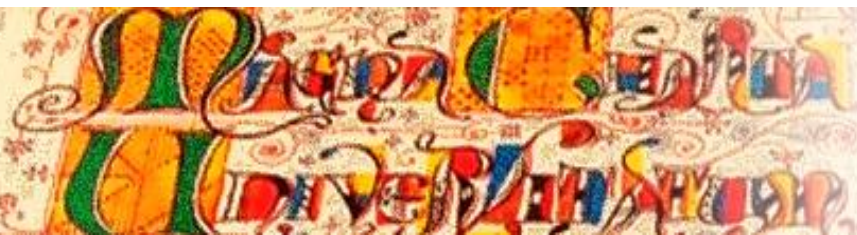


OBSERVATORY

MAGNA CHARTA UNIVERSITATUM



Transitional countries within European Area; International cooperation and principles of Magna Charta Universitatum



Sveučilište u
Zagrebu

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Policy briefing, Belarus and Scientific Cooperation with the EU

Minsk, 24 November 2016

- 1) European integrative initiatives, *from 1980-ies on*
- 2) Principles of Magna Charta Universitatum, *1988*
- 3) Transitional countries; heritages, circumstances, *from 1990-ies on*
- 4) Europe and EU [*15 (i. e. 14) vs 13 (i. e. 11 transitional)*]; EHEA and ERA; different parts, different paces, *from 2000-ies on*
- 5) Perspectives



- From 1985 on – cultural, scientific, artistic, academic *détente* (attempts to forerun the political one);
- Bologna 1988 - MChU: global initiative - revival of university tradition in actual global social, economic, and political conditions;
- 1999 – Bologna Declaration: pan-European political initiative (29 ministers as signatories), *followed by*
- permanent partnership with academic institutions and associations (Bologna Follow-Up Group, ministerial conferences, etc);
- Harmonization of European HE Area (study schemes, quality assurance networks, mobility programmes, qualification frameworks, HE as public good/responsibility, ...)

Simultaneously:

- (slower) process of establishing European Research Area, *in order to*
- ... respond to the demands of the global R&D scene (particularly fast development of competitors from other continents);
- Joint research programmes, new EU funds;
- Encouragements of investments from private sector, to strengthen technological developments;
- Mobility of (particularly younger) researchers;
- Reform of doctoral studies;

- **1988:** One year before the overthrow of Berlin Wall;
- Universities at the end of XX century: new demands, enlarged missions;
- Message of **Charta**: future vitality of universities is in full harmony with their traditional values, including autonomy and academic integrity;
- 900th Anniversary of Bologna University, 388 university leaders;
- **Today:** more than 800 universities; *among them*
 - **Belarus: 1** (+ 4; 2017)
 - *Russia: 16, Poland: 25, Lithuania: 8, Latvia: 2, Estonia: 2, Ukraine: about 70, Moldova: 3, Kazakhstan: about 70, Kyrgyzstan: 15, ...*



MAGNA CHARTA UNIVERSITATUM

Fundamental Principles - excerpts

The university is an autonomous institution at the heart of societies differently organized because of geography and historical heritage; it produces, examines, appraises and hands down culture by research and teaching. To meet the needs of the world around it, its research and teaching must be morally and intellectually independent of all political authority and economic power.

Teaching and research in universities must be inseparable if their tuition is not to lag behind changing needs, the demands of society, and advances in scientific knowledge.

Transitional countries

(from late 1980-ies on)

Countries from ex-Warsaw Pact, ex-Yugoslavia, etc:

- *11 members of EU, about dozen others - mostly members of Council of Europe*
- Divisions (including wars), new states (*one single integration - Germany*);
- Deep social, political and economic changes; transformations still under way;
- Local particularities (traditions, political inheritances, cultural specificities, different levels of economic development, etc);
- **Still:** a lot of similarities, common problems, phenomena and trends;

Higher Education, Research & Development

- Not independent and uncorrelated from general social, economic and political problems (even crises);

Common general aspects:

- Transition from planning (socialist) to market (capitalist) economy;
- Sharp decrease of industrial production and employability (particularly of engineers, researchers in applicative and technological fields);
- Simultaneously: globalized consumption, import of goods produced by cheaper working force from abroad;

Consequences on Higher Education:

- *Massification* of studies;
- Pressure towards social fields and professions (economics, management, law, public relations, administration, soft informatics, etc);
- Postponement of unemployment for three, five, or even more years, with universities being publicly invoked as responsible for unemployment of professions with HE diplomas, and for the “production” of profiles not needed and not ready for the job market ...);

