ANNUAL REPORT 2007

ACADEMIC COOPERATION ASSOCIATION
Another year gone by and the Academic Cooperation Association (ACA) is entering its fifteenth year of existence. As all the years before, 2007 kept us very busy – something not likely to change in the future. This is a healthy feature of a relevant organisation, which is much in demand.

ACA’s membership is growing, which is a good sign. In 2007, two fine organisations joined our ranks: Poland’s Perspektywy Education Foundation and Latvia’s Academic Programme Agency. Followed, just after the end of the year, by the Lithuanian Education Exchanges Support Foundation. ACA also elected a new Board of seven administrators, with Anne-Marie De Jonghe as the new Vice-President and Herman Vriesendorp as the re-appointed Treasurer.

Once again, the organisation of international events was central to ACA’s work in 2007. The ACA Annual Conference The many faces of internationalisation, held in spring time in Berlin, attracted a record number of participants. The ACA European Policy Seminars were oversubscribed, as usual, and our members-only autumn seminar on the theme of mobile young researchers turned out to be a full success. Participants at both the Annual Conference and the seminars overwhelmingly confirmed that ACA events are of a quality which makes them a class of their own.

There was also much to do on the project front. Five years after its first book on the subject, ACA published a new study on the provision of English-taught programmes in European higher education. It also produced an online searchable database of English-medium programmes. Following our medium-term priority of strengthening the global position of European higher education, we decided to play a crucial role in the European Commission’s Global Promotion Project. We have been working hard on a World Directory of Associations in Higher Education, which is to come out in 2008. As a joint venture with the European University Association (EUA), ACA started work on an Internationalisation Handbook, the first instalments of which will come out in mid-2008. And we continued to be a key player in the formulation of a detailed external strategy of the Bologna Process.

There would be more to say. But I will stop here. Instead, I am inviting you to read this Annual Report and form your own picture of ACA’s work in 2007.
In 2002, ACA published one of its most successful books ever, *English-Language-Taught Degree Programmes in European Higher Education*. At a time when the phenomenon of English-medium education was the object of a very heated controversy, this was the first publication ever with hard facts about the quantity and quality of this form of education in Europe. Five years after, in 2007, ACA addressed the issue anew, again with the Gesellschaft für Empirische Studien as a partner. The project was funded by the Socrates Programme of the European Commission. It created two products. First, a publication in the form of a country-comparative empirical analysis of the provision of such programmes across Europe, and, second, a searchable online database of English-medium programmes in Europe.

The publication *English-Taught Programmes in European Higher Education. The Picture in 2007* is based on large-scale surveys of all recognised higher education institutions (about 2,200) in 27 European countries where English is not the domestic language. The Netherlands come out as the uncontested leader of this form of education, followed by Finland, with all Nordic countries performing strongly. The number of identified English-taught programmes has roughly tripled in the last five years – to about 2,400 all over Europe. But in most countries, English-medium higher education is still a fairly marginal phenomenon, with the exception of the above-mentioned leading countries. In southern Europe, English-taught programmes are very rare indeed.

Most of the offer – almost 80 percent – is concentrated in Master programmes at the postgraduate level. The leading subject areas are engineering studies, closely followed by business and management. 70 percent of programmes charge tuition fees, with Danish institutions being most expensive at about 11,000 Euro per year. 65 percent of all students enrolled are foreigners in the country of study, mostly from European and Asian source countries. Compared to five years ago, the international marketing of English-taught programmes has improved markedly. Language problems of professors and students play a relatively minor role now.

The second result of this project, the ACA/GES Database of Programmes Taught in English, is now online, and can be accessed via the ACA website (www.aca-secretariat.be). It contains very detailed descriptions of all English-taught programmes featured, inclusive of links to programme websites. The website can be easily navigated and has advanced search options.

ACA intends to keep up its work in the field of English-medium education. It will maintain the database, and it will take stock of further developments by means of a follow-up publication in five years.

Not least as the result of ACA’s seminal study on the perception of European higher education worldwide carried out in 2005 and 2006, the European Commission launched its first-ever comprehensive attempt to enhance the attractiveness of European higher education as a destination of students from around the globe in early 2007. The *Erasmus Mundus Global Promotion Project*, as the initiative is called, is to set up the nucleus of a European-level higher education marketing and promotion campaign. Running until the end of 2009, it is intended to improve the availability and accessibility of information on European study opportunities and to enhance the professional capacity of Europe to proactively promote its higher education. It will, amongst other things, create a European higher education brand, develop a ‘Study-in-Europe’ website, run media campaigns and organise European higher education fairs.

