Tempus Input in Modernisation of Higher Education in Serbia

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Contents:

- Higher education system in Serbia
- Serbia in Tempus programme
- Opportunities for international cooperation projects - Tempus and beyond Tempus
HE system in Serbia:

13 accredited universities (with some 100 faculties, academies of arts)
68 accredited colleges of applied sciences

Accreditation process is ongoing: 5 more universities are in the process

around 250,000 students out of which 50,000 in colleges of applied sciences

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Higher education

- PhD studies
- Academic spec.
- MSc studies
- Professional specialisation
- Professional studies

Secondary education

- Gimnasium
- Art
- Vocational school

Other forms of vocational education


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Governance of HE system in Serbia:

Some effects of the reform in HE system in Serbia

- New bodies for HE governance – the National Council and the Commission for Accreditation and Quality Assurance
- Quality assurance system in place: self-evaluation, external evaluation and accreditation
- Increased number of HE institutions
- All students now follow three-cycle system, ECTS obligatory by Law
- Increased number of students and efficiency of studying, smaller drop-out rate
Tempus in Serbia

- Tempus III 2000-2006 – 102 projects (approx. 26 million EUR)
- Tempus IV 2007-2013 – 42 project (the first three Calls), annual budget for Serbia 6.3 million EUR
- Project data-base on the National Tempus Office web-page
  
Serbian participation in Tempus IV – so far

<table>
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<th>Call 1</th>
<th>Call 2</th>
<th>Call 3</th>
<th>Call 4</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of applications with participation of RS</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>49</td>
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<tr>
<td>Funded</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>?</td>
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<td>Coordinated by RS HEIs</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>?</td>
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Tempus IV in Serbia – examples of projects expected to affect the HE system

- Governance and Management Reform in Higher Education in Serbia (GOMES)
- Development of Lifelong Learning Framework in Serbia
- National Platform for Knowledge Triangle in Serbia
- New Library Services at Western Balkan Universities
- Occupational safety and health - degree curricula and lifelong learning
- Conversion Courses for Unemployed University Graduates in Serbia
- WBC Virtual Manufacturing Network – Fostering an Integration of the Knowledge Triangle

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Strengthening Student Role in Governance and Management at the Universities of Serbia in line with the Bologna Process (SIGMUS)

Master programme for Subject Teachers in Serbia

Enhancing the quality of distance learning at Western Balkan higher education institutions

Improvement of Students Internship in Serbia

Reforming Foreign Language Studies in Serbia

Postgraduation Qualification in Pharmacy: The Way Forward
Opportunities for cooperation in the EU programmes for education =

- Tempus
- Erasmus Mundus
- Jean Monnet
- Lifelong Learning Programme
Opportunities for cooperation = areas that can be improved through future HE cooperation projects

Strategic objectives of the education policy:

• Employability of graduates
• Trainings for public services
• Adjustments in qualification framework for specific fields
• Support to development of other levels of education (primary, secondary)
Opportunities for cooperation = areas that can be improved through future HE cooperation projects

Focus on higher education:

• Fine tuning of learning outcomes and competences of study programme, redistribution of ECTS
• Development of interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary programmes
• Designing flexible study paths – adult education
• Support to better functioning of student services
• Developing preconditions for student mobility
• Change in the approach to financing HE– institutional accountability

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Opportunities for cooperation = important elements of applications

Indicators of good quality applications:

• How numerous are target groups – direct and indirect beneficiaries of projects?
• How many of relevant non-academic partners are involved in projects?
• Is project contributing to the economic development of the country?
• Will the expected results be sustainable?
• Are similar projects already funded and how this project is linked to them?
• Is the overall budget “reasonable” and is it correctly distribution among partners?
• Do we have a real institutional approach?