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Progress in higher education
reform across Europe

Funding Reform

Volume 3: Rates of return survey
and funding fiches



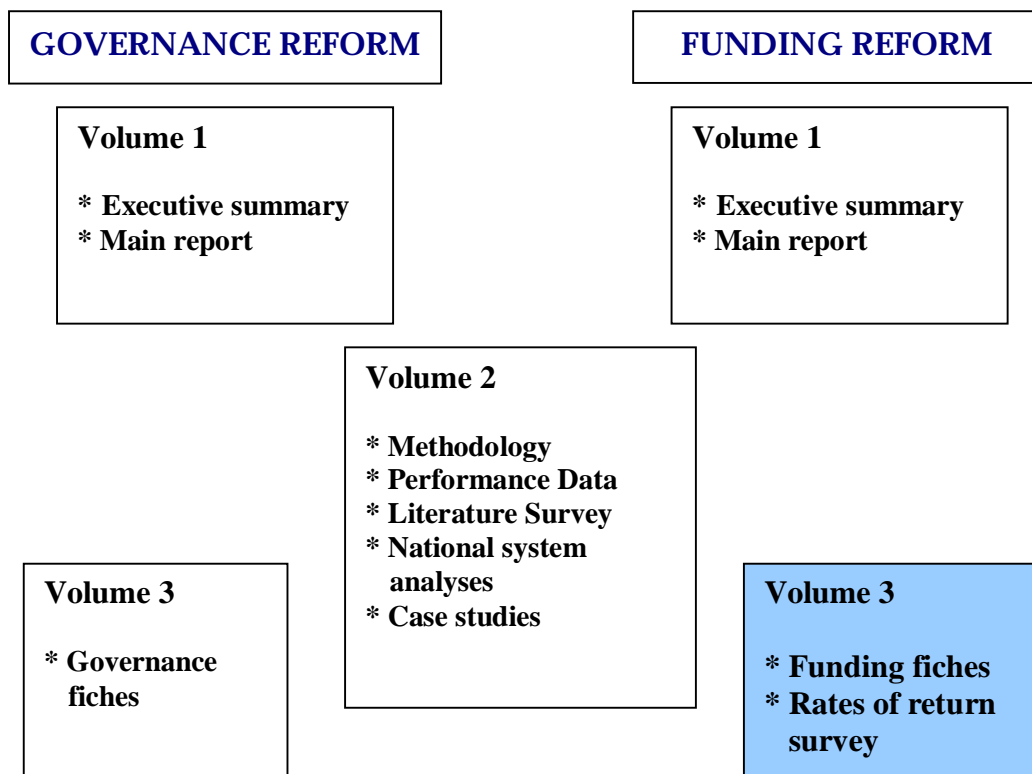
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Governance and Funding Reform

Structure of the final reports

Two CHEPS-led consortia were commissioned to undertake parallel studies on higher education governance and funding reforms across Europe and their relation to system performance. With the agreement of DG EAC the literature review, performance overviews, national system analyses and case study components of the two projects were integrated which allowed a broader selection of case studies than originally envisaged. All of these “joint products” can be found in Volume 2 which is a common volume in both project reports. The current volume is shaded for ease of reference.



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FUNDING FICHE – Austria: Public universities

The Austrian higher education system consists of four types of HEI: 22 public universities and 20 *Fachhochschulen* (institutions offering vocational oriented study programmes / universities of applied sciences) as well as 11 private universities and 17 teacher training colleges (*Pädagogische Hochschulen*). Public universities are the largest sector (233,046 students), followed by the *Fachhochschulen* (31,046 students) and private universities (4,237 students).

Expenditures on higher education and R&D expenditures by sector of performance					
Expenditure on tertiary education institutions in 2005 (as a % of GDP)	From public sources of funds 1,2%	From private sources of funds 0,1%	Total 1,3%		EU19 average (from Education at a Glance): 1.3%
R&D expenditures, 2006 (as a % of GDP)	Higher education expenditures (HERD): 0,65%	Private sector expenditure (BERD): 1,66%	Government research institutes expenditure (GOVERD): 0,13%	Total domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD): 2,49%	EU27 average: 1.84%
Change in level of government funding per student:	Spending per student was more or less stable over the period 1995-2008.				

Composition of institutional funding (percentages)					Comments
	<i>Operational grant from public authorities</i>	<i>Tuition fees</i>	<i>3rd party funds</i>	<i>Total</i>	
1995	97%	0%	3%	100%	In 2000 universities suffered a significant cut of public funds (about 150 Mio €); this was compensated by the introduction of tuition fees in 2001. Tuition fees – although at that time formally an income of the federal budget – were transferred to universities.
2008 (or latest)	78%	6%	16%	100%	

Main mechanisms for direct public funding <i>Legend: 0 = not important; √ = some importance; √√ = important; √√√ = extremely important</i>					Comments
	negotiation	historical / incremental	formula funding	contracts	At present universities receive a lump sum funding. Up until 2004 (when UG 2002 was implemented) universities received earmarked grants, not separately related to teaching and research, but to different types of cost (personnel, operational, investments). According to the law, government funds for universities are based on "performance agreements" (80%) and formulas (20%). However, this is largely rhetoric. The performance agreements are not strict contracts, but rather negotiations about soft goals. The formulas are designed in a way that mainly guarantees historical funding.
1995	√√	√√√	0	0	
current	√√√	√√√	√√	√√	

Underlying criteria of operational grant <i>Legend: 0 = not important; √ = some importance; √√ = important; √√√ = extremely important</i>			Comments
	Input-related criteria (e.g. students, study places, staff, past costs, etc.)	Output-related criteria (e.g. degrees, credits, assessments, publications, grants, etc.)	See comments above. The formulas are designed in a way that mainly guarantees historical funding. Despite of the rhetoric of performance contracts, the mechanism of allocating the federal budget to single universities has not changed dramatically. Drivers in the funding formula are: student enrolments, other input criteria, ECTS credits, PhD degrees, success in winning competitive research grants.
1995	√√√	0	
current	√√√	√√	

Composition and mechanisms for the public funding of research (in Dual support systems) and research training					
Composition of basic research funds				Research training	
	Share of operational grant for research	Share of grants from research council(s)	Total	Comments	Funding for PhD students is included in the university's operational grant and is also part of the competitive research grants received from the research council. The Austrian Science Fund has established scholarships for doctoral schools (Doktorandenkollegs): this has initiated a much more rigorous doctoral training for a small group of doctoral students.
1995	90%	10%	100%	The budget of research foundations (FWF & FFF) was increased in order to give more emphasis on competitive research funding.	
current	78%	22%	100%		

Specific funding to support initiatives by higher education institutions		Comments
Specific (targeted) teaching funds for:	Specific (targeted) research funds for:	
C indicates <i>competitive</i> ; N indicates <i>negotiations-based</i> ; E indicates <i>evenly distributed across institutions</i>		
No targeted funds to speak of.	Broadening set of research-active institutions (C)	
	Encouraging mergers and amalgamations (C)	
	Encouraging applied research (C)	
	Encouraging public-private partnerships (C)	
	Encouraging excellence in research (C)	
	Raise quality of PhD training (C)	
	Sending researchers abroad (C)	
	Engaging in international collaboration (C)	

Tuition fee levels for various groups of students	2008 fee level (or range) in Euro	Who decides on fee level? Situation year 2008	Who decides on fee level? Situation year 1995	Comments
Full-time Bachelor students	726	government	There were no fees in 1995	Fees were introduced in the academic year 2001/02; there is no difference between different type of students (other than citizenship). Starting with March 2009, only students having exceeded the standard duration of study by more than 2 semesters must pay; however, a wide range of exceptions will reduce the number of fee-paying students probably to less than 10% of all enrolled students.
Full time Master students	726	government		
Full-time doctoral students	726	government		
Full-time non-EU student	1452	government		
Part-time students	726	government		

	Type of student support available for full-time Bachelors students from own country						
	Grants to cover tuition fees	Grants to cover living costs	Loans to cover tuition fees	Loans to cover living costs	Tax benefits and child allowance for parents	Other forms of support (in cash, or in kind, etc)	No support whatsoever
1995	√				√		
Current situation	√	√			√		
Specific comments							
General comments	Students are eligible for 'direct' (grants) and 'indirect' (child allowances, tax benefits) student aid. Parallel to the introduction of tuition fees (2001) an additional type of student aid (<i>Studienzuschuss</i>) was introduced to cover tuition fees for needy students.						
Changes in criteria for student support	Conditions for family allowances have changed (in 1996): students who change their field of study more than twice were no longer eligible.						

Legend:
 Type of support is in place
 √ Interest rate equals rate of inflation
 * Interest rate lies between rate of inflation and market rate
 ** rate
 *** Interest rate equals market rate
 No asterisk (*) No interest charged

Portability of student support: the situation regarding financial support for Bachelors students who wish to study abroad			
	1995	2008	Comments
No financial support system for Bachelors students who want to go abroad			ERASMUS students: EU grant is supplemented by national grant.
Bachelors students that go abroad receive financial support that is earmarked specifically for mobility (awarded in special grants or loans)	√	√	
Bachelors students that go abroad for an entire Bachelors program receive the same support as the students who remain in their home country			
Bachelors students that go abroad for a limited period receive the same support as the students who remain in their home country (portability of national financial support for part of a program)		√	

FUNDING FICHE – Austria: Universities of Applied Sciences

The Austrian higher education system consists of four types of HEI: 22 public universities and 20 *Fachhochschulen* (institutions offering vocational oriented study programmes / universities of applied sciences) as well as 11 private universities and 17 teacher training colleges (*Pädagogische Hochschulen*). Public universities are the largest sector (233,046 students), followed by the *Fachhochschulen* (31,046 students) and private universities (4,237 students). Teacher training colleges (about 8000 students) are also expected to carry out research, but they have an extraordinary status: They are not governed by the Federal Ministry for Science and Research (BMWF) such as public and private universities and *Fachhochschulen*, but by the Federal Ministry for Teaching, Arts and Culture (BMUKK).

Expenditures on higher education and R&D expenditures by sector of performance					
Expenditure on tertiary education institutions in 2005 (as a % of GDP)	From public sources of funds 1,2%	From private sources of funds 0,1%	Total 1,3%		EU19 average (from Education at a Glance): 1.3%
R&D expenditures, 2006 (as a % of GDP)	Higher education expenditures (HERD): 0,65%	Private sector expenditure (BERD): 1,66%	Government research institutes expenditure (GOVERD): 0,13%	Total domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD): 2,49%	EU27 average: 1.84%
Change in level of government funding per student:	Spending per student was more or less stable over the period 1995-2008.				

Composition of institutional funding (percentages)					Comments
	<i>Operational grant from public authorities</i>	<i>Tuition fees</i>	<i>3rd party funds</i>	<i>Total</i>	The Fachhochschulen sector was only established in the early 1990s, explaining the lack of historical data.
1995					
2008 (or latest)	70%	8%	22%	100%	

Main mechanisms for direct public funding <i>Legend: 0 = not important; √ = some importance; √√ = important; √√√ = extremely important</i>					Comments
	negotiation	historical / incremental	formula funding	contracts	FHs get public funding from multiple sources; federal funds are determined by a formula, funding from provinces/municipalities by negotiation (incremental).
1995	√√√	√√	√√√		
current	√√√	√√	√√√		

Underlying criteria of operational grant <i>Legend: 0 = not important; √ = some importance; √√ = important; √√√ = extremely important</i>			Comments
	Input-related criteria (e.g. students, study places, staff, past costs, etc.)	Output-related criteria (e.g. degrees, credits, assessments, publications, grants, etc.)	See comments above. The drivers in the funding formula are: number of state-funded study places and other input criteria (e.g. number of staff).
1995	√√√	0	
current	√√√	0	

Composition and mechanisms for the public funding of research (in Dual support systems) and research training					
Composition of basic research funds					Research training
	Share of operational grant for research	Share of grants from research council(s)	Total	Comments	Not applicable.
				FHs get research money only for applied research - no operational grants.	
1995	0%	100%	100%		
current	0%	100%	100%		

Specific funding to support initiatives by higher education institutions		Comments
Specific (targeted) teaching funds for:	Specific (targeted) research funds for:	
C indicates <i>competitive</i> ; N indicates <i>negotiations-based</i> ; E indicates <i>evenly distributed across institutions</i>		
No targeted funds to speak of.	No targeted funds to speak of.	FHs get competitive research money only for applied research - no targeted grants.

Tuition fee levels for various groups of students	2008 fee level (or range) in Euro	Who decides on fee level? Situation year 2008	Who decides on fee level? Situation year 1995	Comments
Full-time Bachelor students	726	government	There were no fees in 1995	Fees were introduced in the academic year 2001/02; there is no difference between different type of students (other than citizenship). Starting with March 2009, only students having exceeded the standard duration of study by more than 2 semesters must pay; however, a wide range of exceptions will reduce the number of fee-paying students probably to less than 10% of all enrolled students. In the case of FHs, (in most cases) the provincial governments decide on fees (for universities: the federal government).
Full time Master students	726	government		
Full-time doctoral students				
Full-time non-EU student	1452	government		
Part-time students	726	government		

Type of student support available for full-time Bachelors students from own country							
<p style="text-align: right;"><i>Legend:</i> <i>Type of support is in place</i> ✓ <i>Interest rate equals rate of inflation</i> * <i>Interest rate lies between rate of inflation and market rate</i> ** <i>rate</i> *** <i>Interest rate equals market rate</i> No asterisk (*) <i>No interest charged</i></p>							
	Grants to cover tuition fees	Grants to cover living costs	Loans to cover tuition fees	Loans to cover living costs	Tax benefits and child allowance for parents	Other forms of support (in cash, or in kind, etc)	No support whatsoever
1995	✓				✓		
Current situation	✓	✓			✓		
Specific comments							
General comments	Students are eligible for 'direct' (grants) and 'indirect' (child allowances, tax benefits) student aid. Parallel to the introduction of tuition fees (2001) an additional type of student aid (<i>Studienzuschuss</i>) was introduced to cover tuition fees for needy students.						
Changes in criteria for student support	Conditions for family allowances have changed (in 1996): students who change their field of study more than twice were no longer eligible.						

Portability of student support: the situation regarding financial support for Bachelors students who wish to study abroad			
	1995	2008	Comments
No financial support system for Bachelors students who want to go abroad			ERASMUS students: EU grant is supplemented by national grant.
Bachelors students that go abroad receive financial support that is earmarked specifically for mobility (awarded in special grants or loans)	✓	✓	
Bachelors students that go abroad for an entire Bachelors programme receive the same support as the students who remain in their home country			
Bachelors students that go abroad for a limited period receive the same support as the students who remain in their home country (portability of national financial support for part of a programme)		✓	

FUNDING FICHE – Belgium (Flanders): Public universities

The Flemish higher education system is a *binary system* with a university sector and a non-university sector (*hogescholen* or university colleges). The six universities offer three-year academic bachelors, masters, and PhD programmes. The 22 university colleges can award both academic (that is university-level) degrees and vocational degrees. The 22 university colleges offer bachelors, and masters (the latter in co-operations – so-called *Associations* – with universities). Universities enrol about 38% of bachelor and master students, university colleges 62%.

Expenditures on higher education and R&D expenditures by sector of performance (Note: data refer to Belgium as a whole)					
Expenditure on tertiary education institutions in 2005 (as a % of GDP)	From public sources of funds 1,2%	From private sources of funds 0,1%	Total 1,2%		EU19 average (from Education at a Glance): 1.3%
R&D expenditures, 2006 (as a % of GDP)	Higher education expenditures (HERD): 0,41%	Private sector expenditure (BERD): 1,24%	Government research institutes expenditure (GOVERD): 0,16%	Total domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD): 1,83%	EU27 average: 1.84%
Change in level of government funding per student:	Spending per student increased by more than 5% over the period 1995-2008.				

Composition of institutional funding (percentages)					Comments
	<i>Operational grant from public authorities</i>	<i>Tuition fees</i>	<i>3rd party funds</i>	<i>Total</i>	
1995	55%	5%	40%	100%	<p>If one would divide the third party funding into public resources and private resources, and add the public resources to the operational grant, one would get a percentage of about 80% coming from public funding. Note that the third party funding by the government is largely allocated on a competitive basis.</p> <p>The amount of private funding differs between universities. For some, the total amount of public funding (operational grant + third party government funding) might be up to 90%. Not every university has a well-developed transfer office.</p>
2008 (or latest)	45%	5%	50%	100%	

Main mechanisms for direct public funding <i>Legend: 0 = not important; √ = some importance; √√ = important; √√√ = extremely important</i>					Comments
	negotiation	historical / incremental	formula funding	contracts	A new financing system was put in place in 2008. Previously (since 1991), financing was calculated on the basis of both a historically fixed sum and a variable amount relating to the number of students. Now, input and especially output criteria are important, both in teaching and in research.
1995		√√	√√		
current		0	√√√		

Underlying criteria of operational grant <i>Legend: 0 = not important; √ = some importance; √√ = important; √√√ = extremely important</i>			Comments
	Input-related criteria (e.g. students, study places, staff, past costs, etc.)	Output-related criteria (e.g. degrees, credits, assessments, publications, grants, etc.)	The drivers in the current funding formula are the number of students, credits, PhDs, publications and references. In bachelor programmes, the number of students in the first year is taken into account (next to output criteria); master programmes are entirely financed on the basis of output criteria. A university gets extra funding for students who receive a study grant, for disabled students and for students who combine working and learning (new legislation on funding of 2008).
1995	√√√	0	
current	√	√√√	

Composition and mechanisms for the public funding of research (in Dual support systems) and research training					
Composition of basic research funds				Research training	
	Share of operational grant for research	Share of grants from research council(s)	Total	Comments	
1995	NA	NA		The operational grant covers both teaching and research. Additional research funding is made available by the government through special research funds, research programmes, interuniversity support centres, etc., largely on a competitive basis.	Funding for PhD students is included in the university's operational grant and is also part of the competitive research grants received from intermediary research funding organizations that award funds for basic, strategic and applied research.
current	NA	NA			

Specific funding to support initiatives by higher education institutions		Comments
Specific (targeted) teaching funds for:	Specific (targeted) research funds for:	
C indicates <i>competitive</i> ; N indicates <i>negotiations-based</i> ; E indicates <i>evenly distributed across institutions</i>		
Students from disadvantaged backgrounds (E)	To encourage research cooperation (C)	
covering the cost of universities' rationalisation plans to eliminate programme duplication and programmes that have enrolments below government imposed thresholds (90000 credits) (N)	Joint research (public-private) (C)	
Excellence and innovation in curricula (N)	Excellence in research (C)	
	Attracting researchers from abroad (C)	

Tuition fee levels for various groups of students	2008 fee level (or range) in Euro	Who decides on fee level? Situation year 2008	Who decides on fee level? Situation year 1995	Comments
Full-time Bachelor students	540 (55 for students with grant)	government	government	The legislation defines the minimum and maximum amount of tuition fees. The universities, through the inter-university council, come to an agreement about the actual amount.
Full time Master students	540 (55 for students with grant)	government	government	tuition fees for some programmes (e.g. master-after-master programmes) can be higher
Full-time doctoral students	256 (in first and last year of doctorate)	government	government	
Full-time non-EU student	same as Belgian students	government	government	
Part-time students	58 + 8 per credit	government	government	

Type of student support available for full-time Bachelors students from own country							
<p style="text-align: right;"><i>Legend:</i> <i>Type of support is in place</i> ✓ <i>Interest rate equals rate of inflation</i> * <i>Interest rate lies between rate of inflation and market rate</i> ** <i>rate</i> *** <i>Interest rate equals market rate</i> No asterisk (*) <i>No interest charged</i></p>							
	Grants to cover tuition fees	Grants to cover living costs	Loans to cover tuition fees	Loans to cover living costs	Tax benefits and child allowance for parents	Other forms of support (in cash, or in kind, etc)	No support whatsoever
1995	✓				✓		
Current situation	✓				✓	See comments	
Specific comments							
General comments	Students can receive a study grant from the government when a number of conditions are met, namely nationality conditions, financial conditions (taking into account the income and the composition of the family), and pedagogical conditions (that is, to be enrolled as a regular student in an institution that is accredited, grant-aided or funded by the government). The grant varies with the income height. Students who are liable for a grant, also receive other advantages (e.g. a reduction on enrollment fees, child allowance and tax reduction for their parents, the use of the welfare facilities of the universities).						
Changes in criteria for student support	New legislation in 2004 and in 2007. The latter introduced a system of study allowance credits. Students receive two Bachelor's credits; one Master's credit; one wild card; one credit for a preparatory programme; one credit for a bridging programme; one credit for a teacher-training programme in the form of a follow-up programme.						

Portability of student support: the situation regarding financial support for Bachelors students who wish to study abroad			
	1995	2008	Comments
No financial support system for Bachelors students who want to go abroad			Bachelor students that go abroad for an entire programme can get support if they meet all 'normal' conditions (nationality, pedagogical and financial) and if the programme and institution are recognised by the (local) government. If the programme / institution is outside of the European Higher Education Area, the student can only get support if the programme does not exist in Flanders.
Bachelors students that go abroad receive financial support that is earmarked specifically for mobility (awarded in special grants or loans)	√	√	
Bachelors students that go abroad for an entire Bachelors programme receive the same support as the students who remain in their home country	√	√	
Bachelors students that go abroad for a limited period receive the same support as the students who remain in their home country (portability of national financial support for part of a programme)		√	

FUNDING FICHE – Belgium (Flanders): Universities of Applied Science

The Flemish higher education system is a *binary system* with a university sector and a non-university sector (*hogescholen* or university colleges). The six universities offer three-year academic bachelors, masters, and PhD programmes. The 22 university colleges can award both academic (that is university-level) degrees and vocational degrees. The 22 university colleges offer bachelors, and masters (the latter in co-operations – so-called *Associations* – with universities). Universities enrol about 38% of bachelor and master students, university colleges 62%.

Expenditures on higher education and R&D expenditures by sector of performance (Note: data refer to Belgium as a whole)					
Expenditure on tertiary education institutions in 2005 (as a % of GDP)	From public sources of funds 1,2%	From private sources of funds 0,1%	Total 1,2%		EU19 average (from Education at a Glance): 1.3%
R&D expenditures, 2006 (as a % of GDP)	Higher education expenditures (HERD): 0,41%	Private sector expenditure (BERD): 1,24%	Government research institutes expenditure (GOVERD): 0,16%	Total domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD): 1,83%	EU27 average: 1.84%
Change in level of government funding per student:		Spending per student increased by more than 5% over the period 1995-2008.			

Composition of institutional funding (percentages)					Comments
	<i>Operational grant from public authorities</i>	<i>Tuition fees</i>	<i>3rd party funds</i>	<i>Total</i>	In addition to the operational grant, colleges receive means for educational development and for their academic programmes in order to bring them on a university level. There has been an increase in funding for the colleges, but mainly for the academic programmes, not so much for the professional programmes. As with universities, colleges receive investment funds and funds for social services for students. There is also a yearly envelope for subsidising project-based research.
1995	85%	5%	10%	100%	
2008 (or latest)	80%	5%	15%	100%	

Main mechanisms for direct public funding <i>Legend: 0 = not important; √ = some importance; √√ = important; √√√ = extremely important</i>					Comments
	negotiation	historical / incremental	formula funding	contracts	A new financing system was put in place in 2008. Previously (since 1991), financing was calculated on the basis of both a historically fixed sum and a variable amount relating to the number of students. Now, input and especially output criteria are important, both in teaching and in research. But for colleges, the research criteria are not taken into account in calculating the amount of the operational grant.
1995		√√	√√		
current		0	√√√		

Underlying criteria of operational grant <i>Legend: 0 = not important; √ = some importance; √√ = important; √√√ = extremely important</i>			Comments
	Input-related criteria (e.g. students, study places, staff, past costs, etc.)	Output-related criteria (e.g. degrees, credits, assessments, publications, grants, etc.)	The drivers in the current funding formula are the number of students and ECTS credits. In bachelor programmes, the number of students in the first year is taken into account (next to output criteria); master programmes are entirely financed on the basis of output criteria. A college gets extra funding for students who receive a study grant, for disabled students and for students who combine working and learning (new legislation on funding of 2008).
1995	√√√	0	
current	√√	√√	

Composition and mechanisms for the public funding of research (in Dual support systems) and research training					
Composition of basic research funds					Research training
	Share of operational grant for research	Share of grants from research council(s)	Total	Comments	Not applicable
1995	NA	NA		Colleges can carry out applied research and can participate in scientific research within the framework of an Association with a university. They can receive support from an agency for strategic basic research.	
current	NA	NA			

Specific funding to support initiatives by higher education institutions		Comments
Specific (targeted) teaching funds for:	Specific (targeted) research funds for:	
C indicates <i>competitive</i> ; N indicates <i>negotiations-based</i> ; E indicates <i>evenly distributed across institutions</i>		
Students from disadvantaged backgrounds (E)	strengthening the research base of colleges in their Associations with universities (E)	In the legislation of 2004 rationalisation was implemented by changing the criteria for funding in such a way that larger colleges were favoured. As a result, the number of colleges decreased (through mergers) from 164 to 29. Currently, there are 22 colleges in Flanders. Note that there has been no direct funding for mobility, but that the legislation has been adapted to facilitate mobility (introduction of ECTS, diploma supplement, portability of grants, ...).
Covering the cost of colleges' rationalisation plans to eliminate programme duplication and programmes that have enrolments below government imposed thresholds (90,000 credits) (N)	Setting up public-private partnerships (C)	
Encourage innovations in curricula (N)		

Tuition fee levels for various groups of students	2008 fee level (or range) in Euro	Who decides on fee level? Situation year 2008	Who decides on fee level? Situation year 1995	Comments
Full-time Bachelor students	540 (100 for students with grant)	government	government	The legislation defines the minimum and maximum amount of tuition fees. The colleges, through the colleges council (VLHORA), come to an agreement about the actual amount. For enrollments in advanced bachelor or master programmes, specialised programmes with high costs, programmes which require a specific prior training, international programmes, tuition fees can be higher (but still with a maximum defined by law). This is independent of the type of college.
Full time Master students	540 (100 for students with grant)	government	government	
Full-time doctoral students	Not applicable	government	government	
Full-time non-EU student	same as Belgian students	government	government	
Part-time students	58 + 8 per credit	government	government	

	Type of student support available for full-time Bachelors students from own country						
	<i>Legend:</i> ✓ <i>Type of support is in place</i> * <i>Interest rate equals rate of inflation</i> ** <i>Interest rate lies between rate of inflation and market rate</i> *** <i>Interest rate equals market rate</i> No asterisk (*) <i>No interest charged</i>						
	Grants to cover tuition fees	Grants to cover living costs	Loans to cover tuition fees	Loans to cover living costs	Tax benefits and child allowance for parents	Other forms of support (in cash, or in kind, etc)	No support whatsoever
1995	✓				✓		
Current situation	✓				✓	See comments	
Specific comments							
General comments	Students can receive a study grant from the government when a number of conditions are met, namely nationality conditions, financial conditions (taking into account the income and the composition of the family), and pedagogical conditions (that is, to be enrolled as a regular student in an institution that is accredited, grant-aided or funded by the government). The grant varies with the income height. Students who are liable for a grant, also receive other advantages (e.g. a reduction on enrollment fees, child allowance and tax reduction for their parents, the use of the welfare facilities of the colleges).						
Changes in criteria for student support	New legislation in 2004 and in 2007. The latter introduced a system of study allowance credits. Students receive two Bachelor's credits; one Master's credit; one wild card; one credit for a preparatory programme; one credit for a bridging programme; one credit for a teacher-training programme in the form of a follow-up programme.						

Portability of student support: the situation regarding financial support for Bachelors students who wish to study abroad			
	1995	2008	Comments
No financial support system for Bachelors students who want to go abroad			Bachelor students that go abroad for an entire programme can get support if they meet all 'normal' conditions (nationality, pedagogical and financial) and if the programme and institution are recognised by the (local) government. If the programme / institution is outside of the European Higher Education Area, the student can only get support if the programme does not exist in Flanders.
Bachelors students that go abroad receive financial support that is earmarked specifically for mobility (awarded in special grants or loans)	√	√	
Bachelors students that go abroad for an entire Bachelors programme receive the same support as the students who remain in their home country	√	√	
Bachelors students that go abroad for a limited period receive the same support as the students who remain in their home country (portability of national financial support for part of a programme)		√	

FUNDING FICHE – Belgium (Wallonia): Public universities

The higher education system of the French Community in Belgium (Wallonia) is a *binary system* with a university sector and a non-university sector (*Hautes Ecoles* and higher art colleges). Of the nine universities, three are public and 6 are publicly-funded private institutions. There are 47 non-university institutions, including 30 university colleges (*Hautes Ecoles*), offering vocational degrees. The universities have about 68,000 students; the *Hautes Ecoles* have 83,000.

Expenditures on higher education and R&D expenditures by sector of performance (Note: data refer to Belgium as a whole)					
Expenditure on tertiary education institutions in 2005 (as a % of GDP)	From public sources of funds 1,2%	From private sources of funds 0,1%	Total 1,2%		EU19 average (from Education at a Glance): 1.3%
R&D expenditures, 2006 (as a % of GDP)	Higher education expenditures (HERD): 0,41%	Private sector expenditure (BERD): 1,24%	Government research institutes expenditure (GOVERD): 0,16%	Total domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD): 1,83%	EU27 average: 1.84%
Change in level of government funding per student:		Spending per student decreased by more than 5% over the period 1995-2008.			

Composition of institutional funding (percentages)					Comments
	<i>Operational grant from public authorities</i>	<i>Tuition fees</i>	<i>3rd party funds</i>	<i>Total</i>	
1995	60%	5%	35%	100%	Third party funding includes public funding through research funds, etc., i.e. funding on a competitive basis but (indirectly) provided by the government.
2008 (or latest)	50%	5%	45%	100%	

Main mechanisms for direct public funding <i>Legend: 0 = not important; √ = some importance; √√ = important; √√√ = extremely important</i>					Comments
	negotiation	historical / incremental	formula funding	contracts	The operational grant is a closed envelope. It consists of a fixed part, of which the distribution among the universities is defined in the legislation, and a variable part, based on the student numbers. Formula funding means taking into account student numbers and to a certain extent their status as grant-aided or low income student.
1995		√√	√√		
current		√√	√√		

Underlying criteria of operational grant <i>Legend: 0 = not important; √ = some importance; √√ = important; √√√ = extremely important</i>			Comments
	Input-related criteria (e.g. students, study places, staff, past costs, etc.)	Output-related criteria (e.g. degrees, credits, assessments, publications, grants, etc.)	The drivers in the current funding formula are the number of students and the previous year's allocation. Contrary to Flanders, there has been no recent change in government funding mechanisms for universities. The law of 1971 is still in operation (albeit modified). There is a fixed, historical part of funding, and a variable part based on the number of students enrolled. For each part, the total amount (the entire envelope for universities) is fixed. The number of doctoral students is used to distribute an additional amount of funding (additional to the operational grant).
1995	√√√	0	
current	√√√	0	

Composition and mechanisms for the public funding of research (in Dual support systems) and research training					
Composition of basic research funds					Research training
	Share of operational grant for research	Share of grants from research council(s)	Total	Comments	Funding for PhD students is included in the university's operational grant and is also part of the competitive research grants received from intermediary research funding organizations that award funds for basic, strategic and applied research.
				The operational grant covers both teaching and research, preventing the calculation of the research share. Additional research funding is made available by the government through special research funds, research programmes, interuniversity support centres, etc., largely on a competitive basis.	
1995	NA	NA			
current	NA	NA			

Specific funding to support initiatives by higher education institutions			Comments
Specific (targeted) teaching funds for:	Specific (targeted) research funds for:		
C indicates <i>competitive</i> ; N indicates <i>negotiations-based</i> ; E indicates <i>evenly distributed across institutions</i>			
To encourage an increase in students' success rates (E)	stimulating and concentrating research in areas considered to be of national importance (national here meaning Wallonia) (C, N)		National objectives were pursued mostly through legislation rather than targeted funding (e.g. defining access conditions, establishing quality procedures etc.).
	Joint research (public-private) (C, N)		In 2005 the government introduced a "Marshall plan" for Wallonia. It entailed an investment of 1 billion euro in order to improve the economic development of the region. Companies, industries, universities, research centres etc. were called upon to work together with regard to, for instance, research and innovation. The plan included tax reductions, investments in infrastructure, attracting foreign investors, and a whole range of other measures.

