

Ipvc International Week 'The Actual
Importance of International Mobility in
HEIs'

Viana do Castelo, 1st June 2015

Free movement of researchers and scientists within
the European Research Area (ERA):

Mobility: Rhetoric and Reality



All these people may wish
or may need to be
MOBILE

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MOBILITY IS PART OF OUR LIFE

Our goods

Cars
electronics
Drinks
Food
Films
petrol



Our People

neighbours
friends
associates
collaborators
teachers or
professors
doctors

Jobs residence relationships

Mobility ...resembles an Iceberg

At the top there is Rhetoric



ice
berg

At the bottom there is the Reality



Paper outline

1. How Mobility is perceived: why and where
2. Mobility as a prerequisite for an effective ERA
3. Gaps impeding Mobility
4. Concluding remarks and recommendations

Part 1: How Mobility is perceived: why, where?

MOBILITY IS PART OF OUR LIFE: Why? Modern society is organized around practices which entail various forms of movement

The European context: 1. The aim is to achieve an internal market of research in Europe: ERA

2. Increase the attractiveness of Europe

3 fill skilled labour positions

4. Address demographic and economic challenges

The key to achieve this: the human element involved:

Researchers scientists doctoral candidates are carriers of this knowledge through their mobility

Part 2 Mobility as the prerequisite for an effective ERA

ERA: a unified area open to the world based on the internal market in which researchers ,scientific knowledge and technology circulate freely and through which the Union and its Member States strengthen their scientific and technological bases, competitiveness and capacity to collectively address grand challenges

Part 2 Continues: Who needs to be mobile?

Researchers:

*"Professionals engaged in the **conception** or **creation** of new knowledge, products, processes, methods and systems, and in the **management of the projects concerned**" relating to "basic, strategic and applied research, experimental development, transfer of knowledge, innovation and advisory abilities which depend on whether knowledge is targeted at being applied specifically (either in industry or for social purposes) or not"*

Source : Frascati Manual Proposed Standard Practice for Surveys on Research and Experimental Development, OECD, 2002 p 93 and Communication from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament COM (2003) 436 at p6

Part 2 Continues

Mobility is essential

Different forms

1. Inward Mobility: attracting researchers from abroad
2. Outward Mobility: moving of researchers to other countries
3. Sectorial Mobility: mobility within the same sector (intra sectorial e.g. from one university to another)
 - : mobility between sectors (inter sectorial e.g. between academia and industry)
 - : inter- and trans- disciplinary (between and across disciplines)

European Commission 'Researcher's Report' 2012

Part 2 Continues: Initiatives to facilitate researchers' mobility:

Euraxess Portals: accessing information on mobility

The European Charter of Researchers (2005): role, responsibilities, rights of researchers

The Code of Conduct for the recruitment of researchers in Europe (2005)

European Partnership for researchers (2008): job information database

Marie Curie Actions: promotion of researchers' career and mobility

Horizon 2020: the most recent EU financial programme

Part 2 Continues: Initiatives to facilitate researchers' mobility:

ERASMUS Mundus 2009-2013:

Established in 2008 (Decision N° 1298/2008/EC)

continues and expands as a cooperation and mobility programme in the HE field

Aims: enhance quality in EU HE, joint programmes at master/doctoral levels

excellence in learning around the world,
partnerships between EU and Third Country HEI


promotion of EU as an educational destination

Part 3 Gaps impeding mobility

EU Migration Directives

Member States' national law:
e.g. affects moving from one MS to another for those enrolled in joint programmes and are studying in 2 different countries (Erasmus Mundus students)

