

Why competitive external funding or project opportunities may be relevant for universities?

March 10th, Bologna

Global trends in Higher education systems



1 Facing COVID 19

2 Regional vs global internationalisation models

3 Modernisation of curricula and job creation

4 Accountability to the stakeholders: which contribution to society needs?

5 Strategic planning and development

6 Autonomy vs state control

7 Virtual Vs FtF teaching

8 Fullfillment of SDG goals at institutional level

9 Digitalisation

10 National and international ranking and reputation

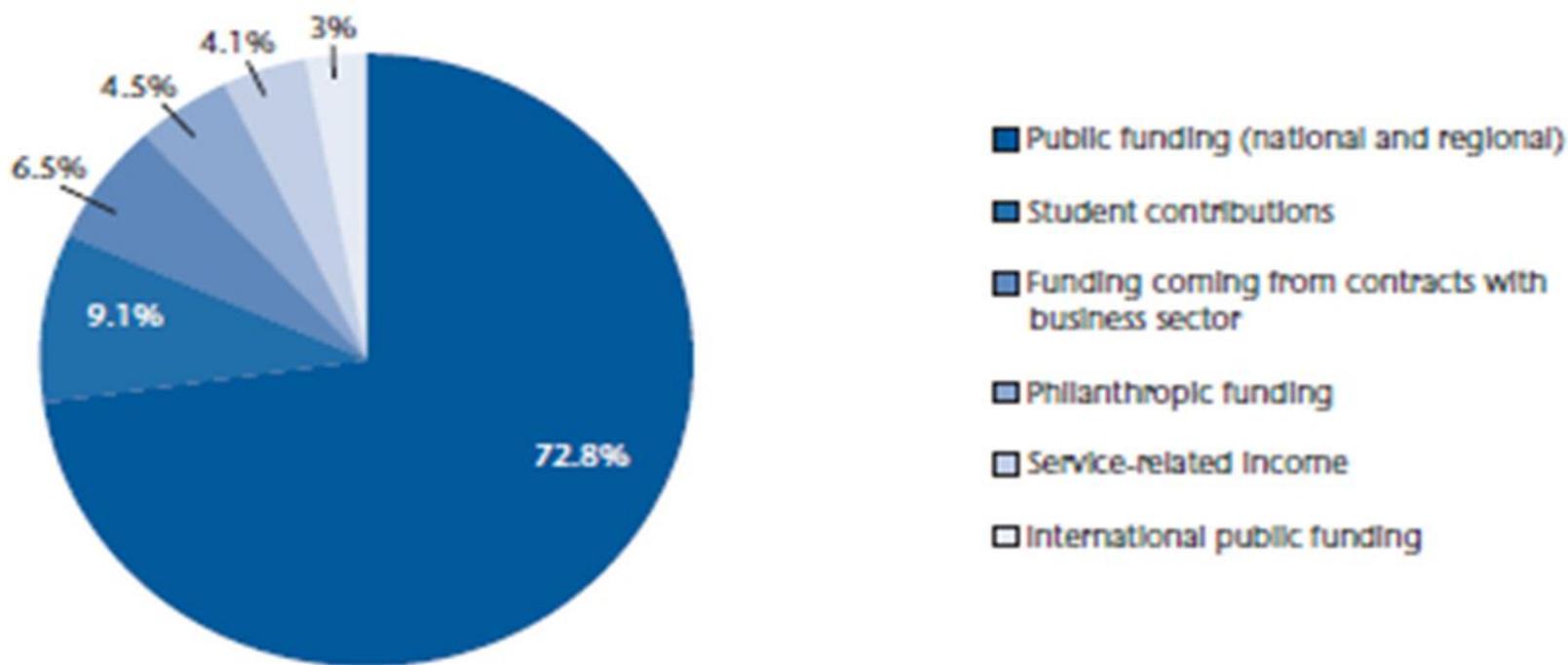
11 Involvement of students in university decision making processes

Decreasing of public spending or no longer adequate for higher education



Revenue distribution in Eu universities

Graph 1 – Average Income distribution



Source: online questionnaire

Revenue distribution in US public universities

Federal and State Funding Makes Up a Significant Share of Public College and University Budgets