Decrease of funding of HE and Research and Development (R&D) from public sources, *due to:*

- Economic crises, recessions, ...
- and (SEE) wars, post-war recoveries, ...
- Decrease of interest of political authorities for investments into demanding study programmes, and particularly into R&D;

Declination of research work in universities, *due to:*

- Lack of investment into research infrastructure;
- Inability to engage young researchers (which provokes even a more intense irreversible brain-drain);
- Low level of competitiveness of researchers from transitional countries in applications for international funding;

Result:

- Gradual relative decrease of participation of transitional countries in the global research production;

Transitional countries

Consequence:

- A large lag of universities from ex-Warsaw Pact and ex-Yugoslav states in international evaluations and rankings; *only a dozen of them among first 500 in the World (and first 200 in Europe), in comparison with almost 200 universities from the “developed Europe” (Germany, UK – more than 40, Netherlands – almost 20, Austria – about 10, etc);*
- ***Note: these two parts of Europe have comparable numbers of inhabitants;***

Deeper societal aspects:

- Degradation of public (and then political) attitude towards national HE and R&D;
- Increase of malpractices; undermined respect for all types of academic achievements; relaxation and lowering of criteria of quality (with more and more cases of non-ethical and corruptive behaviours);
- Lack of motivations and readiness for (sometimes painful) structural reforms and changes;

Present EU R&D strategy/framework: Horizon 2020

(projection: *€80 billion over 2014/20*)

Excellent Science sections

- European Research Council (*€ 13,1 billion*)
- Future and Emerging Technologies (*€ 2,7 billion*)
- Marie Skłodowska-Curie actions (*€ 3,2 billion 2014/17*)

and

Spreading Excellence and Widening Participation (*€ 0,42 billion 2014/17*), with

- **Teaming** - Creating and upgrading centres of excellence
- **Twinning** - Linking with at least two internationally-leading counterparts
- **ERA Chairs** – Human resources, structural changes
- **Policy Support Facility** – national/regional policies
- Support through **COST** - Access to international networks