As a key player in the global promotion of European higher education, ACA decided to get involved in the *Global Promotion Project*. ACA’s role is three-fold.

- It commissioned a feasibility study for the possible creation of an online information service (call centre) for European higher education to the Australian consultancy company JWT. As is too rarely the case usually, the authors of this study pronounced the verdict that an online information service was not a feasible idea.
- It delivered a study analysing the experience national promotion actors have made with the creation and running of promotion offices and promoter networks abroad and providing recommendations for a trial of a European-level in-country presence in four selected countries in the future. This report was delivered at the end of 2007 and will shortly be published by the European Commission. A network of European higher education promoters is now being tested in a try-out in Mexico.
- It has been working, since the beginning of 2007, on an analysis of current trends and models in transnational education (TNE), inclusive of a mapping of European higher education provision in other parts of the world, and an analysis of the factors that influence students’ choice of TNE. The results of this work will be presented at an ACA European Policy Seminar in May 2008 and will be published later in the same year.

The ultimate aim of these endeavours is to advise the European Commission on whether and how to proceed with larger-scale measures to promote European higher education outside of the continent. The projects which ACA took on are carried out by members of the ACA Secretariat, together with key staff of ACA member organisations CampusFrance and DAAD (Mexico).
“...then we take Berlin”: The many faces of internationalisation

Long a marginal concern in European higher education, and prominent only in Sunday speeches, internationalisation has lately moved centre-stage. But its increasing popularity and centrality came at a price: its range of meanings was widened considerably. Earlier on, the notion of internationalisation referred to mobile individuals. Today, it can refer to a lot of different things, depending on whom one asks. Such as joint international structural reform, under the Bologna Process, transnational education, where the education moves to the student, and promotion and marketing, amongst many other things. This messy state of affairs was reason enough for ACA to devote its 2007 Annual Conference to the ‘many faces of internationalisation’, and systematically explore the different concepts of internationalisation.

The many faces of internationalisation took place in Berlin in spring-time. ACA organised the event together with its German member, the DAAD, and the German-American Fulbright Commission. Over 250 delegates from all five continents attended ACA’s event of the year – and did not regret it. To single out highlights is almost impossible: every one of the speakers from four continents enriched the conference and contributed important insights. Anthony Pollock, Director of IDP Education, introduced participants to some of the secrets behind Australia’s staggering triumphs in attracting international students. John Yopp, from the University of Kentucky, contributed an American perspective. Edilberto de Jesus, from the Southeast-Asian Education Ministers’ Organization, made participants understand the challenges of internationalisation in a very heterogeneous world region. Alan Goodman, the opening keynote speaker, once again impressed everyone with his perfectly delivered plea for the internationalisation of US higher education. Jehuda Elkana, President of the Central European University and Kurt Biedenkopf, former Prime Minister of Saxony, will always be remembered for their passionate duel on how to govern and finance higher education. Sjur Bergan, of the Council of Europe, and Germain Dondelinger, Luxembourg’s “Mister Higher Education”, flew in on their way to the London Ministerial Meeting. Delegates left the conference changed, overwhelmed by the many meanings of internationalisation, and the conviction that each university and college must decide on its own particular internationalisation mix. ACA gained many new useful insights for the Internationalisation Handbook, which it will produce, from 2008 onwards, in collaboration with the European University Association. No one left without blocking their diaries for the days between 15 and 17 June 2008, when the 2008 ACA Annual Conference will take place in Tallinn.
In 2004, ACA launched a new initiative – the European Policy Seminars. By the end of 2007, 15 European Policy Seminars have taken place. From the first seminar onwards, the series has gone from strength to strength. Almost all ACA European Policy Seminars have been heavily oversubscribed. The extremely popular series has become one of ACA’s flagship products.

As in the past, the opening seminar of 2007 was ‘What’s new in Brussels? Recent developments in European programmes and policies.’ This traditional overview of issues high on the European agenda offered participants in-depth insights into the then new EU Lifelong Learning Programme, the legislative process for the next phase of the Erasmus Mundus Programme, the transatlantic Atlantis scheme, and the latest from the Bologna Process and the Lisbon Agenda. Participants received the news once again right from the source: most speakers at the seminar were senior staff from the European Commission and ACA member organisations.