Composition of public higher education institutional revenue, fiscal year 2013

37%

Federal and state revenue

21% State revenue

16% Federal revenue



21% Net tuition and fees

21% Self-supporting operations

8% Private gifts, investment revenue, and endowment income

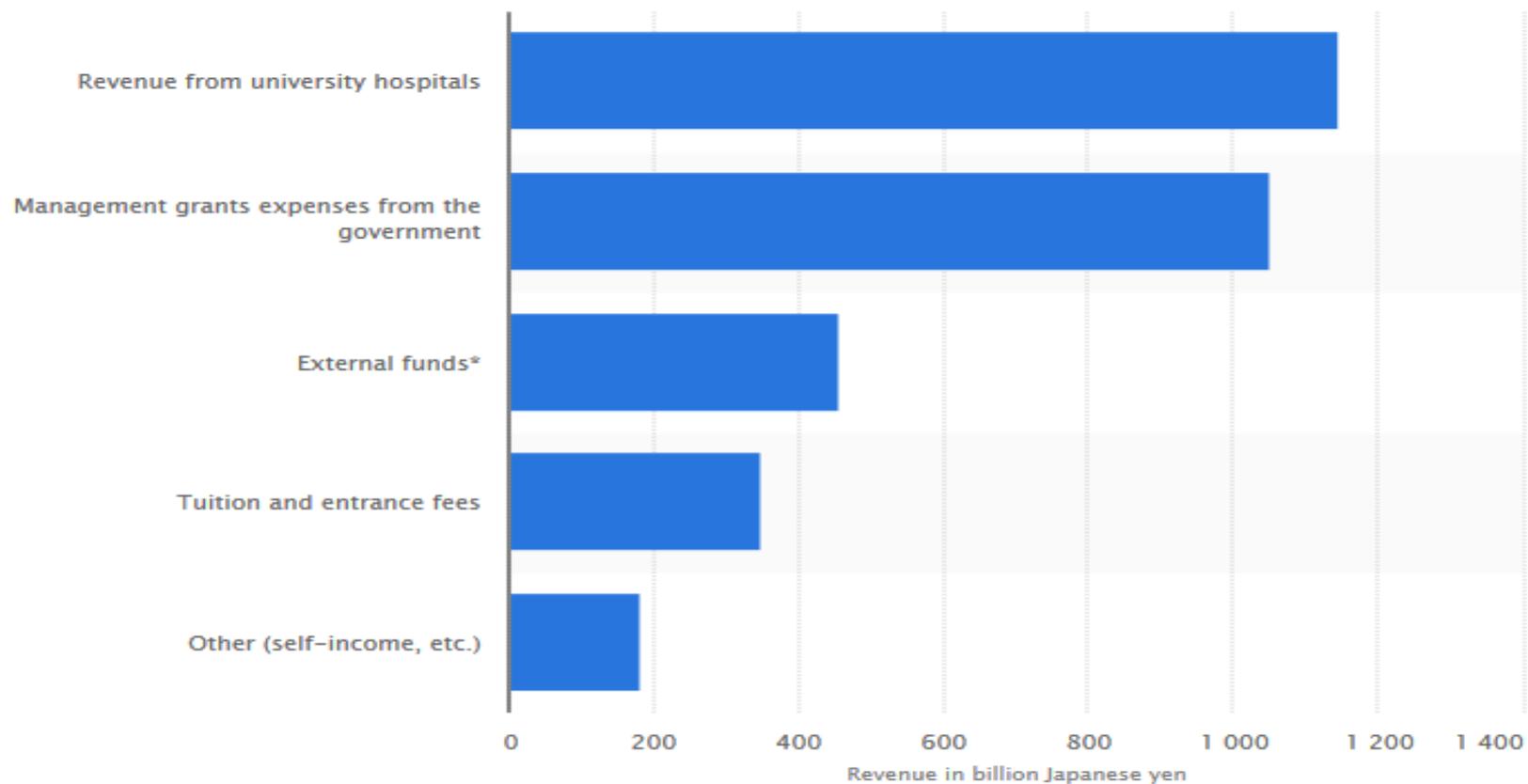
8% All other

4% Local revenue

Sources: Pew's analysis of data from the U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics' Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (accessed Jan. 2015)

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Revenue of national university corporations in Japan in fiscal year 2018