European Research Council - starting grants 2007-2016

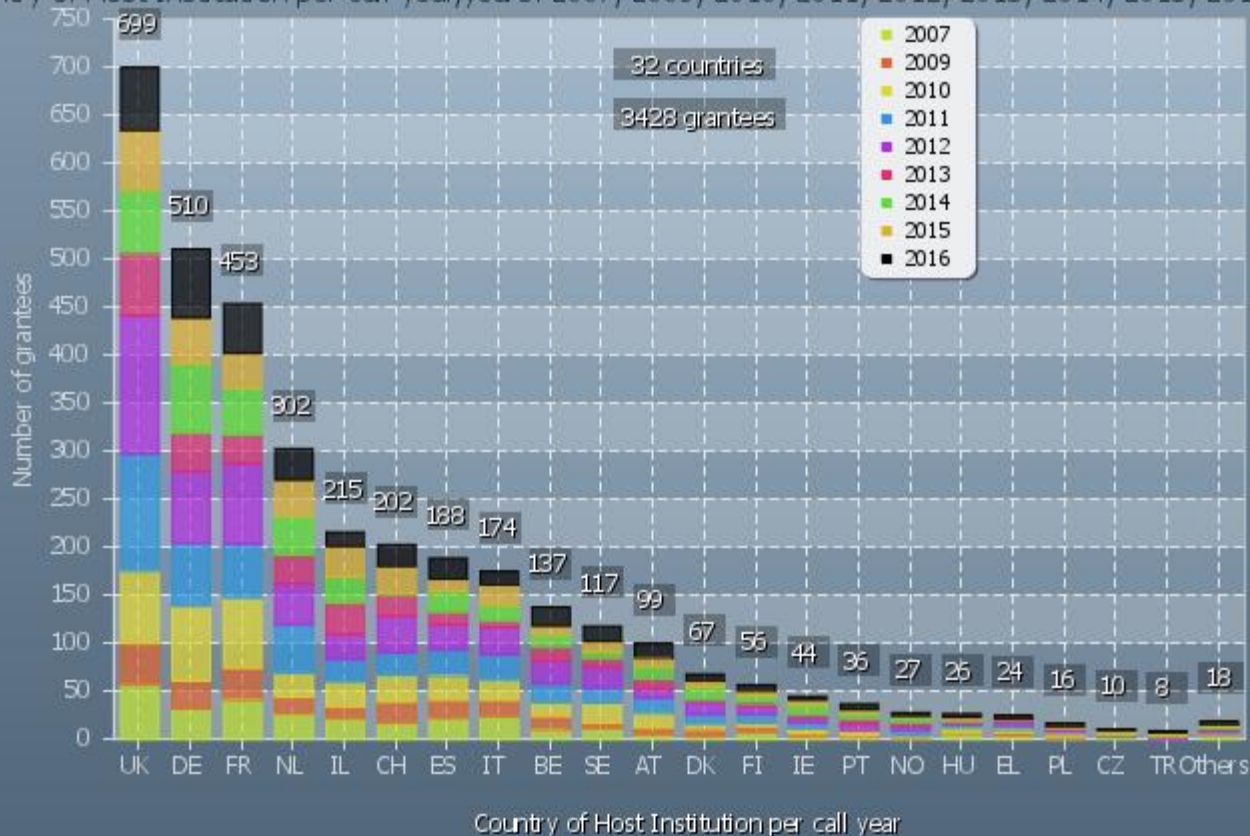
Total: 3428

EU15: 2907 84,8%

EU13 (and other transitional countries): 69 2,0%

Others (Israel, Switzerland, Norway, Turkey,...): 452 13,2%

Country of Host Institution per call year, years: 2007, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016



Future and Emerging Technologies

94 projects, million €

EU 15 € 357,3 – 90,8%

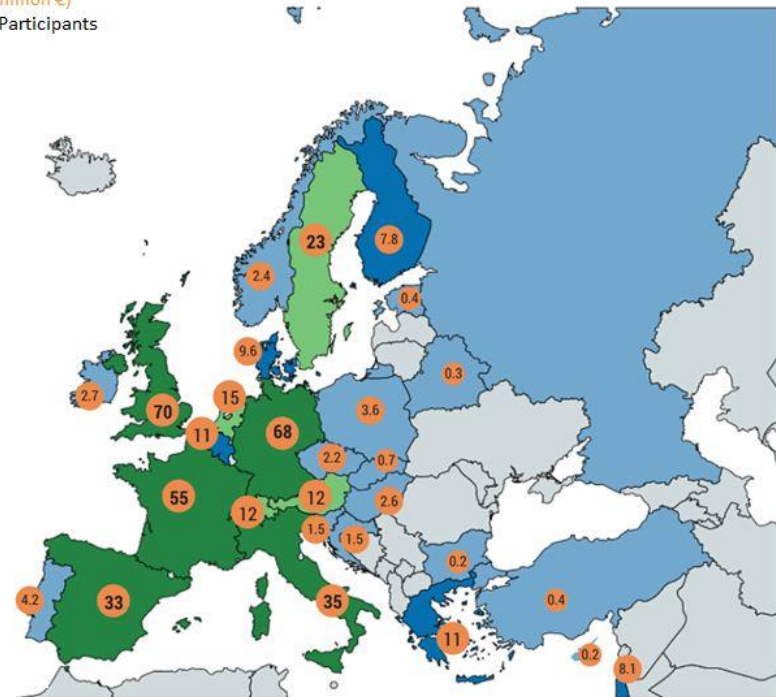
Trans EU € 13,2 – 3,4%

others € 22,9 – 5,8%

(June 2016)

Participation in H2020 FET projects*

FET funding (million €)
& Number of Participants



*As of June 2016 (94 projects)

Marie Sklodowska-Curie actions

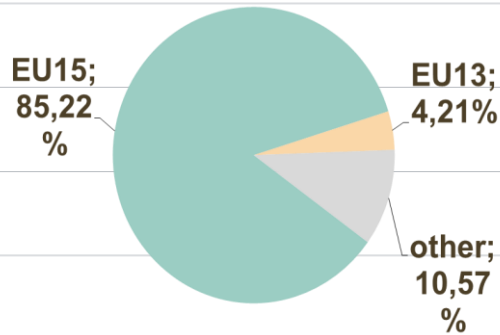
In-going and out-going fellows

				Ukraine	647	951	0.68
Swiss	2217	398	5.57	Russia	1040	1558	0.67
Dk	791	332	2.38	Belarus	140	227	0.62
UK	8120	3454	2.35	Lithuania	86	151	0.57
NI	2066	1128	1.83	Hungaria	301	548	0.54
Sw	1015	683	1.49	Poland	706	1547	0.46
De	4605	3672	1.25	Moldava	54	127	0.43
F	3867	3441	1.12	Bulgaria	130	321	0.40
E	3677	4088	0.90	Romania	177	493	0.36
It	3243	5352	0.61	Croatia	54	183	0.30
				Serbia	42	204	0.21

