

Welcome to session 4.13

Erasmus+ and the internationalisation of PhD studies.

Chair





Marie MONTALDO European University Foundation

Speakers





Harpa ARNARSDOTTIR
European Commission





Donato LORUBIO University of Lorraine





European Commission

Initiatives and policy instruments





Co-creating the next Erasmus Programme

- Working Groups with
 National Agencies,
 Universities' Networks,
 Student Organisations:
 - Mobility for All
 - Cooperation Projects
 - Erasmus Charter for Higher Education

- Position papers from various stakeholders
 - Feedback from stakeholders at various events





And we are not done......

...today's session is part of our cocreation process and furthermore...

- Come to our stand H09 and take part in our co-creation survey
- Big stakeholder meeting 28-29 January in Brussels





European Education Area 2025







Maximise the potential of education systems

Increase Europe's innovation capacity

Contribute to sustainable growth and inclusive societies

Proposed tripling of the Erasmus programme under the next MFF to support this vision





Objectives of the next Erasmus Programme







- Inclusion and more accessibility
- More participatory
- More forward-looking
- More international
- More digital and simpler







What will the new programme fund?

- Student Mobility for studies and traineeships with same requirements
- Staff mobility for teaching and training with same requirements
- European Universities
- New: Blended mobility for students and staff and Blended Intensive Programmes
- New: Short-term mobility for doctoral candidates
- New: International opening in KA103
- And more.....







Why short-term mobility for doctoral candidates?

- Equal opportunities regardless of student/staff status
- More flexibility and better tailored mobility periods
- More opportunities for learning a range of transversal skills, training in presenting scientific information, acquiring specialised knowledge and skills, establish valuable contacts in Europe and beyond and for finding post-doctoral opportunities





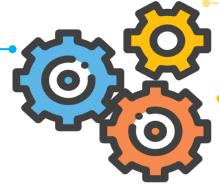
Why Blended Intensive Programmes?

- Provide new and more flexible mobility formats as well as innovative ways of learning and teaching
- Help developing and promote collaborative online learning exchange and teamwork
- Practice a multidisciplinary, challenged based and international approaches as well as more flexible curricula
- Excellent opportunity for Doctoral candidates
 to develop pedagogical skills and prepare for
 working in the "universities of the future"



European Universities

Acting as role models



Foster an entrepreneurial mind-set and civic engagement

Transnational
Transdisciplinary
knowledge-creating teams of
students/teachers/researchers addressing
big societal challenges (challenged-based
approach)



Key principles towards this vision

Excellence & Inclusion



High level of ambition

a game-changer in Europe's higher education landscape



Inclusive

at least 3 HEIs from **all types** of institutions; involve broad student body



Bring Europeans together

minimum 3
Erasmus+
programme
countries



Higher quality and competitiveness

innovative teaching and learning, trans-disciplinary





KA103 International - objectives

- EU policy priorities
- Sustainable international cooperation
- First international cooperation for newcomers
- Action and funds simple and flexible to use
- Opportunity for doctoral candidates to cooperate in their field beyond Europe





DocMob | docmob

Tools and good practices in doctoral mobility

Partners



















Erasmus+ and doctoral mobility

There is **no difference** between mobility at bachelor, master or doctoral level

- Mobility for studies should last between 3 and 12 months, and between 2 and 12 months for Traineeship mobility
- Students must sign a learning agreement, based on a template provided by the national agency (which requires the validation of 30 ECTS per semester)
- The scholarships are equal for the three study cycles
- At the end of the mobility, students will be awarded a Transcript of Records; mobility should be included in the diploma supplement







Rationale of the project

Some **common difficulties** for the implementation of mobility at Doctorate level

- The validation of **30 ECTS/semester** is difficult for 3rd cycle
- Doctoral mobility are often short-term ones, often multiple mobility are needed towards the same institution
- Co-tutelles sometimes need more than 12 months of mobility
- Difficulties with the ToR for research-based mobility
- France cannot use **traineeship** mobility for PhD students
- Family and financial situation are often more complex