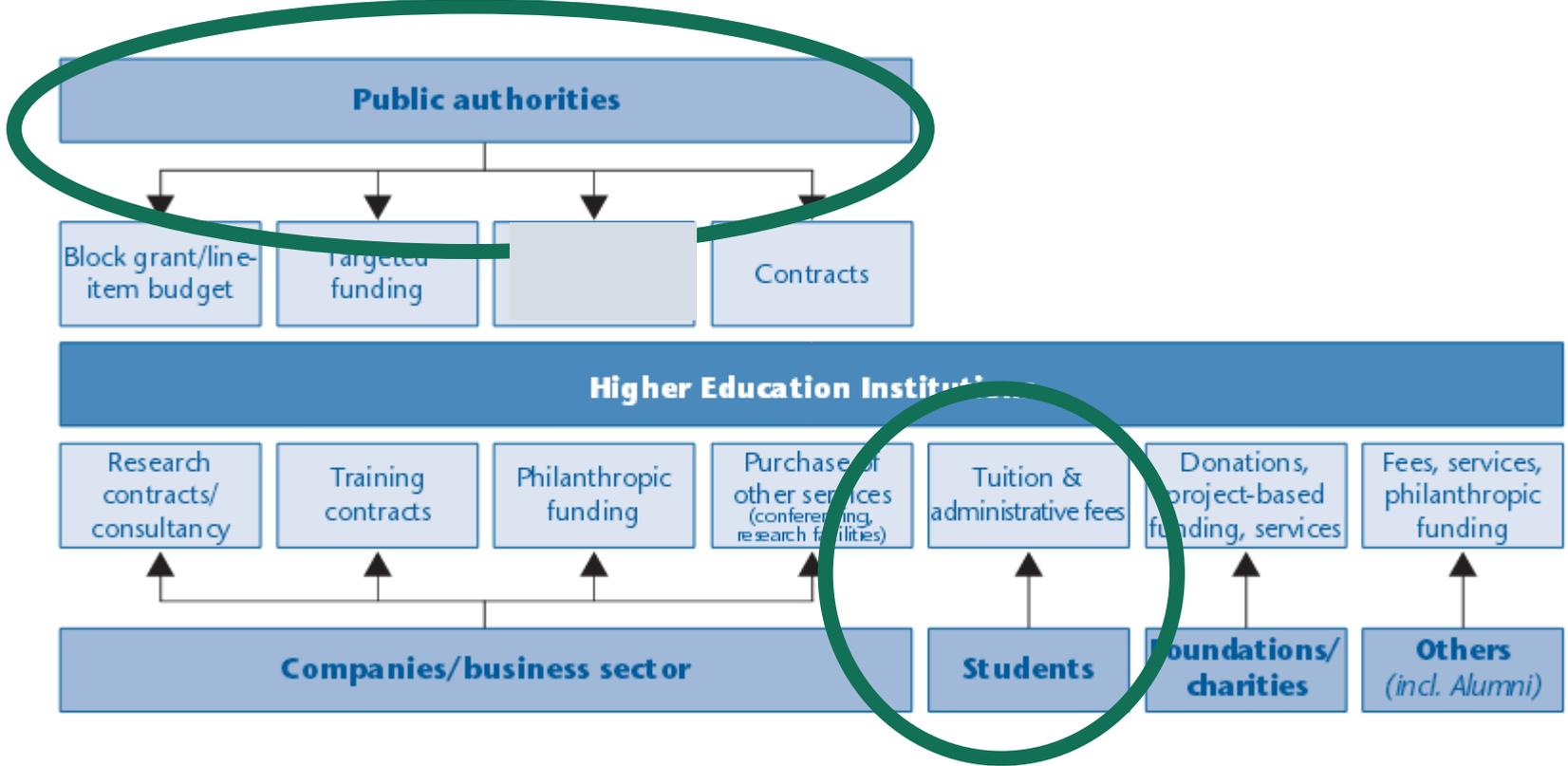
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