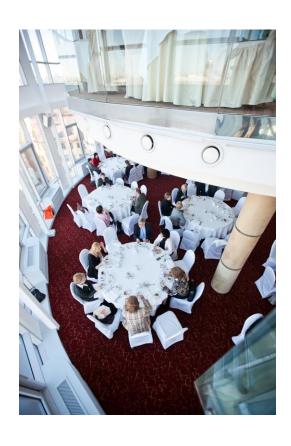
Strategic interest in joint programmes



Types and definitions

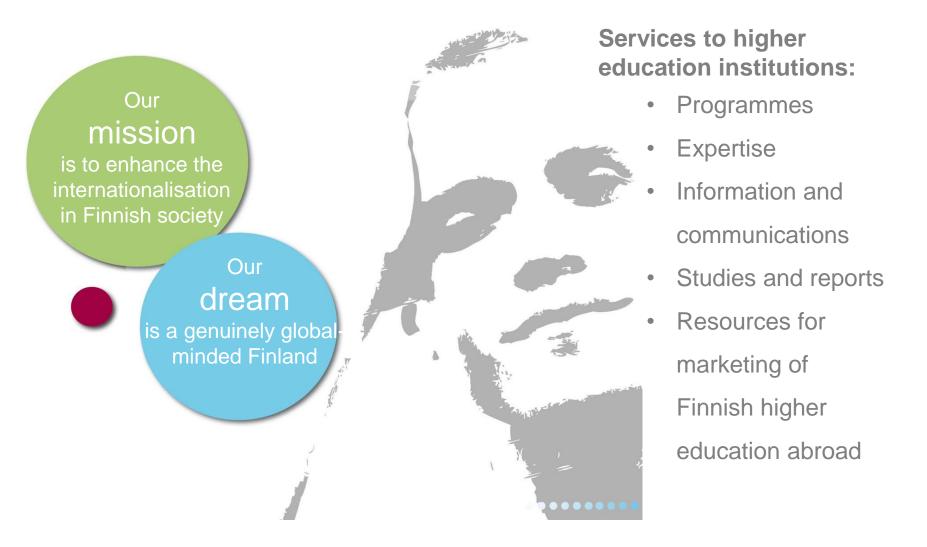
The Bologna Process as a political driver

Strategic interest and global trend

Legal framework



The Centre for International Mobility CIMO





What do we do?





Do mobility periods change students' attitudes?

CIMO's Global Mindedness survey maps how students engage with difference.

Read more on survey's first findings >>









offers.



language courses general education

higher education studies student exchange

Read more

19th CIMO Winter School CIMO Scholarships

Finnish Language and Culture

Training and working abroad

North-South-South

Joint study programmes - deepest form of integration /internationalization

Study Abroad

-individual

-based on agreement and on academic cooperation

Academic Exchange

-mutual

-based on agreement and on academic cooperation

Study Programme with integrated elements abroad

-<u>one institution</u> "owns" the programme and degree

-based on agreement with the cooperating institution(s) that provides elements of the programme

Dual Degree Programme

- -cooperation around a study programme developed and managed jointly by two institutions
- separate admissions,
 open to the "own students" of the partner HEIs
- award dedgree to their own students (dual degree, double degree)
 -cooperation regulated by an agreement

Joint Degree Programme

- -joint learning outcomes
- -integrated study programme developed and managed jointly
- joint selection and admission
- Joint structures for quality assurance
- Joint administration
- Joint awarding of the degree and issuing a joint or a multiple diploma
 cooperation regulated by an agreement



Overview of Definitions – Yerevan, 2015

- Joint programme is understood as an integrated curriculum coordinated and offered jointly by different HEIs, leading to multiple or joint degrees.
- Joint degree a single document awarded by HEIs offering the joint programme and nationally acknowledged as the recognised award of the joint programme.
- Multiple degree separate degrees awarded by issuing separate diplomas by the participating HEIs. If two degrees are awarded, it is a "double degree".



Joint Programme (Def. for this course)

Integrated curriculum developed and managed jointly between two or more HEIs (incl. joint open selection and admission, jointly offered curricula, administration, awarding of degree)

→leading to the award of a joint or multiple degree, attested by one or more diplomas

In practice, joint diplomas the tip of the Iceberg multiple degrees more common









The Bologna Process?