The second European Policy Seminar of the year was devoted to trends and models in international student support. The event presented examples of good practice from a number of European countries - France, Hungary, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom – covering both university preparatory programmes and study-related services in the context of degree programmes. The event, entitled ‘Meeting student expectations’, drew widely on the results of an ACA study on support for international students completed in the course of 2006, and on the resulting publication.

In June, the third 2007 European Policy Seminar provided a direct follow-up to the London Bologna Process Ministerial Meeting and scrutinised topics highlighted in the new London Communiqué, such as the social dimension, the new ‘external Bologna strategy’ (‘the Bologna Process in a global context’), and the employability of graduates. The seminar audience was addressed by European Commission and other experts in the development of the European Higher Education Area.

Encouraged by the popularity of the EU-Asia and EU-Latin-America seminars held in 2005 and 2006, ACA’s last seminar in 2007 analysed the peculiar partner-competitor relationship between European and US higher education institutions. The event addressed issues such as the future of EU-US collaboration, the Atlantis Programme, a comparison of internationalisation approaches on both sides of the Atlantic, funding and fee policies in Europe and the US, and the relative position of the US and the EU in the competition over international students.

2008 will see the European Policy Seminar series continued, with further four events covering themes such as university rankings, transnational higher education and higher education development cooperation. In addition, of course, to the traditional ‘What’s new in Brussels’ seminar.

Most ACA events target the whole higher education community. There is one exception, though, the ACA autumn seminar. This is a family reunion, at which we remain amongst ourselves. The 2007 autumn seminar was hosted by CRUS, the Swiss ACA member and rectors’ conference cum internationalisation agency. Held back-to-back with the ACA General Assembly, the seminar Mobile young researchers: policies and instruments in the European Research Area took place in the city of Zurich on 4 December 2007. The theme was of interest to all ACA members and of a highly practical relevance to those of them who are part of the ERAMORE network.

The seminar explored a wide range of themes and aspects relevant for internationally mobile young researchers. In two very intriguing presentations, Alex Quintanilha, an established researcher at the University of Porto with a decades-long research experience in the US and Nesime Tatbul, a young Iranian with a US background who had recently become a junior professor at the Federal Institute of Technology (ETH) in Zurich, came to remarkably similar conclusions on the practical and academic requirements a university has to comply with to be able to attract researchers from all over the world.

A second block of issues was devoted to EU policies designed to remove barriers to research mobility, covering such themes as the ERAMORE research portal, the Green Paper on the European Research Area, the Council Directive on scientific research visas of 2005, and the Code of Conduct for the Recruitment of Researchers. Excellent speakers from the European Commission, the Norwegian Research Council and from Swiss academia enlightened the ACA family on these issues.

In a third session, participants learned about the exemplary work of Swiss universities and organisations for the benefit of young researchers – with themes ranging from the Dual Career Advice Centre of ETH Zurich, to the University of Zurich’s plans for doctoral students, and the Swiss ERAMORE contact point. In a final session, Barbara Weitgruber, of the Austrian Federal Ministry of Science and Research, gave a fascinating assessment of the links between the Bologna Process and the European Research Area.

Impeccably organised by CRUS, who made everyone feel at home from the first minute on, the Zurich seminar will remain a most memorable event for the whole ACA family.
Europe has served as a role model for an ever-closer continental integration in higher education. But similar waves of intra-regional and global cooperation across country borders are now taking place elsewhere in the world, too. One result of these developments is the emergence of more and more continental and global higher education associations and consortia. In 2001, ACA produced its much-acclaimed Handbook of European Associations in Higher Education. In 2007, it embarked on the more challenging task of producing a World Directory of Associations in Higher Education. The book, to come out in the ACA Papers on International Cooperation in Education in the course of 2008, will feature over 100 continental and global associations. Entries will inform readers about the mission, history and main activities of each association.