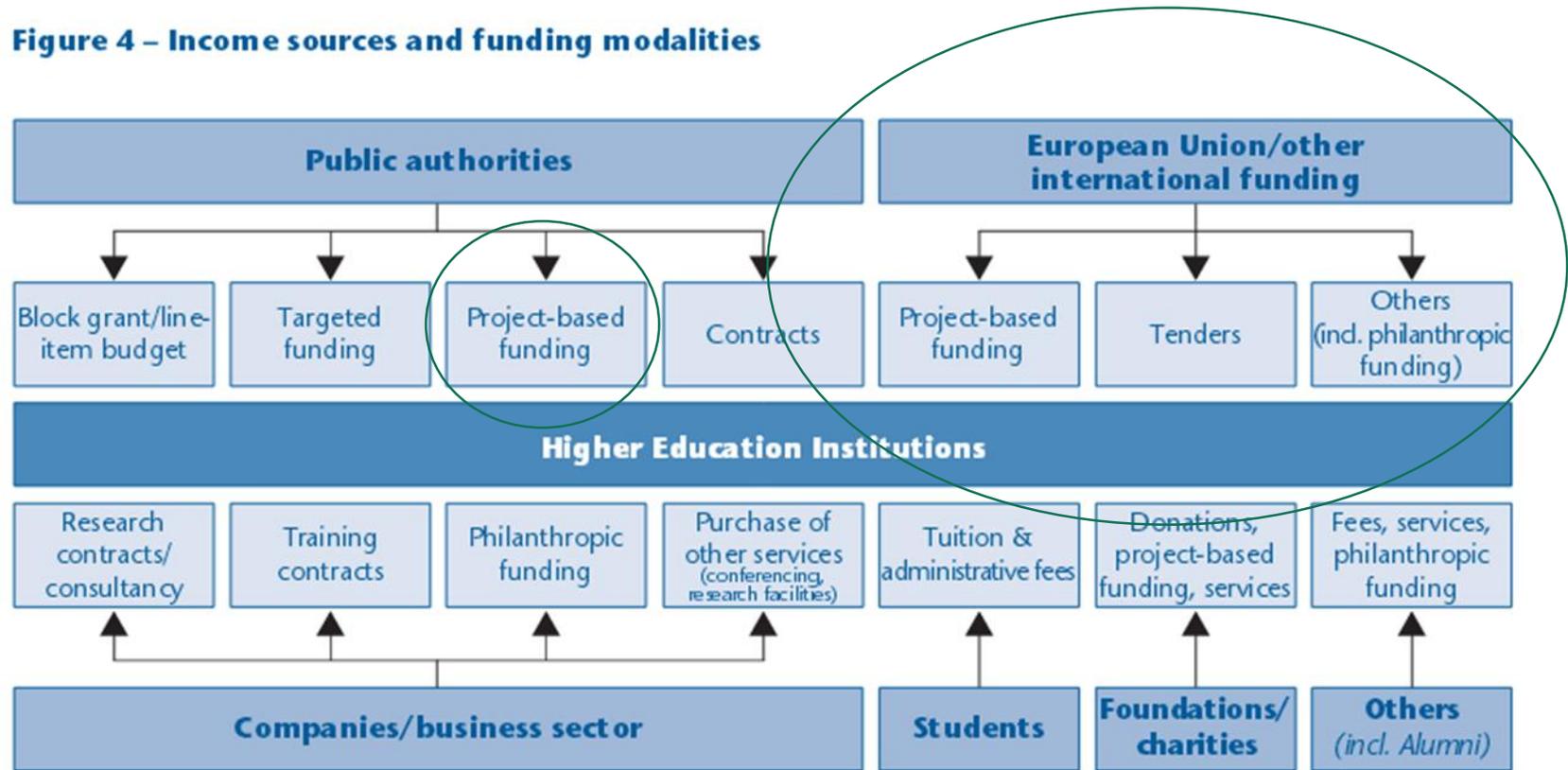
Figure 4 – Income sources and funding modalities