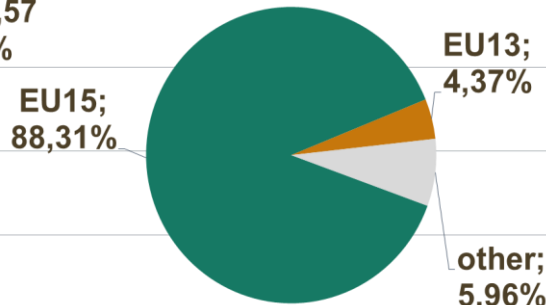
Share of funding to member states and other countries in FP7 and H2020: 2007-2016

Spreading excellence and widening participation in percentage of total H2020 funding: 0,83%

FP7 2007-2013



H2020 2014-2015

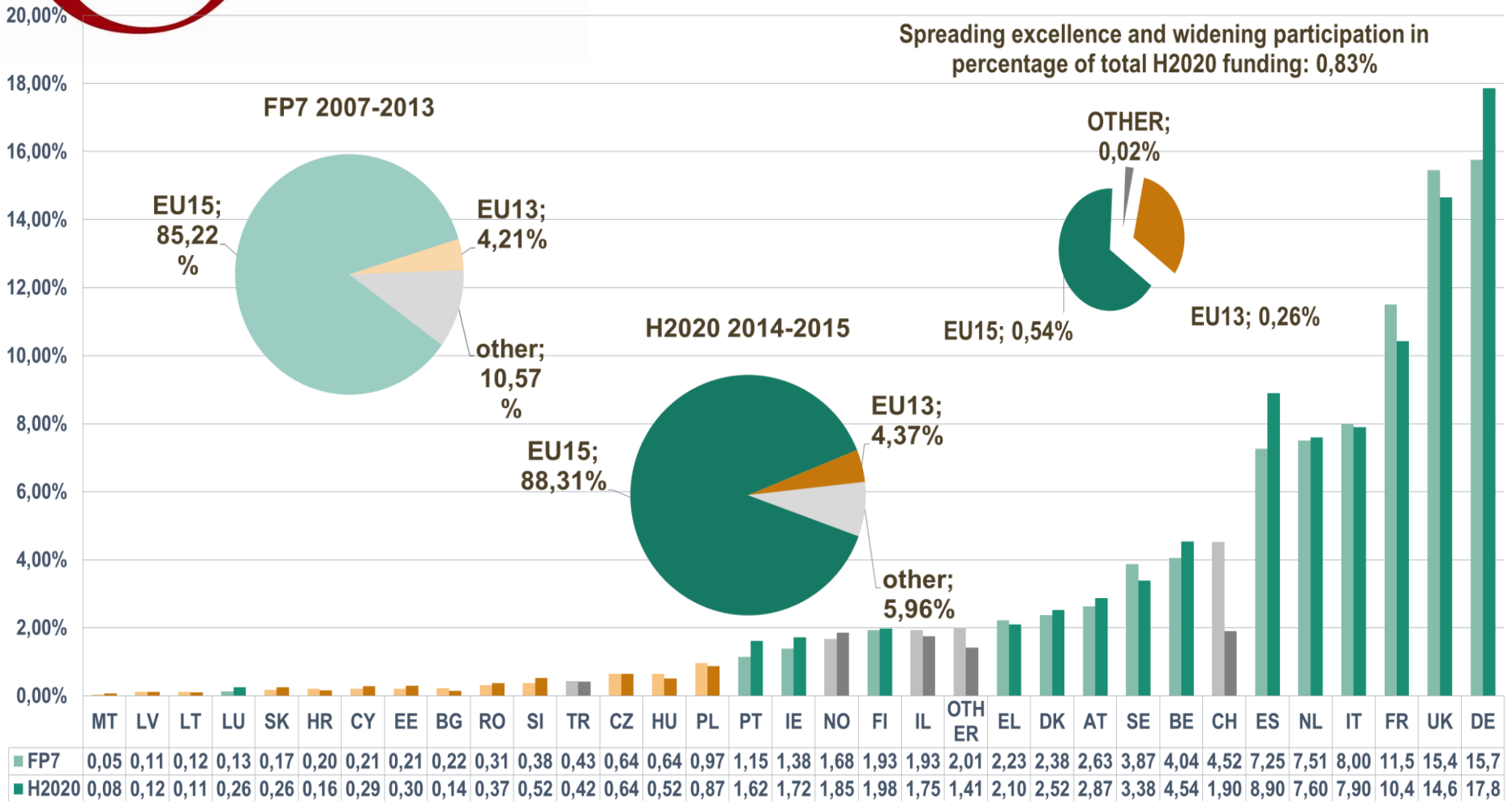


OTHER;
0,02%



EU15; 0,54%

EU13; 0,26%



GERD/GDP; target 2020

Table 9.2: GERD/GDP ratio in the EU28 in 2009 and 2013 and targets to 2020 (%)

	GERD/GDP ratio, 2009	GERD/GDP ratio, 2013*	Target for 2020	Industry-financed share of GERD, 2013*
EU28	1.94	2.02	3.00	54.9
Austria	2.61	2.81	3.76	44.1
Belgium	1.97	2.28	3.00	60.2
Bulgaria	0.51	0.65	1.50	19.4
Croatia	0.84	0.81	1.40	42.8
Cyprus	0.45	0.48	0.50	10.9
Czech Rep.	1.30	1.91	–	37.6
Denmark	3.07	3.05	3.00	59.8
Estonia	1.40	1.74	3.00	41.3
Finland	3.75	3.32	4.00	60.8
France	2.21	2.23	3.00	55.4
Germany	2.73	2.94	3.00	66.1
Greece	0.63	0.78	0.67	32.1
Hungary	1.14	1.41	1.80	46.8
Ireland	1.39	1.58	2.00**	50.3
Italy	1.22	1.25	1.53	44.3
Latvia	0.45	0.60	1.50	21.8
Lithuania	0.83	0.95	1.90	27.4
Luxembourg	1.72	1.16	2.30–2.60	47.8
Malta	0.52	0.85	0.67	44.3
Netherlands	1.69	1.98	2.50	47.1
Poland	0.67	0.87	1.70	37.3
Portugal	1.58	1.36	3.00	46.0
Romania	0.46	0.39	2.00	31.0
Slovakia	0.47	0.83	1.20	40.2
Slovenia	1.82	2.59	3.00	63.8
Spain	1.35	1.24	2.00	45.6
Sweden	3.42	3.21	4.00	57.3
UK	1.75	1.63	–	46.5

EU Target: 3%

EU 15: 2% or more

Exceptions:

Italy 1.53 (now 1.25%)

Greece 0.67 (now 0.78%)

EU 13: less than 2%

Exceptions:

Estonia 3% (now 1.74%)

Slovenia 3% (now 2.59%)

Romania 2% (now 0.46%)

Perspectives

- All EU funding: usually not more than 5% of national budgets for HE and RD;
- Illusory short-term expectations: permanent success in EU funding without the permanent and efficient national strategic funding (exceptions, often interesting to media and praised by politicians, just confirm this rule);