Tuition fee levels for various groups of students	2008 fee level (or range) in Euro	Who decides on fee level? Situation year 2008	Who decides on fee level? Situation year 1995	Comments
Full-time Bachelor students	811 (108 for grant-aided students)	government	government	There are uniform fees, defined by government.
Full time Master students	811 (108 for grant-aided students)	government	government	On top of the usual fees, students from outside the European Union will be required to pay additional annual fees. For non-EU nationals whose parents are not resident in Belgium a specific fee is charged of about € 1,500 for the bachelor and € 2,000 for the master and doctorate.
Full-time doctoral students	811 in first year, 31 afterwards	government	government	
Full-time non-EU student	depends on university	government	government	
Part-time students	depends on number of courses taken	government	government	

	Type of student support available for full-time Bachelors students from own country						
	Grants to cover tuition fees	Grants to cover living costs	Loans to cover tuition fees	Loans to cover living costs	Tax benefits and child allowance for parents	Other forms of support (in cash, or in kind, etc)	No support whatsoever
1995	✓				✓		
Current situation	✓				✓		
General comments	<p>Students can receive a study grant from the government when they meet the pedagogic and financial conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - pedagogic: the student must be successful, i.e. the grant is not paid if the year is repeated; after a first failure, a candidate regains the right to a study grant after a success; after two failures, the student must be successful in consecutive two years; after three failures the right to a study grant is lost forever; - financial: the government defines the taxable income that should not be exceeded. 						
Changes in criteria for student support	None						

Portability of student support: the situation regarding financial support for Bachelors students who wish to study abroad			
	1995	2008	Comments
No financial support system for Bachelors students who want to go abroad			The portability of the grant is limited to students who: - live outside the EU with their parents; or - want to study a programme which is not available in Belgium; or - are German-speaking and want to study in Germany.
Bachelors students that go abroad receive financial support that is earmarked specifically for mobility (awarded in special grants or loans)			
Bachelors students that go abroad for an entire Bachelors programme receive the same support as the students who remain in their home country	√	√	
Bachelors students that go abroad for a limited period receive the same support as the students who remain in their home country (portability of national financial support for part of a programme)	√	√	

FUNDING FICHE – Belgium (Wallonia): Universities of Applied Sciences

The higher education system of the French Community in Belgium (Wallonia) is a *binary system* with a university sector and a non-university sector (*Hautes Ecoles* and higher art colleges). Of the nine universities, three are public and 6 are publicly-funded private institutions. There are 47 non-university institutions, including 30 university colleges (*Hautes Ecoles*), offering vocational degrees. The universities have about 68,000 students; the *Hautes Ecoles* have 83,000.

Expenditures on higher education and R&D expenditures by sector of performance (Note: data refer to Belgium as a whole)					
Expenditure on tertiary education institutions in 2005 (as a % of GDP)	From public sources of funds 1,2%	From private sources of funds 0,1%	Total 1,2%		EU19 average (from Education at a Glance): 1.3%
R&D expenditures, 2006 (as a % of GDP)	Higher education expenditures (HERD): 0,41%	Private sector expenditure (BERD): 1,24%	Government research institutes expenditure (GOVERD): 0,16%	Total domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD): 1,83%	EU27 average: 1.84%
Change in level of government funding per student:		Spending per student decreased by more than 5% over the period 1995-2008.			

Composition of institutional funding (percentages)					Comments
	<i>Operational grant from public authorities</i>	<i>Tuition fees</i>	<i>3rd party funds</i>	<i>Total</i>	
1995	90%	5%	5%	100%	The operational grant covers both teaching and research. Third party funding includes public funding through research funds, etc., i.e. funding on a competitive basis but (indirectly) provided by the government.
2008 (or latest)	80%	5%	15%	100%	

Main mechanisms for direct public funding <i>Legend: 0 = not important; √ = some importance; √√ = important; √√√ = extremely important</i>					Comments
	negotiation	historical / incremental	formula funding	contracts	The operational grant is a closed envelope. It consists of a fixed part, of which the distribution among the colleges is defined in the legislation, and a variable part, based on the student numbers. Formula funding means taking into account student numbers and to a certain extent their status as grant-aided or low income student.
1995		√√	√√		
current		√√	√√		

Underlying criteria of operational grant <i>Legend: 0 = not important; √ = some importance; √√ = important; √√√ = extremely important</i>			Comments
	Input-related criteria (e.g. students, study places, staff, past costs, etc.)	Output-related criteria (e.g. degrees, credits, assessments, publications, grants, etc.)	The funding mechanism for the colleges was laid down in a law in 1996. It provided funding for the new missions of the colleges (applied research, services, ...) but within a fixed total amount of funding, in order to keep government funding transparent and under control. The drivers in the current funding formula are the number of students and the previous year's allocation. Contrary to Flanders, there has been no recent change in government funding mechanism. However, the weight attached to previous year's allocation is somewhat smaller.
1995	√√√	0	
current	√√√	0	

Composition and mechanisms for the public funding of research (in Dual support systems) and research training					
Composition of basic research funds				Research training	
	Share of operational grant for research	Share of grants from research council(s)	Total	Comments	Non-applicable, only universities can grant PhD's.
				The operational grant covers both teaching and research.	
1995	NA	NA			
current	NA	NA			

Specific funding to support initiatives by higher education institutions		Comments
Specific (targeted) teaching funds for:	Specific (targeted) research funds for:	
C indicates <i>competitive</i> ; N indicates <i>negotiations-based</i> ; E indicates <i>evenly distributed across institutions</i>		
To encourage mergers between institutions (E)	stimulating and concentrating research in areas considered to be of national importance (national here meaning Wallonia) (C, N)	National objectives were pursued mostly through legislation rather than targeted funding (e.g. defining access conditions, establishing quality procedures etc.). In 2005 the government introduced a "Marshall plan" for Wallonia. It entailed an investment of 1 billion euro in order to improve the economic development of the region. Companies, industries, universities, research centres etc. were called upon to work together with regard to, for instance, research and innovation. The plan included tax reductions, investments in infrastructure, attracting foreign investors, and a whole range of other measures.
Increasing students' success rates (E)	Joint research (public-private) (C, N)	

Tuition fee levels for various groups of students	2008 fee level (or range) in Euro	Who decides on fee level? Situation year 2008	Who decides on fee level? Situation year 1995	Comments
Full-time Bachelor students	Maximum 811 (108 for grant-aided students)	government	government	There are uniform fees, defined by government. At arts colleges, at architecture colleges and in programmes in image technology, applied communication, and press and information, supplementary fees can be charged to non-grant-aided students. A law adopted in 2005 limits the supplementary fees: in the academic year 2005-2006 they may not exceed the fees for 2004-2005, and in the following years they will be progressively reduced.
Full time Master students	Maximum 811 (108 for grant-aided students)	government	government	
Full-time doctoral students				
Full-time non-EU student	depends on college	government	government	
Part-time students	depends on number of courses taken	government	government	

	Type of student support available for full-time Bachelors students from own country						
	Grants to cover tuition fees	Grants to cover living costs	Loans to cover tuition fees	Loans to cover living costs	Tax benefits and child allowance for parents	Other forms of support (in cash, or in kind, etc)	No support whatsoever
1995	√				√		
Current situation	√				√		
General comments	<p>Students can receive a study grant from the government when they meet the pedagogic and financial conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - pedagogic: the student must be successful, i.e. the grant is not paid if the year is repeated; after a first failure, a candidate regains the right to a study grant after a success; after two failures, the student must be successful in consecutive two years; after three failures the right to a study grant is lost forever; - financial: the government defines the taxable income that should not be exceeded. 						

Changes in criteria for student support	None
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Portability of student support: the situation regarding financial support for Bachelors students who wish to study abroad			
	1995	2008	Comments
No financial support system for Bachelors students who want to go abroad			The portability of the grant is limited to students who: - live outside the EU with their parents; or - want to study a programme which is not available in Belgium; or - are German-speaking and want to study in Germany.
Bachelors students that go abroad receive financial support that is earmarked specifically for mobility (awarded in special grants or loans)			
Bachelors students that go abroad for an entire Bachelors programme receive the same support as the students who remain in their home country	✓	✓	
Bachelors students that go abroad for a limited period receive the same support as the students who remain in their home country (portability of national financial support for part of a programme)	✓	✓	

FUNDING FICHE – Bulgaria: Public universities

In the year 2006, there were 53 tertiary education institutions in Bulgaria: 10 public universities, 4 private universities and a large number of specialized institutions (26 public; 2 private), plus 11 short-cycle colleges (2 public; 9 private). Over 80% of all students are in the public sector. Most private institutions are relatively small (between 600 and 1000 per institution). The key entities dominating R&D in Bulgaria are the Bulgarian Academy of Science and the National Center for Agrarian Studies.

Expenditures on higher education and R&D expenditures by sector of performance					
Expenditure on tertiary education institutions in 2005 (as a % of GDP)	From public sources of funds	From private sources of funds estimate:	Total		EU19 average (from Education at a Glance):
			1.2%		1.3%
R&D expenditures, 2005 (as a % of GDP; source: ERAWATCH)	Higher education expenditures (HERD): 0.05%	Private sector expenditure (BERD): 0.1%	Government research institutes expenditure (GOVERD): 0.32%	Total domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD): 0.49%	EU27 average:
					1.83%
Change in level of government funding per student:	Spending per student has increased over the period 1995-2008.				

Composition of institutional funding (percentages)					Comments
	<i>Operational grant from public authorities</i>	<i>Tuition fees</i>	<i>3rd party funds</i>	<i>Total</i>	
1995	70%	20%	10%	100%	Third party funds (including the competitive public R&D funds provided through the National Science Fund) have increased over the years. Students pay a tuition fee which can be as high as 30% of the cost of provision of education per student, according to the HE Act. However, in practice the fees charged are significantly less. The universities admit students beyond their state quota on the condition that they pay full cost. An estimated 25% of all students in 2005 were admitted on that basis.
2008 (or latest)	55%	20%	25%	100%	

Main mechanisms for direct public funding					Comments
	negotiation	historical / incremental	formula funding	contracts	Formula funding was introduced along with the 1995 Law on Higher Education, replacing the approach to base the allocation on previous year's budget. Over the years (notably in 2001), changes were made to the formula, but still funding is heavily based on enrolment targets approved with Ministry of Education and Science. The practice that funding is not based on actual enrolments but on enrolment targets, implies that history still plays a role and there is room for negotiation. The Education Ministry and the rectors of the public HEIs each year decide on admissions.
1995	√√	√√√			
current	√√	√	√√√		

Underlying criteria of operational grant			Comments
	Input-related criteria (e.g. students, study places, staff, past costs, etc.)	Output-related criteria (e.g. degrees, credits, assessments, publications, grants, etc.)	Public funding is heavily based on enrolment targets negotiated with the Ministry. In the year 2001 the formula (introduced at the end of 1995) was applied to newly enrolled students. The formula is enrolment-based (state-subsidized students, as well as PhD students). Today, the funding also depends on the results from the institutional and programme accreditation results of the HE institutions. In 2003, a new mechanism for funding university research was introduced. The distribution of research funds was based on the results achieved during the previous period on the one hand and independent assessment of the scientific quality of the financed projects on the other.
1995	√√√		
current	√√√	√	

Composition and mechanisms for the public funding of research (in Dual support systems) and research training					
Composition of basic research funds					Research training
	Share of operational grant for research	Share of grants from research council(s)	Total	Comments	Funding for PhD students is included in the university's operational grant and also takes place through individual scholarships (where the number of such scholarships is fixed by the government).
1995	50%	50%	100%	Research funds are mostly derived from the National Science Fund that allocates competitive funding. There are large differences across universities in terms of their success in winning such grants. In 2008, the amount of NSF funding was increased significantly. Targeted competition for encouraging research in universities was introduced in 2003.	
current	33%	66%	100%		

Specific funding to support initiatives by higher education institutions		Comments
Specific (targeted) teaching funds for:	Specific (targeted) research funds for:	
C indicates <i>competitive</i> ; N indicates <i>negotiations-based</i> ; E indicates <i>evenly distributed across institutions</i>		
	Setting up public-private partnerships, notably with SME (C)	No specific funds for innovations in teaching were made available. The NSF provides funds for young scientists working on a PhD in a private company.
	Encouraging university research in strategically important areas and support the universities' scientific potential (C)	
	Setting up so-called integrative scientific centres in universities; or centres of research competence (C)	
	To encourage researchers to carry out research abroad (expecting them to return) (C)	

Tuition fee levels for various groups of students	2008 fee level (or range) in Euro	Who decides on fee level? Situation year 2008	Who decides on fee level? Situation year 1995	Comments
Full-time Bachelor students	200-500	Government	Government	The main reason for the variable fees is the estimated different cost per program.
Full time Master students	250-500	Government	Government	
Full-time doctoral students	200-500	Government	Government	
Full-time non-EU student	2500-3300	Government	Government	Fees set according to the Ordinance of Council of Ministers
Part-time students	150-300	Government	Government	See above comment

Type of student support available for full-time Bachelors students from own country							
	Grants to cover tuition fees	Grants to cover living costs	Loans to cover tuition fees * indicates: level of interest rate	Loans to cover living costs	Tax benefits and child allowance for parents	Other forms of support (in cash, or in kind, etc)	No support whatsoever
1995	√	√					
Current situation	√	√	√	√			
Specific comments							
General comments	The Higher Education Act stipulates that students are eligible to receive loans (interest-free) to cover their fees and living costs. In addition in 2008 a Law on students' crediting was passed. However, this process has not stated yet because the contracts between the Ministry of Education and Science and the banks have not yet been signed.						
Changes in criteria for student support	A significant change in the student support criteria occurred in 2000. Before this year all excellent students received stipends. With the Decree from 2000, a two-step approach was introduced. First the number of stipends is distributed across the various HEIS in proportion to the number of students. Then the received amount is distributed on the basis of two criteria: the students' study performance and the students' parental income.						

Portability of student support: the situation regarding financial support for Bachelors students who wish to study abroad			
	1995	2008	Comments
No financial support system for Bachelors students who want to go abroad	√	√	
Bachelors students that go abroad receive financial support that is earmarked specifically for mobility (awarded in special grants or loans)			
Bachelors students that go abroad for an entire Bachelors programme receive the same support as the students who remain in their home country			
Bachelors students that go abroad for a limited period receive the same support as the students who remain in their home country (portability of national financial support for part of a programme)			

FUNDING FICHE – Croatia: Public universities

There are seven universities, with approximately eighty faculties, thirteen public polytechnics, three public schools of professional higher education, three private polytechnics and twenty-five private schools of professional higher education.

Expenditures on higher education and R&D expenditures by sector of performance					
Expenditure on tertiary education institutions in 2005 (as a % of GDP)	From public sources of funds	From private sources of funds	Total:		EU19 average (from Education at a Glance):
	-	-	1.0%		1.3%
R&D expenditures, 2006 (as a % of GDP)	Higher education expenditures (HERD):	Private sector expenditure (BERD):	Government research institutes expenditure (GOVERD):	Total domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD):	EU27 average:
	0.32%	0.32%	0.23%	0.87%	1.84%
Change in level of government funding per student:	Spending per student has increased by more than 5% over the period 1995-2008				

Composition of institutional funding (percentages)					Comments
	<i>Operational grant from public authorities</i>	<i>Tuition fees</i>	<i>3rd party funds</i>	<i>Total</i>	
1995	-	-	-	-	The earliest figures are for 2000, when the ratio was 25:75 in favour of operational grants. Data available make distinction between government and own funds without specifying the source of own funds, however it is likely that tuition fees form a large part of own funds
2008 (or latest)	70%	30%	-	100%	

Main mechanisms for direct public funding					Comments
	negotiation	historical / incremental	formula funding	contracts	The mechanisms are rigid and based on incremental budgets. These mechanisms lack medium and long term planning strategic investment targets.
1995	√	√√√			
current	√	√√√			

Underlying criteria of operational grant			Comments
	Input-related criteria (e.g. students, study places, staff, past costs, etc.)	Output-related criteria (e.g. degrees, credits, assessments, publications, grants, etc.)	Funding of higher education is still input related, mainly according to number of study places. The recent development of lump sum budgeting, though not yet fully implemented is an attempt at having elements of output related financing.
1995	√√√	-	
current	√√√	-	

Composition and mechanisms for the public funding of research (in Dual support systems) and research training					
Composition of basic research funds				Research training	
	Share of operational grant for research	Share of grants from research council(s)	Total	Comments	
1995	-	-	-	Universities negotiate their yearly budget with the state and it is not possible to distinguish the allocation for teaching from the allocation for research. However, on top of this operational grant the National Council of Science negotiates a yearly budget which is then allocated through a nominally competitive system. This enables most applicants to receive some funding though the average sum is low	Funding for PhD candidates is partially covered by institutions where they are employed and partially by the Ministry, but no regulation has been passed on this yet. Some PhD candidates have had to pay tuition fees themselves.
current	-	-	-		

Specific funding to support initiatives by higher education institutions		
Specific (targeted) teaching funds for:	Specific (targeted) research funds for:	
C indicates <i>competitive</i> ; N indicates <i>negotiations-based</i> ; E indicates <i>evenly distributed across institutions</i>		Comments
Encouraging excellence in teaching (C)	Strengthening the organizational basis for training of young researchers (C)	These competitive funding programmes are run by the National Foundation for Science, Higher Education and Technological Development. Apart from that the Unity Through Knowledge Fund funds some of the mentioned aspects
Encouraging innovations in curricula (C)	Setting up public-private partnerships (C)	
Encouraging institutions to increase the quality of PhD training (C)	Encouraging innovations, research commercialization, spin-offs (C)	
	Avail funds to specially reward universities that bring in research funding from the private sector(C)	
	Encouraging applied research activities (C)	
	Encourage research in strategically important areas (C)	
	Encourage institutions to attract researchers from abroad (C)	
	Encouraging mergers/amalgamations of research groups (C)	
	Encouraging research cooperation between public universities (C)	
	Encouraging researchers to carry out part of their research in a university abroad (C)	
	Encouraging institutions to engage in research cooperation with universities aboard (C)	
	Encouraging excellence in research (C)	

Tuition fee levels for various groups of students	2008 fee level (or range) in Euro	Who decides on fee level? Situation year 2008	Who decides on fee level? Situation year 1995	Comments
Full-time Bachelor students	740-1250	Government & Institution	Government & Institution	The bachelor and Master study programmes were introduced in 2005/2006. Tuition fees for all students apart from the full time bachelor students are determined by the Rector's Conference and approved by the Ministry. Full time masters programmes only began in 2008 and no regulation exists yet regarding fees for these programmes. For Doctoral programmes tuition fees are set by the institutions. All foreign students belong to the same category, even though universities are aware that once Croatia enters EU, all EU students will be subjected to similar rules as domestic students
Full time Master students	740-1250	Institution	-	
Full-time doctoral students	1000-6500	Institution	-	
Full-time non-EU student	2000-3500	Institution	Institution	
Part-time students	740-6500	Institution	Institution	

Type of student support available for full-time Bachelors students from own country							
	Grants to cover tuition fees	Grants to cover living costs	Loans to cover tuition fees	Loans to cover living costs	Tax benefits and child allowance for parents	Other forms of support (in cash, or in kind, etc)	No support whatsoever
			* indicates: level of interest rate				
1995		√			√	Public transport pass, subsidised meals and subsidised housing.	
Current situation		√			√		
Specific comments			The government does not operate loan schemes for students but loans are available on the market and in addition to that one of the universities runs a pre-negotiated scheme that offers study loans with subsidized interest rates.			The government runs student employment centres where students can find temporary employment	
General comments	The Ministry of Science, Education and Sports runs an annual scholarship programme for which all full- time bachelor students are eligible. The scholarship programme has several sub-programmes through which students can compete on the basis of social criteria, merit, special needs, selected deficient study profiles etc. The current scholarship programmes are merit based on financial need, under-represented fields of study, for children of Homeland war veterans and for students willing to accept subsequent employment in areas of special state protection.						
Changes in criteria for student support	Financial support for students studying in subjects seen to be of strategic national importance were introduced in 2008.						

Portability of student support: the situation regarding financial support for Bachelors students who wish to study abroad			
	1995	2008	Comments
No financial support system for Bachelors students who want to go abroad	√	√	The government does not run any financial support programmes for undergraduates who want to study abroad. Bachelor students can compete for funding from foreign agencies and governments who have bilateral agreements with Croatia, or through programmes at their universities where such exist. One programme that is run by the Ministry of Science, Education and Sports and which applies to Bachelor students is the CEEPUS programme (Central European Exchange Programme for University Studies)
Bachelors students that go abroad receive financial support that is earmarked specifically for mobility (awarded in special grants or loans)			
Bachelors students that go abroad for an entire Bachelors programme receive the same support as the students who remain in their home country			
Bachelors students that go abroad for a limited period receive the same support as the students who remain in their home country (portability of national financial support for part of a programme)			

FUNDING FICHE – Cyprus: Public universities

There are two HE sectors: public and private universities. The latter need to go through strict accreditation processes for any programme they want to offer. The government has established relevant bodies and committees that offer this accreditation after on-site evaluations.

Expenditures on higher education and R&D expenditures by sector of performance					
Expenditure on tertiary education institutions in 2005 (as a % of GDP)	From public sources of funds 1.4%	From private sources of funds NA	Total 1.5%		EU19 average (from Education at a Glance): 1.3%
R&D expenditures, 2006 (as a % of GDP)	Higher education expenditures (HERD): 0.18%	Private sector expenditure (BERD): 0.09%	Government research institutes expenditure (GOVERD): 0.12%	Total domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD): 0.42%	EU27 average: 1.84%
Change in level of government funding per student:		More or less the same.			

Composition of institutional funding (percentages)					Comments
	<i>Operational grant from public authorities</i>	<i>Tuition fees</i>	<i>3rd party funds</i>	<i>Total</i>	
1995	80%	15%	5%	100%	
2008 (or latest)	80%	15%	5%	100%	

Main mechanisms for direct public funding					Comments
	negotiation	historical / incremental	formula funding	contracts	There are two operational grants, one for teaching and one for research and the formula remains the same since 1995. The criteria used to determine the amount of the grants allocated by the public authorities are input oriented and the following are taken into consideration: Enrolment data, Infrastructure (additional buildings, library, laboratories, etc) and establishment of new Faculties and introduction of new programmes of study As regards to the annual budgets of the three state universities these are approved, and the relevant grants are awarded according to their needs on the basis of negotiation between the relevant public authorities and the governing bodies of the institutions.
1995	√√√				
current	√√√				

Underlying criteria of operational grant			Comments
	Input-related criteria (e.g. students, study places, staff, past costs, etc.)	Output-related criteria (e.g. degrees, credits, assessments, publications, grants, etc.)	There are no changes since 1995. The emphasis on performance is important and is mainly driven by research outcomes.
1995	√√√	√	
current	√√√	√	

Composition and mechanisms for the public funding of research (in Dual support systems) and research training					
Composition of basic research funds					Research training
	Share of operational grant for research	Share of grants from research council(s)	Total	Comments	Funding for PhD students is included in the operational grant.
1995	70%	30%	100%		
current	70%	30%	100%		

Specific funding to support initiatives by higher education institutions				Comments
Specific (targeted) teaching funds for:		Specific (targeted) research funds for:		
C indicates <i>competitive</i> ; N indicates <i>negotiations-based</i> ; E indicates <i>evenly distributed across institutions</i>				
Encouraging the participation of students from socially disadvantaged or non-traditional backgrounds N/A		Strengthening training of young researchers N/A		
For encouraging mergers/amalgamations between institutions N/A		Setting up public-private partnerships N/A		
Encouraging excellence in teaching N/A		Encouraging innovations, research commercialization, spin-offs N/A		
Encouraging innovations in curricula N/A				

Tuition fee levels for various groups of students	2008 fee level (or range) in Euro	Who decides on fee level? Situation year 2008	Who decides on fee level? Situation year 1995	Comments
Full-time Bachelor students	Please see comments			<p><u>University of Cyprus</u> Fees for Cypriot and EU undergraduate level students total €1.709 per semester. These are paid in full by the State. The government also pays the fees of students admitted from Member States of the European Union.</p> <p><u>Open University of Cyprus</u> The tuition fees, per module, for all international students, i.e. non-Cypriot and non-EU citizens, are set at €1.350. Cypriot and European citizens do not pay tuition fees. They pay €220 for administration charges.</p> <p><u>Cyprus University of Technology</u> Full tuition is €1.700 per semester for Cypriot students and European Union citizens. This amount is paid by the Republic of Cyprus. Third country students pay €3.400 per semester.</p>

Full time Master students	Please see comments	Council of Ministers	Council o Ministers	<p><u>University of Cyprus</u> According to the Postgraduate Prospectus 2008/09 the current fees are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Master Programmes: €5.125 per programme. • Master in Business Administration (MBA): €10.251. <p>In addition, all postgraduate students must pay a minimum deposit of €854 for registration, which is not refundable – except for the dissertation stage of the PhD.</p> <p><u>Open University of Cyprus</u> The fees for postgraduate studies at Master's level are set at €1.350 per module. The fees for all life-long learning programmes, which are self-funded, are set at €1750 per module. Currently, tuition fees cover the cost of studying at the University as well as charges for registration, tuition, supervision, examinations and graduation.</p> <p><u>Cyprus University of Technology</u> The current fees for the Master in Environmental Health are €10,000.</p>
Full-time doctoral students	Please see comments	Council of Ministers	Council of Ministers	<p>For a PhD, the fee is set at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • €427 per course for the taught stage • €854 per semester for the research stage • €170 per semester for the dissertation writing stage <p>In addition, all postgraduate students must pay a minimum deposit of €854 for registration, which is not refundable – except for the dissertation stage of the PhD.</p>
Full-time non-EU student	€3.417 per semester	Council of Ministers	Council of Ministers	
Part-time students				

Type of student support available for full-time Bachelors students from own country							
	Grants to cover tuition fees	Grants to cover living costs	Loans to cover tuition fees * indicates: level of interest rate	Loans to cover living costs	Tax benefits and child allowance for parents	Other forms of support (in cash, or in kind, etc)	No support whatsoever
1995	√	√			√	<i>Please see General Comments</i>	
Current situation	√	√			√	<i>Please see General Comments</i>	
Specific comments							
General comments	<p>Even though there are tuition and fees at the public universities for a Bachelors degree, all students are regarded as scholarship holders by the government and therefore, the government pays their fee.</p> <p>Student grants were introduced under a special law passed by the House of Representatives in January 1996. These grants replaced the tax relief that was previously provided by the government. All students from Cyprus, both in university and non-university tertiary education, receive a grant from the Government of Cyprus totalling €1.708 per academic year, increased to €2.562 if they are paying fees. This grant is not subject to means-testing. Students from large families receive an additional €854. In March 2009, the Ministry of Education and Culture announced an additional €12m package of measures for student welfare, effective from September 2009. These measures cover student accommodation, transport, food and the purchase of books and PCs. They will be subject to income and family criteria and apply both to students of public and private universities, except the food subsidy, which is reserved only for the former. The measures also include an increased number of scholarships of €3,000-€4,000 each for Cypriot undergraduates studying abroad.</p> <p>University of Cyprus The Social Support Office of the Academic Affairs and Student Welfare Service of the University of Cyprus provides guidance on financial problems for all students. Students with very serious financial problems may be subsidised by the Student Welfare Fund, which is financed by private initiatives.</p> <p>All students are granted free medical and pharmaceutical care by all public hospitals when they show their student identity card. In addition, the University Health Centre offers first aid and advice on health issues, organises health campaigns and refers students to public hospitals. The University began operating a number of student dormitories (two hundred and eight bedspaces) on the new campus in September 2003. Due to the limited number of bed spaces available on campus, the Housing Office maintains a list of flats and houses for rent at the beginning of the academic year.</p> <p>Five scholarships totalling €3.845 each are awarded to Greek students attending the University of Cyprus, based on the results of their examinations. The Government of Cyprus also offers meal coupons every term to students from Greece or the Greek diaspora. The</p>						

	<p>University offers a limited number of positions for students to work both within and outside the University. The State offers scholarships to some postgraduate students. In addition, the University may subsidise a postgraduate student who offers to work as an assistant in a department. Assistance work may involve assisting in teaching, tutorials, helping with assignments, laboratory supervision or marking papers. Monthly earnings can amount to between €341-€683 for a maximum period of ten months.</p> <p>Open University of Cyprus The integration of students with disabilities and many dependants is of prime importance to the Open University of Cyprus, which offers reduced tuition or total elimination of any applicable fees to the above student populations. Specifically, students with more than 50% disability are allowed to study without having to pay tuition, after application to and approval by the Governing Board. Further financial support is provided to families with three or more dependent children. The support is provided in the form of reduced tuition fees as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Students with three dependent children pay only 80% of the tuition fees ● Students with four dependent children pay only 60% of the tuition fees ● Students with five dependent children pay only 40% of the tuition fees ● Students with more than five dependent children do not pay tuition fees <p>Cyprus University of Technology Students can contact the Service for Academic Affairs and Student Welfare (SAASW), which is responsible for subject registrations, the issuing of certificates, accommodation, facilitating and development of student clubs, the provision of information for postgraduate studies, providing advisory guidance on issues of employment and professional prospects.</p> <p>The SAASW</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● supports financially a number of students through the Welfare Fund of the University. ● announces the annual scholarships and awards to the students offered by other organizations, institutions or industries. The Cyprus State Scholarship Foundation grants an annual scholarship of around €3400 to a student from each department. Additionally the Cyprus Government grants an annual scholarship of around €3700 to a Greek student in each Faculty of CUT. <p>The University also provides the following services for the students:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Advisory and psychological support ● Support for students with special needs ● Sports and athletic activities. ● Medicare. All students are entitled to medical care from the state hospitals upon presenting their student ID ● Information on employment opportunities. Students are informed of temporary vacancies in the University or of part-time employment outside the University. ● Student Union (SUCUT), which according to the CUT law, students are represented in all the bodies of administration and decision-making of the University ● Student Services and Information Centre (SSIC) ● Student clubs which provide cultural, artistic and recreational activities for the students
Changes in criteria for student support	The only change that took place during 1995-2008 is that students who fail to complete their studies within six years, they start paying tuition fees.