But there is still one missing



Figure 4 – Income sources and funding modalities



International funding agencies/institutions : who they are?



European
union



International
organisations



Bilateral
cooperation
agencies



Private
foundations



Others??



Types of project actions



Projects to implement mobilities (institution based or individual opportunities)



Projects to implement Joint research projects



Projects to support the reform of services, governance, management of the university



Projects to reform and internationalise curricula



Projects to carry out feasibility studies on specific issues



Projects to contribute and provide solutions to societal needs, territorial policies



Projects to organise events, conferences or advocacy and communication campaign



Projects to strengthen relation between university and society (including knowledge transfer, incubators etc)



Projects to organize short training for specific categories (like professionals, farmers, public servants, etc...) or or for the own staff or students



Types of eligible expenses



Staff cost



Travel costs and costs of stay



Scholarships/fellowship



Equipment



Consumable goods and office supplies



Provision of external services (like translation, web and communication design, room rental, printing, event management, etc...)



Databases/books/subscriptions to periodicals



Constructions



Furniture



Overheads (%)

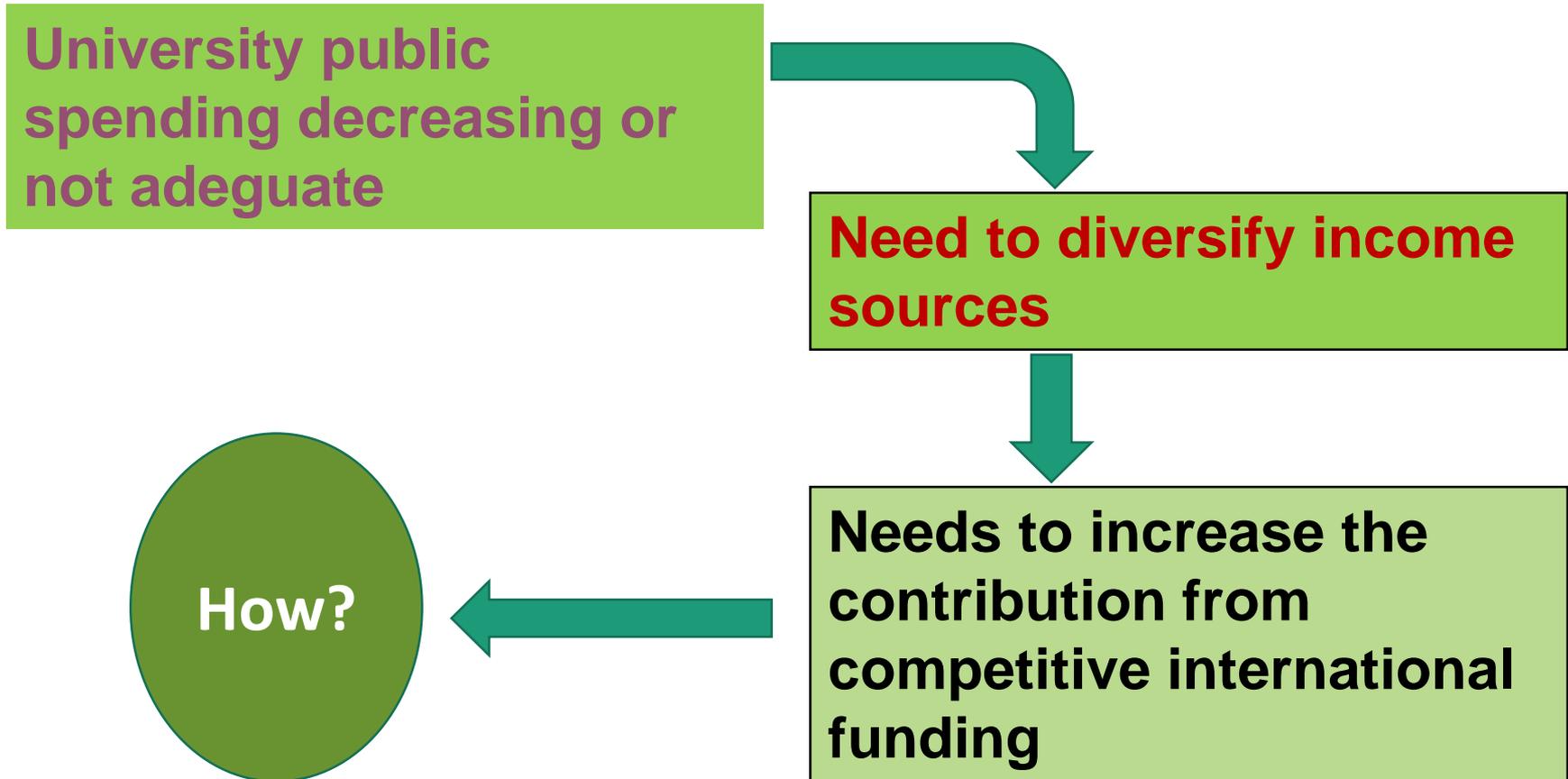


Exercise 1



Identify the main elements of two projects you are already carrying out





What do you need to get founded?



Be familiar with the external contexts and opportunities



4 main challenges

Who are the main actors and funding institutions at regional level?

How do these funding institutions work?

What do they found?

How do we identify international calls suitable for my university?

Many thanks