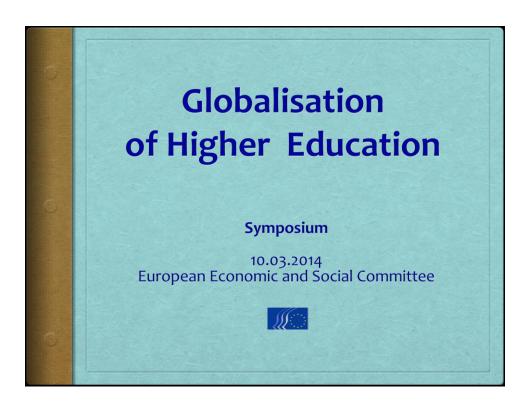
Presentation by Laure BATUT from the Globalisation of Higher Education Symposium (10/03/2014)



Importance of globalisation of knowledge and skills

- Essential tool for human development:
 - in the globalized and competitive society, knowledge has become essential for all
- Determinants of growth:
 - innovation and knowledge are necessary for social, economic development
 - and contribute to the general welfare
- Cohesion of societies:
 - Reducing inequalities
 - And creating citizenship.

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VARIETY of forms and means of knowledge and skills acquisition

• Today there is a new dimension, because of:

- the extension of education
 - to an ever greater number of citizens
- the increasing use of new technologies.

• EU STRATEGY 2020

- Higher education is at the heart of the strategy
- Must contribute to the goal of a sustainable, intelligent and inclusive economy.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

 An exceptional importance is to find and train new talents to the key ideas for a world undergoing profound change.

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2. Universities' role in globalisation of knowledge and skills

Higher education as essential clockwork:

- **♯** Creation and dissemination of new knowledge
- ☆ Innovation factor that can contribute to the development
 and empowerment of individuals and society in general

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- of research and scientific innovation policies
- of social research towards sustainable effective entrepreneurial competitive policies

★ Students : 99 millions (at higher level) on the Earth

Forecast: up to 414 million in 2030. And ever higher.

More numerous: those looking to go for their studies in a country other than their.

- # International Cooperation: exceptional importance to find and train new talent.
- # Higher education institutions (HEIs) in the EU: already an internationalization strategy.

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3. European Union: a global strategy on mobility basis

- ♦ In Europe:
- More or less 4.000 higher education institutions (HEIs)
- Over 19 million students and 1.5 million employees (teachers and other workers)
 + they cooperate in the sharing of knowledge)
- 45 % of the student population is migrant student numbers increase from 4 to 7 million by 2020 (/EU Commission)
- ◆ Dealing with other regions and continents:
- International mobility: new occasions to build strategic associations
- EU Commission: : Globalization and technological change bring new players in higher education from emerging countries (China, India and Brazil ...)

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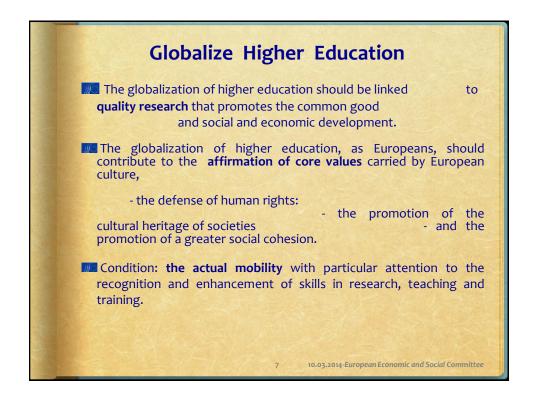
According to the EU Commission:

- A comprehensive internationalization strategy
 - in the Member states must integrate universities with all other sectors of society
- *High results for educated "European internationalization" have already been achieved through various initiatives, as:
- ■Bologna Process, Erasmus,
- •Tempus, Erasmus Mundus and Marie Curie,
- European transfer system of education (ECTS)
- ■The European Qualifications Framework (EQF) ...
- The new Erasmus + and Maria Sklodowska-Curie actions allow an increase in funding, which will help for:
 - Mobility 135,000 students and staff,
 - continued the career 15,000 researchers
 - 60,000 High Level Scholarships
 - and support for 1000 partnerships for capacity of higher education between the EU and third-country institutions.

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To attract young talent from other countries: overcoming obstacles to mobility

- Promote a "go and return" to avoid reduced mobility of human resources, essential to the development of societies
- Liaise with the immigration policies
- Granting visas to students, and teaching staff from outside
- Analyze data from student mobility and teachers / researchers rather than count.
- Allocate the largest share of funding to cooperation programs for the integration of mobility grants and networking with high reproductive value.
- Mobility of students, teachers and researchers is a gain for both countries of origin for the host country.

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- The EESC: mobility should be an opportunity for cultural enrichment, that only Europe can offer as an area multicultural and multilingual.
- It suggests to organize :
- => The inclusion of courses to learn the local language in the curriculum of students, professors and migrant researchers
 - => The definition of a strategy for integration into local communities to open cultural backgrounds and living the reality of the place of study or research.
 - => The preservation of cultural diversity.

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