Portability of student support: the situation regarding financial support for Bachelors students who wish to study abroad			
	1995	2008	Comments
No financial support system for Bachelors students who want to go abroad	√		
Bachelors students that go abroad receive financial support that is earmarked specifically for mobility (awarded in special grants or loans)			
Bachelors students that go abroad for an entire Bachelors programme receive the same support as the students who remain in their home country			
Bachelors students that go abroad for a limited period receive the same support as the students who remain in their home country (portability of national financial support for part of a programme)		√	

FUNDING FICHE – Czech Republic: Public universities

In 2009 the Czech higher education system consisted of 2 state, 26 public, and 45 private higher education institutions. A remarkable development of private institutions took place during the last 10 years, as they were only officially allowed to operate since 1998. However, despite the number of private providers, their students do not constitute a considerable share of the total higher education student body in the Czech Republic. In 2008/09 there were 328,341 students enrolled in public institutions, and 50,551 in private higher education institutions.

Aside from the traditional higher education system, there is also a sector of higher professional schools, offering specialised diplomas in various fields. The system started in 1990. In 2007 there were 28,774 students enrolled in higher professional schools, representing around eight percent of all students in the tertiary education sector. The term “tertiary education sector” includes both higher education institutions and higher professional schools.

Expenditures on higher education and R&D expenditures by sector of performance					
Expenditure on tertiary education institutions in 2005 (as a % of GDP)	From public sources of funds 0.8%	From private sources of funds 0.2%	Total 1.0%		EU19 average (from Education at a Glance): 1.3%
R&D expenditures, 2006 (as a % of GDP)	Higher education expenditures (HERD): 0.25%	Private sector expenditure (BERD): 1.02%	Government research institutes expenditure (GOVERD): 0.27%	Total domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD): 1.54%	EU27 average: 1.84%
Change in level of government funding per student:	Spending per student increased by more than 5% over the period 1995-2008.				

Composition of institutional funding (percentages)					Comments
	<i>Operational grant from public authorities</i>	<i>Tuition fees</i>	<i>3rd party funds</i>	<i>Total</i>	
1995	95%	0%	5%	100%	The tuition fees can be only charged to foreign students studying in English. Universities can raise money from other sources - 20 percent is an average. The difference is mainly between teaching and research universities. The profile (field of study) of the institution does not seem to be so relevant. For example in the Masaryk University the Faculty of Social Studies is the one with the highest amount of resources from third parties.
2008 (or latest)	75%	5%	20%	100%	

Main mechanisms for direct public funding					Comments
	negotiation	historical / incremental	formula funding	contracts	The intention of the Ministry was to make the contract mechanism more important. The way it has been administered up to now is that the Ministry announces calls for "development projects" reflecting priorities. The HEIs submit the proposals which are evaluated and funded. The formula funding, however, forms the most significant portion of the public grant.
1995		√√	√√√		
current	√	√√	√√√	√	

Underlying criteria of operational grant			Comments
	Input-related criteria (e.g. students, study places, staff, past costs, etc.)	Output-related criteria (e.g. degrees, credits, assessments, publications, grants, etc.)	In general, teaching and research are the two main sources of HE institutions' funding. The main part of teaching funding is based on formula funding containing both the number of students and financial intensity of accredited programs. The mechanism and exact numbers are discussed between the Ministry and the HE representatives on a yearly basis. A minor part (5-7 %) is based on the "contractual principle". HE institutions submit every year projects that meet the priorities of the up-dated long term plan of the Ministry. With respect to R&D, HE institutions apply for various grants from the state budget on a competitive basis. Output-related criteria are important for the research grants that are administered through the Research and Development Council.
1995	√√√		
current	√√√		

Composition and mechanisms for the public funding of research (in Dual support systems) and research training					
Composition of basic research funds				Research training	
	Share of operational grant for research	Share of grants from research council(s)	Total	Comments	Funding for PhD students is included in the university's operational grant
1995		100%	100%	Research activities in general are supported through the Research and Development Council. There are various kinds of support (related to institutions or related to projects), however, all can be called competitive as institutions, teams or individuals have to submit the proposals and are subject to evaluation.	
current		100%	100%		

Specific funding to support initiatives by higher education institutions		Comments
Specific (targeted) teaching funds for:	Specific (targeted) research funds for:	
C indicates <i>competitive</i> ; N indicates <i>negotiations-based</i> ; E indicates <i>evenly distributed across institutions</i>		
Encouraging the participation of students from socially disadvantaged or non-traditional backgrounds (C)	Broadening the set of research-active universities (C)	Other targeted funding operates through the development programs. However, they have usually been formulated in very broad terms, rather than targeting specific activities, so that many activities are included. Some of activities related to applied research have been operated by the Ministry of Industry. A rather big change has been introduced together with the EU Structural Funds. Many of the initiatives mentioned are planned to be supported through 3 operational programs during 2007-13. Entrepreneurship and Innovation (Ministry of Industry), Research and Development for Innovation (Ministry of Education) and Education for Competitiveness (Ministry of Education).
	Encouraging applied research activities (C)	
	Encouraging research in strategically important areas (C)	
	Encouraging excellence in research (aimed at the best researchers/groups) (C)	
	Rewarding universities that demonstrate a high research quality (as evident from research assessments and similar exercises) (C)	
	Encouraging institutions to increase the quality of PhD training (C)	

Tuition fee levels for various groups of students	2008 fee level (or range) in Euro	Who decides on fee level? Situation year 2008	Who decides on fee level? Situation year 1995	Comments
Full-time Bachelor students				Tuition fees have not been introduced at public universities. Fee can be only charged in English medium programs. There is also a so called life-long learning mode, for which HEIs can charge fees, however, the participants do not have the status of students (although they can subsequently enroll as students and receive credit for courses taken). Since 1998 fees can also be charged to students taking too long to complete their degrees or taking more than one degree at the same time.
Full time Master students				
Full-time doctoral students				
Full-time non-EU student				
Part-time students				

Type of student support available for full-time Bachelors students from own country							
	Grants to cover tuition fees	Grants to cover living costs	Loans to cover tuition fees * indicates: level of interest rate	Loans to cover living costs	Tax benefits and child allowance for parents	Other forms of support (in cash, or in kind, etc)	No support whatsoever
1995						See below	
Current situation						See below	
Specific comments							
General comments	There is no special overall student grant or support for students. The support is direct or indirect. Direct support is the social benefit - full time students up to 26 are entitled to this, depending on the family income. Another direct allowance is the accommodation grant for students studying away from home - depending on the student's permanent address. Other support is indirect - tax reduction, meals, etc. No student loans. Loans to students are an activity of the private banking sector. A new system of student support and loans is being discussed as a part of the tertiary education system reform.						
Changes in criteria for student support	The accommodation grant was introduced in 2005. The 26 age limit and income thresholds for the social benefit were both introduced in the last decade.						

Portability of student support: the situation regarding financial support for Bachelors students who wish to study abroad			
	1995	2008	Comments
No financial support system for Bachelors students who want to go abroad	√	√	As there is no significant financial support for the students studying in the Czech Republic, there is not too much to be transferred abroad. However, students studying abroad are still entitled to the same social and tax benefits as those at home. There are no special programs supporting students abroad. Mobility occurs mainly through EU mobility programs or through private scholarships.
Bachelors students that go abroad receive financial support that is earmarked specifically for mobility (awarded in special grants or loans)			
Bachelors students that go abroad for an entire Bachelors programme receive the same support as the students who remain in their home country			
Bachelors students that go abroad for a limited period receive the same support as the students who remain in their home country (portability of national financial support for part of a programme)			

FUNDING FICHE – Denmark: Public universities

There are two HE sectors: the universities (8) and the university colleges (8) in addition there are 10 Academies of Professional Higher Education and 20 different institutions offering educational programs within art.

Expenditures on higher education and R&D expenditures by sector of performance					
Expenditure on tertiary education institutions in 2005 (as a % of GDP)	From public sources of funds 1.6%	From private sources of funds 0.1%	Total 1.7%		EU19 average (from Education at a Glance): 1.3%
R&D expenditures, 2006 (as a % of GDP)	Higher education expenditures (HERD): 0.63%	Private sector expenditure (BERD): 1.62%	Government research institutes expenditure (GOVERD): 0.16%	Total domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD): 2.43%	EU27 average: 1.84%
Change in level of government funding per student:	Increase in the level of government funding per student from 1995-2008				

Composition of institutional funding (percentages)					Comments
	<i>Operational grant from public authorities</i>	<i>Tuition fees</i>	<i>3rd party funds</i>	<i>Total</i>	Figures concern universities only. University colleges are not included. Between 1995-2008 more funding has been distributed in competitive ways. The share of operational grant is decreasing. Tuition fees still play a minor role in the Danish system as they are relevant primarily in relation to part-time students.
1995	84%	1%	15%	100%	
2008 (or latest)	73%	2%	25%	100%	

Main mechanisms for direct public funding					Comments
	negotiation	historical / incremental	formula funding	contracts	Denmark has had formula funding for teaching for many years. Since 1995 formula funding has also been introduced for research. Contracts called "Development contracts" are also used but these are not coupled directly to funding
1995	√	√√	√√		
current	√	√	√√√		

Underlying criteria of operational grant			Comments
	Input-related criteria (e.g. students, study places, staff, past costs, etc.)	Output-related criteria (e.g. degrees, credits, assessments, publications, grants, etc.)	Output related criteria related to students have been extremely important all over the higher education system for many years. Formula funding for research has been introduced in the university sector. One driver in the future will be the number of publications. This criterion will be combined with other criteria probably among others indicators related to university's success in winning competitive grants, but there is no decision concerning this at this moment.
1995	√	√√√	
current	√	√√√	

Composition and mechanisms for the public funding of research (in Dual support systems) and research training				
Composition of basic research funds				Research training
	Share of operational grant for research	Share of grants from research council(s)	Total	Comments
				This question is only relevant for universities, non-applicable to university colleges
1995	75%	25%	100%	
current	60%	40%	100%	

Funding for PhD candidates is included in the university's operational grant and PhDs are funded as part of the competitive grants received from research councils.

Specific funding to support initiatives by higher education institutions		Comments
Specific (targeted) teaching funds for:	Specific (targeted) research funds for:	
C indicates <i>competitive</i> ; N indicates <i>negotiations-based</i> ; E indicates <i>evenly distributed across institutions</i>		
Targeted funds to encourage a reduction in the time students take to complete a degree (E)	Targeted funding to strengthen the organizational basis for the training of young researchers (C)	
Targeted funds to encourage an increase in student success rates (E)	Targeted funds to set up public private research partnerships (C)	
Encouraging excellence in teaching (C)	Targeted funds to encourage excellence in research (C)	
Targeted funds to encourage universities to enable their students to take (part of) a programme abroad (E)	Targeted funds to encourage research in strategically important areas (C)	
Targeted funds to encourage universities to attract students from abroad (E)	Targeted funds to encourage researchers to carry out part of their research in a university abroad (C)	
Targeted funds to encourage excellence in teaching (C)	Targeted funds to encourage institutions to attract researchers from abroad (C)	
	Targeted funds to encourage institutions to engage in research cooperation with universities abroad (C)	

Tuition fee levels for various groups of students	2008 fee level (or range) in Euro	Who decides on fee level? Situation year 2008	Who decides on fee level? Situation year 1995	Comments
Full-time Bachelor students				
Full time Master students				
Full-time doctoral students				
Full-time non-EU student	6000-16000	institution	institution	
Part-time students	1300-2000	Institution	institution	

Type of student support available for full-time Bachelors students from own country							
	Grants to cover tuition fees	Grants to cover living costs	Loans to cover tuition fees	Loans to cover living costs	Tax benefits and child allowance for parents	Other forms of support (in cash, or in kind, etc)	No support whatsoever
			* indicates: level of interest rate				
1995		√		√**			
Current situation		√		√**			
Specific comments				During studies the interest rate is 4%. After completing studies the interest rate is the official central bank discount rate plus app. 1%			
General comments							
Changes in criteria for student support							

Portability of student support: the situation regarding financial support for Bachelors students who wish to study abroad			
	1995	2008	Comments
No financial support system for Bachelors students who want to go abroad			
Bachelors students that go abroad receive financial support that is earmarked specifically for mobility (awarded in special grants or loans)			
Bachelors students that go abroad for an entire Bachelors programme receive the same support as the students who remain in their home country		v	
Bachelors students that go abroad for a limited period receive the same support as the students who remain in their home country (portability of national financial support for part of a programme)	v	v	

FUNDING FICHE – Estonia: Public universities

There are 34 higher education institutions (HEIs) in Estonia – six public universities (catering for 66% of students enrolled in higher education), four private universities (6% of students), ten public professional higher education institutions (14% of students) and 11 private professional higher education institutions (12% of students). In addition two public and one private vocational education schools provide higher education for 2% of students enrolled in higher education.

Expenditures on higher education and R&D expenditures by sector of performance					
Expenditure on tertiary education institutions in 2005 (as a % of GDP)	From public sources of funds	From private sources of funds	Total		EU19 average (from Education at a Glance):
			1.1%		1.3%
R&D expenditures, 2006 (as a % of GDP)	Higher education expenditures (HERD): 0.46%	Private sector expenditure (BERD): 0.51%	Government research institutes expenditure (GOVERD): 0.15%	Total domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD): 1.14%	EU27 average: 1.84%
Change in level of government funding per student:	Spending per student declined by more than 5% over the period 1997-2006.				

Composition of institutional funding (percentages)					Comments
	<i>Operational grant from public authorities</i>	<i>Tuition fees</i>	<i>3rd party funds</i>	<i>Total</i>	There is significant variation between different institutions: Operational grant varies from 37-57%; tuition fees 9-27%
1995	n/a	n/a	n/a	100%	
2008 (or latest)	48%	13%	39%	100%	

Main mechanisms for direct public funding					Comments
	negotiation	historical / incremental	formula funding	contracts	There have been several changes in the determination of public operational grant. In 1996 the calculated costs of the study places by levels of HE were developed and the size of the operational grant was based on the number of state-commissioned study places and the calculated costs of a study place adjusted with different field-specific coefficients. In 2002 contracts between universities and Ministry of Education and Research were based on the number of graduates in specific subjects or groups of subjects to be reached after a set period (nominal study time).
1995			√	√√√	
current			√	√√√	

Underlying criteria of operational grant			Comments
	Input-related criteria (e.g. students, study places, staff, past costs, etc.)	Output-related criteria (e.g. degrees, credits, assessments, publications, grants, etc.)	State commissioned education is the most significant instrument of public funding of higher education representing more than 86% of the total funds directed to HEIs for education through the MoER in 2008. The total number of state-commissioned study places (and thereby public funds for HEIs in the first cycle) is determined on the basis of an estimated share of persons who will acquire general secondary education (currently 50%) and secondary vocational education (10%). The most important system-level change in the area of funding has been the introduction of a performance component into state commissioned education. Until 2002 the contracts between the MoER and the universities as well as institutions of professional higher education for state commissioned education were based on the number of study places at the program level. From 2002 onwards the new funding formula for institutions concentrates on financing the output (the number of graduates from Master's and PhD programmes) and has abandoned controlling numbers on a programme level, instead focusing on broader study. Starting from the academic year 2009/10 three-year performance contracts have been introduced, which add several additional criteria to the existing model and make the contract slightly less dependent on the number of graduates.
1995	√√√	0	
current	√√	√√√	

Composition and mechanisms for the public funding of research (in Dual support systems) and research training				
Composition of basic research funds				Research training
	Share of operational grant for research	Share of grants from research council(s)	Total	Comments
1995	62%	38%	100%	In 1997 the Academy of Sciences was reorganised to become an honorary society. The research institutes that were formerly parts of the Academy were successfully integrated into universities. In 2005 base-line funding was introduced via the research council for financing of research and development in order to attain the strategic development objectives of research and development institutions, particularly to co-finance foreign and national projects and to open new research directions.
current	34%	66%	100%	
Funding for PhD students is included in the university's operational grant. No change since 1995.				

Specific funding to support initiatives by higher education institutions		Comments
Specific (targeted) teaching funds for:	Specific (targeted) research funds for:	
C indicates <i>competitive</i> ; N indicates <i>negotiations-based</i> ; E indicates <i>evenly distributed across institutions</i>		
Encouraging the participation of students from socially disadvantaged or non-traditional backgrounds (C & N)	Encourage research in strategically important areas (C)	This refers to targeted national public funds. There is also targeted funding in several of these areas (access to life-long learning, quality and mobility) through European public funding - structural funds and different EC programs, which are not included here. There is also targeted funding for mobility, which is not channeled to institutions but directly to individuals (students, researchers).
Encourage innovations in curricula (e.g. new programmes, broadening programmes, introducing short-degree programmes) and to protect strategically important subjects (C & N)		

Tuition fee levels for various groups of students	2008 fee level (or range) in Euro	Who decides on fee level? Situation year 2008	Who decides on fee level? Situation year 1995	Comments
Full-time Bachelor students				Universities are allowed to create fee-based study places over and above state commissioned places and to set the level of fees. Fees vary between Universities as well as within the University between disciplines and programs offered.
Full time Master students				
Full-time doctoral students				
Full-time non-EU student				
Part-time students				

Type of student support available for full-time Bachelors students from own country							
	Grants to cover tuition fees	Grants to cover living costs	Loans to cover tuition fees	Loans to cover living costs	Tax benefits and child allowance for parents	Other forms of support (in cash, or in kind, etc)	No support whatsoever
			* indicates: level of interest rate				
1995			√*	√*	√		
Current situation			√*	√*	√		
Specific comments							
General comments	Only full time students studying in programmes with accredited curricula with limited years are candidates for financial support based on the fulfillment of curricula and academic performance. Additional support may be granted if the student is living outside of the university region. This additional support is meant for living and transportation costs. The full time requirement is also present for being eligible for the loan, which can be used to cover tuition fee and/or living costs. A person can deduct tuition fee costs of his/her own or of his/her up to 26 year old child from their income to be taxed with income tax.						
Changes in criteria for student support	The terminology and differentiation of full-time, part-time students (if one's progress is less than 75% of the level of progress determined in the curricula) was introduced, which has been taken as a criteria for eligibility for financial support as well as for a loan.						

Portability of student support: the situation regarding financial support for Bachelors students who wish to study abroad			
	1995	2008	Comments
No financial support system for Bachelors students who want to go abroad			None of these options apply to Estonia. Students that go abroad have the possibility to obtain different scholarships, there is no automatic financial support granted, they have to apply for it. At the same time they are eligible for a loan if they fulfill the same criteria abroad as students in Estonia. So part of the support system is the same but part of the support system is different.
Bachelors students that go abroad receive financial support that is earmarked specifically for mobility (awarded in special grants or loans)			
Bachelors students that go abroad for an entire Bachelors programme receive the same support as the students who remain in their home country			
Bachelors students that go abroad for a limited period receive the same support as the students who remain in their home country (portability of national financial support for part of a programme)			

FUNDING FICHE – Finland: Public universities

There are two parallel sectors: The twenty universities are all state-owned public institutions, the twenty-six polytechnics are maintained by municipalities, federations of municipalities or private foundations and are non-research organizations offering three or four year degrees.

Expenditures on higher education and R&D expenditures by sector of performance					
Expenditure on tertiary education institutions in 2005 (as a % of GDP)	From public sources of funds 1.7%	From private sources of funds 0.1%	Total: 1.7%		EU19 average (from Education at a Glance): 1.3%
R&D expenditures, 2006 (as a % of GDP)	Higher education expenditures (HERD): 0.65%	Private sector expenditure (BERD): 2.46 %	Government research institutes expenditure (GOVERD): 0.32%	Total domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD): 3.45 %	EU27 average: 1.84%
Change in level of government funding per student:	Spending per student increased by more than 5% over the period 1995-2008				

Composition of institutional funding (percentages)					Comments
	<i>Operational grant from public authorities</i>	<i>Tuition fees</i>	<i>3rd party funds</i>	<i>Total</i>	
1995	71%	0%	29%	100%	The proportion of third party funding is highest at technical universities which have remained stable since the 1990s. The indicated figure includes public research funding.
2008 (or latest)	65%	0%	35%	100%	

Main mechanisms for direct public funding					Comments
	negotiation	historical / incremental	formula funding	contracts	Funding is allocated mainly using qualitative criteria, in which the degree targets have a significant role. Negotiation on development projects is also used to determine funding.
1995	√	√√√	√	√	
current	√√	√	√√√	√√√	

Underlying criteria of operational grant			Comments
	Input-related criteria (e.g. students, study places, staff, past costs, etc.)	Output-related criteria (e.g. degrees, credits, assessments, publications, grants, etc.)	The steering of higher education has been developed towards management by results since the late 1980's. Budgeting based on operational expenditure and performance agreements was adopted in 1994. The principle underlying management by results is that the objectives set for institutional activities and the resources needed for their implementation are determined in negotiations between the ministry and each university.
1995	√√√	√	
current	√√	√√	

Composition and mechanisms for the public funding of research (in Dual support systems) and research training					
Composition of basic research funds				Research training	
	Share of operational grant for research	Share of grants from research council(s)	Total	Comments	Funding for PhD candidates is included in the universities grant and is also part of the competitive research grants received from public bodies. There are also National Graduate Schools.
1995	-	-	-	A research funds component does not exist in core funding.	
current	-	-	-		

Specific funding to support initiatives by higher education institutions		
Specific (targeted) teaching funds for:	Specific (targeted) research funds for:	
C indicates <i>competitive</i> ; N indicates <i>negotiations-based</i> ; E indicates <i>evenly distributed across institutions</i>		Comments
Special programmes to increase access in the fields of knowledge society, teachers training and natural sciences. (C)	Strengthening the organizational basis for training of young researchers (C)	
Encouraging mergers and amalgamations between institutions (E, N)	Setting up public-private partnerships/networks and joint research programmes between universities and private sector organisations (C)	
Funds to reward universities that demonstrate a high quality of teaching (C)	Encouraging innovations, research commercialization, spin-offs (C)	
Encouraging national mobility (E)	Rewarding universities that demonstrate a high research quality (C)	
	Rewarding universities that bring in research funding from the private sector(C)	
	Encouraging applied research activities (C)	
	Encourage research in strategically important areas (C)	
	Encourage institutions to attract researchers from abroad (C)	

Tuition fee levels for various groups of students	2008 fee level (or range) in Euro	Who decides on fee level? Situation year 2008	Who decides on fee level? Situation year 1995	Comments
				Finnish legislation does not allow tuition fees for degree students, but presently there is a discussion to introduce fees for students from outside the European Union and the European Economic Area in specialised master's programmes.
Full-time Bachelor students	-	-	-	
Full time Master students	-	-	-	
Full-time doctoral students	-	-	-	
Full-time non-EU student	-	-	-	
Part-time students	-	-	-	

Type of student support available for full-time Bachelors students from own country							
	Grants to cover tuition fees	Grants to cover living costs	Loans to cover tuition fees	Loans to cover living costs	Tax benefits and child allowance for parents	Other forms of support (in cash, or in kind, etc)	No support whatsoever
			* indicates: level of interest rate				
1995		√		√**	√	Public transport pass and meal subsidy	
Current situation		√		√***	√	Public transport pass and meal subsidy	
Specific comments	No fees charged		No fees charged				
General comments							
Changes in criteria for student support							

Portability of student support: the situation regarding financial support for Bachelors students who wish to study abroad			
	1995	2008	Comments
No financial support system for Bachelors students who want to go abroad			
Bachelors students that go abroad receive financial support that is earmarked specifically for mobility (awarded in special grants or loans)		√	
Bachelors students that go abroad for an entire Bachelors programme receive the same support as the students who remain in their home country	√	√	
Bachelors students that go abroad for a limited period receive the same support as the students who remain in their home country (portability of national financial support for part of a programme)			

Tuition fee levels for various groups of students	2008 fee level (or range) in Euro	Who decides on fee level? Situation year 2008	Who decides on fee level? Situation year 1995	Comments
Full-time Bachelor students	-	-	-	Finnish legislation does not allow tuition fees for degree students, but presently there is a discussion to introduce fees for students from outside the European Union and the European Economic Area in specialised master's programmes.
Full time Master students	-	-	-	
Full-time doctoral students	-	-	-	
Full-time non-EU student	-	-	-	
Part-time students	-	-	-	

Type of student support available for full-time Bachelors students from own country							
	Grants to cover tuition fees	Grants to cover living costs	Loans to cover tuition fees	Loans to cover living costs	Tax benefits and child allowance for parents	Other forms of support (in cash, or in kind, etc)	No support whatsoever
			* indicates: level of interest rate				
1995		√		√**	√	Public transport pass and meal subsidy	
Current situation		√		√***	√	Public transport pass and meal subsidy	
Specific comments	No fees charged		No fees charged				
General comments							
Changes in criteria for student support							

Portability of student support: the situation regarding financial support for Bachelors students who wish to study abroad			
	1995	2008	Comments
No financial support system for Bachelors students who want to go abroad			
Bachelors students that go abroad receive financial support that is earmarked specifically for mobility (awarded in special grants or loans)		√	
Bachelors students that go abroad for an entire Bachelors programme receive the same support as the students who remain in their home country	√	√	
Bachelors students that go abroad for a limited period receive the same support as the students who remain in their home country (portability of national financial support for part of a programme)			

FUNDING FICHE – Finland: Universities of Applied Sciences

There are two parallel sectors: The twenty universities are all state-owned public institutions, the twenty-six polytechnics are maintained by municipalities, federations of municipalities or private foundations and are non-research organizations offering three or four year degrees.

Expenditures on higher education and R&D expenditures by sector of performance					
Expenditure on tertiary education institutions in 2005 (as a % of GDP)	From public sources of funds 1.7%	From private sources of funds 0.1%	Total: 1.7%		EU19 average (from Education at a Glance): 1.3%
R&D expenditures, 2006 (as a % of GDP)	Higher education expenditures (HERD): 0.65%	Private sector expenditure (BERD): 2.46 %	Government research institutes expenditure (GOVERD): 0.32%	Total domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD): 3.45 %	EU27 average: 1.84%
Change in level of government funding per student:	Spending per student increased by more than 5% over the period 1995-2008				

Composition of institutional funding (percentages)				Comments
	<i>Operational grant from public authorities</i>	<i>Tuition fees</i>	<i>3rd party funds</i>	<i>Total</i>
Past	90%	0%	10%	100%
Recent year	86%	0%	14%	100%

Reference years in this question are 1999 and 2004. The third party funding proportions from years 1995 and 2008 are not available.

Main mechanisms for direct public funding					Comments
	negotiation	historical / incremental	formula funding	contracts	Funding is allocated mainly using qualitative criteria, in which the degree targets have a significant role. Negotiation on development projects is also used to determine funding.
1995	√√		√√√	√√	
current	√√√		√√√	√√√	

Underlying criteria of operational grant			Comments
	Input-related criteria (e.g. students, study places, staff, past costs, etc.)	Output-related criteria (e.g. degrees, credits, assessments, publications, grants, etc.)	The steering of higher education has been developed towards management by results since the late 1980's. Budgeting based on operational expenditure and performance agreements was adopted in 1994. The principle underlying management by results is that the objectives set for institutional activities and the resources needed for their implementation are determined in negotiations between the ministry and each university.
1995	0	0	The state and local authorities share the cost of the polytechnic core funding. Funding is based on field specific unit cost (cost per student), and since 2006 on the agreed number of students by the percentage of 70 and on degrees awarded by the percentage of 30.
current	√√√	√√	

Composition and mechanisms for the public funding of research (in Dual support systems) and research training					
Composition of basic research funds					Research training
	Share of operational grant for research	Share of grants from research council(s)	Total	Comments	
1995	-	-	-		
current	26%	74%	100%		

Specific funding to support initiatives by higher education institutions			
Specific (targeted) teaching funds for:	Specific (targeted) research funds for:		
C indicates <i>competitive</i> ; N indicates <i>negotiations-based</i> ; E indicates <i>evenly distributed across institutions</i>			Comments
To enhance provision in specific regions (C, N)			
To encourage lifelong learning (C, N)			
To encourage mergers (C, N)			

FUNDING FICHE – France: Public universities

There are different HE institutions in France: universities, 'Ecole', 'Grande Ecole', specialised schools and higher technique sections. The universities are the only institutions that give access to students without a selection procedure. The 'Grand Ecoles' are financed by the Ministry which they are linked for examples 'Institute de Telecom' is financed by the Ministry of Economy and Industry. And, the 'Ecoles' are usually a private organisations.

Expenditures on higher education and R&D expenditures by sector of performance					
Expenditure on tertiary education institutions in 2005 (as a % of GDP)	From public sources of funds 1.1%	From private sources of funds 0.2%	Total 1.3%		EU19 average (from Education at a Glance): 1.3%
R&D expenditures, 2006 (as a % of GDP)	Higher education expenditures (HERD): 0.38 %	Private sector expenditure (BERD): 1.32%	Government research institutes expenditure (GOVERD): 0.36%	Total domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD): 2.09%	EU27 average: 1.84%
Change in level of government funding per student:	Spending per student has increased over the period 1995-2008.				

Composition of institutional funding (percentages)					Comments
	<i>Operational grant from public authorities</i>	<i>Tuition fees</i>	<i>3rd party funds</i>	<i>Total</i>	Universities saw the share of public funds slightly decreases in respect to other funds. Tuitions fees are quite low in the country in respect to other states.
1995	85%	7%	7%	100%	
2008 (or latest)	86,7 %	5.5%	7.9%	100%	

Main mechanisms for direct public funding					Comments
	negotiation	historical / incremental	formula funding	contracts	Funding is predominantly formula based. The reform aims to increase the contracts based funding. Universities have also to negotiate the four year contractual program.
1995			√√√	√	
current	√		√√√	√√	

Underlying criteria of operational grant			Comments
	Input-related criteria (e.g. students, study places, staff, past costs, etc.)	Output-related criteria (e.g. degrees, credits, assessments, publications, grants, etc.)	HE funding is essentially based on the global financial allowance DGF represents which consists on education and administrative budget and the allowance for the real estate administration. Then, it should be added the four program contract budget which finances specific projects. Finally, the budget includes student fees, regional allowance and other funds such as the percentage of research project budget allocated to research center by national and international organization (these represent the small part of the budget). The contractual program is allocated in proportion to the number of diploma delivered, the appreciation of the research laboratories, the policy dedicated to the development of ICT in the university and the resources administration. With the reform 20% of the university budget will depend on the university performance in term of research and education. The overall budget allocates to the university will increase next year of about 15% but it will decrease in the next years.
1995	√√√	√	
current	√√√	√√	

Composition and mechanisms for the public funding of research (in Dual support systems) and research training					
Composition of basic research funds				Research training	
	Share of operational grant for research	Share of grants from research council(s)	Total	Comments	Funding for PhD students is included in the university's operational grant. PhD can also partially financed by private sectors with the CIFRE system, which allow to student to conduct research in private organization
				In 2005 for research activities, the CNRS have received €2,689 million and the universities have received €4,360 million.	
1995					
current					

Specific funding to support initiatives by higher education institutions		Comments
Specific (targeted) teaching funds for:	Specific (targeted) research funds for:	
C indicates <i>competitive</i> ; N indicates <i>negotiations-based</i> ; E indicates <i>evenly distributed across institutions</i>		
Encouraging the participation of students from socially disadvantaged or non-traditional backgrounds (E)	Strengthening training of young researchers (C)	
For encouraging mergers/amalgamations between institutions (C)	Setting up public-private partnerships (C)	
Encouraging excellence in teaching (C)	Encouraging innovations, research commercialization, spin-offs (C)	
Encouraging innovations in curricula (C)		

Tuition fee levels for various groups of students	2008 fee level (or range) in Euro	Who decides on fee level? Situation year 2008	Who decides on fee level? Situation year 1995	Comments
Full-time Bachelor students	From 160 to 490	University	Government	Foreign students such as Erasmus pay only few euros for the administrative costs. Foreign students such as Erasmus pay only few euros for the administrative costs. Grand Ecole fees are higher than university fees.
Full time Master students	From 160 to 490	University	Government	Foreign students such as Erasmus pay only few euros for the administrative costs. Grand Ecole fees are higher than university fees.
Full-time doctoral students	From 160 to 490	University	Government	Students can be financed with the allocation research financed by the Ministry of Higher Education and research and by the President of the university. Or, they can be partially financed by firms if they choose to follow a research-professional thesis –called CIFRE.
Full-time non-EU student	From 160 to 490	University	Government	
Part-time students	From 160 to 490	Institution	Government	The long life learning programs have usually higher fees than the classic parcours.