At its 2004 Hamburg conference Opening up to the wider world, ACA started a campaign for the development of an ‘external dimension’ of the Bologna Process. In recognition of this pioneering work, ACA was asked to join the ‘official Bologna working group’ on the same theme in early 2006. ACA was a central actor in the formulation of the ‘external strategy’ document, the European Higher Education Area in a Global Setting, which this group formulated and which was endorsed as official policy by the London Ministerial Meeting in May 2007. The strategy paper calls, amongst other things, for a policy dialogue with other continents, for a coherent worldwide information strategy, and for promotion and marketing measures outside of Europe. The working group will continue its work until the Leuven/Louvain Ministerial Meeting in 2009, with ACA remaining a key member, in charge of developing a detailed promotion approach.

The 9th joint ACA-EAIE seminar - Will European Higher Education Go English? - took place in Trondheim, Norway, on 13 September 2007, as part of the EAIE Annual Conference. Co-chaired by Ulf Lie (ACA) and Hans de Wit (EAIE), the event presented some of the findings from ACA’s recent study on English-taught programmes. A range of eminent speakers helped make the seminar a success, among them Peter van der Hijden from the European Commission, Robert Coelen of Leiden University, and Christian Timm of Ulm University.

The ACA Newsletter - Education Europe continues to be the key communication tool of the Association and the product that reaches the highest number of individuals. In 2007, ACA carried out a survey of the newsletter subscribers, who overwhelmingly confirmed the value of the newsletter as a reliable source of information on international higher education. Most readers are fully satisfied with the service, and have been loyal subscribers for more than two years.

You never know what the next year holds in store - until it is over. But even the list of obligations ACA entered into so far makes for a full schedule. Here are some examples of what will keep us busy in 2008…

Commissioned by the German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD), ACA will produce an overview of scholarship programmes for incoming international students in 20 countries around the world. The study will produce a programme overview, but it will also provide a country-comparative analysis of levels of provision and benefits. It will be available in the autumn of 2008.

2008 will again see a rich provision of ACA events. The ACA and Annual Conference 2008, to be staged in Tallinn, Estonia’s lovely capital city, will take a look into the crystal ball to find out about the higher education priorities of the 2020s. Beyond 2010. Higher Education in the Next Decade will be hosted by Estonia’s ACA member, the Archimedes Foundation, and is to take place from 15 to 17 June 2008. In addition, ACA will hold at least four one-day European Policy Seminars in Brussels.

Another role of ACA in 2008 will be to advise UNICA, the network of capital city universities and Brussels Education Services in servicing the Bologna Experts (formerly Bologna Promoters). ACA supports UNICA and the Brussels Education service in the design of training seminars and through the provision of high-level speakers. ACA will also be involved in the delivery of the multi-partner HEXTLEARN project, led by the Budapest University of Technology and Economics. This 3-year project aims at establishing a learning environment for actors in distance education of all kinds. ACA’s role is to provide its knowledge in the area of internationalisation, through its network of experts.

Internationalisation is ACA’s key theme, to which it has always devoted important publications and international events. In 2007, it decided to partner with the European University Association (EUA) to produce the Internationalisation Handbook. Like the Bologna Handbook, this publication will be a loose-leaf collection, with the first articles appearing in 2008. The Internationalisation Handbook will approach its subject from an institutional perspective.

ACA will continue its work in the area of English-medium education, by updating and extending its database of English-taught programmes in Europe. The aim is to double the number of programmes contained in the database by the end of 2008.

Finally, ACA will remain a key actor in the ‘official Bologna working group’ on the external dimension of the Bologna Process.
The ACA family is growing

In the course of 2007, ACA was pleased to welcome two new organisations among its membership: the Polish Perspektwy Foundation and the Academic Programme Agency (APA) from Latvia.

The focus of Perspektwy’s work is on the promotion and marketing of Polish higher education abroad. This fine organisation is active around the world, amongst other things through the organisation of education fairs. The Perspektwy Foundation is also prominent in the area of measuring higher education performance: over many years, it has conducted a ranking of Polish higher education institutions. The organisation also organises Poland’s biggest internationalisation conference every year.

APA, the Academic Programme Agency, is the Latvian ‘national agency’ for the entire EU Lifelong Learning Programme. It also acts as the ‘national structure’ for the EU Erasmus Mundus Programme and, as of 2008, it will be in charge of the Nordic Council of Ministers’ Nordplus scheme. APA enjoys an excellent reputation as an expertise centre on all matters related to European and international cooperation.

Just after the end of the year 2007, we were happy to welcome the Lithuanian Education Exchanges Support Foundation as a new member.

