



Higher education future
policies and trends

European higher education in the world

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European
Commission

The benefits of internationalisation

- ❑ A tool to **improve quality, international profile, provide global skills**
- ❑ "**Knowledge gain**" and skilled migration to boost job creation
- ❑ A key role in **international development policy**
- ❑ An instrument of **soft diplomacy**
- ❑ A source of **income**



Changing international patterns

- ❑ European universities have a **positive record of internationalisation** via their participation in EU programmes (international curricula, joint degrees, joint research, staff and student exchanges...)
- ❑ Internationalisation now spreading to all university sectors (beyond mobility) and changing institutional mindset
- ❑ **Declining share of US** as a favourite destination, EU has the largest share and remains stable
- ❑ Development of **regional higher education hubs**: shifting Eastward
- ❑ Increasing ability of **students in emerging countries** to afford a foreign education and to invest in **quality** education outside their country. Quality and reputation main driver for students.



A few figures on changing patterns

- ❑ Number of students in the world expected to more than double by 2025 (262 million) with more than half in China and India, and Europeans sharply declining
- ❑ About 2% of the world population mobile every year. Around 3,7 M today- 7 M in 2020
- ❑ EU has the largest share of international students (38%). North America: 23%. 2/3 of foreign students in the EU are in UK, Germany and France. Chinese largest student population
- ❑ Increasing competition: Russia (3,7%), Japan (3,6), China (1,7), Korea (1,4)
- ❑ China is planning to attract 500,000 students by 2020
- ❑ **Need for more global cooperation, new types of strategic partnerships (addressing for ex global challenges)**



Key issues for the future at EU level

- ❑ **Two complementary objectives:** cooperation and competition
- ❑ **EU international cooperation programmes**
"Erasmus for All" will promote international incoming and outgoing mobility, joint degrees (one of the most advanced forms of internationalisation), capacity building, Knowledge Alliances for new types of cooperation
- ❑ **International dialogue on higher education policies**
To promote EU tools and policies (using for example the Tuning approach)
- ❑ **Promote Europe as a study destination** (excellence and diversity): network of EU promotion agencies for international campaigns, use of alumni networks, social networks, provide transparent information (U-Multirank tool)



Key issues for the future at Member States' level

Possible areas of intervention:

- ❑ Develop **internationalisation strategies** at national and university levels, university profiling
- ❑ Stimulate **quality frameworks** for mobility
- ❑ "**Internationalisation at home**" for students who are not mobile
- ❑ Articulate higher education attractiveness campaigns and immigration policies



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THANK YOU



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