Type of student support available for full-time Bachelors students from own country							
	Grants to cover tuition fees	Grants to cover living costs	Loans to cover tuition fees	Loans to cover living costs	Tax benefits and child allowance for parents	Other forms of support (in cash, or in kind, etc)	No support whatsoever
			* indicates: level of interest rate				
1995	√	√	√**	√**	√	Public transport pass	
Current situation	√√	√√	√**	√**	√	Public transport pass	
Specific comments							
General comments	<i>Student support for their studies is related to both social and performance conditions. Additionally, students can apply for a loan for financing their studies to private and public organization. The loan is independent to social conditions.</i>						
Changes in criteria for student support							

Portability of student support: the situation regarding financial support for Bachelors students who wish to study abroad			
	1995	2008	Comments
No financial support system for Bachelors students who want to go abroad			
Bachelors students that go abroad receive financial support that is earmarked specifically for mobility (awarded in special grants or loans)	√	√√	
Bachelors students that go abroad for an entire Bachelors programme receive the same support as the students who remain in their home country	√	√√	
Bachelors students that go abroad for a limited period receive the same support as the students who remain in their home country (portability of national financial support for part of a programme)	√	√√	

FUNDING FICHE – Germany: Public universities

There are two sectors: Universities and universities of applied sciences (*Fachhochschule*). The main purpose of German universities of applied sciences is teaching and learning. There are currently 104 universities, 6 colleges of education, 14 colleges of theology, 51 colleges of art, 189 universities of applied sciences and 30 universities of applied sciences for public administration. Only 18% of German higher education institutions are private institutions (mainly institutions by the armed forces and the churches), but less than 2% of the student body are inscribed in those institutions.

Expenditures on higher education and R&D expenditures by sector of performance					
Expenditure on tertiary education institutions in 2005 (as a % of GDP)	From public sources of funds 0.9%	From private sources of funds 0.2%	Total 1.1%		EU19 average (from Education at a Glance): 1.3%
R&D expenditures, 2006 (as a % of GDP)	Higher education expenditures (HERD): 0.41%	Private sector expenditure (BERD): 1.75%	Government research institutes expenditure (GOVERD): 0.36%	Total domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD): 2.6%	EU27 average: 1.84%
Change in level of government funding per student:		Spending per student slightly increased over the period 1995-2008			

Composition of institutional funding (percentages)					Comments
	<i>Operational grant from public authorities</i>	<i>Tuition fees</i>	<i>3rd party funds</i>	<i>Total</i>	Only six German states charge tuition fees: Baden- Württemberg, Bavaria, Hamburg, Lower Saxony, North Rhine-Westphalia and Saarland.
1995	NA	NA	NA	100%	
2008 (or latest)	NA	NA	NA	100%	

Main mechanisms for direct public funding <i>Legend: 0 = not important; √ = some importance; √√ = important; √√√ = extremely important</i>					Comments
	negotiation	historical / incremental	formula funding	contracts	Some States created formula funding models with large formula parts, others have a priority in contract management. Contracts with more or less significant roles were implemented in almost all states. There was also change from line item to lump sum budgeting from 1998 onwards.
1995	√√	√√√	√√	√	
current	√√√	√√	√√√	√√√	

Underlying criteria of operational grant <i>Legend: 0 = not important; √ = some importance; √√ = important; √√√ = extremely important</i>			Comments
	Input-related criteria (e.g. students, study places, staff, past costs, etc.)	Output-related criteria (e.g. degrees, credits, assessments, publications, grants, etc.)	The importance of student numbers as an indicator for funding has clearly risen. Previously the number of staff and faculty was a key issue. Nowadays more attention is given to outputs (e.g. degrees). The various States have specific formulae for funding unique to their development policies.
1995	√√√	√	
current	√√	√√	

Composition and mechanisms for the public funding of research (in Dual support systems) and research training					
Composition of basic research funds				Research training	
	Share of operational grant for research	Share of grants from research council(s)	Total	Comments	Funding for PhD candidates is included in the university's operational grant and also forms part of competitive grants received from public bodies. The candidates are also funded from scholarships, both public and private.
1995	NA	NA			
current	73%	27%	100%		

Specific funding to support initiatives by higher education institutions		Comments
Specific (targeted) teaching funds for:	Specific (targeted) research funds for:	
C indicates <i>competitive</i> ; N indicates <i>negotiations-based</i> ; E indicates <i>evenly distributed across institutions</i>		
To enhance the provision of higher education in specific regions (N, E)	Strengthening the organizational basis for the training of young researchers (C, N)	The <i>higher education pact</i> (2007) is a programme that ensures that higher education institutions receive additional funding in order to cope with the rising number of students that is expected to attend higher education institution in the future. The <i>excellence initiative</i> (2006) is a programme aimed at rewarding excellence in research, internationalisation and commercialisation in research and promotion of young researchers in order to establish a number of internationally visible elite universities. In general researcher mobility and internationalisation are facilitated by private foundations and public agencies like DAAD, Alexander von Humboldt Foundation, Fulbright etc and not directly through the government.
The higher education pact to increase the number of study places (N, E)	Encouraging excellence in research (C)	
Encouraging innovations in curricula (C)	Encouraging institutions to increase the quality of PhD training (C)	
	Excellence Initiative (C)	

Tuition fee levels for various groups of students	2008 fee level (or range) in Euro	Who decides on fee level? Situation year 2008	Who decides on fee level? Situation year 1995	Comments
Full-time Bachelor students	200-1000 p.a. varying from state to state	Government	Not applicable	Fees were introduced in 2006 and currently six states have fees. Bavaria and North Rhine Westphalia have set € 500 as an upper limit per semester (€1000 p.a.). Institutions can decide on their level up to that threshold. In all other 5 states with tuition fees the level of fees is prescribed by law. The rest of the states have no fees for regular students. Five states have fees (of about €500) for students that have exceeded the stipulated time to degree.
Full time Master students	200-1000 p.a. varying from state to state	Government		
Full-time doctoral students	--			
Full-time non-EU student	200-1000 p.a. varying from state to state	Government		
Part-time students				Part-time students do not formally exist

Type of student support available for full-time Bachelors students from own country							
<p style="text-align: right;"><i>Legend:</i> <i>Type of support is in place</i> √ <i>Interest rate equals rate of inflation</i> * <i>Interest rate lies between rate of inflation and market rate</i> ** <i>rate</i> *** <i>Interest rate equals market rate</i> <i>No asterisk (*) No interest charged</i></p>							
	Grants to cover tuition fees	Grants to cover living costs	Loans to cover tuition fees	Loans to cover living costs	Tax benefits and child allowance for parents	Other forms of support (in cash, or in kind, etc)	No support whatsoever
1995	√	√	√***	√***	√	Public transport pass	
Current situation	√	√	√	√	√	Public transport pass	
Specific comments							
General comments	<p>BaföG, the Federal training assistance act, is an assistance scheme financed jointly by the Federal government and the State. All students can apply for financial aid provided their parents income is below a certain level. The support is limited to the normative time to complete a degree with a bit of leeway. It is a loan without interest of which only half the amount has to be paid back several years after graduation unless the graduates income is below a certain level.</p> <p>For two years banks offer credits to students who have difficulties to finance their study. The interest is between 5 and 9 %.</p>						
Changes in criteria for student support							

Portability of student support: the situation regarding financial support for Bachelors students who wish to study abroad			
	1995	2008	Comments
No financial support system for Bachelors students who want to go abroad			One of the funding schemes is ERASMUS and the other BAföG. Since January 2008 students that go abroad for an entire Bachelor's programme in the EU or Switzerland can also receive BAföG.
Bachelors students that go abroad receive financial support that is earmarked specifically for mobility (awarded in special grants or loans)			
Bachelors students that go abroad for an entire Bachelors programme receive the same support as the students who remain in their home country		√	
Bachelors students that go abroad for a limited period receive the same support as the students who remain in their home country (portability of national financial support for part of a programme)	√	√	

FUNDING FICHE – Germany: Universities of Applied Sciences

There are two sectors: Universities and universities of applied sciences (*Fachhochschule*). The main purpose of German universities of applied sciences is teaching and learning. There are currently 104 universities, 6 colleges of education, 14 colleges of theology, 51 colleges of art, 189 universities of applied sciences and 30 universities of applied sciences for public administration. Only 18% of German higher education institutions are private institutions (mainly institutions by the armed forces and the churches), but less than 2% of the student body are inscribed in those institutions.

Expenditures on higher education and R&D expenditures by sector of performance					
Expenditure on tertiary education institutions in 2005 (as a % of GDP)	From public sources of funds 0.9%	From private sources of funds 0.2%	Total 1.1%		EU19 average (from Education at a Glance): 1.3%
R&D expenditures, 2006 (as a % of GDP)	Higher education expenditures (HERD): 0.41%	Private sector expenditure (BERD): 1.75%	Government research institutes expenditure (GOVERD): 0.36%	Total domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD): 2.6%	EU27 average: 1.84%
Change in level of government funding per student:	Spending per student slightly decreased by more than 5% over the period 1995-2008				

Composition of institutional funding (percentages)					Comments
	<i>Operational grant from public authorities</i>	<i>Tuition fees</i>	<i>3rd party funds</i>	<i>Total</i>	
1995	95%	0%	5%	100%	Since their introduction in 2006, only six German states have introduced tuition fees: Baden- Württemberg, Bavaria, Hamburg, Lower Saxony, North Rhine-Westphalia and Saarland.
2008 (or latest)	88%	2%	10%	100%	

Main mechanisms for direct public funding <i>Legend: 0 = not important; √ = some importance; √√ = important; √√√ = extremely important</i>					Comments
	negotiation	historical / incremental	formula funding	contracts	Some States created formula funding models with large formula parts, others have a priority in contract management. Contracts with more or less significant roles were implemented in almost all states. There was also change from line item to lump sum budgeting from 1995 onwards.
1995	√√√	√√√	√	√	
current	√√	√√	√√√	√√	

Underlying criteria of operational grant <i>Legend: 0 = not important; √ = some importance; √√ = important; √√√ = extremely important</i>			Comments
	Input-related criteria (e.g. students, study places, staff, past costs, etc.)	Output-related criteria (e.g. degrees, credits, assessments, publications, grants, etc.)	The importance of student numbers as an indicator for funding has clearly risen. Previously the number of staff and faculty was a key issue. Nowadays more attention is given to outputs (e.g. degrees). The various States have specific formulae for funding unique to their development policies.
1995	√√√	√	
current	√√	√√	

Composition and mechanisms for the public funding of research (in Dual support systems) and research training					
Composition of basic research funds				Research training	
	Share of operational grant for research	Share of grants from research council(s)	Total	Comments	Fachhochschulen do not have the right to educate PhD students.
				The main purpose of German Fachhochschulen is teaching and learning. They do some research in applied sciences. This is financed by the regular state budget or in some projects by private partners.	
1995	NA	NA			
current	NA	NA	100%		

Specific funding to support initiatives by higher education institutions		Comments
Specific (targeted) teaching funds for:	Specific (targeted) research funds for:	
C indicates <i>competitive</i> ; N indicates <i>negotiations-based</i> ; E indicates <i>evenly distributed across institutions</i>		
To enhance the provision of higher education in specific regions (N, E)	Encouraging excellence in research (C)	The main purpose of German Fachhochschulen is teaching and learning. Therefore targeted funds for research activities are not used. Maybe this will change, because Fachhochschulen want to draw level with Universities.
The higher education pact to increase the number of study places (N, E)		
Encouraging reduction in time to degree and reducing drop-out (N, E)	Encouraging institutions to increase the quality of PhD training (C)	
Encouraging innovation in curricula, rewarding quality (C)		
Protecting strategic subjects (C)		
Encouraging international student mobility (E)	Excellence Initiative (C)	

Tuition fee levels for various groups of students	2008 fee level (or range) in Euro	Who decides on fee level? Situation year 2008	Who decides on fee level? Situation year 1995	Comments
Full-time Bachelor students	200-1000 p.a. varying from state to state	Government	Not applicable	Fees were introduced in 2006 and currently six states have fees. Bavaria and North Rhine Westphalia have set € 500 as an upper limit per semester (€1000 p.a.). Institutions can decide on their level up to that threshold. In all other 5 states with tuition fees the level of fees is prescribed by law. The rest of the states have no fees for regular students. Five states have fees (of about €500) for students that have exceeded the stipulated time to degree.
Full time Master students	200-1000 p.a. varying from state to state	Government		
Full-time doctoral students	--			
Full-time non-EU student	200-1000 p.a. varying from state to state	Government		
Part-time students				Part-time students do not formally exist.

Type of student support available for full-time Bachelors students from own country							
<p><i>Legend:</i> <i>Type of support is in place</i> √ <i>Interest rate equals rate of inflation</i> * <i>Interest rate lies between rate of inflation and market rate</i> ** <i>rate</i> *** <i>Interest rate equals market rate</i> No asterisk (*) <i>No interest charged</i></p>							
	Grants to cover tuition fees	Grants to cover living costs	Loans to cover tuition fees	Loans to cover living costs	Tax benefits and child allowance for parents	Other forms of support (in cash, or in kind, etc)	No support whatsoever
1995	√	√	√***	√***	√	Public transport pass	
Current situation	√	√	√	√	√	Public transport pass	
Specific comments							
General comments	<p>BaföG, the Federal training assistance act, is an assistance scheme financed jointly by the Federal government and the State. All students can apply for financial aid provided their parents income is below a certain level. The support is limited to the normative time to complete a degree with a bit of leeway. It is a loan without interest of which only half the amount has to be paid back several years after graduation unless the graduates income is below a certain level.</p> <p>For two years private banks offer credits to students who have difficulties to finance their study. The interest is between 5 and 9 %.</p>						
Changes in criteria for student support							

Portability of student support: the situation regarding financial support for Bachelors students who wish to study abroad			
	1995	2008	Comments
No financial support system for Bachelors students who want to go abroad			One of the funding schemes is ERASMUS and the other BAföG. Since January 2008 students that go abroad for an entire Bachelor's programme in the EU or Switzerland can also receive BAföG.
Bachelors students that go abroad receive financial support that is earmarked specifically for mobility (awarded in special grants or loans)			
Bachelors students that go abroad for an entire Bachelors programme receive the same support as the students who remain in their home country		√	
Bachelors students that go abroad for a limited period receive the same support as the students who remain in their home country (portability of national financial support for part of a programme)	√	√	

FUNDING FICHE – Greece: Public universities

Today the higher education sector in Greece is characterised by a binary system that consists of 22 public universities (AEIs)¹ and 15 public Technical education institutions (TEIs)². The first eleven TEIs were established by the law 1404/1983 that defined exactly their mission, governance and operation. The law distinguished explicitly the role and direction of the technological institutions (TEIs) from that of universities (AEIs) and clarified that TEIs were part of the tertiary education (but still not part of higher education). TEIs' mission was, among other things, "to provide theoretical and practical education, adequate for the application of scientific, technological, artistic or other knowledge and dexterity, on the vocation" (Law 1404/1983: article 1, para 2a). Additionally, the normal length of study in the TEIs was three years. In 2001 law 2916 replaced the previous law 1404/1983, declared the TEIs as part of Higher Education, increased the normal study to four years and made them equal in many ways to AEIs (although in order to award postgraduate degrees they have to collaborate with an institution of the university sector (AEI). Both are publicly funded. There are also private HE institutions that do not receive government funding and have relatively few students and little research.

Expenditures on higher education and R&D expenditures by sector of performance					
Expenditure on tertiary education institutions in 2005 (as a % of GDP)	From public sources of funds 1.4%	From private sources of funds NA	Total 1.5%		EU19 average (from Education at a Glance): 1.3%
R&D expenditures, 2006 (as a % of GDP)	Higher education expenditures (HERD): 0.6%	Private sector expenditure (BERD): 0.17%	Government research institutes expenditure (GOVERD): 0.12%	Total domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD): 0.57%	EU27 average: 1.84%
Change in level of government funding per student:	Funding per student increased more than 5% over the period 1995-2008				

Composition of institutional funding (percentages)					Comments
	<i>Operational grant from public authorities</i>	<i>Tuition fees</i>	<i>3rd party funds</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Data not available.</i>
1995	%	%	%	%	
2008 (or latest)	%	%	%	%	

¹ AEI (Anotato Ekpaideytiko Idryma) means Higher Education Institution (Eurydice, 2000).

² TEI (Technologiko Ekpaideytiko Idryma) means Technological Education Institution (Eurydice, 2000).

Main mechanisms for direct public funding					Comments
	negotiation	historical / incremental	formula funding	contracts	
1995	√	√√	√√√	0	<p>The Ministry defines the budget on a yearly basis taking into account the previous year's income and expenditure and the estimated budget draft sent by every HEI in the country. The main criteria for allocating the funds are the number of faculties or departments, the number of students and academic staff and the location of the institution –a university in the periphery takes a premium.</p> <p>A new allocation model of state funding is described in article 5 (Law 2007). The most significant aspect of this article is that the HEIs will be obliged to conduct a four-year development plan that will cover all the operational costs, academic and financial matters, suggestions for development and investments, as well as the planning to find sources of funding, other than the recurrent budget.</p>
current	√√	√√	√√	√√	

Underlying criteria of operational grant			Comments
	Input-related criteria (e.g. students, study places, staff, past costs, etc.)	Output-related criteria (e.g. degrees, credits, assessments, publications, grants, etc.)	
1995	√√√	√	
current	√√	√√	

Composition and mechanisms for the public funding of research (in Dual support systems) and research training					
Composition of basic research funds				Research training	
	Share of operational grant for research	Share of grants from research council(s)	Total	Comments	
				<p><u>It is difficult to estimate as the core research funding is part of a block grant that also includes teaching funds.</u></p>	
1995	%	%	100%		
current	%	%	100%		
<p>Funding for PhD students is included in the operational grant. At the same time, in the context of the Operational Programme for Education and Initial Vocational Training (EPEAEK-II), postgraduate research and, in general, research work by universities and TEIs is financed selectively in sectors of top priority for Greece ("Heraclitus" and "Pythagoras" programmes for Universities, "Archimedes" programme for TEI).</p>					

Specific funding to support initiatives by higher education institutions		Comments
Specific (targeted) teaching funds for:	Specific (targeted) research funds for:	
C indicates <i>competitive</i> ; N indicates <i>negotiations-based</i> ; E indicates <i>evenly distributed across institutions</i>		
Encouraging the participation of students from socially disadvantaged or non-traditional backgrounds (N/A)	Strengthening training of young researchers (N/A)	
For encouraging mergers/amalgamations between institutions (N/A)	Setting up public-private partnerships (N/A)	
Encouraging excellence in teaching (N/A)	Encouraging innovations, research commercialization, spin-offs (N/A)	
Encouraging innovations in curricula (N/A)		

Tuition fee levels for various groups of students	2008 fee level (or range) in Euro	Who decides on fee level? Situation year 2008	Who decides on fee level? Situation year 1995	Comments
Full-time Bachelor students	0			BA students do not have to pay fees. Students in the Hellenic Open University pay tuition fees.
Full time Master students	(Data not available)	Following the proposal of the Special General Assembly of the Department and upon decision of the University's Senate, fees may be fixed for postgraduate students of a specific Postgraduate Study Programme.	N/A	The participation of the students in the studies' fees, as these were introduced in the academic year 2005- 2006, was set at €700 per module of graduate program and €850 per module of post graduate program. The aforementioned amounts are valid up to the completion of the minimum duration of studies. The Administrative Board can approve scholarships entailing the full or partial exemption from the above share of costs for up to 10% of students. Students of the International Hellenic University make a financial contribution in order to cover the operating expenses of Undergraduate and Postgraduate study programs. The level of this contribution will be fixed following joint decision of the Ministers of Economy and National Education & Religious Affairs, upon opinion of the Senate.
Full-time doctoral students				
Full-time non-EU student	(please see comments)	(please see comments)	(please see comments)	There are similar policies to all students (Greek, EU, non-EU). However, there are special grants and scholarships for non EU students in a competitive basis.
Part-time students	N/A	N/A	N/A	

Type of student support available for full-time Bachelors students from own country							
	Grants to cover tuition fees	Grants to cover living costs	Loans to cover tuition fees	Loans to cover living costs	Tax benefits and child allowance for parents	Other forms of support (in cash, or in kind, etc)	No support whatsoever
1995	n/a	√	n/a		(see general comments below)	(see general comments below)	
Current situation	n/a	√	n/a	√	As above	As above	
Specific comments							
General comments	Students, who are in need (mainly depends on the parental income) and don't study in their home-town, can live in halls of residence and have free meals (in case the university hasn't got the facilities to provide accommodation and meals, students receive a kind of salary for their living costs). These students may also be eligible for an interest free loan.						
Changes in criteria for student support							

Portability of student support: the situation regarding financial support for Bachelors students who wish to study abroad			
	1995	2008	Comments
No financial support system for Bachelors students who want to go abroad	√	√	
Bachelors students that go abroad receive financial support that is earmarked specifically for mobility (awarded in special grants or loans)	√	√	
Bachelors students that go abroad for an entire Bachelors programme receive the same support as the students who remain in their home country			
Bachelors students that go abroad for a limited period receive the same support as the students who remain in their home country (portability of national financial support for part of a programme)			

FUNDING FICHE – Hungary: Public universities

Hungary has a highly institutionally diversified higher education system. There are eighteen state universities, seven non-state universities, 12 state colleges and thirty-four non-state colleges. In this fiche we deal with the state universities.

Expenditures on higher education and R&D expenditures by sector of performance					
Expenditure on tertiary education institutions in 2005 (as a % of GDP)	From public sources of funds 0,9%	From private sources of funds 0,2%	Total 1,1%		EU19 average (from Education at a Glance): 1.3%
R&D expenditures, 2006 (as a % of GDP)	Higher education expenditures (HERD): 0,24%	Private sector expenditure (BERD): 0,48%	Government research institutes expenditure (GOVERD): 0,25%	Total domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD): 1,00%	EU27 average: 1.84%
Change in level of government funding per student:		Spending per student decreased much more than 5% over the period 1995-2008.			

Composition of institutional funding (percentages)					Comments
	<i>Operational grant from public authorities</i>	<i>Tuition fees</i>	<i>3rd party funds</i>	<i>Total</i>	
1995	80%	10%	10%	100%	Before 2000 there was a big variety in these proportions, because the university system was very fragmented. There were specialized universities (medical university, technical university, agricultural university, economic university, law university, etc.) that differed in the capacity of their income generation not only according to the subject area, but also due to the geographic location (Budapest vs. countryside, Eastern vs. Western Hungary). After the so-called integration process which took place in 2000, the major difference is between smaller and bigger universities with or without income generating subject areas. Some universities with a main profile in engineering or in business have about 50% income which does not come from the budget, however, there are big universities with a profile in humanities and arts having 90% proportion from the state budget. Universities with medical faculties have special problems, because those faculties are financed from the Social Security Fund, too.
2008 (or latest)	70%	15%	5%	100%	

Main mechanisms for direct public funding <i>Legend: 0 = not important; √ = some importance; √√ = important; √√√ = extremely important</i>					Comments
	negotiation	historical / incremental	formula funding	contracts	
1995	√√√	√√√	√√	0	In 1995 the grant was based on the number of students in different study areas (per capita financing) taking into account the previous year's allocation as a basis. Now the formula is much more sophisticated, however, the philosophy is the same. The number of state funded study places (negotiated) still plays a role.
current	0	√√	√√√	√	

Underlying criteria of operational grant <i>Legend: 0 = not important; √ = some importance; √√ = important; √√√ = extremely important</i>			Comments
	Input-related criteria (e.g. students, study places, staff, past costs, etc.)	Output-related criteria (e.g. degrees, credits, assessments, publications, grants, etc.)	
1995	√√√	0	The most important drivers are the number of students, the number of staff, the number of PhD candidates and the number of qualified researchers (holding a PhD).
current	√√	0	

Composition and mechanisms for the public funding of research (in Dual support systems) and research training					
Composition of basic research funds				Research training	
	Share of operational grant for research	Share of grants from research council(s)	Total	Comments	
1995	95%	5%	100%	The overall (nationwide) amount of competitive research grants has been very small in the past, and the situation did not change significantly. The distribution of the grants has been uneven: most of the money went to the big research-oriented universities.	Funding through individual scholarships. The number is fixed by the government. The overall amount increased, and became an important factor in the financing formula of universities from around 2000 (officially from 2005).
current	90%	10%	100%		

Specific funding to support initiatives by higher education institutions		Comments
Specific (targeted) teaching funds for:	Specific (targeted) research funds for:	
C indicates <i>competitive</i> ; N indicates <i>negotiations-based</i> ; E indicates <i>evenly distributed across institutions</i>		
To encourage mergers and amalgamations (C, N)	To broaden set of research-active institutions (C)	
To encourage excellence and innovation in curricula (C)	To strengthen training of young researchers (PhDs) (C)	
To protect strategically important subjects (C)	To encourage applied research activities and innovation	
To encourage outward mobility for students (E)	Attracting researchers from abroad (C)	
To establish quality assurance systems, and introduce Bologna-type Bachelor programs (also using EU money) (C)	Encouraging research cooperation with institutions from abroad (C)	
	To strengthen research in strategically important subjects (C)	

Tuition fee levels for various groups of students	2008 fee level (or range) in Euro	Who decides on fee level? Situation year 2008	Who decides on fee level? Situation year 1995	Comments
Full-time Bachelor students	0	Institution	Institution	The institution can offer places above the state-financed places, according to the capacity in a given subject area and charge them fees. There are no subject area related, or other restrictions.
Full time Master students	0	Institution		
Full-time doctoral students	0	Institution		
Full-time non-EU student	2000-4000	Institution	Institution	When schools charged the part-time students first, the fee was not very high, and it was lower than the state support for a state-financed place. HEA 2005 now declares that the fee can not be lower than half of the state support. However, those rates are far from real market prices.
Part-time students	2000-4000	Institution	Institution	

Type of student support available for full-time Bachelors students from own country							
<p><i>Legend:</i> Type of support is in place √ Interest rate equals rate of inflation * Interest rate lies between rate of inflation and market rate ** rate *** Interest rate equals market rate No asterisk (*) No interest charged</p>							
	Grants to cover tuition fees	Grants to cover living costs	Loans to cover tuition fees	Loans to cover living costs	Tax benefits and child allowance for parents	Other forms of support (in cash, or in kind, etc)	No support whatsoever
1995		√			√		
Current situation		√	√**	√**			
Specific comments							
General comments	<p>Students from low income families or in bad social circumstances can get means tested grants for living cost and are eligible to pay a reduced dormitory fee. All Bachelor students are eligible for a grant per semester based on their grade point average (a sort of state scholarship).</p> <p>There is a state supported loan system covering any kind of costs occurring during higher education studies. It is available for all students.</p>						
Changes in criteria for student support	<p>There was a tax allowance system from the 1990s, but the system has been getting more and more rigid: now deduction can be done for the families in the lowest tax rate category only. Criteria w.r.t. study progress are nowadays handled by student self-governing bodies.</p>						

Portability of student support: the situation regarding financial support for Bachelors students who wish to study abroad			
	1995	2008	Comments
No financial support system for Bachelors students who want to go abroad	√		HEA 2005 declares that state support is portable. Before 2005 it was not possible to move with the state support.
Bachelors students that go abroad receive financial support that is earmarked specifically for mobility (awarded in special grants or loans)			
Bachelors students that go abroad for an entire Bachelors programme receive the same support as the students who remain in their home country			
Bachelors students that go abroad for a limited period receive the same support as the students who remain in their home country (portability of national financial support for part of a programme)		√	

FUNDING FICHE – Iceland: Public universities

There are two HE sectors: a public and a private. The latter only consists of three institutions, and with considerably fewer students than the public sector. The largest institution in the country is still the University of Iceland in Reykjavik, but there is also seven other universities of which some are more specialised (in business education, arts, agriculture), while others are more comprehensive.

Expenditures on higher education and R&D expenditures by sector of performance					
Expenditure on tertiary education institutions in 2005 (as a % of GDP)	From public sources of funds 1.1%	From private sources of funds 0.1%	Total 1.2%		EU19 average (from Education at a Glance): 1.3%
R&D expenditures, 2005 (as a % of GDP)	Higher education expenditures (HERD): 0.61%	Private sector expenditure (BERD): 1.43%	Government research institutes expenditure (GOVERD): 0.65%	Total domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD): 2.77%	EU27 average: 1.84%
Change in level of government funding per student:	Spending per student has increased over the period 1995-2008.				

Composition of institutional funding (percentages)					Comments
	<i>Operational grant from public authorities</i>	<i>Tuition fees</i>	<i>3rd party funds</i>	<i>Total</i>	The estimate given is from the University of Iceland (which is by far the largest and most important institution). For the rest of the institutions, third party funding varies considerably.
1995	65%		35%	100%	
2008 (or latest)	65%		35%	100%	

Main mechanisms for direct public funding					Comments
	negotiation	historical / incremental	formula funding	contracts	The allocation of funds on the basis of formula funding started about 1998. Until then historical arguments were prevailing.
1995		√√			
current		√	√√	√	

Underlying criteria of operational grant			Comments
	Input-related criteria (e.g. students, study places, staff, past costs, etc.)	Output-related criteria (e.g. degrees, credits, assessments, publications, grants, etc.)	In the funding model considerations are taken regarding the university's obligations in terms of quality, joint projects and international presence, the distribution between enrolments on campus and in distance teaching mode, and between undergraduate and post-graduate level of study. In addition, the funding model also includes an annual process of determining funding per student and per discipline, and the total number of student places.
1995	√√	√	
current	√	√√	

Composition and mechanisms for the public funding of research (in Dual support systems) and research training					
Composition of basic research funds				Research training	
	Share of operational grant for research	Share of grants from research council(s)	Total	Comments	Funding for PhD students is included in the university's operational grant and is also part of the competitive research grants received from the research council.
				This figure is valid for the University of Iceland (which is the largest and most important institution). Apart from this around 25 percent of the research budget comes from external sources.	
1995					
current	60%	40%	100%		

Specific funding to support initiatives by higher education institutions		Comments
Specific (targeted) teaching funds for:	Specific (targeted) research funds for:	
C indicates <i>competitive</i> ; N indicates <i>negotiations-based</i> ; E indicates <i>evenly distributed across institutions</i>		Initiatives taken are mainly in the area of research. In teaching, initiatives are often supposed to be covered through the basic funding offered.
	Concentrating and widening research activity (stimulating larger research groups/initiatives, doctoral schools) (N)	
	Public-private partnerships (targeted funds to encourage applied research activities) (C)	
	Research quality and relevance (through general negotiations) (N)	
	Research mobility and internationalization (through negotiations) (N)	

Tuition fee levels for various groups of students	2008 fee level (or range) in Euro	Who decides on fee level? Situation year 2008	Who decides on fee level? Situation year 1995	Comments
				There is no tuition fee in public HEIs in Iceland. There is a registration fee of approx. 300 Euros. Private HEI may, and do, charge tuition fees.
Full-time Bachelor students				
Full time Master students				
Full-time doctoral students				
Full-time non-EU student				
Part-time students				

Type of student support available for full-time Bachelors students from own country							
	Grants to cover tuition fees	Grants to cover living costs	Loans to cover tuition fees	Loans to cover living costs	Tax benefits and child allowance for parents	Other forms of support (in cash, or in kind, etc)	No support whatsoever
			* indicates: level of interest rate				
1995				√**			
Current situation				√**			
Specific comments							
General comments	Students in private HEIs are eligible for support through the Student Loan Fund.						
Changes in criteria for student support	Foreign students pay no tuition fees, and are thus in the same category as Icelandic students. They are however not eligible for support from the Student Loan Fund, which is determined on the basis of citizenship. Icelandic students that want to study for a bachelor degree abroad, even though they can complete their degree at home, are eligible for support. This has changed from 1995.						