ACA elects new board members

As every year, the ACA General Assembly met twice in the course of 2007: in Brussels and in Zurich. The meetings provided ACA members with the much appreciated opportunity to network, share the latest news, shape the further course of the association, and simply enjoy meeting with old and new friends.

At the Zurich meeting in December 2007, the General Assembly elected the new ACA Board (called the Administrative Council). Anne-Marie de Jonghe, the Secretary General of the Flemish Rectors’ Conference VLIR was elected as the new ACA Vice-President. Herman Vriesendorp, Vice President of NUFI, was re-elected as an administrator and as the ACA Treasurer. Likewise, ÖAD Secretary General Ulrich Hörmann and Christian Bode, the former ACA Vice-President, were re-elected as administrators. Ulf Melin, the Director of Sweden’s IPK, André Siganos, the Director General of CampusFrance and Rait Toompere, the Director of Estonia’s Archimedes Foundation took up their task as new administrators. ACA would also like to thank the outgoing administrators Gunn Mangerud, Director of Norway’s SIU and Gabor Galambos, President of Hungary’s TPF, for their very valuable contributions in the past term.

ACA Secretariat

The year 2007 marked quite a few changes in the ACA Secretariat. Franziska Muche, a long-time ACA Senior Officer and the driving force behind many ACA achievements over many years, left the Secretariat finally after a one-year leave of absence. ACA is deeply indebted to Franziska, and wishes her all the best in her professional and personal life. ACA also said goodbye to Office Manager Marijke Geerts and Project Officer Mihaela Ostafe, whom ACA would like to thank for their contribution.

At the beginning of the year, Elizabeth Colucci joined the ACA Secretariat as Senior Officer. Her one-year contract came to end in early 2008. A warm goodbye and the best of luck. In June 2007, ACA welcomed Isabelle Deneyer as the new ACA Office Manager, who immediately made her presence felt. Also in mid-2007, former SIU Director Ulf Lie joined the Secretariat team for one year as the ACA Deputy Director.

In 2007, another “ACA baby” was born. The Secretariat congratulates Senior Officer Maria Kelo with her daughter and second child, Taimi Emily.

The Secretariat also had the pleasure of hosting three high-calibre trainees. María Dutarte was involved in ACA research, Edurne Portillo was closely implicated in the production of the ACA Newsletter – Education Europe and Chripa Kizhakeparampil contributed to a wide range of projects. On completion of her traineeship, Chripa became an ACA Policy Officer.
OAD is a membership organisation composed of all Austrian universities, universities of the arts, universities of applied sciences, and teacher training colleges. It manages a wide range of scholarship programmes for students, postgraduates, and scientists as well as the EU programmes Socrates and Leonardo da Vinci. It also provides information and advice for study and teaching abroad of Austrian students, postgraduates and scientists and it is in charge of the on-site advising and support of scholarship students at Austrian universities.

VLHORA is an independent council of the 22 Flemish university colleges. It promotes the interests of these colleges, coordinates their joint activities and advises them on all higher education matters. VLHORA is particularly active in the areas of internationalisation, quality assurance and financial matters of higher education. It runs some student exchange programmes and advises the international offices of the hogescholen. VLHORA coordinates the assessment visits of all the university college study programmes and publishes the external assessment reports with which the study programmes must apply for accreditation by the NVAO (the Netherland-Flemish Accreditation Organisation). VLHORA is involved in programmes concerning diversity and equal access to higher education.

VLIR is a non-profit association, which acts as the rectors’ conference for the six Flemish universities. It promotes dialogue and cooperation among the Flemish universities, and between the Flemish universities and the competent authorities. It supports the Flemish universities in making common proposals and statements, and in giving policy advice to the government on issues related to university education and research. It facilitates joint projects for the government, such as studies on topical issues in the academic debate. The Cell Quality Assurance of the VLIR is responsible for the quality assessment of the academic study programmes. The University Cooperation for Development coordinates the Flemish universities’ development cooperation programmes.

Archimedes Foundation is an independent agency established by the Estonian government with the objective to coordinate and implement different international and national programmes and projects in the field of training, education, youth, research, technological development and innovation. The Foundation helps opening up the European education and research area to Estonia through European cooperation programmes and creates conditions for participation through accreditation and evaluation of higher education. The Foundation contributes to the development of quality education and helps make lifelong learning opportunities more widely available to Estonian people.