- Opening access to EU programmes and cooperation: internal national problems and weaknesses pop-up in an additionally sharp way;
- (Practically) minor chances for success without very involved national strategic approaches and policies within states, *and*
- This is usually not a case ...

- Main challenge: How to overcome “EU15-EU13” gaps (or at least make them sustainable enough)?
- Not only *financial* problems, but also:
 - **Legislation:** legal position and status of institutions, university autonomy, academic freedoms;
 - **Demography:** demographic policy, youth unemployment, losses of young professionals (researchers, managers, doctoral students, post-docs ...), i. e. of potential new leaders;
 - **Human resources:** recruitment of new generations of young researchers, capable to successfully compete for international grants (success rate 10 – 15%);
 - **Strengthening of democratic society:**
New ways of international cooperation – polycentric elements, particularly in potentially unpredictable global trends in near future;
Particularly for Eastern Europe Area: future position and HE&RD policy of Russian Federation;

ERA Roadmap 2015-2020

- Effective national research systems
- Jointly addressing grand challenges
- Optimal use of public investments in research infrastructures
- Gender equality and gender mainstreaming in research
- Optimal circulation and transfer of scientific knowledge
- International cooperation

Essential task (and aim)

To ensure prosperous future of our countries (and their universities)

- by generating technological inputs in their reindustrialization and global competitiveness

and

- by responding to challenges in the development of democratic, multicultural and tolerant society



Thank you!

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