Portability of student support: the situation regarding financial support for Bachelors students who wish to study abroad			
	1995	2008	Comments
No financial support system for Bachelors students who want to go abroad	√		
Bachelors students that go abroad receive financial support that is earmarked specifically for mobility (awarded in special grants or loans)			
Bachelors students that go abroad for an entire Bachelors programme receive the same support as the students who remain in their home country		√	
Bachelors students that go abroad for a limited period receive the same support as the students who remain in their home country (portability of national financial support for part of a programme)		√	

FUNDING FICHE – Ireland: Public universities

The Irish higher education sector consists of 7 public universities, and 14 Institutes of Technology, forming a binary system. The Higher Education Authority (HEA) has a remit which covers both types of institution and also distributes funds to 7 designated colleges.

Expenditures on higher education and R&D expenditures by sector of performance					
Expenditure on tertiary education institutions in 2005 (as a % of GDP)	From public sources of funds 1.0%	From private sources of funds 0.2%	Total 1.2%		EU19 average (from Education at a Glance): 1.3%
R&D expenditures, 2006 (as a % of GDP; source: ERAWATCH)	Higher education expenditures (HERD): 0.34%	Private sector expenditure (BERD): 0.89%	Government research institutes expenditure (GOVERD): 0.09%	Total domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD): 1.32%	EU27 average: 1.83%
Change in level of government funding per student:	Spending per student decreased by more than 5% over the period 1995-2008				

Composition of institutional funding (percentages)					Comments
	<i>Operational grant from public authorities</i>	<i>Tuition fees</i>	<i>3rd party funds</i>	<i>Total</i>	Tuition fees payable by students have been abolished, and this source of revenue has been replaced since 1997 by the "Free Fees Scheme", a grant in lieu of undergraduate tuition fees. This means institutions highly reliant on public funds. Revenue from research contracts has increased considerably with the introduction of the PRTLII, and the establishment of SFI and the research councils.
1995				100%	
2008 (or latest)	40%	35%	25%	100%	

Main mechanisms for direct public funding					Comments
	negotiation	historical / incremental	formula funding	contracts	The HEA distributes funds for universities, Institutes of Technology and 7 designated colleges. This includes recurrent grants, grants in respect of the "Free Fees" scheme, funding in respect of increased student intake, supplementary funding requirements, and other miscellaneous initiatives that may require funding. A new formula funding mechanism was first introduced in 2006 with the Recurrent Grant Allocation Model (GAM), which replaced a previous historical funding mechanism. The GAM has been gradually implemented since 2006 and includes performance based elements of funding. Funds are distributed according to the GAM formula on a yearly basis. The core grant covers teaching and research activities.
1995	√	√√	√		
current	0	√	√√		

Underlying criteria of operational grant			Comments
	Input-related criteria (e.g. students, study places, staff, past costs, etc.)	Output-related criteria (e.g. degrees, credits, assessments, publications, grants, etc.)	The GAM uses input criteria for the funding formula including numbers of students, and different weighted tariffs according to subject studied. Performance related elements of the model are assessed against national and international best practice and a portion of the funding is reserved depending on meeting set criteria. In addition, mechanisms that promote innovation in a separate Strategic Innovation Fund based on coherent strategies and intra-institutional collaboration. Since 1995/6 the "Free Fees Scheme" a grant in lieu of undergraduate tuition fees has been distributed by a process involving the submission of a fee claim which is certified by the President of each university.
1995	√√	0	
current	√√	√	

Composition and mechanisms for the public funding of research (in Dual support systems) and research training					
Composition of basic research funds					Research training
	Share of operational grant for research	Share of grants from research council(s)	Total	Comments	
1995	*	*		<p>It is difficult to determine the share of operation grants contribute to research activities as public universities are free to decide where to allocate funds from the operation grant to either teaching or research. Additional research funds including the PRTL research funding supports infrastructure and research capability and institutional strategies supporting research across all disciplines. A significant increase in research funding has been made available through the PRTL as well as Science Foundation Ireland (SFI) and the research councils, over the period since 1995. Significantly the introduction of distributing funds through competitive international peer review processes has been applied with these additional funds for research.</p>	<p>Public funding of PhD students currently takes place through the operational grant, heavy weighting is provided to encourage PhD student numbers. PhD funding is also gained through competitive research grants and through individual scholarships.</p>
current	60%	40%	100%		

Specific funding to support initiatives by higher education institutions		Comments
Specific (targeted) teaching funds for:	Specific (targeted) research funds for:	
<p style="text-align: center;">C indicates <i>competitive</i>; N indicates <i>negotiations-based</i>; E indicates <i>evenly distributed across institutions</i></p>		
to encourage access to higher education and widen participation included targeted allocations to enhance provision of higher education in specific regions, targeted funding to encourage participation by students from social disadvantaged or non-traditional backgrounds, and targeted funding to encourage lifelong learning, and quality assurance (C).	to concentrate and widen research activity, Including funds to: broaden the set of research-active universities; to encourage research cooperation between universities; to encourage mergers and amalgamation of research groups; to strengthen organizational basis for the training of young researchers; and to encourage cooperation with industry (C).	The significant increase in funding for research that has been introduced with the PRTLI, SFI and the research councils has contributed to the many targeted funding allocations for research that have attracted international researchers, introduced excellence through competitive international peer review processes, and through strengthening infrastructure and research capacity, as well as PhD training.
to improve quality including targeted funds to encourage excellence in teaching, targeted funds to encourage innovations in curricula, and targeted funds to put in place improved quality assurance systems (C).	to encourage public-private research partnerships. These include: targeted funds to encourage applied research activities; and targeted funds to set up public-private research partnerships and joint research programmes between universities and private sector organizations (C).	
for national centres for open and distance learning, and the increased use of digital resources in learning, on a non-competitive basis.	to improve research quality and relevance. This includes: targeted funds to encourage excellence in research; targeted funds to encourage innovations that stem from research outcomes; targeted funds to encourage research in strategically important areas; targeted funds to encourage institutions to increase the quality of PhD training; and targeted funds to reward universities that demonstrate a high research quality (C).	Targeted allocations for teaching administered by the HEA have focused on widening participation, ensuring geographical coverage of higher education, and improving quality through quality assurance systems.
	to encourage researcher mobility and internationalization in the form of: targeted funds to encourage institutions to attract researchers from abroad; and targeted funds to encourage institutions to engage in research cooperation with universities abroad (C).	

Tuition fee levels for various groups of students	2008 fee level (or range) in Euro	Who decides on fee level? Situation year 2008	Who decides on fee level? Situation year 1995	Comments
Full-time Bachelor students	*	Government	Institution	Tuition fees payable by students were abolished in 1997, since this time the Government has paid a fee in lieu of the student and sets the level of this fee. However, these fees paid in lieu do not meet the costs of education and a registration fee payable by students has increased considerably to cover these costs (circa €1500 in 2009)
Full time Master students	3000-25,000	Institution	Institution	
Full-time doctoral students	3000-8000	Institution	Institution	
Full-time non-EU student	3000-30,000	Institution	Institution	
Part-time students	1500-3000	Institution	Institution	Fees for part-time undergraduate studies are payable by the student. This has kept the number of part time students low and is a limitation for lifelong learning in Ireland.

Type of student support available for full-time Bachelors students from own country							
	Grants to cover tuition fees	Grants to cover living costs	Loans to cover tuition fees	Loans to cover living costs	Tax benefits and child allowance for parents	Other forms of support (in cash, or in kind, etc)	No support whatsoever
1995	√	√					
Current situation	√	√					
Specific comments							
General comments	All bachelor students' fees are paid by the government. Bachelor students whose parental/family income is below a certain threshold also qualify for student supports and grants, the levels of which depend on a number of variables.						
Changes in criteria for student support	No changes in the student support criteria have occurred.						

Portability of student support: the situation regarding financial support for Bachelors students who wish to study abroad			
	1995	2008	Comments
No financial support system for Bachelors students who want to go abroad			
Bachelors students that go abroad receive financial support that is earmarked specifically for mobility (awarded in special grants or loans)			
Bachelors students that go abroad for an entire Bachelors programme receive the same support as the students who remain in their home country	√	√	
Bachelors students that go abroad for a limited period receive the same support as the students who remain in their home country (portability of national financial support for part of a programme)	√	√	

FUNDING FICHE – Italy: Public universities

Italy has a unitary HE system composed by 77 universities (2004), 55 state universities, three technical universities (Politechnics of Milan, Turin and Bari), 14 legally recognised private universities, two universities for foreigners and three universities institutions specialising in postgraduate studies. All universities are subject to national regulations from the Ministry of University and Scientific Research (MURST) and their qualifications have legal validity all over Italy.

Expenditures on higher education and R&D expenditures by sector of performance					
Expenditure on tertiary education institutions in 2005 (as a % of GDP)	From public sources of funds 0,6%	From private sources of funds 0,3%	Total 0,9%		EU19 average (from Education at a Glance): 1.3%
R&D expenditures, 2005 (as a % of GDP)	Higher education expenditures (HERD): 0,33%	Private sector expenditure (BERD): 0,55%	Government research institutes expenditure (GOVERD): 0,19%	Total domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD): 1,09%	EU27 average: 1.84%
Change in level of government funding per student:		Spending per student increased more than 5% over the period 1995-2008.			

Composition of institutional funding (percentages)					Comments
	<i>Operational grant from public authorities</i>	<i>Tuition fees</i>	<i>3rd party funds</i>	<i>Total</i>	Note: Data refer to the years 2001 and 2006 (and come from the CNVSU (National Committee for the Evaluation of University) annual reports. Differences exist between universities and are mainly linked to geographical location with a less weight of the third party funding in Universities located the South than in the North of Italy.
2001	73%	11%	16%	100%	
2006	65%	12%	23%	100%	

Main mechanisms for direct public funding <i>Legend: 0 = not important; √ = some importance; √√ = important; √√√ = extremely important</i>					Comments
	negotiation	historical / incremental	formula funding	contracts	The major change for Italy was the introduction of a formula for the allocation of a limited share of core funding (5% exceeding the previous year allocation). The use of formula funding shall become more effective in the current year covering a share of 7% of the core funding (2009).
1995		√√√	0		
current		√√	√		

Underlying criteria of operational grant <i>Legend: 0 = not important; √ = some importance; √√ = important; √√√ = extremely important</i>			Comments
	Input-related criteria (e.g. students, study places, staff, past costs, etc.)	Output-related criteria (e.g. degrees, credits, assessments, publications, grants, etc.)	Major changes are related to the new funding formula, which entered new criteria driving the University funding allocation (results of the research assessment exercise, success rates in competitive public research grants) and reduced the weight of the historical allocation.
1995	√√√	√	
current	√√	√√	

Composition and mechanisms for the public funding of research (in Dual support systems) and research training					
Composition of basic research funds				Research training	
	Share of operational grant for research	Share of grants from research council(s)	Total	Comments Data refer to the following years 2001 (past), 2006 (now) and come from the CNVSU (National Committee for the Evaluation of University) annual report.	Funding for PhD candidates is included in the university's operational grant and is also coming from the competitive research grants received from public bodies
2001	84%	88%	100%		
2006	16%	12%	100%		

Specific funding to support initiatives by higher education institutions		Comments
Specific (targeted) teaching funds for:	Specific (targeted) research funds for:	
C indicates <i>competitive</i> ; N indicates <i>negotiations-based</i> ; E indicates <i>evenly distributed across institutions</i>		
there is no targeted funding	setting up public private research partnerships/networks and joint research programmes between universities and private sector organizations (C)	
	encouraging innovations that stem from research outcomes (e.g. encouraging academic spin-offs, research commercialization) (C), (E)	
	encouraging research in strategically important areas (C), (E)	
	International exchange of researchers (C)	

Tuition fee levels for various groups of students	2008 fee level (or range) in Euro	Who decides on fee level? Situation year 2008	Who decides on fee level? Situation year 1995	Comments
Full-time Bachelor students	Large variation	university	government	Large variability between universities (fees in the South are cheaper than in the North) and within university according to disciplinary fields (for instance Economics tuition fees are 77€ in the University of Bari; 2.607 in the University of Bologna) Tuition fees might also depend on the students income, on the students performance (best performing students pay less than the others). Decisions on tuition fees are up to Universities. From 1997 Universities become autonomous determining the level of tuition fees. Universities have to observe a threshold set by the government (fees should not exceed 20% of the university's Government core grant funding). They can use their own criteria for setting the level.
Full time Master students	Large variation	university	government	
Full-time doctoral students	No fee			
Full-time non-EU student	Large variation	university	government	
Part-time students	Large variation	university	government	

	Type of student support available for full-time Bachelors students from own country						
	Grants to cover tuition fees	Grants to cover living costs	Loans to cover tuition fees	Loans to cover living costs	Tax benefits and child allowance for parents	Other forms of support (in cash, or in kind, etc)	No support whatsoever
1995	√	Partly					
Current situation	√	Partly					
Specific comments							
General comments	Bachelors student can be eligible for public support if they have a low level of financial income (parental or own income). The support is provided in the form of a bursary able to cover living (partially) and tuition costs (completely). It can be stopped on the basis of an insufficient student study progress. The low amount of public money devoted to this kind of support made it largely ineffective up to now.						
Changes in criteria for student support	No significant changes. Parental income and study progress is taken into consideration.						

Legend:
Type of support is in place
√ *Interest rate equals rate of inflation*
* *Interest rate lies between rate of inflation and market rate*
** *rate*
*** *Interest rate equals market rate*
No asterisk (*) *No interest charged*

Portability of student support: the situation regarding financial support for Bachelors students who wish to study abroad			
	1995	2008	Comments
No financial support system for Bachelors students who want to go abroad			Bachelor students that go abroad on the basis of an Erasmus programme have a specific financial support. No portability of the national financial support.
Bachelors students that go abroad receive financial support that is earmarked specifically for mobility (awarded in special grants or loans)	√	√	
Bachelors students that go abroad for an entire Bachelors programme receive the same support as the students who remain in their home country			
Bachelors students that go abroad for a limited period receive the same support as the students who remain in their home country (portability of national financial support for part of a programme)			

FUNDING FICHE – Latvia: Public universities

There are two HE sectors: a public sector consisting of 37 institutions, and a private sector (consisting of 23 institutions). In 2009 the country has 6 universities, 9 academies, 19 other higher education institutions, and 26 colleges – in total 60 higher education institutions. About 2/3 of the students are enrolled in the public sector. The private sector is not very research intensive.

Expenditures on higher education and R&D expenditures by sector of performance					
Expenditure on tertiary education institutions in 2005 (as a % of GDP)	From public sources of funds	From private sources of funds	Total		EU19 average (from Education at a Glance):
			1.4%		1.3%
R&D expenditures, 2006 (as a % of GDP)	Higher education expenditures (HERD):	Private sector expenditure (BERD):	Government research institutes expenditure (GOVERD):	Total domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD):	EU27 average:
	0.24%	0.35%	0.11%	0.70%	1.84%
Change in level of government funding per student:	Spending per student has increased over the period 1995-2008.				

Composition of institutional funding (percentages)					Comments
	<i>Operational grant from public authorities</i>	<i>Tuition fees</i>	<i>3rd party funds</i>	<i>Total</i>	This composition may vary from institution to institution. The proportion of the income from tuition fees decreased after Latvia became an EU member, and structural funds were made available.
1995	70%	20%	10%	100%	
2008 (or latest)	50%	15%	35%	100%	

Main mechanisms for direct public funding					Comments
	negotiation	historical / incremental	formula funding	contracts	Funding is currently predominantly formula based, which has been the case for quite a number of years already (2001). In recent years part of the block grant has been subjected to a contract arrangement where universities agree with the Ministry of Education to work on specific objectives.
1995		√√√			
current			√√√	√	

Underlying criteria of operational grant			Comments
	Input-related criteria (e.g. students, study places, staff, past costs, etc.)	Output-related criteria (e.g. degrees, credits, assessments, publications, grants, etc.)	The formula used for the calculation of the research part of the grant contains some elements of output criteria (degrees awarded, publication, projects), but their weight is rather low.
1995	√√√		
current	√√	√	

Composition and mechanisms for the public funding of research (in Dual support systems) and research training				
Composition of basic research funds				Research training
	Share of operational grant for research	Share of grants from research council(s)	Total	Comments
1995	0%	100%	100%	The new formula funding system, implemented from 2002 onwards, is together with tuition the two most important sources of income for higher education institutions. However, for many higher education institutions the income from the state funding system only covers for less than half of the budget. In addition, the state budget is channeled through various ministries who have ownership of certain institutions. Furthermore, regional authorities and municipalities may also fund institutions, especially those established during the last 10-15 years.
current	40%	60%	100%	

Funding for PhD students is included in the university's operational grant. No change from 1995.

Specific funding to support initiatives by higher education institutions		Comments
Specific (targeted) teaching funds for:	Specific (targeted) research funds for:	
C indicates <i>competitive</i> ; N indicates <i>negotiations-based</i> ; E indicates <i>evenly distributed across institutions</i>		
Access (targeted funding to enhance the provision of higher education in a specific region) (N)	Concentrating and widening research activity (N)	
Mobility (targeted funds to encourage universities to take [part of] their programme abroad) (N)	Targeted funds to encourage applied research activities (C)	
	Targeted funds to encourage excellence in research and in strategic important areas (C)	
	Targeted funds to encourage research collaboration with universities from abroad, and to attract researchers from abroad (C)	

Tuition fee levels for various groups of students	2008 fee level (or range) in Euro	Who decides on fee level? Situation year 2008	Who decides on fee level? Situation year 1995	Comments
				The fees differ mostly among the universities, not among the subjects. Since the universities are free to determine the fee level, the fee is dependent on branding, reputation, expectations, social and regional factors.
Full-time Bachelor students	Ca. 1500	Institution	Institution	
Full time Master students	Ca. 1500	Institution	Institution	
Full-time doctoral students	Ca. 1000	Institution	Institution	
Full-time non-EU student	Ca. 4500	Institution	Institution	
Part-time students	500-1200	Institution	Institution	

Type of student support available for full-time Bachelors students from own country							
	Grants to cover tuition fees	Grants to cover living costs	Loans to cover tuition fees	Loans to cover living costs	Tax benefits and child allowance for parents	Other forms of support (in cash, or in kind, etc)	No support whatsoever
1995							√
Current situation			√**	√**			
Specific comments							
General comments	State or municipality guaranteed student (living costs) and tuition loans have been available since the end of the 1990s. The demand for loans was low in the beginning, but the demand is currently growing.						
Changes in criteria for student support	Both public and private higher education institutions charge tuition fees. However, not all students pay fees. In 2009, about 27 percent of the student population was financed through state-subsidised study places while 73 percent paid tuition fee. In most state institutions, students that fulfil the grade requirements retain the state-subsidised status for the entire length of the study programs.						

Portability of student support: the situation regarding financial support for Bachelors students who wish to study abroad			
	1995	2008	Comments
No financial support system for Bachelors students who want to go abroad	√	√	
Bachelors students that go abroad receive financial support that is earmarked specifically for mobility (awarded in special grants or loans)			
Bachelors students that go abroad for an entire Bachelors programme receive the same support as the students who remain in their home country			
Bachelors students that go abroad for a limited period receive the same support as the students who remain in their home country (portability of national financial support for part of a programme)			

FUNDING FICHE – Liechtenstein: Public universities

There are two HE sectors: the research universities (13) and the universities of applied sciences (*'hogescholen'*) institutions (51). Both are publicly funded. The first has one third of the students (BA and MA), while the second has 2/3 of the students (primarily BA). There are also independent private HE institutions (68) that do not receive government funding and have relatively few students and little research.

Expenditures on higher education and R&D expenditures by sector of performance					
Expenditure on tertiary education institutions in 2005 (as a % of GDP)	From public sources of funds 0.47%	From private sources of funds NA	Total NA		EU19 average (from Education at a Glance): 1.3%
R&D expenditures, 2006 (as a % of GDP)	Higher education expenditures (HERD): NA	Private sector expenditure (BERD): NA	Government research institutes expenditure (GOVERD): NA	Total domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD): NA	EU27 average: 1.84%
Change in level of government funding per student:	Spending per student has increased more than 5% over the period 1995-2008				

Composition of institutional funding (percentages)					Comments
	<i>Operational grant from public authorities</i>	<i>Tuition fees</i>	<i>3rd party funds</i>	<i>Total</i>	
1995	Ca 60%	Ca 30%	Ca 10%	100%	
2008 (or latest)	Ca 55%	Ca 35%	Ca 10%	100%	

Main mechanisms for direct public funding					Comments
	negotiation	historical / incremental	formula funding	contracts	Until 2004, funding was based on the number of students; but with increased modularisation, this model was no longer applicable. Funding is now based on all four factors mentioned above, and the governmental part is calculated on the basis of study places (and no longer students): 1 study place = 25 weekly hours, calculated on the basis of lectures, exams (including preparation) and theses.
1995			√		
current	√√	√√	√√	√√	

Underlying criteria of operational grant			Comments
	Input-related criteria (e.g. students, study places, staff, past costs, etc.)	Output-related criteria (e.g. degrees, credits, assessments, publications, grants, etc.)	See above – funding mainly based on the number of students or study places.
1995	√√√		
current	√√		

Composition and mechanisms for the public funding of research (in Dual support systems) and research training					
Composition of basic research funds					Research training
	Share of operational grant for research	Share of grants from research council(s)	Total	Comments	
1995	%	%	%	<p>A large part of the governmental funding for research is not spent in Liechtenstein, but in the two neighbouring countries: each year, the country pays 250'000 CHF to both the Swiss and the Austrian national research foundation. CHF 300'000.- are given to the research fund of the Hochschule Liechtenstein, and from 2009 on, additional CHF 900'000.- are spent for the promotion of research at the Hochschule Liechtenstein.</p> <p>However, overall, research activities within the country have increased (particularly with the <i>Hochschule Liechtenstein's</i> efforts to become a university), and therefore also investment in research has increased – as part of operational grants, but also through specific mandates.</p>	<p>HEIs in Liechtenstein are allowed to train doctoral students only since 2008. All PhDs from earlier years (at private HEIs) were “produced” in collaboration with foreign universities.</p>
current	%	%	%		

Specific funding to support initiatives by higher education institutions				Comments
Specific (targeted) teaching funds for:		Specific (targeted) research funds for:		
<p>C indicates <i>competitive</i>; N indicates <i>negotiations-based</i>; E indicates <i>evenly distributed across institutions</i></p>				
Enhancing the provision of higher education in specific regions (N)		Broadening the set of research-active universities (N)		
		Encouraging applied research activities (N)		
		Encouraging research in strategically important areas (N)		

Tuition fee levels for various groups of students	2008 fee level (or range) in Euro	Who decides on fee level? Situation year 2008	Who decides on fee level? Situation year 1995	Comments
Full-time Bachelor students	950	Institution	Institution	
Full time Master students	950	Institution	Institution	
Full-time doctoral students	950	Institution	Institution	
Full-time non-EU student	950	Institution	Institution	No fees for Erasmus students
Part-time students	950	Institution	Institution	

Type of student support available for full-time Bachelors students from own country							
	Grants to cover tuition fees	Grants to cover living costs	Loans to cover tuition fees	Loans to cover living costs	Tax benefits and child allowance for parents	Other forms of support (in cash, or in kind, etc)	No support whatsoever
			* indicates: level of interest rate				
1995	√	√	√	√			
Current situation	√	√	√	√			
Specific comments							
General comments	<p>On the State educational support: Scholarships & loans (see Stipendiengesetz)</p> <p>The State offers educational subsidies in the form of scholarships and interest-free loans. The entitlement to State subsidies is dependent on citizenship and residence, income and assets, and the recognition of the educational institution and the diploma to be obtained.</p> <p>Citizenship and residence</p> <p>Persons living in Liechtenstein who can demonstrate at least three years of uninterrupted residence or a total of at least five years of regular residence in Liechtenstein at the time of the application are entitled to claim subsidies. Also, persons living in Liechtenstein may claim subsidies who have at least one parent with regular residence in Liechtenstein at the time of the application. Liechtenstein citizens living abroad who had regular residence in Liechtenstein for at least five years within the ten years prior to the time of the application may submit an application for educational subsidies, but only if they do not receive equivalent support in their State of residence.</p> <p>Income and assets</p> <p>The law operates under the principle that the applicant and/or the applicant's parents can fund education themselves if they have sufficient financial resources. The Scholarship Office assesses claims for educational subsidies and the amount of the subsidies granted on the basis of tax information.</p> <p>Educational institution and course of studies:</p> <p>First and second courses of study as well as continuing education and language study programs abroad are supported. The educational institution attended and the diploma to be obtained must be recognized.</p> <p>Educational loans granted by the State are interest-free. As a rule, they must be repaid within six years, 18 months after graduation or termination of the education</p>						

Changes in criteria for student support	With the new Stipendiengesetz from 2004, citizens of Liechtenstein (i.e. those that have a Liechtenstein passport), and people that officially live in the country since 3 years (or that lived there for a total of 5 years, with periods abroad in between) are eligible. With the old system, also people having a residence permit allowing for short stays (L-Bewilligung) were eligible for financial support (i.e. students coming to the country for studying); they are no longer eligible for financial support with the new law.
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Portability of student support: the situation regarding financial support for Bachelors students who wish to study abroad			
	1995	2008	Comments
No financial support system for Bachelors students who want to go abroad			About 90% of all students from Liechtenstein study abroad.
Bachelors students that go abroad receive financial support that is earmarked specifically for mobility (awarded in special grants or loans)			
Bachelors students that go abroad for an entire Bachelors programme receive the same support as the students who remain in their home country	√	√	
Bachelors students that go abroad for a limited period receive the same support as the students who remain in their home country (portability of national financial support for part of a programme)	√	√	

FUNDING FICHE – Lithuania: Public universities

There is binary higher education system consisting of universities and colleges that offer specialised professional courses. There are currently 15 state and 6 private universities, 18 university research institutes, 17 state research establishments, 16 public and 11 private non-university colleges that form.

Expenditures on higher education and R&D expenditures by sector of performance					
Expenditure on tertiary education institutions in 2005 (as a % of GDP)	From public sources of funds	From private sources of funds	Total:		EU19 average (from Education at a Glance):
	-	-	1.3%		1.3%
R&D expenditures, 2006 (as a % of GDP)	Higher education expenditures (HERD):	Private sector expenditure (BERD):	Government research institutes expenditure (GOVERD):	Total domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD):	EU27 average:
	0.40%	0.22%	0.18%	0.80%	1.84%
Change in level of government funding per student:	Increased more than 5% over the period 1995-2008				

Composition of institutional funding (percentages)					Comments
	<i>Operational grant from public authorities</i>	<i>Tuition fees</i>	<i>3rd party funds</i>	<i>Total</i>	
1995	80%	20%	0%	100%	The number of fee paying students during the last decade increased. New kinds of funding appeared, e.g. EU funds. There are also differences between the institutions e.g. Military Academy is fully state funded, while in some universities tuition fees and third party comprise more than half of the total budget
2008 (or latest)	65%	25%	10%	100%	

Main mechanisms for direct public funding					Comments
	negotiation	historical / incremental	formula funding	contracts	Public higher educational institutions receive government funding on the basis of 3-year agreements signed between the Ministry of Education and Science and the educational establishment. Money is allocated as a "lump-sum".
1995	√	√√√	√√		
current	√	√√√	√√		

Underlying criteria of operational grant			Comments
	Input-related criteria (e.g. students, study places, staff, past costs, etc.)	Output-related criteria (e.g. degrees, credits, assessments, publications, grants, etc.)	The operational grant is related to study programs implemented at the respective higher educational institution and its performance. The main funding source continues to be the state budget. Additional non-budgetary revenues for these institutions consist of tuition, private sector contracts, rent, and donations (Eurydice, 2004)
1995	√√√	√	
current	√√√	√	

Composition and mechanisms for the public funding of research (in Dual support systems) and research training					
Composition of basic research funds					Research training
	Share of operational grant for research	Share of grants from research council(s)	Total	Comments	
1995	90%	20	100%	In 2000 the government started funding linked to research activity within an institute, initially only applying the formula to a part of the budget but has since based all its funding on research activity and student enrolment numbers.	Public funding for PhD candidates takes place through individual scholarships where the number of such scholarships is fixed by the government (and the remainder of the PhD candidates are funded privately)
current	80%	20%	100%		

Specific funding to support initiatives by higher education institutions		
Specific (targeted) teaching funds for:	Specific (targeted) research funds for:	
C indicates <i>competitive</i> ; N indicates <i>negotiations-based</i> ; E indicates <i>evenly distributed across institutions</i>		
		Comments
Encouraging universities to enable their students to take (part of) a programme abroad (N)	Setting up public-private partnerships/networks and joint research programmes between universities and private sector organizations (C)	
	Encourage researchers to carry out (part of) their research in a university abroad (C)	
	Encourage research in strategically important areas (C)	
	Encourage institutions to attract researchers from abroad (C)	

Tuition fee levels for various groups of students	2008 fee level (or range) in Euro	Who decides on fee level? Situation year 2008	Who decides on fee level? Situation year 1995	Comments
Full-time Bachelor students		Institution	Institution	Universities can accept additional students whose places are not publicly funded. Additional students, part-time students and students taking more than the normative time to complete a degree pay tuition fees whose level is set by the institutions themselves. This also applies to non-EU students. In 2000 an annual registration fee was introduced. The fee is waived for 50% of the best students in accordance with the results of the last semester
Full time Master students		Institution	Institution	
Full-time doctoral students		Institution	Institution	
Full-time non-EU student	1000-5660	Institution	Institution	
Part-time students	800-4530	Institution	Institution	

Type of student support available for full-time Bachelors students from own country							
	Grants to cover tuition fees	Grants to cover living costs	Loans to cover tuition fees	Loans to cover living costs	Tax benefits and child allowance for parents	Other forms of support (in cash, or in kind, etc)	No support whatsoever
			* indicates: level of interest rate				
1995			√*	√*	√		
Current situation			√*	√*	√		
Specific comments							
General comments	Bachelor students can get loans, they or their parents can also get tax benefits if they pay full tuition fees.						
Changes in criteria for student support							

Portability of student support: the situation regarding financial support for Bachelors students who wish to study abroad			
	1995	2008	Comments
No financial support system for Bachelors students who want to go abroad	√	√	
Bachelors students that go abroad receive financial support that is earmarked specifically for mobility (awarded in special grants or loans)			
Bachelors students that go abroad for an entire Bachelors programme receive the same support as the students who remain in their home country			
Bachelors students that go abroad for a limited period receive the same support as the students who remain in their home country (portability of national financial support for part of a programme)			

FUNDING FICHE – Luxembourg: Public universities

The Irish higher education sector consists of 7 public universities, and 14 Institutes of Technology, forming a binary system. The Higher Education Authority (HEA) has a remit which covers both types of institution and also distributes funds to 7 designated colleges.