Objectives

Remove administrative and financial obstacles by:

- → Sharing good practices
- → Addressing policy recommendations for next Erasmus programme and for national governments/agencies
- → Building some specific tools for doctoral mobility









Methodology

Phase 1

- Survey among European universities on doctoral studies and the use of Erasmus+ for PhD mobility
- □ First draft of the tools

Phase 2

☐ Test of the tools by project partners and second version

Phase 3

- Open the test to all European universities and get feedbacks to build the final version of the tools
- ☐ Dissemination of the results and publication of a manual of good practices
- ☆ From September 2018 to September 2020







Phase 1: Quantitative survey

Survey sent to

- Our Erasmus Partners
- Erasmus+ National Agencies

108 answers

Institutions cover 72.391 PhD students in Europe out of 764.400 total EU-28 PhD students (source: Eurostat)

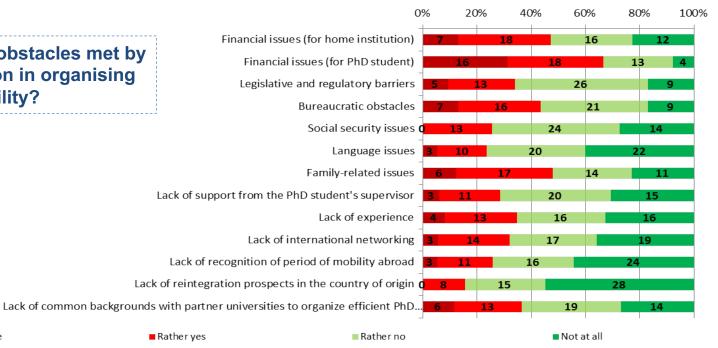






Survey results

What are the obstacles met by your institution in organising doctoral mobility?





■ Fully agree





Erasmus+ Mobility

Which kind of ERASMUS+ mobilities do you organize for your home PhD students?

Student mobility for studies	66%
Traineeship mobility	61%
Teacher training mobility	33%
Staff training mobility	30%

- All kind of mobility are used
- Institutions use Staff and Teaching mobility.
- They use mobility for studies and traineeship as well

Hypothesis: Institutions choose the kind of mobility to use according to the length of the period abroad







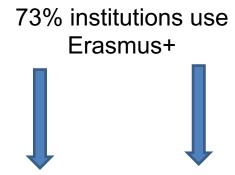
Funding

Who funds (or co-funds) the international mobilities of your PhD students?

	%
The ERASMUS+ national agency	73%
The student himself/herself	57%
Your institution on its own funds	56%
National Agencies (other than the ERASMUS+ agency)	31%
Other	30%
Companies	19%

In your opinion, do your ERASMUS+ outgoing PhD students get enough financial support for their mobility abroad?

Yes	41%
No	59%



Why don't the others use Erasmus+ fundings?

59% said that E+ funds are not sufficient for PhD students







Credit use

Which kind of academic credits does your institution use for PhD students?

	%
ECTS	65%
Not applicable	30%
Another type of credit system	5%
Total	100%

If your institution does not use the ECTS system for its PhD students, could you tell the reasons?

	%
We believe that doctoral studies must be assessed in an entirely specific manner	18%
Other	9%
We face some difficulties in applying the ECTS system to doctoral students	9%
We don't use it yet but we intend to in the near future	4%
I don't know	4%
We use another type of academic credits which we find efficient for both our home and incoming PhD students	3%
My country does not use ECTS	1%







Learning Agreement/ToR

- → A single document to be completed before, during and after the mobility
- → A mixed template with educational, research, training and teaching elements
- → Inclusion of PhD transferable skills
- ⇒ http://welcome.univ-lorraine.fr/en/studies/erasmus-exchange-programs/docmob







Next steps

- ☐ Test of the tools ToR by project partners and beyond
- ☐ Qualitative survey: Interviews (To both IROs and PhD students)

During these interviews, we will try to understand if:

- → PhD mobility should be more flexible in its duration
- → The amount of the scholarship should be increased, and to what extent
- → PhD mobility needs new specific tools

Towards a new kind of mobility?