The Bologna Process

→16 years later 48 participating states

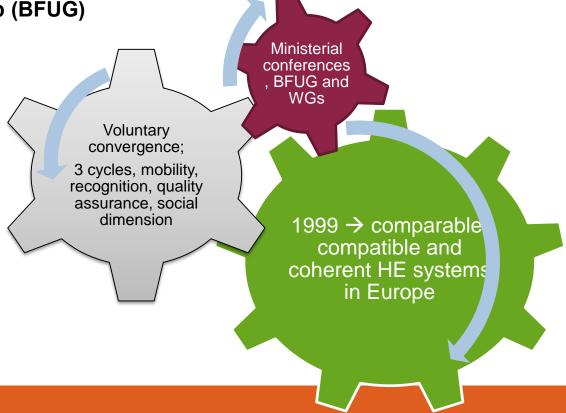
Unique inter-ministerial process of voluntary convergence, 1999 (Erasmus 1987)

Ministerial conferences every second year, Yerevan/Armenia in 2015

Bologna Follow-Up Group (BFUG)

3 cycle structure

Tools ECTS and DS





The Bologna Process and joint programmes

Instrument for structural harmonization

Direct link to several Bologna action lines

Listed on the Ministerial agendas:

- since 2001, QA_of curricula leading to joint degrees
- recognition of joint degrees in 2005 and 2007
- recognition of QA decisions in 2012
- European approach to QA of joint programmes 2015

→ Funding schemes





Bologna Mobility Strategy 2012

20% of graduates mobile by 2020

Bologna Process Implementation Report - www.ehea.info



The Bologna Process and joint programmes

Cooperation with different regions in joint programmes/degrees

Over 75 % of higher education systems in the EHEA for which data is available (33) were able to provide data on the main regions of cooperation regarding joint programmes and joint degrees (see Figure 7.10).

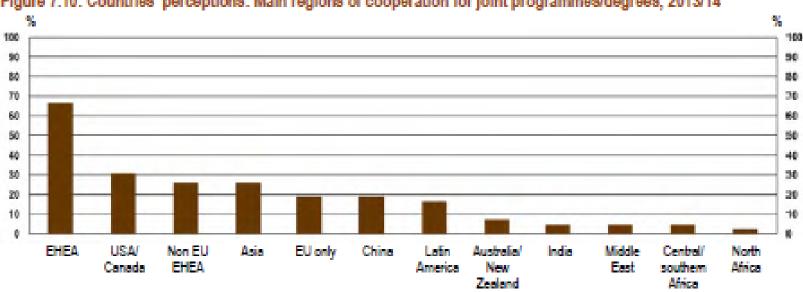
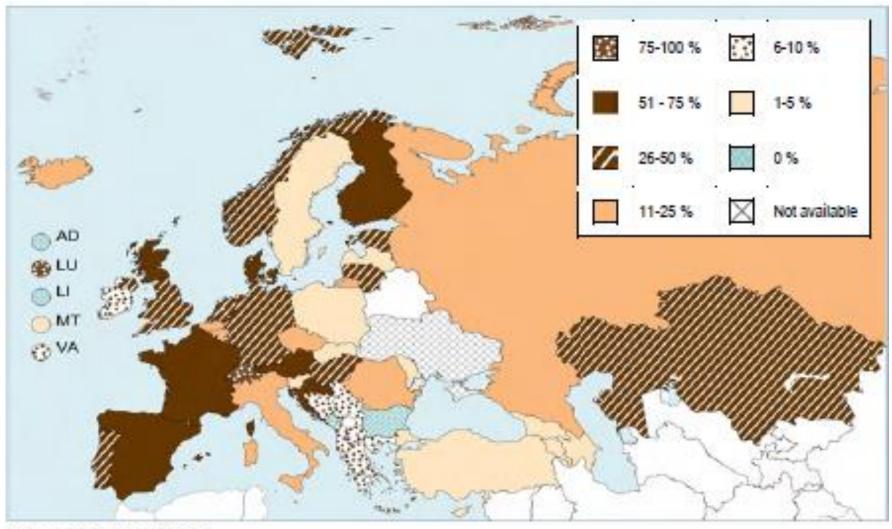


Figure 7.10: Countries' perceptions: Main regions of cooperation for joint programmes/degrees, 2013/14

Source: BFUG questionnaire.