Expenditures on higher education and R&D expenditures by sector of performance					
Expenditure on tertiary education institutions in 2005 (as a % of GDP)	From public sources of funds n/a	From private sources of funds n/a	Total n/a		EU19 average (from Education at a Glance): 1.3%
R&D expenditures, 2006 (as a % of GDP; source: ERAWATCH)	Higher education expenditures (HERD): 0,04%	Private sector expenditure (BERD): 1.29%	Government research institutes expenditure (GOVERD): 0,19%	Total domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD): 1.47%	EU27 average: 1.83%
Change in level of government funding per student:	These numbers are from 2006, when the University of Luxembourg was in its infancy.				

Composition of institutional funding (percentages)					Comments
	<i>Operational grant from public authorities</i>	<i>Tuition fees</i>	<i>3rd party funds</i>	<i>Total</i>	The University of Luxembourg has been created in 2003.
1995	n/a	n/a	n/a	100%	
2008 (or latest)	92%	2%	6%	100%	

Main mechanisms for direct public funding					Comments
	negotiation	historical / incremental	formula funding	contracts	The funding of the University of Luxembourg is (i) based on a 4-years performance contract, which is (ii) negotiated.
1995					
current	√√√		√	√√√	

Underlying criteria of operational grant			Comments
	Input-related criteria (e.g. students, study places, staff, past costs, etc.)	Output-related criteria (e.g. degrees, credits, assessments, publications, grants, etc.)	The funding of the University of Luxembourg is (i) based on a 4-years performance contract, which is (ii) negotiated. Major parts of the indicators are input-related, only some indicators are output-related. This approach is mainly based on the fact, that the University had to be started anyway.
1995			
current	√√√	√	

Composition and mechanisms for the public funding of research (in Dual support systems) and research training					
Composition of basic research funds					Research training
	Share of operational grant for research	Share of grants from research council(s)	Total	Comments	
1995	*	*		The University of Luxembourg has agreed on a fully covering 4-years performance contract. This includes both teaching and research. However, during its operation it has increasingly won grants from the Fonds National de la Recherche (FNR), but also from the European Framework Programme and the ERC. In the recent past and in the future, it will become THE major single applicant at FNR (besides the four Public Research Centres).	The strong emphasis at research at the newly established University of Luxembourg puts research training as priority. It is expected, that the UoL will implement Doctorate Programmes in the next performance contract period.
current		nearly 100%	100%		

Specific funding to support initiatives by higher education institutions		Comments
Specific (targeted) teaching funds for:	Specific (targeted) research funds for:	
C indicates <i>competitive</i> ; N indicates <i>negotiations-based</i> ; E indicates <i>evenly distributed across institutions</i>		
Due to the fact, that the University of Luxembourg has been established from the scratch, there was no need to implement extra targeted teaching funds.	Due to the fact, that the University of Luxembourg has been established from the scratch, there was no need to implement extra research teaching funds.	
	<p>The Fonds National de la Recherche (FNR) has launched a large number of thematic and more recently structural programmes. They are mainly reflecting national priorities which themselves are to a large extent shaped by the priorities of the four public research centres and to a somewhat lesser extent by the University of Luxembourg. The "somewhat lesser extent" is mainly caused by the fact, that the UoL was in its phase of establishment.</p> <p>As already mentioned, the UoL has become the largest single applicant at FNR and will continue to do so in the future.</p>	

Tuition fee levels for various groups of students	2008 fee level (or range) in Euro	Who decides on fee level? Situation year 2008	Who decides on fee level? Situation year 1995	Comments
Full-time Bachelor students	no fee			No fee at all, except the Master of Science in Banking and Finance programme.
Full time Master students				
Full-time doctoral students				
Full-time non-EU student				
Part-time students				

Type of student support available for full-time Bachelors students from own country							
	Grants to cover tuition fees	Grants to cover living costs	Loans to cover tuition fees * indicates: level of interest rate	Loans to cover living costs	Tax benefits and child allowance for parents	Other forms of support (in cash, or in kind, etc)	No support whatsoever
1995		√					
Current situation		√					
Specific comments							
General comments	All bachelor students' fees are paid by the government. Bachelor students whose parental/family income is below a certain threshold also qualify for student supports and grants, the levels of which depend on a number of variables.						
Changes in criteria for student support	No changes in the student support criteria have occurred.						

Portability of student support: the situation regarding financial support for Bachelors students who wish to study abroad			
	1995	2008	Comments
No financial support system for Bachelors students who want to go abroad			
Bachelors students that go abroad receive financial support that is earmarked specifically for mobility (awarded in special grants or loans)	√	√	
Bachelors students that go abroad for an entire Bachelors programme receive the same support as the students who remain in their home country			
Bachelors students that go abroad for a limited period receive the same support as the students who remain in their home country (portability of national financial support for part of a programme)			

FUNDING FICHE – Malta: Public university

Malta has one university, and the Malta College of Arts, Science and Technology (MCAST), which provides mainly certificate and diploma level courses. A new law is in preparation which will address issues of higher education finance, governance and accountability.

Expenditures on higher education and R&D expenditures by sector of performance					
Expenditure on tertiary education institutions in 2005 (as a % of GDP)	From public sources of funds 0.9%	From private sources of funds 0.1%	Total 1.0%		EU19 average (from Education at a Glance): 1.3%
R&D expenditures, 2006 (as a % of GDP)	Higher education expenditures (HERD): 0.18%	Private sector expenditure (BERD): 0.34%	Government research institutes expenditure (GOVERD): 0.01%	Total domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD): 0.54%	EU27 average: 1.84%
Change in level of government funding per student:	Spending per student decreased substantially over the period 1995-2008.				

Composition of institutional funding (percentages)					Comments
	<i>Operational grant from public authorities</i>	<i>Tuition fees</i>	<i>3rd party funds</i>	<i>Total</i>	
1995	96%	2%	2%	100%	
2008 (or latest)	95%	3%	2%	100%	

Main mechanisms for direct public funding					Comments
	negotiation	historical / incremental	formula funding	contracts	Funding is determined by negotiation with the Ministry.
1995	√√√				
current	√√√				

Underlying criteria of operational grant			Comments
	Input-related criteria (e.g. students, study places, staff, past costs, etc.)	Output-related criteria (e.g. degrees, credits, assessments, publications, grants, etc.)	Funding is driven mainly by student numbers enrolled, with operating costs, particularly staff costs, playing a lesser part.
1995	√√√		
current	√√√		

Composition and mechanisms for the public funding of research (in Dual support systems) and research training					
Composition of basic research funds				Research training	
	Share of operational grant for research	Share of grants from research council(s)	Total	Comments	Funding for PhD students is included in the university's operational grant and is also part of the competitive research grants received from the research council.
				Most research funding comes from grants, especially from EC sources.	
1995	1%	1%	100%		
current	99%	99%	100%		

Specific funding to support initiatives by higher education institutions		Comments
Specific (targeted) teaching funds for:	Specific (targeted) research funds for:	
C indicates <i>competitive</i> ; N indicates <i>negotiations-based</i> ; E indicates <i>evenly distributed across institutions</i>		
Encouraging the participation of students from socially disadvantaged or non-traditional backgrounds (E)		Award of grants to all students – no targeted initiatives

Tuition fee levels for various groups of students	2008 fee level (or range) in Euro	Who decides on fee level? Situation year 2008	Who decides on fee level? Situation year 1995	Comments
Full-time Bachelor students	0	Government	Government	
Full time Master students	360	Government	Government	
Full-time doctoral students	600	Government	Government	
Full-time non-EU student	7000-9000	Government	Government	
Part-time students	As above	Government	Government	

Type of student support available for full-time Bachelors students from own country							
	Grants to cover tuition fees	Grants to cover living costs	Loans to cover tuition fees	Loans to cover living costs	Tax benefits and child allowance for parents	Other forms of support (in cash, or in kind, etc)	No support whatsoever
			* indicates: level of interest rate				
1995	No fees	√	na				
Current situation	No fees	√	na				
Specific comments							
General comments							
Changes in criteria for student support							

Portability of student support: the situation regarding financial support for Bachelors students who wish to study abroad			
	1995	2008	Comments
No financial support system for Bachelors students who want to go abroad	√		
Bachelors students that go abroad receive financial support that is earmarked specifically for mobility (awarded in special grants or loans)			
Bachelors students that go abroad for an entire Bachelors programme receive the same support as the students who remain in their home country		√	
Bachelors students that go abroad for a limited period receive the same support as the students who remain in their home country (portability of national financial support for part of a programme)		√	

FUNDING FICHE - The Netherlands: Public universities

There are two HE sectors: the research universities (13) and the universities of applied sciences (*'hogescholen'*) institutions (40). Both are publicly funded. The first has one third of the students (BA and MA), while the second has 2/3 of the students (primarily BA). There are also independent private HE institutions (58) that do not receive government funding and have relatively few students and little research.

Expenditures on higher education and R&D expenditures by sector of performance					
Expenditure on tertiary education institutions in 2005 (as a % of GDP)	From public sources of funds 1.0%	From private sources of funds 0.3%	Total 1.3%		EU19 average (from Education at a Glance): 1.3%
R&D expenditures, 2006 (as a % of GDP)	Higher education expenditures (HERD): 0.47%	Private sector expenditure (BERD): 0.96%	Government research institutes expenditure (GOVERD): 0.24%	Total domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD): 1.67%	EU27 average: 1.84%
Change in level of government funding per student:	Spending per student was more or less stable over the period 1995-2008.				

Composition of institutional funding (percentages)					Comments
	<i>Operational grant from public authorities</i>	<i>Tuition fees</i>	<i>3rd party funds</i>	<i>Total</i>	
1995	76%	5%	19%	100%	Universities saw the share of third party funds (from private as well as public sources) increase as they became more entrepreneurial. While tuition fees were increased, the share in the universities' revenues remained largely constant.
2008 (or latest)	66%	6%	28%	100%	

Main mechanisms for direct public funding <i>Legend: 0 = not important; √ = some importance; √√ = important; √√√ = extremely important</i>					Comments
	negotiation	historical / incremental	formula funding	contracts	Funding of universities is predominantly formula based, which has been the case for quite a number of years already. In recent years there is a tendency to set part of the block grant aside in contracts where universities agree with the Ministry of Education to work on specific objectives like improving access for socially disadvantaged groups, or increasing the quality of teaching.
1995			√√√		
current			√√√		

Underlying criteria of operational grant <i>Legend: 0 = not important; √ = some importance; √√ = important; √√√ = extremely important</i>			Comments
	Input-related criteria (e.g. students, study places, staff, past costs, etc.)	Output-related criteria (e.g. degrees, credits, assessments, publications, grants, etc.)	Public funding of universities is regulated through a 'macro' budget for the entire sector. The macro budget consists of an education budget, a research budget and an additional budget for teacher training, academic hospitals and specific investments (for instance building and equipment). The drivers in the formula-based education budget are the number of students and the number of degrees. The drivers in the formula-based research budget are the number of PhD degrees, the number of BA & MA degrees, and (in 2008) the university's success in winning competitive grants and the number of accredited research schools (for training PhDs). The latter number of accredited PhD schools was added as a component to the funding model for the 1998 budget. About 8% of the formula funding is awarded through this component. In 2006 another component was added: the Smart Mix. This rewarded those universities that were successful in winning competitive research grants from selected sources.
1995	√√	√√	
current	√√	√√√	

Composition and mechanisms for the public funding of research (in Dual support systems) and research training					
Composition of basic research funds				Research training	
	Share of operational grant for research	Share of grants from research council(s)	Total	Comments	Funding for PhD students is included in the university's operational grant and is also part of the competitive research grants received from the research council.
1995	90%	10%	100%	In recent years the government increased the amount of funding allocated to the research council, partly by making more funds available and partly by transferring funds from the operational grant to the research council.	
current	86%	14%	100%		

Specific funding to support initiatives by higher education institutions		Comments
Specific (targeted) teaching funds for:	Specific (targeted) research funds for:	
C indicates <i>competitive</i> ; N indicates <i>negotiations-based</i> ; E indicates <i>evenly distributed across institutions</i>		
Encouraging the participation of students from socially disadvantaged or non-traditional backgrounds (N)	Strengthening training of young researchers (C)	
For encouraging mergers/amalgamations between institutions (N)	Setting up public-private partnerships (C)	
Encouraging excellence in teaching (C)	Encouraging innovations, research commercialization, spin-offs (C)	
Encouraging innovations in curricula (C)		

Tuition fee levels for various groups of students	2008 fee level (or range) in Euro	Who decides on fee level? Situation year 2008	Who decides on fee level? Situation year 1995	Comments
Full-time Bachelor students	1565	Government	Government	
Full time Master students	1565	Government	Government	
Full-time doctoral students	No fee; students are employed by university	Not applicable (NA)	NA	
Full-time non-EU student	1565-9000	Institution	Government	In 1996, the law was changed to enable institutions to determine the fee for students that are not qualifying for student support (Part-time; older than 30; non EU students)
Part-time students	800-1600	Institution	Government	See above comment

Type of student support available for full-time Bachelors students from own country							
<p style="text-align: right;"><i>Legend:</i> <i>Type of support is in place</i> √ <i>Interest rate equals rate of inflation</i> * <i>Interest rate lies between rate of inflation and market rate</i> ** <i>rate</i> *** <i>Interest rate equals market rate</i> No asterisk (*) <i>No interest charged</i></p>							
	Grants to cover tuition fees	Grants to cover living costs	Loans to cover tuition fees	Loans to cover living costs	Tax benefits and child allowance for parents	Other forms of support (in cash, or in kind, etc)	No support whatsoever
1995	√	√	√**	√**		Public transport pass	
Current situation		√	√**	√**		Public transport pass	
Specific comments							
General comments	<p>Student support for eligible students consists of three components: A performance grant (and a public transport pass), a supplementary performance grant and a loan. The performance grant is not means tested (but there are different rates for students living with their parents). It is paid out as a loan initially (for a maximum of 4 years) and needs to be paid back if the student does not succeed to earn a degree in 10 years time. Only students that study full-time and that are younger than 30 years receive student support (to cover fees and living costs). If students take less than 10 years to graduate their performance 'loan' will be changed into a grant. The supplementary performance grant is means tested (depends on parents' income). The loan (bearing an interest) is independent of parental income and will have to be repaid in 15 years time (after graduation).</p>						
Changes in criteria for student support	<p>Since 1996, students have to meet performance criteria, related to their study progress. From 1999 on the student support was made more flexible: students can take 10 years to finish before their grant turns into a loan (before 1999, this grant period was 6 years). From the year 2000, there is a separate loan that students can receive to cover the cost of the tuition fee. Grant amounts were revised (downwards) accordingly. This implies that the grant is nowadays only meant to cover living costs. Criteria related to students' study progress were introduced in 1996; Students' part-time earnings thresholds were raised substantially</p>						

Portability of student support: the situation regarding financial support for Bachelors students who wish to study abroad			
	1995	2008	Comments
No financial support system for Bachelors students who want to go abroad	√		
Bachelors students that go abroad receive financial support that is earmarked specifically for mobility (awarded in special grants or loans)			
Bachelors students that go abroad for an entire Bachelors programme receive the same support as the students who remain in their home country			
Bachelors students that go abroad for a limited period receive the same support as the students who remain in their home country (portability of national financial support for part of a programme)		√	

FUNDING FICHE - The Netherlands: Universities of Applied Sciences

There are two HE sectors: the research universities (13) and the universities of applied sciences ('*hogescholen*') institutions (40). Both are publicly funded. The first has one third of the students (BA and MA), while the second has 2/3 of the students (primarily BA). There are also independent private HE institutions (58) that do not receive government funding and have relatively few students and little research.

Expenditures on higher education and R&D expenditures by sector of performance					
Expenditure on tertiary education institutions in 2005 (as a % of GDP)	From public sources of funds 1.0%	From private sources of funds 0.3%	Total 1.3%		EU19 average (from Education at a Glance): 1.3%
R&D expenditures, 2006 (as a % of GDP)	Higher education expenditures (HERD): 0.47%	Private sector expenditure (BERD): 0.96%	Government research institutes expenditure (GOVERD): 0.24%	Total domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD): 1.67%	EU27 average: 1.84%
Change in level of government funding per student:		Spending per student was more or less stable over the period 1995-2008.			

Composition of institutional funding (percentages)					Comments
	<i>Operational grant from public authorities</i>	<i>Tuition fees</i>	<i>3rd party funds</i>	<i>Total</i>	There is some variety between UAS but not as much as in the research university sector. While tuition fees were increased, their share in revenues remained largely constant.
1995	68%	19%	13%	100%	
2008 (or latest)	68%	18%	14%	100%	

Main mechanisms for direct public funding <i>Legend: 0 = not important; √ = some importance; √√ = important; √√√ = extremely important</i>					Comments
	negotiation	historical / incremental	formula funding	contracts	The formula did not change over the years. The UAS that educate students in performing arts are actually funded on the basis of a separate formula. In recent years there is a tendency to set part of the block grant aside in contracts where UAS agree with the Ministry of Education to work on specific objectives like improving access for socially disadvantaged groups, or increasing the quality of teaching.
1995			√√√		
current			√√√		

Underlying criteria of operational grant <i>Legend: 0 = not important; √ = some importance; √√ = important; √√√ = extremely important</i>			Comments
	Input-related criteria (e.g. students, study places, staff, past costs, etc.)	Output-related criteria (e.g. degrees, credits, assessments, publications, grants, etc.)	The drivers in the formula-based education budget are the number of BA students, the number of degrees and the number of drop outs. Master students in UAS receive no public funding (only in some exceptional cases, such as health and education).
1995	√√	√√	
current	√√	√√	

Composition and mechanisms for the public funding of research (in Dual support systems) and research training					
Composition of basic research funds				Research training	
	Share of operational grant for research	Share of grants from research council(s)	Total	Comments	Not applicable
1995				In recent years the government made some research funds available on a project basis for more applied research carried out in collaboration with the private sector.	

current				
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Specific funding to support initiatives by higher education institutions		Comments
Specific (targeted) teaching funds for:	Specific (targeted) research funds for:	
C indicates <i>competitive</i> ; N indicates <i>negotiations-based</i> ; E indicates <i>evenly distributed across institutions</i>		
Encouraging the participation of students from socially disadvantaged and non-traditional backgrounds (N)	Strengthening the research function of the UAS (C)	UAS received funds to introduce a new kind of position: the <i>lector</i> . This associate professor engages in collaborative practice-oriented research with the regional business sector. The lectors were introduced from 2003 onwards and special funding was awarded to UAS through an intermediate body.
Encouraging innovations in curricula (C, N)	Setting up public-private partnerships (C)	
Encouraging excellence in teaching (C, N)		

Tuition fee levels for various groups of students	2008 fee level (or range) in Euro	Who decides on fee level? Situation year 2008	Who decides on fee level? Situation year 1995	Comments
Full-time Bachelor students	1565	Government	Government	
Full time Master students	2000-6000	Institution	NA	The UAS can set the fees for students that are doing a master's programme. Therefore there are differences between the UAS.
Full-time doctoral students				
Full-time non-EU student	2000-7000	Institution	Government	In 1996, the law was changed to enable institutions to determine the fee for students that are not qualifying for student support (Part-time; older than 30; non EU students). For part-time students there is a minimum rate of half the rate of the full-time students.
Part-time students	800-1600	Institution	Government	

Type of student support available for full-time Bachelors students from own country							
						<i>Legend:</i> <i>Type of support is in place</i> √ <i>Interest rate equals rate of inflation</i> * <i>Interest rate lies between rate of inflation and market rate</i> ** <i>rate</i> *** <i>Interest rate equals market rate</i> No asterisk (*) <i>No interest charged</i>	
	Grants to cover tuition fees	Grants to cover living costs	Loans to cover tuition fees	Loans to cover living costs	Tax benefits and child allowance for parents	Other forms of support (in cash, or in kind, etc)	No support whatsoever
1995	√	√	√**	√**		Public transport pass	
Current situation		√	√**	√**		Public transport pass	
Specific comments							
General comments	Student support for eligible students consists of three components: A performance grant (and a public transport pass), a supplementary performance grant and a loan. The performance grant is not means tested (but there are different rates for students living with their parents). It is paid out as a loan initially (for a maximum of 4 years) and needs to be paid back if the student does not succeed to earn a degree in 10 years time. Only students that study full-time and that are younger than 30 years receive student support (to cover fees and living costs). If students take less than 10 years to graduate their performance 'loan' will be changed into a grant. The supplementary performance grant is means tested (depends on parents' income). The loan (bearing an interest) is independent of parental income and will have to be repaid in 15 years time (after graduation).						
Changes in criteria for student support	Since 1996, students have to meet performance criteria, related to their study progress. From 1999 on the student support was made more flexible: students can take 10 years to finish before their grant turns into a loan (before 1999, this grant period was 6 years). From the year 2000, there is a separate loan that students can receive to cover the cost of the tuition fee. Grant amounts were revised (downwards) accordingly. This implies that the grant is nowadays only meant to cover living costs. Criteria related to students' study progress were introduced in 1996; Students' part-time earnings thresholds were raised substantially						

Portability of student support: the situation regarding financial support for Bachelors students who wish to study abroad			
	1995	2008	Comments
No financial support system for Bachelors students who want to go abroad	√		
Bachelors students that go abroad receive financial support that is earmarked specifically for mobility (awarded in special grants or loans)			
Bachelors students that go abroad for an entire Bachelors programme receive the same support as the students who remain in their home country			
Bachelors students that go abroad for a limited period receive the same support as the students who remain in their home country (portability of national financial support for part of a programme)		√	

FUNDING FICHE – Norway: Public universities

There are two HE sectors: Universities (7) (and a number of smaller specialized universities), and the university colleges ('høyskoler') (24). Both are publicly funded. The sectors are equal in terms of their legal foundations, and they are also almost equal in terms of student numbers. There are also independent private HE institutions (21) that receive some government funding. The latter sector has relatively few students, and research is conducted only in very few institutions.

Expenditures on higher education and R&D expenditures by sector of performance					
Expenditure on tertiary education institutions in 2005 (as a % of GDP)	From public sources of funds 1.3%	From private sources of funds -	Total 1.3%		EU19 average (from Education at a Glance): 1.3%
R&D expenditures, 2006 (as a % of GDP)	Higher education expenditures (HERD): 0.46%	Private sector expenditure (BERD): 0.82%	Government research institutes expenditure (GOVERD): 0.24%	Total domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD): 1.52%	EU27 average: 1.84%
Change in level of government funding per student:	Spending per student has increased over period 1995-2008.				

Composition of institutional funding (percentages)					Comments
	Operational grant from public authorities	Tuition fees	3rd party funds	Total	Universities have seen the share of third party funds (from private as well as public sources) increase. There is considerable variation between universities wrt the amount of the third party funding.
1995	82%	0%	18%	100%	
2008 (or latest)	75%	0%	25%	100%	

Main mechanisms for direct public funding					Comments
	negotiation	historical / incremental	formula funding	contracts	Funding is distributed in the following way: there is a basic component intended to cover for part of the teaching and research activities (60 percent of the total). There is an educational component covering about 25 percent of the total allocation (higher for university colleges, lower for universities), and there is a research component covering on average 15 percent (higher for universities, lower for university colleges). Part of both the education and research component is result-based.
1995	√	√√√	√	√	
current	√√	√√	√√	√	

Underlying criteria of operational grant			Comments
	Input-related criteria (e.g. students, study places, staff, past costs, etc.)	Output-related criteria (e.g. degrees, credits, assessments, publications, grants, etc.)	The public funding system is currently under evaluation, although no major changes are expected. The basic funding is partly a prolongation of the 'path-dependency' of the old funding system, and partly used for strategic purposes. The Ministry visits each HEI annually and discusses strategic ambitions and projects with the institutional leadership.
1995	√√√	√	
current	√√	√√	

Composition and mechanisms for the public funding of research (in Dual support systems) and research training				
Composition of basic research funds				Research training
	Share of operational grant for research	Share of grants from research council(s)	Total	Comments
1995	82%	18%	100%	One characteristic of the Norwegian research funding system is the relatively high proportion of core institutional funding of HEI research, as compared to the share of national competitive funding, which is largely channelled through the Research Council of Norway (RCN)
current	75%	25%	100%	

Funding for PhD students is included in the university's operational grant. In general, individual PhD grants are not supported by the Research Council.

Specific funding to support initiatives by higher education institutions		Comments
Specific (targeted) teaching funds for:	Specific (targeted) research funds for:	
C indicates competitive; N indicates negotiations-based; E indicates evenly distributed across institutions		Very few initiatives taken concerning teaching. However, as part of the "Quality Reform" in 2004 funding levels to HEIs increased in general (basic funding).
Increasing the mobility of students (E)	Concentrating and widening of research activity (larger research groups, strengthen the organizational basis of young researchers through doctoral schools) (C)	
	Public-private partnerships (funding to match grants from private sector, PPP) (C)	
	Research quality and relevance (excellence in research/centres of excellence, encourage research in strategically important areas, increase the quality of PhD-training) (C)	
	Researcher mobility and internationalization (encourage researchers to carry out research abroad, attract foreign researchers) (C)	

Tuition fee levels for various groups of students	2008 fee level (or range) in Euro	Who decides on fee level? Situation year 2008	Who decides on fee level? Situation year 1995	Comments
				There are no tuition fees. HEIs are only allowed to charge tuition fees for educational programmes/courses offered in life-long learning schemes
Full-time Bachelor students				
Full time Master students				
Full-time doctoral students				
Full-time non-EU student				
Part-time students				

Type of student support available for full-time Bachelors students from own country							
	Grants to cover tuition fees	Grants to cover living costs	Loans to cover tuition fees * indicates: level of interest rate	Loans to cover living costs	Tax benefits and child allowance for parents	Other forms of support (in cash, or in kind, etc)	No support whatsoever
1995	√	√	√**	√**			
Current situation			√**	√**			
Specific comments							
General comments	Depending on the progression of the student, part of the loan may be transformed to a grant (but in principle, all of the student support is initially given as loans)						
Changes in criteria for student support	Since 2004, students have to meet performance criteria, related to their study progress (see comments above).						

Portability of student support: the situation regarding financial support for Bachelors students who wish to study abroad			
	1995	2008	Comments
No financial support system for Bachelors students who want to go abroad			
Bachelors students that go abroad receive financial support that is earmarked specifically for mobility (awarded in special grants or loans)	√	√	
Bachelors students that go abroad for an entire Bachelors programme receive the same support as the students who remain in their home country			
Bachelors students that go abroad for a limited period receive the same support as the students who remain in their home country (portability of national financial support for part of a programme)			

FUNDING FICHE – Poland: Public universities

There are currently 455 higher education institutions in Poland of which there are more than 200 government independent institutions which do not receive funding from the state.

Expenditures on higher education and R&D expenditures by sector of performance					
Expenditure on tertiary education institutions in 2005 (as a % of GDP)	From public sources of funds 1.2%	From private sources of funds 0.4%	Total: 1.6%		EU19 average (from Education at a Glance): 1.3%
R&D expenditures, 2006 (as a % of GDP)	Higher education expenditures (HERD): 0.17%	Private sector expenditure (BERD): 0.18%	Government research institutes expenditure (GOVERD): 0.24%	Total domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD): 0.56 %	EU27 average: 1.84%
Change in level of government funding per student:	Spending per student slightly increased more than 5% over the period 1995-2008				

Composition of institutional funding (percentages)					Comments
	<i>Operational grant from public authorities</i>	<i>Tuition fees</i>	<i>3rd party funds</i>	<i>Total</i>	
1995	91%	6%	3%	100%	The variety between the structures of total revenue of public universities depends on the type of institutions. Technical universities usually have less funds from tuition fees, as the part-time study courses in technical sciences are much less popular than in management and humanities, which in turn enables Universities or academies of economics gain more resources from this source.
2008 (or latest)	71%	22%	7%	100%	

Main mechanisms for direct public funding					Comments
	negotiation	historical / incremental	formula funding	contracts	The formula funding for research has indicators such as; participation in international organizations, international research programmes, international conferences, efficiency measures of conducting research, number of patents, partnership with private entities, number of PhD candidates which in sum encourage HEIs to achieve the priorities of the Ministry
1995		√	√√√	√	
current		√	√√√	√	

Underlying criteria of operational grant			Comments
	Input-related criteria (e.g. students, study places, staff, past costs, etc.)	Output-related criteria (e.g. degrees, credits, assessments, publications, grants, etc)	The Minister of Higher Education and Science allocates funds to higher education establishments taking into account the following criteria: number of enrolled students, number of students eligible for accommodation in student hostels and the number of hostels. The Rectors and the student self-government boards are responsible for the distribution of these funds (according to internal rules).
1995	√√√	√√	
current	√√√	√√	

Composition and mechanisms for the public funding of research (in Dual support systems) and research training					
Composition of basic research funds					Research training
	Share of operational grant for research	Share of grants from research council(s)	Total	Comments	Funding for PhD is included in the university's operational grant
1995	90.00%	10.00%	100.00%		
current	80.00%	20.00%	100.00%		

Specific funding to support initiatives by higher education institutions		
Specific (targeted) teaching funds for:	Specific (targeted) research funds for:	
C indicates <i>competitive</i> ; N indicates <i>negotiations-based</i> ; E indicates <i>evenly distributed across institutions</i>		Comments
Protecting strategically important subjects (E)		Since 2007 students who decide to study technical studies receive additional scholarships in order to encourage high school graduates to enroll in technical subjects where the number of students is decreasing. Up to now this programme does not reverse the trend.

Tuition fee levels for various groups of students	2008 fee level (or range) in Euro	Who decides on fee level? Situation year 2008	Who decides on fee level? Situation year 1995	Comments
Full-time Bachelor students	No fee	Institution	Institution	There are no fees for study programmes in public HEIs.
Full time Master students	No fee	Institution	Institution	
Full-time doctoral students	No fee	Institution	Institution	
Full-time non-EU student	No fee	-	-	
Part-time students	1000	Institution	Institution	Part-time study programmes are fee based. So far, the vast majority of fee-paying part-timers in public HEIs were weekend students.

Type of student support available for full-time Bachelors students from own country							
	Grants to cover tuition fees	Grants to cover living costs	Loans to cover tuition fees * indicates: level of interest rate	Loans to cover living costs	Tax benefits and child allowance for parents	Other forms of support (in cash, or in kind, etc)	No support whatsoever
1995		√					
Current situation		√		√			
Specific comments							
General comments	There are three types of state financial support for bachelor students; means tested scholarships for poorest students, merit-based scholarships for best students and student loans , of which the main part of interest is paid by the state. All the students are eligible for the loans since 1997, however they are not popular. All Bachelor students are eligible for merit based scholarship						
Changes in criteria for student support	Since 2004 all part-time students are eligible for the state financial support on the same terms as full-time students.						