The Centre for International Mobility CIMO, operating under the Finnish Ministry of Education, provides specialist services promoting international cooperation in education, work, culture, and among young people. CIMO manages various exchange and scholarship programmes, and functions as Finland’s national agency for the European Union Lifelong Learning and Youth programmes. CIMO also collects, produces and distributes information on international cooperation in education relevant to the needs of different client groups. CIMO is committed to raising the international profile of Finnish education and training. In addition, CIMO supports the teaching of Finnish language and culture in universities abroad.

Campus France was established in 1998 by the French Ministries of Foreign Affairs and National Education, as EduFrance. The agency is a non-profit association serving the public interest and has 201 member institutions, including 75 universities as well as business schools, engineering schools and specialised institutions. CampusFrance’s two main goals are to promote French higher education abroad and to offer international students information and counselling on study opportunities in France. CampusFrance operates over 100 overseas offices in more than 70 countries and publishes a wide range of information guides for potential international students. The agency manages an online catalogue of over 33,000 study programmes and coordinates networks of higher education institutions and online student applications to study programmes in the fields of engineering, law, business, administration, humanities, mathematics and art and design. CampusFrance is the lead institution of a consortium comprising DAAD, Nuffic and British Council for an EC-funded project to organise European Higher Education Fairs in seven Asian countries between 2006 and 2008.

The DAAD, a joint organisation of 231 German higher education institutions, promotes academic relations with institutions all over the world, primarily through the exchange of students, academics and researchers. It offers more than 200 student and faculty scholarship and cooperation programmes which are open to applicants from abroad and Germany alike and cover all academic disciplines and all countries. The DAAD is maintaining and establishing the study of German language, literature and area studies at key universities around the world. It is furthermore acting as National Agency for EU Higher Education Cooperation (LLP-ERASMUS, ERASMUS Mundus, TEMPUS and other EU-Third Country Cooperation Programmes). Supporting the reform of higher education systems in developing and transition countries in the South and the East is one of DAAD’s further tasks. In 2007 the DAAD continued its worldwide activities in the international marketing of study, research and training in Germany and in the European Union. All in all, the DAAD supported with a total budget of € 280 million more than 56,000 people in cross-border education and research and 32,000 in mobility activities funded through LLP/ERASMUS. The DAAD acts as National Agency or Contact Point for several EU-programmes in the field of higher education, such as SOKRATES/ERASMUS, Leonardo da Vinci, TEMPUS, ERASMUS Mundus and third country programmes like Asia Link, ALFA etc.
The Norwegian Centre for International Cooperation in Higher Education is a national administrative agency under the Norwegian Ministry of Education and Research. SIU's mission is to promote internationalisation, mobility and cultural communication as well as to coordinate planning and actions at the national level in accordance with official Norwegian policy. It is commissioned by several national and international public organisations to administer programmes within all levels of education. In addition to programme administration, SIU is responsible for providing advisory services to the higher education sector, to Norwegian government and for promoting Norwegian higher education and research abroad. SIU has been given the national responsibility to promote Norway abroad as an education and research nation. Through the official gateway, Look up - Study in Norway, Norway as a study and research venue is being promoted worldwide. The design programme aims at reflecting the total experience of living and learning in Norway. The portal www.studyinnorway.no is the official gateway to higher education in Norway for foreign students.

Perspektywy Education Foundation is a private non-profit organisation which furthers international cooperation in higher education and markets Poland as a study destination through the “Study in Poland” programme. Perspektywy has close links to the Polish higher education sector, and to the Polish Rectors’ Conference in particular, which is strongly represented on its board. Perspektywy conducts a ranking of Polish higher education institutions and runs its own higher education fairs. Perspektywy’s mission is to enhance internationalisation of Poland’s higher education and to provide universities with information and services related to international cooperation in the education field.

SAIA, n.o. is an NGO established in 1990 which through its programmes and services assists in developing internationalisation of education and research in Slovakia. SAIA provides information about studying and researching abroad and in Slovakia, organises selection of scholarship holders, seminars for Slovak HEIs, produces publications. SAIA administers the National Scholarship Programme for the Support of Mobility of Students, PhD Students, University Teachers and Researchers, the bilateral programme Action Austria - Slovakia, the multilateral programme CEEPUS. SAIA is also a part of the European Researcher’s Mobility Centres Network ERA-MORE and since 2007 is an intermediary of the Fund NIL Supporting Cooperation in the Field of Education (EEA / Norwegian Financial Mechanisms).