Get involved

Donato Lorubio | donato.lorubio@univ-lorraine.fr

- → Participate in an interview at EAIE
- → Test the tools and let us know your feedback
- → Ask to participate in one of our working groups (even by videoconference)
- \rightarrow Share!

http://welcome.univ-lorraine.fr/en/studies/erasmus-exchange-programs/docmob







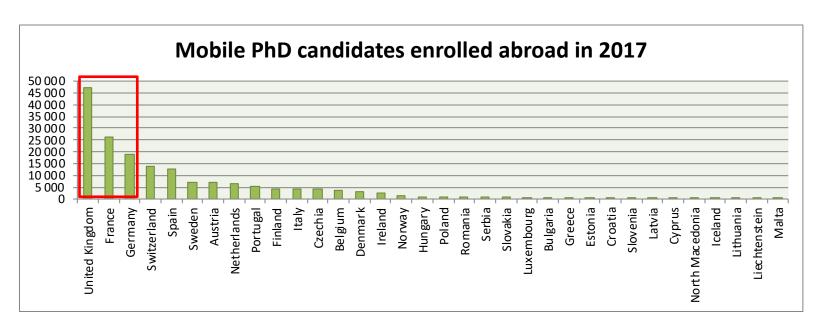


European PhD Hub | Phdhub Connect-RESEARCH-INNOVATE

Bridging education, research and innovation



Internationalisation of PhD education and research



Source: Eurostat, 2017, https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do









Including the "internationalisation" component in PhD education and research

- 1. Use the policy instruments & funding available (regional, national, international level)
- 2. Optimising the use of staff/student mobility schemes for doctoral candidates
- 3. International, inter-institutional cooperation is a first step:
- ➤ Trusted and long-lasting partnerships
- Structured and consistent development of PhD education and research.
- ➤ Incorporate the **cross-sectoral** approach



Business Partners Skilled labour Opportunites. **Talent** University Doctoral **Partners** Candidates **Research opportunities**

Objectives and rationale

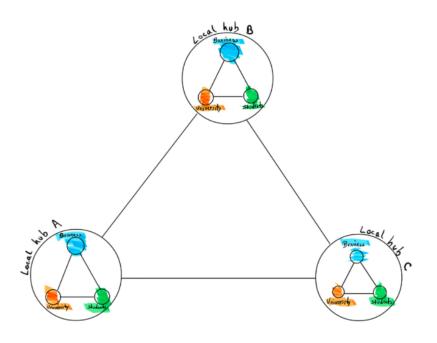
- Establishing a quality framework for UBC
- 2) Building an online infrastructure to increase research opportunities and their transferability
- 3) Applying and mainstreaming the European PhD Hub model







PhD Hub Cooperation model



Local Hub is always composed of: University + Business + PhD candidates

A local Hub is:

- -An **innovation** cluster (knowledge triangle)
- -A structured way of collaboration with Industry and other Hubs on **local and European level**
- -An ecosystem which takes into consideration the specificities and advantages of the local environment
- -A model which ensures **mutually beneficial** collaboration







Creating synergies

- a) Doctoral schools/research teams/PhD supervisors
 - b) university/faculty level c) businesses

Understanding the local environment

- a) Legal and policy framework
- b) Type of PhD collaboration
 - c) Awareness levels
 - d) Funding opportunities

Building a cohesive strategy

- a) Internationalisation strategy
 - b) Relevant stakeholders
 - c) Set indicators!

Defining doctoral joint projects

- a) Legal framework
 - b) Funding type
- c) Provision of knowledge
 - d) Recognition









Get your hands on:



Guidelines on UBC cooperation in doctoral studies



Guidelines on international cooperation in doctoral education



How to build a relevant PhD Hub strategy

phdhub.eu/resources/





Thank you for your attention.

Get in touch

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