Waseda**
- 2. **EUIJ Kansai**

Partners: Kobe University, Osaka University, Kwansei Gakuin University

- 3. **EUSI Tokyo**

Partners: Hitsotsubashi University, Keio University, Tsuda College

- 4. **EUIJ Kyushu**

Partners: Kyushu University, Seinan Gakuin University, Fukuoka Women's University



EU Institutes in Japan

- Academic activities: develop EU-related courses, hold special lectures by professors invited from Europe, offer scholarships/internships for undergraduate and graduate students, and undertake joint research and academic exchange with European universities.
- Outreach activities: such as school symposiums, public lectures, and exhibitions.
- Networking between EUIJs, as well as with EU Centres worldwide is encouraged, with annual regional meetings, and biannual world meetings.



Other Academic Cooperation Activities in Japan

- Active promotion of study in Europe to Japanese students.
- Participation in study abroad fairs (e.g. JASSO)
- Organisation of European Higher Education Fair
17-18 May at Meiji University, 19 May at
Doshisha University.
- EU Circle network to promote study in Europe
and exchange between European and Japanese
students. (www.facebook.com/eucircle)





EU Circle

Network to promote exchange between Japanese and European students: <http://www.facebook.com/eucircle>

The screenshot shows the Facebook profile for 'EU Circle'. The profile picture is a banner featuring the text 'EU CIRCLE' in a blue box with a yellow star, and 'EUcircle.jp' below it. The banner background consists of a grid of various European national flags. The page has 324 likes and a 'Post' button. The right sidebar shows a list of friends and a 'Sponsored' section.



Conclusion

- EU supports and contributes towards achievement of Bologna Process goals.
- Tuning is an important instrument in this.
- Value of collaboration between European and Japanese institutions.
- EU programmes will continue to complement these efforts (Erasmus Mundus, ICI-ECP, Erasmus for All)



ありがとうございました！
**Thank you very much for
your attention!**