Figure 7.6: Estimated percentage of institutions that participate in joint programmes, 2013/14



Source: BFUG questionnaire.

> 2.5-5 % > 7.5-10 % > 0-2.5 % > 5-7.5 % Not available () LU

Figure 7.5: Estimated percentage of institutions that award joint degrees, 2013/14

Source: BFUG questionnaire.



EAIE Barometer

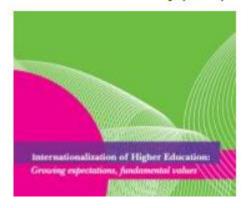
- → Focus on strategic partnerships
- → 50% mentioned working on joint/multiple degrees with partners

IAU Survey 2014

→ Internationalized curricula mentioned as 3rd most important activity



IAU 4th Global Survey (2014)





Hans de Wit / CIHE, Boston College

Study for the EP on the future role of HE based on perceptions of 180 experts

- A HE system capable of producing global citizens and professionals, respecting other cultures
- Able to contribute to the development of knowledge economies and socially inclusive societies.
- Better positioned to address global issues
- Able to cooperate with the rest of the world, including the emerging regions
- One enabler is the further development of joint/multiple degrees





- Regional initiatives (Nordic Joint Masters, Mediterranean), bilateral programmes
- On a European level, increasing amount of institutional guidelines for implementing joint study programmes
- Bologna Stocktaking in 2009: 2500 joint programmes within the EHEA



Nordic Council of Ministers



Interest in Asia

2009-2010 JICA research project "Crossborder Higher Education for Regional Integration and the Labor Market in East Asia" (ASEAN, China, Korea, Japan, Australia):



- Improving the quality of education is perceived as an important outcome
- Mostly Master-level
- 30% with Western Europe
- Expectations mainly in academic and political domains, not economic
- Risks perceived: administrative capacity, ensuring quality, regulation for credit transfer



Interest in Asia

 2009 Campus Asia, Regional initiative similar to Erasmus Mundus in Asia



- 2014 new joint programme legislation in Japan
- 2015 Chinese portal for accredited international joint programmes



Development cooperation, joint programmes and virtual and blended learning





Interested in reading more?

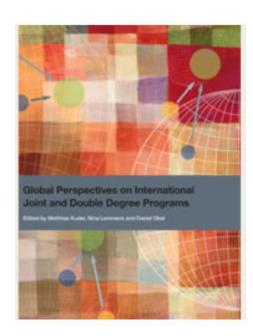


Institute of International Education Publications

Global Perspectives on International Joint and Double Degree Programmes, 2014

Joint and Double Degree programs in the Global Context, 2011

Link to IIE publications





Conclusion

Continuing political and strategic focus on building internationally relevant educational offer → joint programmes an important instrument

- Increasing amount of legislative change, surveys
- Bologna Ministry meeting in Yerevan 2015
- Continuous support through EU as well as regional and national funding schemes





THANK YOU



Joint programmes are prioritized, but WHY participate?

What are the institutional benefits?



Legal framework - checklist

Legal status of the partners

Right to award the degree

International joint awarding

Programme-level **accreditation**, if required

National and institutional regulations (admissions, fees etc)

- → Ministries of Higher Education
- → ENIC/NARIC network

http://www.enic-naric.net/





Legal framework

National legislation

Institutional guidelines

Financing and tuition fees - Eurydice

Eurydice Report on fees and support for higher education 2014





Key players

Legal support

Admissions

International office

Marketing department

Finances

An experienced colleague!





Recognition and employability

- CASE Joint Master in Public Health, regulated profession.
- Finland requires a Bachelor-level degree within nursing or health care to access managerial professions in a hospital.
- However, the UK allows a wide variety of multi-disciplinary Bachelor backgrounds.



Options?



Importance of accurate admission



CASE

- Joint study programme with one Swedish partner and two other European HEIs
- Programme EU Erasmus Mundus programme requirement of joint admission and selection procedures, including joint selection committee
- Swedish student selected and admitted by the international joint selection committee, not by any national body
- The programme charged fees, and the Swedish student realized he/she was paying for a Swedish degree, which is illegal - and took legal action
- → Assessing Higher Education Authority could not make a judgement on whether the procedure was legal or not as the student was never officially registered at the Swedish HEI
- →The Swedish student ended up with a degree, that was not recognized in Sweden and he had paid for the degree, which is not normally the case in Sweden