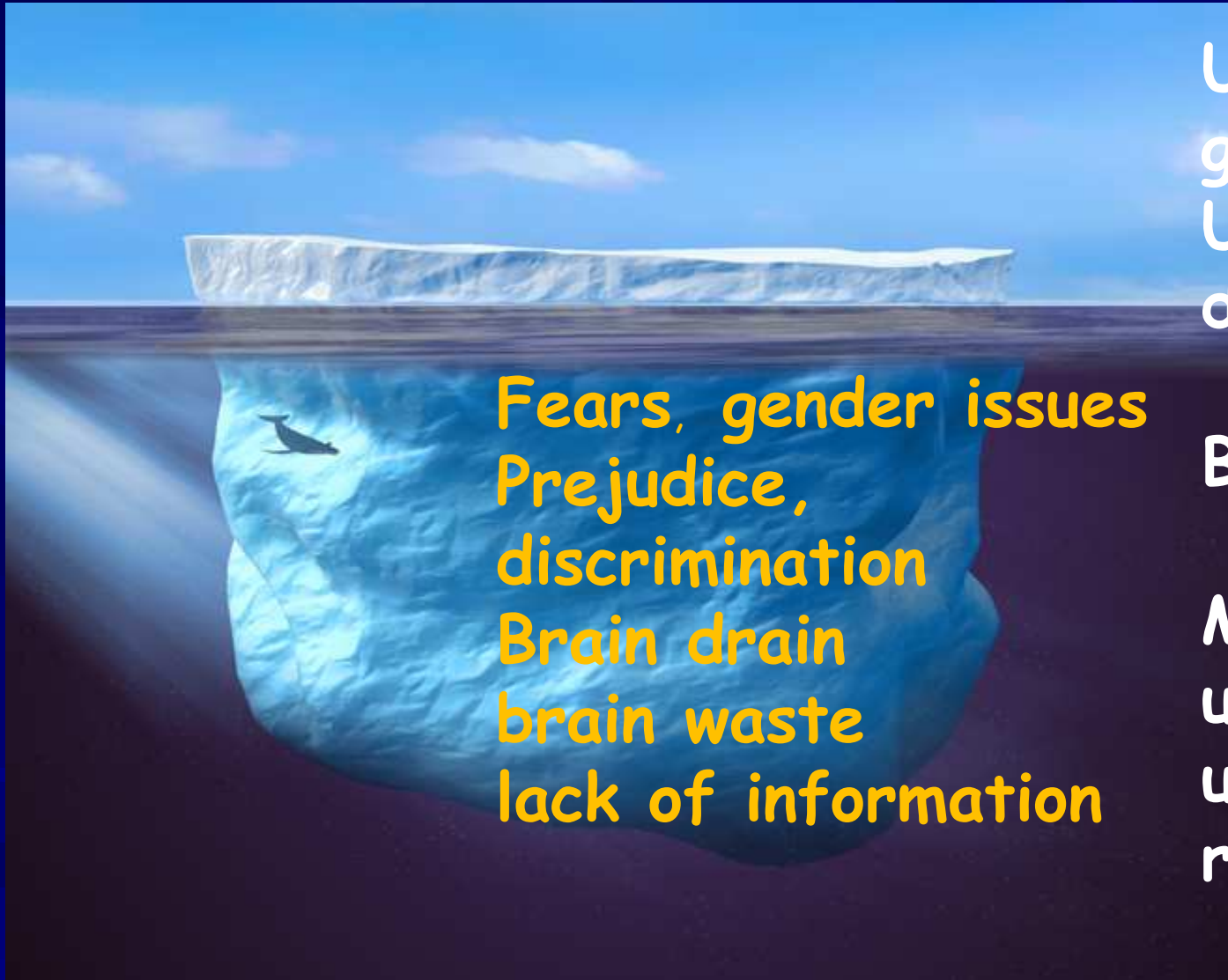
ERA fragmented and incomplete



Mobility is caught between:
The European Free movement
The Area of Freedom Security and Justice
The ERA is an incomplete project

Reality

Part 3 Continues



Fears, gender issues
Prejudice,
discrimination
Brain drain
brain waste
lack of information

Brain drain

=

Unbalanced
growth

Uneven labour
distribution

Brain waste

=

Misallocation,
under-
utilization of
resources

Part 3 Continues

Lack of portability throughout Europe
of publicly funded grants

Lack of open transparent recruitment
procedures

Social security and pension rights

Lack of recognition of diplomas
awarded by MSs in other countries

Reality

National reforms to deliver ERA based
on a voluntary basis

Part 4 Recommendations

Binding targets for Member States in relation to research investment

Single centre to coordinate research and technological development policy

Implementation of a set of appropriate measures to facilitate mobility

Stronger political commitment

Real implementation of the Charter and Code-monitoring?

A European Research Area Directive?

Part 4 Continues: Concluding Remarks



What kind of Mobility?

One that Keeps people

Happy

Secure

Productive

Informed

Satisfied

The End



Thank you for
listening!