Portability of student support: the situation regarding financial support for Bachelors students who wish to study abroad			
	1995	2008	Comments
No financial support system for Bachelors students who want to go abroad			
Bachelors students that go abroad receive financial support that is earmarked specifically for mobility (awarded in special grants or loans)	√	√	Students that go abroad only receive financial support from specific funds for mobility like ERASMUS. If students are eligible for merit and means based scholarship, they can receive the scholarship abroad.
Bachelors students that go abroad for an entire Bachelors programme receive the same support as the students who remain in their home country			
Bachelors students that go abroad for a limited period receive the same support as the students who remain in their home country (portability of national financial support for part of a programme)			

FUNDING FICHE – Portugal: Public universities

The Portuguese higher education sector comprises a huge diversity of institutions. In the public sector there are 14 public universities and one school with university status. 15 polytechnic institutes, plus 19 HE schools not integrated in the polytechnic institutes. In the private sector there are 35 universities or university status schools, plus 39 polytechnic status schools. In general the public universities and some of the public polytechnics are much larger organizations than the remaining institutions

Expenditures on higher education and R&D expenditures by sector of performance					
Expenditure on tertiary education institutions in 2005 (as a % of GDP)	From public sources of funds 0.93%	From private sources of funds 0.42%	Total 1.35%		EU19 average (from Education at a Glance): 1.3%
R&D expenditures, 2006 (as a % of GDP; source: ERAWATCH)	Higher education expenditures (HERD): 0.29%	Private sector expenditure (BERD): 0.42%	Government research institutes expenditure (GOVERD): 0.12%	Total domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD): 0.83%	EU27 average: 1.83%
Change in level of government funding per student:	Spending per student was more or less stable over the period 1995-2008.				

Composition of institutional funding (percentages)					Comments
	<i>Operational grant from public authorities</i>	<i>Tuition fees</i>	<i>3rd party funds</i>	<i>Total</i>	Private revenues, from tuition fees and research contracts have increased over the years There are differences across institutions with respect to the share of third party funds. This share is heavily dependent on the disciplinary composition and the research intensiveness of the institution.
1995	70%	5%	25%	100%	
2008 (or latest)	60%	10%	30%	100%	

Main mechanisms for direct public funding					Comments
	negotiation	historical / incremental	formula funding	contracts	Formula funding is in place since 1993 with some changes in the formula. The formula applies only to teaching. The funding of research is allocated separately and directly to the research units and researchers accredited by the Ministry of Science, Technology and Higher Education evaluations. This takes place in pluriannual funding programs (for a three-year period). The number of study places is fixed after negotiations between the ministry and individual institutions.
1995			√√√	√	
current			√√√	√	

Underlying criteria of operational grant			Comments
	Input-related criteria (e.g. students, study places, staff, past costs, etc.)	Output-related criteria (e.g. degrees, credits, assessments, publications, grants, etc.)	In the beginning of the 21 st century some additional criteria were introduced in the funding formula. These are aimed at rewarding quality and excellence. The aspects taken into account are students' results, national research assessments, PhDs awarded, and bibliometric indicators. This produced quite some annual reallocations between universities as the criteria were applied in a multiplicative way. Thus budgets had to be adjusted to what was called a cohesion factor that redistributed money from the best performers to the worst performers.
1995	√√√	0	
current	√√√	√	

Composition and mechanisms for the public funding of research (in Dual support systems) and research training				
Composition of basic research funds				Research training
	Share of operational grant for research	Share of grants from research council(s)	Total	Comments
1995	*	*		* Research funding is allocated directly to research units and not to universities as a whole, making it difficult to determine the shares of operational grants and competitive grants. All the more so, because: (1) research project funds frequently are not integrated in the universities' final accounts, and (2) some research units are joint units of several universities. The Foundation for Science and Technology (FCT), being the main source of research funding, acts under the aegis of the Ministry of Science, Technology and Higher Education, but operates as a national research council. The impression is that project-based funding has increased at the expense of recurrent operational support.
current	*	*		

Funding for PhD students takes place through individual scholarships negotiated with the government (notably the FCT – see left). The government may decide to allocate some grants to high-quality programmes. This has also stimulated programmes based on consortia of universities and prevented duplication of programmes.

Specific funding to support initiatives by higher education institutions		Comments
Specific (targeted) teaching funds for:	Specific (targeted) research funds for:	
C indicates <i>competitive</i> ; N indicates <i>negotiations-based</i> ; E indicates <i>evenly distributed across institutions</i>		
	To encourage institutions to attract researchers from abroad (C)	No specific funds for innovations in teaching were made available.
	To encourage institutions to engage in research cooperation with universities abroad (C)	

Tuition fee levels for various groups of students	2008 fee level (or range) in Euro	Who decides on fee level? Situation year 2008	Who decides on fee level? Situation year 1995	Comments
Full-time Bachelor students	700-900	institution	Government	Clear increase in fees in 2003. Since 2003 the government defines a minimum and a maximum level and the institution then set their rate. Some charge a uniform rate, others give autonomy to their departments. Most universities charge the maximum or have come close to it.
Full time Master students	variable	institution	institution	The growing popularity and demand for these programs led institutions to become more focused on this, especially as a source of income
Full-time doctoral students	variable	institution	institution	
Full-time non-EU student	variable	institution	Government	Rate depends on type of degree. Same as national students
Part-time students				Does not exist yet for BA; variable for MA and PhD

Type of student support available for full-time Bachelors students from own country							
	Grants to cover tuition fees	Grants to cover living costs	Loans to cover tuition fees * indicates: level of interest rate	Loans to cover living costs	Tax benefits and child allowance for parents	Other forms of support (in cash, or in kind, etc)	No support whatsoever
1995	√	√					
Current situation	√	√	√**	√**	√		
Specific comments							
General comments	The increase in tuition fees has led to some strengthening of the student support mechanisms. In 2007 the long promised loans system was finally put in place. The interest rate lies between the rate of inflation and the market interest rate.						
Changes in criteria for student support	No changes in the student support criteria have occurred.						

Portability of student support: the situation regarding financial support for Bachelors students who wish to study abroad			
	1995	2008	Comments
No financial support system for Bachelors students who want to go abroad	√	√	
Bachelors students that go abroad receive financial support that is earmarked specifically for mobility (awarded in special grants or loans)			
Bachelors students that go abroad for an entire Bachelors programme receive the same support as the students who remain in their home country			
Bachelors students that go abroad for a limited period receive the same support as the students who remain in their home country (portability of national financial support for part of a programme)			

FUNDING FICHE – Portugal: Universities of Applied Sciences

The Portuguese higher education sector comprises a huge diversity of institutions. In the public sector there are 14 public universities and one school with university status. 15 polytechnic institutes, plus 19 HE schools not integrated in the polytechnic institutes. In the private sector there are 35 universities or university status schools, plus 39 polytechnic status schools. In general the public universities and some of the public polytechnics are much larger organizations than the remaining institutions

Expenditures on higher education and R&D expenditures by sector of performance					
Expenditure on tertiary education institutions in 2005 (as a % of GDP)	From public sources of funds 0.93%	From private sources of funds 0.42%	Total 1.35%		EU19 average (from Education at a Glance): 1.3%
R&D expenditures, 2006 (as a % of GDP)	Higher education expenditures (HERD): 0.29%	Private sector expenditure (BERD): 0,42%	Government research institutes expenditure (GOVERD): 0,12%	Total domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD): 0,83%	EU27 average: 1.84%
Change in level of government funding per student:		Spending per student was more or less stable over the period 1995-2008.			

Composition of institutional funding (percentages)					Comments
	<i>Operational grant from public authorities</i>	<i>Tuition fees</i>	<i>3rd party funds</i>	<i>Total</i>	For some institutions, the operational grant may represent a lower value, because they generate large amounts of private funding. For others, the operational grant may represent a value much higher than the average. Differences are also significantly influenced by the composition of disciplines and by the region where the institution is located.
1995	85%	5%	10%	100%	
2008 (or latest)	75%	10%	15%	100%	

Main mechanisms for direct public funding	Comments
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<i>Legend: 0 = not important; √ = some importance; √√ = important; √√√ = extremely important</i>					
	negotiation	historical / incremental	formula funding	contracts	Formula funding is in place since 1993 with some changes in the formula. The formula applies only to teaching.
1995			√√√	√	
current			√√√	√	

Underlying criteria of operational grant <i>Legend: 0 = not important; √ = some importance; √√ = important; √√√ = extremely important</i>			Comments
	Input-related criteria (e.g. students, study places, staff, past costs, etc.)	Output-related criteria (e.g. degrees, credits, assessments, publications, grants, etc.)	The formula applies only to teaching (there was a small portion of the formula that used to be allocated to research, but that disappeared in the beginning of the decade). Drivers in the formula are numbers of enrolled students and (in 2008) the volume of ECTS credits.
1995	√√√	0	
current	√√√	√	

Composition and mechanisms for the public funding of research (in Dual support systems) and research training					
Composition of basic research funds				Research training	
	Share of operational grant for research	Share of grants from research council(s)	Total	Comments	Not applicable
1995	NA	NA		The Polytechnics receive very little money for research. The funding of research is done separately and directly to the research units and researchers accredited by the Ministry of Science and Higher Education evaluations.	
current	NA	NA			

Specific funding to support initiatives by higher education institutions		Comments
Specific (targeted) teaching funds for:	Specific (targeted) research funds for:	
C indicates <i>competitive</i> ; N indicates <i>negotiations-based</i> ; E indicates <i>evenly distributed across institutions</i>		
No significant targeted funding	No significant targeted funding	Promoting research quality and research partnerships takes place not so much through targeted funding but rather as criteria for the evaluation of research units and the distribution of the research grants amongst them.

Tuition fee levels for various groups of students	2008 fee level (or range) in Euro	Who decides on fee level? Situation year 2008	Who decides on fee level? Situation year 1995	Comments
Full-time Bachelor students	700-900	institution	government	Since 2003 the government defines a minimum and a maximum level and the institutions then set their rate. Some charge a uniform rate, others give autonomy to their departments. Most are close to the maximum.
Full time Master students	variable	institution	institution	the growing popularity and demand for these programmes led institutions to become more focused on this, especially as a source of additional income
Full-time doctoral students				
Full-time non-EU student	depends on the type of degree. same as nationals	institution	Government	
Part-time students	does not exist yet for BA			

Type of student support available for full-time Bachelors students from own country							
<p style="text-align: right;"><i>Legend:</i> <i>Type of support is in place</i> √ <i>Interest rate equals rate of inflation</i> * <i>Interest rate lies between rate of inflation and market rate</i> ** <i>rate</i> *** <i>Interest rate equals market rate</i> No asterisk (*) <i>No interest charged</i></p>							
	Grants to cover tuition fees	Grants to cover living costs	Loans to cover tuition fees	Loans to cover living costs	Tax benefits and child allowance for parents	Other forms of support (in cash, or in kind, etc)	No support whatsoever
1995	√	√					
Current situation	√	√	√**	√**	√		
Specific comments							
General comments	The increase in tuition fees has led to some strengthening of the student support mechanisms. In 2007 the long promised loans system was finally put in place. The interest rate lies between the rate of inflation and the market interest rate.						
Changes in criteria for student support	No changes in the student support criteria have occurred.						

Portability of student support: the situation regarding financial support for Bachelors students who wish to study abroad			
	1995	2008	Comments
No financial support system for Bachelors students who want to go abroad	√	√	
Bachelors students that go abroad receive financial support that is earmarked specifically for mobility (awarded in special grants or loans)			
Bachelors students that go abroad for an entire Bachelors programme receive the same support as the students who remain in their home country			
Bachelors students that go abroad for a limited period receive the same support as the students who remain in their home country (portability of national financial support for part of a programme)			

FUNDING FICHE – Romania: Public universities

There are two HE sectors: the research universities (13) and the universities of applied sciences (*'hogescholen'*) institutions (51). Both are publicly funded. The first has one third of the students (BA and MA), while the second has 2/3 of the students (primarily BA). There are also independent private HE institutions (68) that do not receive government funding and have relatively few students and little research.

Expenditures on higher education and R&D expenditures by sector of performance					
Expenditure on tertiary education institutions in 2005 (as a % of GDP)	From public sources of funds 0.8% (2007 est)	From private sources of funds 0.1%	Total 0.9%		EU19 average (from Education at a Glance): 1.3%
R&D expenditures, 2006 (as a % of GDP)	Higher education expenditures (HERD): 0.1%	Private sector expenditure (BERD): 0.2%	Government research institutes expenditure (GOVERD): 0.2%	Total domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD): 0.5%	EU27 average: 1.84%
Change in level of government funding per student:	Spending per student increased by about 5% over the period 2000/01-2006/07				

Composition of institutional funding (percentages)					Comments
	<i>Operational grant from public authorities</i>	<i>Tuition fees</i>	<i>3rd party funds</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Introduction of student tuition fees from 1999 has had a major impact of the finances of many universities.</i>
1995	98%	0%	2%	100%	
2008 (or latest)	70%	25%	5%	100%	

Main mechanisms for direct public funding					Comments
	negotiation	historical / incremental	formula funding	contracts	Funding is predominantly formula based, following the 1999 reforms.
1995	√	√√	0	0	
current	0	0	√√	√	

Underlying criteria of operational grant			Comments
	Input-related criteria (e.g. students, study places, staff, past costs, etc.)	Output-related criteria (e.g. degrees, credits, assessments, publications, grants, etc.)	In general it is believed that the new funding system have had instrumental impact on the performance of higher education institutions in the country, especially the public ones, as there is higher financial autonomy and it led to a diversification of funding sources. The two coupled had a positive effect on HEIs performances.
1995	√√	0	
current	√√	√√	

Composition and mechanisms for the public funding of research (in Dual support systems) and research training				
Composition of basic research funds				Research training
	Share of operational grant for research	Share of grants from research council(s)	Total	Comments
1995	0%	100%	100%	<p>There is a dual support system in the sense that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> each HEI receives a block grant that is designated for teaching and research, but it is not separated on the two components. However the size of the block grant is determined based on teaching criteria (80%) but also on some research criteria (3,5%). It is up to the HEI to decide how it uses the funds for teaching and research. Many HEIs use the block grant for teaching purposes and general development objectives. research grants obtained from research councils have to be used for the research project proposed.
current	0%	100%	100%	

Funding for PhD students is included in the university's operational grant.

Specific funding to support initiatives by higher education institutions		Comments
Specific (targeted) teaching funds for:	Specific (targeted) research funds for:	
C indicates <i>competitive</i> ; N indicates <i>negotiations-based</i> ; E indicates <i>evenly distributed across institutions</i>		
Encouraging the participation of students from socially disadvantaged or non-traditional backgrounds (E)	Strengthening training of young researchers (C)	
For encouraging mergers/amalgamations between institutions (N)	Setting up public-private partnerships (C)	
Encouraging excellence in teaching (C)	Encouraging innovations, research commercialization, spin-offs (C)	
Encouraging innovations in curricula (C)		

Tuition fee levels for various groups of students	2008 fee level (or range) in Euro	Who decides on fee level? Situation year 2008	Who decides on fee level? Situation year 1995	Comments
Full-time Bachelor students	550-750	Institution	NA	Some students receive subsidized places and pay no fees
Full time Master students	550-750	Institution	NA	Some students receive subsidized places and pay no fees
Full-time doctoral students	550-750	Institution	NA	Some students receive subsidized places and pay no fees
Full-time non-EU student	3200-3500	Institution	NA	
Part-time students	550-750	Institution	NA	

Type of student support available for full-time Bachelors students from own country							
	Grants to cover tuition fees	Grants to cover living costs	Loans to cover tuition fees * indicates: level of interest rate	Loans to cover living costs	Tax benefits and child allowance for parents	Other forms of support (in cash, or in kind, etc)	No support whatsoever
1995	√	√					
Current situation	√	√					
Specific comments							
General comments	The financial student support system applies to students enrolled on state subsidised places and consists of: - full payment of tuition fees - limited number of bursaries to contribute to living costs awarded based on competition. Additional students enrolled on non-subsidised places do not benefit of state financial support.						
Changes in criteria for student support							

Portability of student support: the situation regarding financial support for Bachelors students who wish to study abroad			
	1995	2008	Comments
No financial support system for Bachelors students who want to go abroad	√		
Bachelors students that go abroad receive financial support that is earmarked specifically for mobility (awarded in special grants or loans)		√	
Bachelors students that go abroad for an entire Bachelors programme receive the same support as the students who remain in their home country			
Bachelors students that go abroad for a limited period receive the same support as the students who remain in their home country (portability of national financial support for part of a programme)		√	

FUNDING FICHE – Slovakia: Public universities

Slovakia has 20 public higher education institutions (17 of which are universities and 3 are arts academies), 10 private higher education institutions (3 of which are universities) and 3 State higher education institutions (a Medical University and police and military academies). Some 5000 students are registered in private institutions and 140,000 in public institutions. Universities provide all three types of accredited study programmes (bachelor, masters, PhD). Professional higher education institutions provide bachelor studies.

Expenditures on higher education and R&D expenditures by sector of performance					
Expenditure on tertiary education institutions in 2005 (as a % of GDP)	From public sources of funds NA	From private sources of funds NA	Total 0.9%		EU19 average (from Education at a Glance): 1.3%
R&D expenditures, 2006 (as a % of GDP)	Higher education expenditures (HERD): 0.12%	Private sector expenditure (BERD): 0.21%	Government research institutes expenditure (GOVERD): 0.16%	Total domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD): 0.49%	EU27 average: 1.84%
Change in level of government funding per student:	Spending per student was more or less stable over the period 1995-2008.				

Composition of institutional funding (percentages)					Comments
	<i>Operational grant from public authorities</i>	<i>Tuition fees</i>	<i>3rd party funds</i>	<i>Total</i>	Universities saw the share of third party funds (from private as well as public sources) increase as they gained financial autonomy in 2002. Joining the EU also increased third party funding opportunities. Tuition fees can only be charged to small groups of students (long-term students, second degree, non-EU-students, "self-paid students")
1995	100%	0%	0%	100%	
2008 (or latest)	94%	1%	5%	100%	

Main mechanisms for direct public funding					Comments
	negotiation	historical / incremental	formula funding	contracts	Up until 2002 the allocation direct public funding was historically based and via line-item funding as Slovak universities were state institutions. Since 2002 funding has been based on a formula for calculating operational costs of individual higher education institutions based primarily on student numbers in different study fields, levels and forms of study and the economic costs of these study fields
1995		√√√			
current			√√√		

Underlying criteria of operational grant			Comments
	Input-related criteria (e.g. students, study places, staff, past costs, etc.)	Output-related criteria (e.g. degrees, credits, assessments, publications, grants, etc.)	The formula funding for teaching purposes is primarily input-related (although the numbers of graduates are included) while the formula for research funding is primarily output based.
1995	√√		
current	√√	√√	

Composition and mechanisms for the public funding of research (in Dual support systems) and research training					
Composition of basic research funds				Research training	
	Share of operational grant for research	Share of grants from research council(s)	Total	Comments	Funding for PhD students is included in the university's operational grant and is also part of the competitive research grants received from the research council.
1995	90%	10%	100%		
current	70-85%	15-30%	100%		

Specific funding to support initiatives by higher education institutions		Comments
Specific (targeted) teaching funds for:	Specific (targeted) research funds for:	
C indicates <i>competitive</i> ; N indicates <i>negotiations-based</i> ; E indicates <i>evenly distributed across institutions</i>		
Encouraging the participation of students from socially disadvantaged or non-traditional backgrounds (E)	Encouraging research in strategically important areas (E)	
Encouraging lifelong learning (E)	Encouraging institutions to engage in research cooperation with universities abroad (E)	
Encouraging young teachers to apply for the professor title (E)		

Tuition fee levels for various groups of students	2008 fee level (or range) in Euro	Who decides on fee level? Situation year 2008	Who decides on fee level? Situation year 1995	Comments
Full-time Bachelor students	No fees			Institutions have the power to decide on the level of fees for special groups of BA and MA students up to a government set maximum (long-term students, second degree, non-EU-students, and "self-paid students"). [In 1995 tuition fees did not exist.]
Full time Master students	"			
Full-time doctoral students				
Full-time non-EU student				
Part-time students				

Type of student support available for full-time Bachelors students from own country							
	Grants to cover tuition fees	Grants to cover living costs	Loans to cover tuition fees	Loans to cover living costs	Tax benefits and child allowance for parents	Other forms of support (in cash, or in kind, etc)	No support whatsoever
			* indicates: level of interest rate				
1995					√	√	
Current situation		√	√	√	√	√	
Specific comments							
General comments	In 1995 the primary source of support for students was their eligibility for child allowances up to the age of 25, tax relief on tuition costs and subsidized meals, housing, transport and sport. In 2005/6 merit-based "motivational scholarships" were introduced for the top 10% of full-time bachelors and masters students. In 2007 means-tested "social scholarships" were introduced to support students from economically disadvantaged backgrounds. Special scholarships are available for disabled students. A student loan system was introduced in 1998 but the numbers of students taking loans declined to 3000 in 2007 possibly as a result of the new scholarship schemes.						
Changes in criteria for student support	See general comments above						

Portability of student support: the situation regarding financial support for Bachelors students who wish to study abroad			
	1995	2008	Comments
No financial support system for Bachelors students who want to go abroad			Students studying abroad are still entitled to the same social and tax benefits as those at home. Student loans may also be awarded for foreign studies. There are no special programs supporting students abroad. Mobility occurs mainly through EU mobility programs or through private scholarships.
Bachelors students that go abroad receive financial support that is earmarked specifically for mobility (awarded in special grants or loans)			
Bachelors students that go abroad for an entire Bachelors programme receive the same support as the students who remain in their home country			
Bachelors students that go abroad for a limited period receive the same support as the students who remain in their home country (portability of national financial support for part of a programme)			

FUNDING FICHE – Slovenia: Public universities

The Slovenian HE system consists of 4 universities and 26 free-standing higher education institutions (mostly faculties and colleges) which are private institutions. They can also perform public services. If they are granted a concession by the government they are entitled to public co-financing. Slovenian HE is binary system only in terms of provision of study programmes but not in institutions. Universities provide both professionally and academically oriented study programmes at BA , MA and PhD level.

Expenditures on higher education and R&D expenditures by sector of performance					
Expenditure on tertiary education institutions in 2005 (as a % of GDP)	From public sources of funds 1.0%	From private sources of funds 0.3%	Total 1.3%		EU19 average (from Education at a Glance): 1.3%
R&D expenditures, 2006 (as a % of GDP)	Higher education expenditures (HERD): 0.24%	Private sector expenditure (BERD): 0.96%	Government research institutes expenditure (GOVERD): 0.39%	Total domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD): 1.59%	EU27 average: 1.84%
Change in level of government funding per student	Spending per student was more or less stable over the period 1995-2008				

Composition of institutional funding (percentages)					Comments
	<i>Operational grant from public authorities</i>	<i>Tuition fees</i>	<i>3rd party funds</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Full-time Bachelor and Master (2nd Bologna cycle) students have free access to HE. Their education is fully paid from public funding. Part-time students pay tuition fees. Universities became more entrepreneurial and attract more third party funding (international research projects, business related research and other market oriented activities)</i>
1995	60%	20%	20%	100%	
2008 (or latest)	50%	25%	25%	100%	
Main mechanisms for direct public funding					Comments
	negotiation	historical / incremental	formula funding	contracts	In 2004 the lump-sum funding has been introduced. It is based on number of students and graduates. To secure gradual transfer into the new system, the funding mechanism consists of a fixed part and flexible part. In 2004 the fixed part accounted for 80% of the total budget, which was gradually reduced to 60% in 2009. The flexible part is based on students and graduate numbers according to 6 different tariff groups.
1995	√√	√√√	√√	√	
current	√	√√√	√√√	√	

Underlying criteria of operational grant			Comments
	Input-related criteria (e.g. students, study places, staff, past costs, etc.)	Output-related criteria (e.g. degrees, credits, assessments, publications, grants, etc.)	Budgets were discussed between universities and institutions with the number of students as a major element as well as research performances. With the lump-sum funding after 2004 also the number of graduates became very relevant next to successful applications for research funds
1995	√√√	√√	
current	√√	√√√	

Composition and mechanisms for the public funding of research (in Dual support systems) and research training					
Composition of basic research funds				Research training	
	Share of operational grant for research	Share of grants from research council(s)	Total	Comments	
1995			100%	The operational grant is given by the government only to the public research institutes and not to the universities. Both, institutes and universities have to compete for research projects. The system did not change since 1995.	Postgraduate students pay tuition fees set by the HEIs, but the state provides public funding for co-financing of these tuition fees through: Public tender for co-financing of postgraduate studies that, since 1998, finances around 60% of tuition fees for students whose faculties fulfilled the conditions of the tender (among others tuition fees must not exceed the one set by the state, around €2000 per annum). In academic year 2008/09 around 42% of enrolled postgraduate students received co-financing. An additional 16% (2008/09) of postgraduate students receive co-financing through a "Young researcher" financing scheme, which covers full tuition fees, part of the material costs for the research in which the student is involved and a salary for the young researcher.
current		100%	100%		

Specific funding to support initiatives by higher education institutions		Comments
Specific (targeted) teaching funds for:	Specific (targeted) research funds for:	
C indicates <i>competitive</i> ; N indicates <i>negotiations-based</i> ; E indicates <i>evenly distributed across institutions</i>		
Encouraging the participation of students from socially disadvantaged or non-traditional backgrounds (C)	Strengthening training of young researchers (C)	
Targeted funding to encourage lifelong learning (C)	Encouraging applied research activities (C)	
Encouraging mergers and amalgamations between institutions(C)	Encouraging researchers to carry out (part of) their research in a university abroad (C)	
Rewarding universities that bring in funding from the private sector (C)	Encouraging institutions to attract researchers from abroad (C)	
Encouraging innovations in curricula (C)		

Tuition fee levels for various groups of students	2008 fee level (or range) in Euro	Who decides on fee level? Situation year 2008	Who decides on fee level? Situation year 1995	Comments
Full-time Bachelor students		Institution	Institution	Full-time students do not pay tuition fees
Full time Master students	2500-4000	Institution	Institution	Full-time students enrolled in Bologna Masters programmes do not pay tuition fees.
Full-time doctoral students	2500-4000	Institution	Institution	Pre-Bologna Masters students and PhD students pay tuition fee but the state provides public funding for co-financing of these tuition fees through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public tender for co-financing of postgraduate studies that finances around 60% of tuition fees fee for students whose faculties fulfilled the conditions of the tender (among others tuition fess must not exceed the one set by the state, around €2000 per annum). • Postgraduate students might receive co-financing through a “Young researcher” financing scheme, which covers full tuition fees, part of the material costs for the research in which the student is involved and a salary for the young researcher.
Full-time non-EU student	2000-4000	Institution	Institution	Students pay tuition fee as indicated for individual study programme (2000-3000 for Bachelor, 2500-4000 for Master of PhD)
Part-time students	2000-4000	Institution	Institution	There are two groups of part-time students: those who work and those who were not accepted as full-time students on the basis of previous academic achievements

Type of student support available for full-time Bachelors students from own country							
	Grants to cover tuition fees	Grants to cover living costs	Loans to cover tuition fees	Loans to cover living costs	Tax benefits and child allowance for parents	Other forms of support (in cash, or in kind, etc)	No support whatsoever
			* indicates: level of interest rate				
1995		√		√	√	√	
Current situation		√		√	√	√	
Specific comments				Students do not get "loans but mean-tested allowances			
General comments	There are no student loans implemented. Full-time students do not pay tuition fees. Only part-time students have to pay tuition fees. Full-time students and part-time students (who are not employed) have the right to medical insurance and other benefits (public transportation, food, scholarships).						
Changes in criteria for student support	<p>The social scholarship is based on means tested instruments. The criteria are the minimum guaranteed salary.</p> <p>Study period is limited to the years of study in a particular study programme + max 1 additional year.</p> <p>The most excellent student can apply for the so-called Zois merit-based scholarship.</p> <p>The scholarship is higher for students with higher (excellent) grades.</p> <p>Students are allowed to work part-time and most of them do so.</p> <p>Students (fulltime, ERASMUS) who are coming from the EU countries have the same rights as the national full-time students.</p> <p>Some specific scholarships exist for students in some fields which has been recognized as nationally important.</p>						

Portability of student support: the situation regarding financial support for Bachelors students who wish to study abroad			
	1995	2008	Comments
No financial support system for Bachelors students who want to go abroad	√		Any study abroad that is recognised as part of regular study (ERASMUS) is regarded as study at national HEI. All rights, linked with the student status in Slovenia remain unchanged. Three main types of national scholarships (state social scholarship, Zois merit-based scholarship), which amount to more than 90% of all scholarships available, are portable during the short-term mobility abroad. Students may also apply for these scholarships for the whole period of study abroad, when a chosen study program is not provided at Slovenian HEIs or when studying abroad is geographically more suitable. In all other cases the candidate has to prove that studying abroad will enhance his/her employability and/or professional expertise. In case of company scholarship, the idea of company is decisive.
Bachelors students that go abroad receive financial support that is earmarked specifically for mobility (awarded in special grants or loans)		√	
Bachelors students that go abroad for an entire Bachelors programme receive the same support as the students who remain in their home country			
Bachelors students that go abroad for a limited period receive the same support as the students who remain in their home country (portability of national financial support for part of a programme)		√	

FUNDING FICHE – Spain: Public universities

There are universities (74) and some special centres of higher education. Nevertheless, tertiary education in OECD data includes Higher Vocational Schools (Ciclos Superiores de Formacion Profesional). Comments in this fiche are related to universities but expenditure figures of include the other sector.

Expenditures on higher education and R&D expenditures by sector of performance					
Expenditure on tertiary education institutions in 2005 (as a % of GDP)	From public sources of funds 0.9%	From private sources of funds 0.2%	Total 1.1%		EU19 average (from Education at a Glance): 1.3%
R&D expenditures, 2005 (as a % of GDP)	Higher education expenditures (HERD): 0.33%	Private sector expenditure (BERD): 0.62%	Government research institutes expenditure (GOVERD): 0.20%	Total domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD): 1.2%	EU27 average: 1.84%
Change in level of government funding per student:	Spending per increased over the period 1995-2008 due to both increase in funding and decrease in student's numbers.				

