UNIVERSITETET I BERGEN
Det juridiske fakultet

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ORIENTERING OM TENDENSENE I EUROPEISK FINANSIERING AV HØYERE UTDANNELSE.

Saken presenteres her slik den ble presentert for Studieutvalget i sak 83/16-3 den 29. november.

En orientering om tendensene i europeisk finansiering av høyere utdannelse.

Rapporten fins her: http://www.eua.be/Libraries/governance-autonomy-funding/public-funding-observatory-2016.pdf?sfvrsn=0

Her er en morsom interaktiv side der man man kan klikke for å se «Total Funding in EUR»: http://www.eua.be/activities-services/projects/eua-online-tools/public-funding-observatory-tool.aspx og endringen fra 2010 til 2016 i europeiske land.

EUA er European University Assosiation – et organ innen Bologna-prosessen. 12 norske enheter er medlem, herunder også UiB.[1]

Uthevinger **med fet skrift** er gjort her.

Rapporten presenteres her som beskrivelse av den større sammenhengen vår finansiering og finansieringsmodell inngår i. Det gjelder særlig de sidene som direkte rettes mot europeiske (EU-) finansieringskilder. Sverige og Norge framstår som unike i perioden 2008-2015, idet det er de eneste som har økt finansieringen til høyere utdanning mer enn økningen i studenttall.

Key findings and messages

The evaluation of the funding situation of universities has become increasingly complex and requires the consideration of various factors such as inflation, student enrolment, economic development and the state of infrastructure. Almost a decade has passed since the start of the financial crisis, but universities across Europe are still feeling the effects.

System trends

- Between 2008 and 2015, public funding to universities **increased in 11 systems** in Europe. However, in seven of these student numbers grew faster than public funding, which makes it difficult for universities in such systems to cater to the expanding student body.

[1] http://www.eua.be/about/members-directory?country=158

    - **Norway and Sweden** are the two "frontrunners" who have increased their funding to universities since 2008 on a larger scale than the growth of student numbers.
    - Austria, the Flemish-speaking community of Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, the Netherlands and Turkey are the "growing systems under pressure", meaning they have experienced faster growth in student numbers compared to funding increases.
    - Portugal and Poland are two special cases where funding trends have been generally positive; however, significant budgetary cuts took place in Portugal already before 2008 and the share of public funding to higher education in GDP was initially rather low in both countries.
- Public funding to universities **declined in 13 systems** in Europe between 2008 and 2015. On top of the cuts, seven systems experienced an increase in student numbers over the same period of time. In six systems the decline in funding was faster than the decline in the student body.
    - Croatia, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Spain, Serbia and the UK are the "systems in danger" as their funding to universities decreased while student numbers grew.
    - The Czech Republic, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania and Slovakia are the "declining systems under pressure", meaning the decline in funding was larger than the decrease in student numbers in 2015 compared to 2008.
- The funding trajectories significantly vary across the higher education systems both in the short and long run and fluctuate within the systems from one year to another.
- Discrepancies between the systems continue to grow.

Impact

- Among the areas especially hit by the funding cuts are teaching and capital/infrastructure investment.
- The decline in funding had an **impact on staff in the majority of the systems**, resulting in layoffs, lower replacement rates and reduced benefits. Funding for research is impacted to a lesser extent but the EU target of 3% GDP invested in R&D is being missed.
- In 2016, six countries either introduced or expressed their intention to launch new measures to **further differentiate between local or EU/EEA students and non-EU students in terms of tuition fees**.
- Evolving **performance-based funding** frameworks push universities to acquire more competitive funding.
- In many systems universities are called to **increase efficiency and deliver more** for the resources they receive.
- Many national funders that have cut funding expect their universities to **compensate the loss through European funding, which itself is under threat**.
- **European funding is becoming increasingly inefficient** due to low success rates, which translates into high costs for the national systems.

På denne bakgrunn framsettes følgende

forslag til vedtak:

Fakultetsstyret tar oversikten til orientering.

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JOSP