The Slovak Academic Association for International Cooperation is a non-governmental, voluntary organisation, which has, since its establishment in 1991, been supporting the development of the internationalisation of all sectors and fields of Slovak education and training through the EU programmes it manages (Tempus and the Lifelong Learning Programme). The Association is assembling and distributing information for universities and other institutions concerning the possibilities of participating in educational and research activities through international programmes. It cooperates with institutions of a similar nature in the Slovak Republic and abroad, especially in the European Union countries.
The IPK is a public agency supporting schools, universities, companies, organisations and individuals wishing to participate in international cooperation. The IPK informs the stakeholders about different programmes and markets them; it provides simple and effective administration; and it evaluates and disseminates the results of the various activities. The IPK manages some 60 different programmes and actions for internationalising education. Annually approximately 18 million Euros are distributed in different kinds of support, and about 9 000 individuals are assisted to take part in different cross-border programmes in Europe and other parts of the world.

HSV is a central Swedish government agency for higher education issues. Its tasks include a very wide range of activities, such as the supervision of universities and university colleges, the evaluation and accreditation of their study programmes, and quality assessment of higher education. It reviews the operations of universities and colleges and provides parliament and government with facts and reports as a basis for decisions on important issues. Promoting internationalisation and reporting on international trends are also part of the agency’s brief. Statistics, evaluation of foreign diplomas and information on higher education are other important areas of operation.

The Swedish Institute (SI) is a public agency established to promote knowledge and interest in Sweden abroad. SI seeks to establish cooperation and lasting relations with other countries through active communication and cultural, educational and scientific exchanges. SI works closely with Swedish embassies and consulates around the world. Scholarships and grants designed to support exchanges between Sweden and other countries constitute a vital part of SI’s operations. Personal encounters create long-lasting relationships. SI provides information on Swedish higher education and research opportunities on its website Studiyrsweden.se in order to encourage foreign students to enroll at Swedish universities and university colleges. SI arranges seminars, informational activities and summer courses in Sweden for foreign students, researchers and professionals. SI also supports Swedish language instruction at foreign universities by providing Swedish lecturers, arranging conferences, summer courses and training for teachers and students, etc.

CRUS is a private association whose members are the twelve research/doctoral universities of Switzerland, labeled swissuniversity.ch. CRUS provides a platform for their common interests and concerns, conducts mutual coordination and cooperation between universities as well as between universities and public authorities, national bodies in science and research, and international organisations such as ACA, EAU, etc. By mandate of the Federal Government and the ministerial Swiss University Conference, CRUS regulates and coordinates the implementation of the Bologna reform in Switzerland. It also coordinates the implementation of the European Charter and Code for Researchers and the ERA-MORE (Mobility of Researchers) project in the Swiss Universities. Further it administers scholarship and exchange programmes (especially ERASMUS) and operates the Swiss ENIC. To provide such services and to tackle all higher education policy questions, CRUS extensively cooperates with the Rectors’ Conferences of the Swiss Universities of Applied Sciences (Fachhochschulen) and the Universities of Teacher Education (Pädagogische Hochschulen).

Universities Australia (formerly AVCC) was formally established on 22 May 2007 as the national industry peak body for the Australian university sector. Universities Australia represents 38 of Australia’s universities in the public interest, both nationally and internationally. Members of Universities Australia are the universities themselves, represented by their Chief Executive Officer – the Vice-Chancellor. Universities Australia is committed to advancing Australia’s ability to realise the potential of its people through education, research and innovation. Its agenda for the future is firmly built on evidence-based analysis, encompassing policy development, advocacy and government relations, international collaboration, information transfer and other services to members.

IDP Education Australia is owned by 38 Australian universities and operates a global network of offices and activities stretching across 50 countries. IDP Education Australia supports international students and graduates, and manages international development projects. Some of the services include informing and advising international students on Australian education; assessment and evaluation, including English language testing; and consultancy to governments and communities around the world.