Composition of institutional funding (percentages)					Comments
	<i>Operational grant from public authorities</i>	<i>Tuition fees</i>	<i>3rd party funds</i>	<i>Total</i>	
1995	74.4	24	1.6	100%	Situation has not changes apparently too much in one decade but figures are misleading in regard to the contribution from 3 rd parties because many universities have developed foundations outside universities for managing these funds. The real proportion should be higher, probably around 15%.
2008 (or latest)	75.9	20.8	3.3	100%	

Main mechanisms for direct public funding					Comments
	negotiation	historical / incremental	formula funding	contracts	Funding is a regional matter in Spain. Consequently there are 17 funding models and comments can only be about an "average situation". In the biggest regions with several universities it models are formula based, in some regions for more than a decade. Part of the funding is related to some performance indicators.
1995		√√√	√	√	
current		√√	√√√	√	

Underlying criteria of operational grant			Comments
	Input-related criteria (e.g. students, study places, staff, past costs, etc.)	Output-related criteria (e.g. degrees, credits, assessments, publications, grants, etc.)	As in the previous question it is difficult to find out and "average" of 17 models. Nevertheless, the tendency is to increase the weight of outputs in the formula for funding public universities. The portion based on outcomes runs from 10% to 30% of the block grant to universities.
1995	√√√	√	
current	√√√	√√	

Composition and mechanisms for the public funding of research (in Dual support systems) and research training					
Composition of basic research funds				Research training	
	Share of operational grant for research	Share of grants from research council(s)	Total	Comments	Funding for PhD students is included in the university's operational grant
1995			100%	Funds for basic research are included in the block grant. In recent years the government increased the amount of funding available from the National Research Programme has steadily increased.	
current			100%		

Specific funding to support initiatives by higher education institutions		Comments
Specific (targeted) teaching funds for:	Specific (targeted) research funds for:	
C indicates <i>competitive</i> ; N indicates <i>negotiations-based</i> ; E indicates <i>evenly distributed across institutions</i>		
Encouraging students mobility (E)	Strengthening training of young researchers (C)	
Encouraging innovations in curricula (C)	Setting up public-private partnerships (C)	
Encouraging excellence in teaching (C)	Encouraging innovations, research commercialization, spin-offs (C)	
Encouraging innovations in curricula (C)	Strengthening research groups (C)	

Tuition fee levels for various groups of students	2008 fee level (or range) in Euro	Who decides on fee level? Situation year 2008	Who decides on fee level? Situation year 1995	Comments
Full-time Bachelor students	600-1000	Regional Governments	Regional Governments	Different prices by discipline and by region
Full time Master students	1000-3000	Regional Governments	Regional Governments	Different prices by discipline and by region
Full-time doctoral students	1000-3000	Regional Governments	Regional Governments	Different prices by discipline and by region
Full-time non-EU student	No difference with EU			
Part-time students		Institution	Government	Fees depend on number of credits enrolled. Part time students pay the due proportion

Type of student support available for full-time Bachelors students from own country							
	Grants to cover tuition fees	Grants to cover living costs	Loans to cover tuition fees	Loans to cover living costs	Tax benefits and child allowance for parents	Other forms of support (in cash, or in kind, etc)	No support whatsoever
			* indicates: level of interest rate				
1995	√	√				Transport grant	
Current situation	√	√				Transport grant	
Specific comments							
General comments	There are grants for tuition fees, transportation and living cost. Around 30% of studentas have the first level and about 5% the last one. The student aid system in Spain is not outstanding. The system relies too much on family support.						
Changes in criteria for student support	The students aid system has not changed in the last years, apart of a certain increase in the funds dedicated to grants A new system of loans is only available for master students.						

Portability of student support: the situation regarding financial support for Bachelors students who wish to study abroad			
	1995	2008	Comments
No financial support system for Bachelors students who want to go abroad	√		ERASMUS students are eligible for an additional grant
Bachelors students that go abroad receive financial support that is earmarked specifically for mobility (awarded in special grants or loans)		√	
Bachelors students that go abroad for an entire Bachelors programme receive the same support as the students who remain in their home country			
Bachelors students that go abroad for a limited period receive the same support as the students who remain in their home country (portability of national financial support for part of a programme)			

FUNDING FICHE – Sweden: Public University

The Swedish higher education system currently consists of more than 50 higher education institutions; 36 of them are government-funded institutions. Of the government-funded institutions, there are 14 universities, 15 university colleges and 7 independent colleges of fine, applied or performing arts. There are three private universities and several smaller private higher education institutions entitled to award specific first level degrees.

Expenditures on higher education and R&D expenditures by sector of performance					
Expenditure on tertiary education institutions in 2005 (as a % of GDP)	From public sources of funds 1.5%	From private sources of funds 0.2%	Total 1.6%		EU19 average (from Education at a Glance): 1.3%
R&D expenditures, 2006 (as a % of GDP)	Higher education expenditures (HERD): 0.76%	Private sector expenditure (BERD): 2.79%	Government research institutes expenditure (GOVERD): 0.17%	Total domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD): 3.73%	EU27 average: 1.84%
Change in level of government funding per student:	Spending per student decreased from 1995 to 2005 (According to OECD from 98 to 95).				

Composition of institutional funding (percentages)					Comments
	<i>Operational grant from public authorities</i>	<i>Tuition fees</i>	<i>3rd party funds</i>	<i>Total</i>	
1995	88%	0%	12%	100%	Higher education is mainly publicly funded as 88 percent of revenues to higher education come from the public purse. 65 percent of revenues come from direct government funding to the institutions. Private funding has been around 11-12 percent in recent years. Tuition fees for individual students are currently not permitted. There is currently a debate about introducing tuition fees for students outside the EU/EEA.
2008 (or latest)	88%	0%	12%	100%	

Main mechanisms for direct public funding					Comments
	negotiation	historical / incremental	formula funding	contracts	Direct government funding takes the form of state grants distributed on a triannual basis, and allocations are based on per capita amounts per student (full time equivalents) and full-time performance, for the different disciplines. Direct governmental allocations for research and third level programmes are mainly based on historical/incremental funding, but from 2009 a small performance-related component has been introduced for allocation of public research funding.
1995	√√	√√√		√√	
current	√√	√√√	√	√√	

Underlying criteria of operational grant			Comments
	Input-related criteria (e.g. students, study places, staff, past costs, etc.)	Output-related criteria (e.g. degrees, credits, assessments, publications, grants, etc.)	There have been no large changes in funding mechanisms from 1995 to 2008. The main criteria for operational grants for education are number of state-funded study places at the university as agreed with the ministry and allocations made based on full time equivalents and student performance. The amount of funding varies depending on the disciplinary domain. There is also a funding cap that limits the size of funding a HEI may receive. Allocations for research and third level programs have until recently contained no performance related component, but in 2009 a small part of research funding were allocated based on performance. There is further discussion of further strengthening the performance related funding for education, by linking funding to national evaluations of student performance.
1995	√√√	√√√	
current	√√	√√√	

Composition and mechanisms for the public funding of research (in Dual support systems) and research training				
Composition of basic research funds				Research training
	Share of operational grant for research	Share of grants from research council(s)	Total	Comments
1995	45%	55%	100%	82 percent of total revenues for research and third cycle programmes came from public agencies in 2008 and 17 percent from private funds. Of the public funds (in 2007) 47 percent gave from direct state funds and 24 percent from other public funds distributed on a competitive basis (including funding from research councils). 12 percent were funded from EU, public research organizations and regional/local authorities.
current	46%	54%	100%	

Funding for PhD students is included in the university's operational grant and is also part of the competitive research grants received from the research council.

Specific funding to support initiatives by higher education institutions		Comments
Specific (targeted) teaching funds for:	Specific (targeted) research funds for:	
C indicates <i>competitive</i> ; N indicates <i>negotiations-based</i> ; E indicates <i>evenly distributed across institutions</i>		
Targeted funding for increasing access (regional, disadvantaged student groups and e-learning) (C/N)	Strengthening training of young researchers (C/N)	
Targeted funding to encourage mergers and amalgamations (C/N)	Setting up public-private partnerships (C/N)	
Targeted funds to encourage innovations in curricula and to protect strategically important subjects (C/N)	Encouraging innovations, research commercialization, spin-offs (C)	
Targeted funds to promote mobility of students (inwards and outwards) (C/N)	Targeted funds to broaden the set of research activities (C/N)	
	Targeted funds to encourage research cooperation (C/N)	
	Targeted funds to encourage excellence (C/N)	
	Targeted funds to encourage research in strategically important areas (C/N)	
	Targeted funds to stimulate researcher mobility and internationalization (C/N)	

Tuition fee levels for various groups of students	2008 fee level (or range) in Euro	Who decides on fee level? Situation year 2008	Who decides on fee level? Situation year 1995	Comments
				There are currently no tuition fees in Swedish higher education. The situation is under review and tuition fees for non EU/EEA students are expected.
Full-time Bachelor students				
Full time Master students				
Full-time doctoral students				
Full-time non-EU student				
Part-time students				

Type of student support available for full-time Bachelors students from own country							
	Grants to cover tuition fees	Grants to cover living costs	Loans to cover tuition fees	Loans to cover living costs	Tax benefits and child allowance for parents	Other forms of support (in cash, or in kind, etc)	No support whatsoever
			* indicates: level of interest rate				
1995		√		√* *			
Current situation		√		√* *			
Specific comments							
General comments	As tuition at higher education institutions in Sweden is free-of-charge, student finance is intended to cover living expenses and the cost of study material. Everyone below the age of fifty-four has the right to apply for student finance for a maximum of 240 weeks. Student finance comprises a grant and a loan. There is a limit of earnings for students studying part time. Non-EU citizens have rights to receive financial aid for studies if they meet particular requirements. The student loan must be repaid on a monthly basis before the loan recipient reaches the age of sixty. The size of the monthly payment is determined by the size of the debt and the interest rate. The amount is also adjusted to the recipient's income and ability to pay.						
Changes in criteria for student support							

Portability of student support: the situation regarding financial support for Bachelors students who wish to study abroad			
	1995	2008	Comments
No financial support system for Bachelors students who want to go abroad			Swedish students have the right to apply for student finance if they wish to complete part or the whole of their studies in another country. In order for student finance to be granted, the higher education institution overseas must be recognized by the Swedish National Agency for Higher Education. The amount of student loan may vary according to the study destination. However, the repayment terms are the same as for studying in Sweden. Additional finance is available for tuition fees, insurance and travel expenses.
Bachelors students that go abroad receive financial support that is earmarked specifically for mobility (awarded in special grants or loans)	V	v	
Bachelors students that go abroad for an entire Bachelors programme receive the same support as the students who remain in their home country	V	v	
Bachelors students that go abroad for a limited period receive the same support as the students who remain in their home country (portability of national financial support for part of a programme)	v	v	

FUNDING FICHE – Switzerland: Public universities

There are two HE sectors: the universities (10 Cantonal universities and 2 federal institutes of technology) and the Universities of Applied Sciences (7 public and 2 private, which do not receive public funding). Universities account for about 2/3 of HE enrolments, UAS for the rest (but for about half of 1st year enrolments at BA level). Both types of institutions have a research mandate, but UAS mandate is oriented towards applied research and transfer and their research intensity is much lower than universities. The two sectors have different rules and governance systems; moreover, the federal organization of the country implies that there are differences from university to university (as well between universities and federal institutes of technology). Universities offer both BA and MA studies, as well as PhD studies, while UAS mostly offer BA studies (with a limited number of MA curricula).

Expenditures on higher education and R&D expenditures by sector of performance					
Expenditure on tertiary education institutions in 2005 (as a % of GDP)	From public sources of funds 1.4%	From private sources of funds NA	Total 1.4%		EU19 average (from Education at a Glance): 1.3%
R&D expenditures, 2004 (as a % of GDP)	Higher education expenditures (HERD): 0.67%	Private sector expenditure (BERD): 2.17%	Government research institutes expenditure (GOVERD): 0.03%	Total domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD): 2.94%	EU27 average: 1.84%
Change in level of government funding per student:	Spending per student increased in the period 1995-2005, due especially to the creation of UAS. Probably spending per student in universities only did slightly decrease.				

Composition of institutional funding (percentages)					Comments
	<i>Operational grant from public authorities</i>	<i>Tuition fees</i>	<i>3rd party funds</i>	<i>Total</i>	Increase in third-party funds is related to a policy of shifting public research funding from the core grant to competitive project funding.
1995	81%	2%	17%	100%	
2008 (or latest)	76%	2%	22%	100%	

Main mechanisms for direct public funding					Comments
	negotiation	historical / incremental	formula funding	contracts	Funding for Universities in Switzerland is a complex mix of negotiated and historical allocation (for cantonal core budget, as well as for federal institutes of technology) and some formula funding (federal subsidies to cantonal universities and funding from other cantons). Overall ,there has been some shift towards formula funding, but the historical component stay very large.
1995	√√	√√√	√	√	
current	√	√√√	√√	√	

Underlying criteria of operational grant			Comments
	Input-related criteria (e.g. students, study places, staff, past costs, etc.)	Output-related criteria (e.g. degrees, credits, assessments, publications, grants, etc.)	Input-criteria (costs and number of students) are the main driving criterion for the allocation of operational grants, where the history-based component (past costs) is more important than student's numbers. Output-related criteria play a relevant role only for the research part of federal allocation to cantonal universities, which is based on third-party funding.
1995	√√√		
current	√√√	√	

Composition and mechanisms for the public funding of research (in Dual support systems) and research training					
Composition of basic research funds					Research training
	Share of operational grant for research	Share of grants from research council(s)	Total	Comments	A large number of PhD candidates is paid through competitive grants working on research projects near to their thesis (especially Swiss national science foundation), while a number of them (especially in social sciences and humanities) are funded through the operational grants for specific tasks, especially teaching assistance and some internal administration. Practically no scholarships are available (except to go abroad)
1995	80%	20%	100%	In recent years the government increased the amount of funding allocated to research funding agency, both research and innovation agency. Moreover, European framework programs have become increasingly important.	
current	72%	28%	100%		

Specific funding to support initiatives by higher education institutions		Comments
Specific (targeted) teaching funds for:	Specific (targeted) research funds for:	
C indicates <i>competitive</i> ; N indicates <i>negotiations-based</i> ; E indicates <i>evenly distributed across institutions</i>		
Targeted funding for curricula restructuring (related to Bologna; C and E)	Funding for graduate programs (C)	
Targeted funding for international students mobility (E)	Specific funding for applied research activities (C)	
	Funding schemes for excellence networks (C)	
	Funding schemes for researcher's stays abroad (C)	

Tuition fee levels for various groups of students	2008 fee level (or range) in Euro	Who decides on fee level? Situation year 2008	Who decides on fee level? Situation year 1995	Comments
Full-time Bachelor students	Euro 800 - 1300 One university 2'700	Government/Institution	Government	Cantonal governments have a say on the level of fees, but universities have some more freedom than in 1995. There is a general agreement to keep low level fees.
Full time Master students	Euro 800 - 1300 One university 2'700	Government/Institution	Government	
Full-time doctoral students	No fee; students are employed by university	Not applicable	NA	
Full-time non-EU student	Euro 800 - 1500 One university: 5'300	Government/Institution	Government	In 1996, the law was changed to enable institutions to determine the fee for students that are not qualifying for student support (Part-time; older than 30; non EU students)
Part-time students	Euro 800 - 1300 One university 2'700	Government/Institution	Government	See above comment

Type of student support available for full-time Bachelors students from own country							
	Grants to cover tuition fees	Grants to cover living costs	Loans to cover tuition fees	Loans to cover living costs	Tax benefits and child allowance for parents	Other forms of support (in cash, or in kind, etc)	No support whatsoever
			* indicates: level of interest rate				
1995	√	√	√*	√*			
Current situation	√	√	√*	√*			
Specific comments							
General comments	<p>The federal government allocates funding for grants and loans to all cantons according to their population. The overall sum cannot exceed the sum the cantons allocate themselves. Every canton is then competent on eligibility conditions and amount granted. Grants and loans are available to 1) all Swiss students 2) all foreign students permanently resident in Switzerland and 3) EU and EFTA students (i.e. Iceland, Norway and Liechtenstein, EFTA=European Free Trade Association).</p> <p>All other foreign students can apply for grants only at federal level if 1) there is reciprocity between their country and Switzerland, 2) they have already graduated (i.e. grants are only for post-grad education). Grants (e.g.amount) can be different according to (groups of) countries</p>						
Changes in criteria for student support	<p>The confederation aims at harmonizing grants and loans at national level. An attempt at harmonization failed in 2007, when a new federal law has been established. (This laws only contains an article on "encouraging national harmonization").</p> <p>Since bilateral agreements, EU students can apply according to less severe criteria than other international students. Every canton decides the details of these softened criteria</p>						

Portability of student support: the situation regarding financial support for Bachelors students who wish to study abroad			
	1995	2008	Comments
No financial support system for Bachelors students who want to go abroad			Grants and loans to study abroad are possible if curricula are recognized in Switzerland and if there is no such possibility inland
Bachelors students that go abroad receive financial support that is earmarked specifically for mobility (awarded in special grants or loans)			
Bachelors students that go abroad for an entire Bachelors programme receive the same support as the students who remain in their home country	√	√	
Bachelors students that go abroad for a limited period receive the same support as the students who remain in their home country (portability of national financial support for part of a programme)	√	√	

Tuition fee levels for various groups of students	2008 fee level (or range) in Euro	Who decides on fee level? Situation year 2008	Who decides on fee level? Situation year 1995	Comments
Full-time Bachelor students	Euro 800 - 1300	Government/Institution	NA	Cantonal governments have a say on the level of fees.
Full time Master students	Euro 800 - 1300	Government/Institution	NA	
Full-time doctoral students	NA	Not applicable	NA	
Full-time non-EU student	Euro 800 - 1500	Government/Institution	NA	In 1996, the law was changed to enable institutions to determine the fee for students that are not qualifying for student support (Part-time; older than 30; non EU students)
Part-time students	Euro 800 - 1300	Government/Institution	NA	See above comment

Type of student support available for full-time Bachelors students from own country							
	Grants to cover tuition fees	Grants to cover living costs	Loans to cover tuition fees	Loans to cover living costs	Tax benefits and child allowance for parents	Other forms of support (in cash, or in kind, etc)	No support whatsoever
			* indicates: level of interest rate				
1995	√	√	√*	√*			
Current situation	√	√	√*	√*			
Specific comments							
General comments	<p>The federal government allocates funding for grants and loans to all cantons according to their population. The overall sum cannot exceed the sum the cantons allocate themselves. Every canton is then competent on eligibility conditions and amount granted. Grants and loans are available to 1) all Swiss students 2) all foreign students permanently resident in Switzerland and 3) EU and EFTA students (i.e. Iceland, Norway and Liechtenstein, EFTA=European Free Trade Association).</p> <p>All other foreign students can apply for grants only at federal level if 1) there is reciprocity between their country and Switzerland, 2) they have already graduated (i.e. grants are only for post-grad education). Grants (e.g.amount) can be different according to (groups of) countries</p>						
Changes in criteria for student support	<p>The confederation aims at harmonizing grants and loans at national level. An attempt at harmonization failed in 2007, when a new federal law has been established. (This laws only contains an article on "encouraging national harmonization"). Since bilateral agreements, EU students can apply according to less severe criteria than other international students. Every canton decides the details of these softened criteria</p>						

Portability of student support: the situation regarding financial support for Bachelors students who wish to study abroad			
	1995	2008	Comments
No financial support system for Bachelors students who want to go abroad			Grants and loans to study abroad are possible if curricula are recognized in Switzerland and if there is no such possibility inland
Bachelors students that go abroad receive financial support that is earmarked specifically for mobility (awarded in special grants or loans)			
Bachelors students that go abroad for an entire Bachelors programme receive the same support as the students who remain in their home country	√	√	
Bachelors students that go abroad for a limited period receive the same support as the students who remain in their home country (portability of national financial support for part of a programme)	√	√	

FUNDING FICHE – Switzerland: Universities of Applied Sciences

There are two HE sectors: the universities (10 Cantonal universities and 2 federal institutes of technology) and the Universities of Applied Sciences (7 public and 2 private, which do not receive public funding). Universities account for about 2/3 of HE enrolments, UAS for the rest (but for about half of 1st year enrolments at BA level). Both types of institutions have a research mandate, but UAS mandate is oriented towards applied research and transfer and their research intensity is much lower than universities. The two sectors have different rules and governance systems; moreover, the federal organization of the country implies that there are differences from university to university (as well between universities and federal institutes of technology). Universities offer both BA and MA studies, as well as PhD studies, while UAS mostly offer BA studies (with a limited number of MA curricula).

Expenditures on higher education and R&D expenditures by sector of performance					
Expenditure on tertiary education institutions in 2005 (as a % of GDP)	From public sources of funds 1.4%	From private sources of funds NA	Total 1.4%		EU19 average (from Education at a Glance): 1.3%
R&D expenditures, 2004 (as a % of GDP)	Higher education expenditures (HERD): 0.67%	Private sector expenditure (BERD): 2.17%	Government research institutes expenditure (GOVERD): 0.03%	Total domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD): 2.94%	EU27 average: 1.84%
Change in level of government funding per student:	Spending per student increased in the period 1995-2005, due especially to the creation of UAS. Probably spending per student in universities only did slightly decrease.				

Composition of institutional funding (percentages)					Comments
	<i>Operational grant from public authorities</i>	<i>Tuition fees</i>	<i>3rd party funds</i>	<i>Total</i>	Universities of Applied Sciences have been created in 1995-97 only.
1995	NA	NA	NA	NA	
2008 (or latest)	73%	10%	7%	100%	

Main mechanisms for direct public funding					Comments
	negotiation	historical / incremental	formula funding	contracts	UAS funding system shifted rapidly from historical funding which characterized the former tertiary education institutions to a largely formula-based system (for education), with additional amounts for research and other tasks in part negotiated with the involved Cantons. However, the system has essentially a distributive function since the total amount for the whole UAS sector is fixed and thus rates have to be adjusted from year to year.
1995		√√√			
current	√√	√√	√√√	√	

Underlying criteria of operational grant			Comments
	Input-related criteria (e.g. students, study places, staff, past costs, etc.)	Output-related criteria (e.g. degrees, credits, assessments, publications, grants, etc.)	Most funding is now based on the number of students; specific funding for research is to some extent based on amount of third-party funding.
1995	√√√		
current	√√√	√	

Composition and mechanisms for the public funding of research (in Dual support systems) and research training					
Composition of basic research funds					Research training
	Share of operational grant for research	Share of grants from research council(s)	Total	Comments	NA
1995	NA	NA	NA	At beginning it was meant that UAS research should be essentially funded through external contracts; the share of core funding has increased in the recent years, but are there are wide variations from institution to institution.	
current	60%	40%	100%		

Specific funding to support initiatives by higher education institutions		Comments
Specific (targeted) teaching funds for:	Specific (targeted) research funds for:	
C indicates <i>competitive</i> ; N indicates <i>negotiations-based</i> ; E indicates <i>evenly distributed across institutions</i>		
Targeted funding for institutional restructuring and mergers of institutions and curricula (C)	Specific funding to develop research in UAS (C and E)	
Targeted funding for innovation in curricula (Bologna; E and C)	Specific funding for applied research activities (C)	
	Specific funding to encourage transfer and partnership with private companies (C)	

FUNDING FICHE – Turkey: Public universities

Tertiary education system in Turkey covers all the institutions implementing at least two-year programmes after secondary education. The higher education system consists of universities, high technology institutes, higher vocational schools and other off-university higher education institutions (higher police and military schools and academies). By 2008, there are 130 universities of which 94 are public and 36 are private (established by non-profit foundations).

Expenditures on higher education and R&D expenditures by sector of performance					
Expenditure on tertiary education institutions in 2005 (as a % of GDP)	From public sources of funds N/A	From private sources of funds N/A	Total 0.8%		EU19 average (from Education at a Glance): 1.3%
R&D expenditures, 2006 (as a % of GDP)	Higher education expenditures (HERD): 0.30%	Private sector expenditure (BERD): 0.21%	Government research institutes expenditure (GOVERD): 0.07%	Total domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD): 0.58%	EU27 average: 1.84%
Change in level of government funding per student:	Spending per student was more or less stable over the period 1995-2008.				

Composition of institutional funding (percentages)					Comments
	<i>Operational grant from public authorities</i>	<i>Tuition fees</i>	<i>3rd party funds</i>	<i>Total</i>	The share of tuition fees remained stable in total funding while the contribution of 3 rd party funds increased. However the increase in the 3 rd party funds was achieved due to the increase in revenues of university hospitals. Substantial increases were not observed in the self generated funds of universities which do not have medical departments.
1995	69%	4%	27%	100%	
2005	57%	4%	39%	100%	

Main mechanisms for direct public funding					Comments
	negotiation	historical / incremental	formula funding	contracts	With the enactment of the Law No. 5018 in 2003, there is a transition from historical funding to contract funding. Since 1 January 2007, state funds are allocated to the public universities in line with their performance-based budgets. According to the law, the budget allocation for universities is provided in quarterly instalments based on an agreement between the YOK, the Ministry of Finance and the State Planning Organisation (for the investment budget) and with the ratification of the Parliament.
1995	√	√√√	√	√	
current	√	√	√√√	√√	

Underlying criteria of operational grant			Comments
	Input-related criteria (e.g. students, study places, staff, past costs, etc.)	Output-related criteria (e.g. degrees, credits, assessments, publications, grants, etc.)	
1995	√√√	√	
current	√√√	√	

Composition and mechanisms for the public funding of research (in Dual support systems) and research training				
Composition of basic research funds				Research training
	Share of operational grant for research	Share of grants from research council(s)	Total	Comments
1995	-	-	-	This is not applicable to the Turkish case. Universities create some of their research funds under revolving funds which mean university creates income through some education activities i.e. extra hour teachings (evening classes) health services for public using the facilities of university hospitals. Some portion of the money collected in this revolving system is supposed to be used for research. From the state funded budget there is no definition or allocation clearly stated for research activities. Universities should spend the state fund on education and research activities.
current	-	-	-	
Funding for PhD candidates is included in universities' operational budgets.				

Specific funding to support initiatives by higher education institutions		Comments
Specific (targeted) teaching funds for:	Specific (targeted) research funds for:	
C indicates <i>competitive</i> ; N indicates <i>negotiations-based</i> ; E indicates <i>evenly distributed across institutions</i>		
	Rewarding universities that bring in research funding from the private sector (C)	These funds are provided by the Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey (TUBITAK).
	Setting up public-private partnerships (C)	
	Encouraging excellence in research (C)	
	Encouraging research in strategically important areas(C)	

Tuition fee levels for various groups of students	2008 fee level (or range) in Euro	Who decides on fee level? Situation year 2008	Who decides on fee level? Situation year 1995	Comments
Full-time Bachelor students	70-200	Government	Government	
Full time Master students	100-300	Government	Government	
Full-time doctoral students	140-400	Government	Government	
Full-time non-EU student	250-1,400	Government	Government	The tuition amount is the same for EU and non EU students.
Part-time students	35-75	Government	Government	Distance education students are specified in this part.

Type of student support available for full-time Bachelors students from own country							
	Grants to cover tuition fees	Grants to cover living costs	Loans to cover tuition fees * indicates: level of interest rate	Loans to cover living costs	Tax benefits and child allowance for parents	Other forms of support (in cash, or in kind, etc)	No support whatsoever
1995		√	√*	√*			
Current situation		√	√*	√*			
Specific comments							
General comments	Students can receive grants and loans if they are from lower SES families. A student cannot take loan and grant at the same time, only one of them is provided.						
Changes in criteria for student support	Since 1996, the government began to take interest from the loans given to students. Previously, the loans were interest free.						

Portability of student support: the situation regarding financial support for Bachelors students who wish to study abroad			
	1995	2008	Comments
No financial support system for Bachelors students who want to go abroad			
Bachelors students that go abroad receive financial support that is earmarked specifically for mobility (awarded in special grants or loans)	√	√	
Bachelors students that go abroad for an entire Bachelors programme receive the same support as the students who remain in their home country			
Bachelors students that go abroad for a limited period receive the same support as the students who remain in their home country (portability of national financial support for part of a programme)			

FUNDING FICHE – United Kingdom: Public universities

Expenditures on higher education and R&D expenditures by sector of performance					
Expenditure on tertiary education institutions in 2005 (as a % of GDP)	From public sources of funds 0.9%	From private sources of funds 0.4%	Total 1.3%		EU19 average (from Education at a Glance): 1.3%
R&D expenditures, 2006 (as a % of GDP)	Higher education expenditures (HERD): 0.46%	Private sector expenditure (BERD): 1.10%	Government research institutes expenditure (GOVERD): 0.18%	Total domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD): 1.78%	EU27 average: 1.84%
Change in level of government funding per student:	Spending per student was more or less stable over the period 1995-2008.				

Composition of institutional funding (percentages)					Comments
	<i>Operational grant from public authorities</i>	<i>Tuition fees</i>	<i>3rd party funds</i>	<i>Total</i>	The level of tuition fees was increased in 2006. In 1995, UK students' tuition fees were paid to universities by students' local authorities.
1995	56%	15%	29%	100%	
2008 (or latest)	38%	24%	38%	100%	

Main mechanisms for direct public funding					Comments
	negotiation	historical / incremental	formula funding	contracts	Funding is predominantly formula based, but with certain special programmes to reflect current policy concerns of government.
1995			√√√		
current			√√√		

Underlying criteria of operational grant			Comments
	Input-related criteria (e.g. students, study places, staff, past costs, etc.)	Output-related criteria (e.g. degrees, credits, assessments, publications, grants, etc.)	Public funding to support teaching is driven by student numbers, by subject and level of study. Research is funded publicly through a dual-support mechanism, with the non-project part driven by results from the latest national Research Assessment Exercise.
1995	√√√	√√√	
current	√√√	√√√	

Composition and mechanisms for the public funding of research (in Dual support systems) and research training					
Composition of basic research funds				Research training	
	Share of operational grant for research	Share of grants from research council(s)	Total	Comments	Funding for PhD students is included in the university's operational grant and is also part of the competitive research grants received from the research council.
				In recent years the government increased the amount of funding allocated to the research council, partly by making more funds available and partly by transferring funds from the operational grant to the research council.	
1995	60%	40%	100%		
current	35%	65%	100%		

Specific funding to support initiatives by higher education institutions		Comments
Specific (targeted) teaching funds for:	Specific (targeted) research funds for:	
C indicates <i>competitive</i> ; N indicates <i>negotiations-based</i> ; E indicates <i>evenly distributed across institutions</i>		
Encouraging the participation of students from socially disadvantaged or non-traditional backgrounds (N)	Strengthening training of young researchers (C)	
For encouraging mergers/amalgamations between institutions (N)	Setting up public-private partnerships (E)	
Encouraging excellence in teaching (E)	Encouraging innovations, research commercialization, spin-offs (E)	
Encouraging innovations in curricula (E)		

Tuition fee levels for various groups of students	2008 fee level (or range) in Euro	Who decides on fee level? Situation year 2008	Who decides on fee level? Situation year 1995	Comments
Full-time Bachelor students	3540	Government	Government	Known as "regulated fee"; all other fees are unregulated and set by individual institutions
Full time Master students	Varies widely	institution	institution	
Full-time doctoral students	Varies – typical fee might be c4000	institution	institution	
Full-time non-EU student	Varies widely 10,000 upwards	Institution	institution	
Part-time students	3540	Institution	institution	

Type of student support available for full-time Bachelors students from own country							
	Grants to cover tuition fees	Grants to cover living costs	Loans to cover tuition fees	Loans to cover living costs	Tax benefits and child allowance for parents	Other forms of support (in cash, or in kind, etc)	No support whatsoever
1995	√	√		√*	√		
Current situation		√	√*	√*	√		
Specific comments							
General comments	A complex system of loans, grants and bursaries is now available to UK/EU students. Loan repayment is income-contingent, and so is close to a graduate tax in its impact.						
Changes in criteria for student support							

Portability of student support: the situation regarding financial support for Bachelors students who wish to study abroad			
	1995	2008	Comments
No financial support system for Bachelors students who want to go abroad			
Bachelors students that go abroad receive financial support that is earmarked specifically for mobility (awarded in special grants or loans)	√	√	
Bachelors students that go abroad for an entire Bachelors programme receive the same support as the students who remain in their home country			
Bachelors students that go abroad for a limited period receive the same support as the students who remain in their home country (portability of national financial support for part of a programme)		√	

Rates of Return Survey