IIE, the Institute of International Education, and independent nonprofit organisation founded in 1919, is among the world’s largest and most experienced international education and training organisations. IIE is a leader in educational advising, study, teaching and training for students, educators, and professionals in all sectors, with funding from government agencies, foundations, and corporations. These programmes include the Fulbright and Humphrey Fellowships, administered for the U.S. Department of State, and training programmes administered for the U.S. Agency for International Development. IIE’s budget is over $200 million. IIE designs and implements programmes of study and training for students, educators, and professionals in all sectors, with funding from government agencies, foundations, and corporations. These programmes include the Fulbright and Humphrey Fellowships, administered for the U.S. Department of State, and training programmes administered for the U.S. Agency for International Development. IIE also provides educational advising, conducts policy research, and provides comprehensive information on international education in its widely consulted publications, such as its annual “Open Doors Report” and the “IIE Networker Magazine for International Educators”.

The British Council is the UK’s principal agency for educational and cultural relations with other countries. Its purpose is to build mutually beneficial relations between people in the UK and other countries and to increase appreciation of the UK’s creative ideas and achievements. As a public body operating independently of government in 110 countries worldwide, the British Council aims to increase international recognition for the learning opportunities provided by the UK and helps UK institutions to make contact with overseas markets. Within the UK, the British Council is also charged with helping to enhance quality provision by encouraging the sharing of expertise, experience and good practice and by providing international professional development opportunities for educators. The British Council is part of the UK national agencies for the EU Lifelong Learning and Youth programmes.

The Institute of International Education (IIE) represents American academic and cultural institutions around the world and promotes educational and cultural understanding and cooperation among people, societies and governments. IIE provides a full range of education and exchange services to students, educators, and professionals in more than 175 countries, including study and training abroad for students, educators, and professionals in all sectors, with funding from government agencies, foundations, and corporations. IIE works with higher education institutions, governmental agencies, cultural institutes, and other organisations to achieve our mission, often operating independently of government in more than 175 countries.

### Expenditure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Staff costs</td>
<td>353 572</td>
<td>401 863</td>
<td>447 868</td>
<td>392 384</td>
<td>293 535</td>
<td>236 177</td>
<td>230 795</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secretariat</td>
<td>124 583</td>
<td>100 550</td>
<td>91 176</td>
<td>86 124</td>
<td>89 453</td>
<td>111 338</td>
<td>102 246</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>running costs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project</td>
<td>328 893</td>
<td>178 342</td>
<td>558 659</td>
<td>270 216</td>
<td>89 524</td>
<td>90 936</td>
<td>84 788</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>expenditure</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel, meetings</td>
<td>33 334</td>
<td>32 716</td>
<td>63 026</td>
<td>48 006</td>
<td>27 973</td>
<td>18 469</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision</td>
<td>10 548</td>
<td>12 716</td>
<td>63 026</td>
<td>48 006</td>
<td>27 973</td>
<td>18 469</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>850 930</td>
<td>713 471</td>
<td>1 178 901</td>
<td>812 185</td>
<td>523 864</td>
<td>475 977</td>
<td>433 780</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Income

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Membership fees</td>
<td>257 033</td>
<td>257 621</td>
<td>274 540</td>
<td>274 486</td>
<td>274 528</td>
<td>276 516</td>
<td>277 326</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ETAPE payment for Secr. Serv.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>34 679</td>
<td>34 679</td>
<td>19 500</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACA share of ETAPE man. fee</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10 425</td>
<td>152 531</td>
<td>125 244</td>
<td>125 244</td>
<td>123 122</td>
<td>103 467</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project income</td>
<td>534 332</td>
<td>480 200</td>
<td>810 502</td>
<td>451 880</td>
<td>155 166</td>
<td>136 125</td>
<td>138 001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other income</td>
<td>44 781</td>
<td>31 875</td>
<td>7 263</td>
<td>2 662</td>
<td>3 607</td>
<td>5 569</td>
<td>781</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>836 146</td>
<td>780 122</td>
<td>1 244 836</td>
<td>888 951</td>
<td>593 244</td>
<td>560 832</td>
<td>519 575</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Result

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Result</td>
<td>-14 783</td>
<td>66 651</td>
<td>65 935</td>
<td>76 766</td>
<td>69 380</td>
<td>84 855</td>
<td>85 795</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Academic Cooperation Association (ACA) is an independent European organisation dedicated to innovation and internationalisation in education and training in Europe and beyond. It was created in July 1993 with the legal status of a non-profit international association according to Belgian law. The secretariat is located in Brussels. The members of ACA are major agencies located in Europe, responsible for the promotion of international cooperation in education and training. Further information is available from the address below.