

Joint programmes

Closed questions for activity description	Detailed description	
<p>Place:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● On campus ● Off campus (online) ● Blended 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● On campus ● Off campus (online) ● Blended 	<p>All formats are possible to implement in the joint programmes, although some may not be feasible due to national regulations. For instance, physical mobility might not be substitutable by virtual mobility in certain partner locations.</p>
<p>Pace:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Self-paced (at their own pace) ● Time bound (synchronous/asynchronous) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Time bound (synchronous/asynchronous) 	<p>The Learning Pace is time-bound (synchronous).</p>
<p>Access:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Open ● Restricted ● For limited number (add comment, what is the maximum number of participants) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Restricted ● For limited number 	<p>Access is typically restricted to pre-selected students. The exact number of students depends on each programme separately.</p>
<p>Funding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Self-funded ● Grant/ Government funded ● Alliance-funded/ project funded ● Free of charge/ funded by university ● Other (comment) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Self-funded ● Grant/ Government funded ● Alliance-funded/ project funded ● Free of charge/ funded by university 	<p>All types of funding may be possible and depend on the individual programme. Students can pay for their studies themselves, and governmental or Alliance funding may also be available. Some programmes, such as those funded by the European Commission through Erasmus+ funds (EMJMD), may be free of charge for students, as they are fully subsidized by the institution or government..</p>

<p>Inclusion into the curriculum:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Part of the curriculum <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ the compulsory study subject ○ the elective study subject ● Extracurricular ● Both options are possible (included/ apart from it) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Part of the curriculum <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ the compulsory study subject ○ the elective study subject 	<p>The programmes consist of the compulsory and elective study subjects.</p> <p>The joint curriculum has to be complemented with a cooperation agreement between the partner universities.</p>
<p>Open questions of activity description</p>	<p>Detailed description</p>	
<p>Volume of the activity</p> <p>Length in ECTS/ semesters</p>	<p>At the bachelor level, the cycle corresponds to the learning outcomes for EQF level 6, typically encompassing 180-240 ECTS credits. For the master-level cycle, it aligns with the learning outcomes for EQF level 7, typically comprising 90-120 ECTS credits, with a minimum of 60 ECTS. The doctoral-level cycle corresponds to EQF level 8.</p> <p>Within the ECTS system, one year equates to 60 credits, with each credit representing 25-30 hours of work, including self-study.</p>	
<p>Price of the activity</p> <p>If the academic offer activity has a fee (as indicated in question above), what is the fee</p>	<p>The exact fee is collectively determined by all participating partners and outlined in the cooperation agreement. Funding programmes, such as Erasmus Mundus Joint Masters, may influence the funding regulations.</p>	
<p>Student application & selection</p>	<p>Student application and selection rules are mutually agreed upon by participating partners and specified in the cooperation agreement.</p>	

<p>How students can apply and/ or are selected/ approved for each activity</p>	
<p>Student evaluation</p> <p>What methods are used to evaluate student performance in each activity</p>	<p>Methodologies typically depend on institutional regulations and joint decisions made by the consortium. They are detailed in the cooperation agreement as part of the annex.</p>
<p>Recognition of student results</p> <p>How student results are transferred (if applicable)</p>	<p>Student results are recognised according to the agreements between partner universities.</p>
<p>Financial sustainability strategy</p> <p>How financial sustainability of each academic offer would be ensured</p>	<p>Ensuring sustainability in joint programmes involves a combination of strategic planning, ongoing collaboration, and effective management to address economic, social, and environmental considerations.</p>
<p>Support</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● How students are supported while studying through each academic offer activity ● How teachers are supported to develop each academic offer (administrative, academic support, training, etc.) 	<p>Supporting students in joint programmes is crucial for their success and well-being. These programmes often involve collaboration between multiple institutions or organizations, and they may require additional assistance to navigate the complexities of dual or multi-institutional experiences. Here are several ways in which students are typically supported in joint programmes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Orientation and Onboarding: Provide comprehensive orientation programs to introduce students to the joint programme, its structure, requirements, and the different participating institutions. ● Academic Advising: Assign academic advisors who are knowledgeable about the joint program and its curriculum. These advisors can help students plan their course schedules, provide guidance on academic requirements, and assist with any academic challenges. ● Mentorship: Offer mentorship programmes where students can connect with more experienced students or

	<p>faculty members who can provide guidance and support, both academically and personally.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Student Services: Ensure that students have access to essential support services such as career counseling, counseling and mental health services, disability services, and academic resources such as libraries and research facilities. ● Administrative Support: Have dedicated staff to assist students with administrative matters, including registration, enrollment, visa and immigration issues, and housing arrangements. ● Cultural and Social Integration: Promote cultural integration and social opportunities to help students build connections with their peers. ● Language Support: Provide language support services, especially for international joint programmes where language barriers may exist. ● Financial Aid and Scholarships: Offer financial support in the form of scholarships, grants, and loans to help students manage the costs associated with joint programmes. ● Career Services: Offer career development services, including internships, job placement assistance, and career counseling to help students prepare for their future careers. ● Health and Wellness Services: Ensure students have access to healthcare services and wellness programs to support their physical and mental well-being. ● Student Feedback Mechanisms: Establish channels for students to provide feedback on their experiences and suggest improvements. ● Support for applicants and students with special needs: Recognize and address the unique needs of students with disabilities and underrepresented groups. ● Conflict Resolution and Grievance Procedures: Develop clear processes for addressing academic and non-academic grievances, ensuring that students have a mechanism to resolve disputes or issues.
<p>Infrastructure</p> <p>What infrastructure and technical equipment is necessary for successful implementation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● for teachers 	<p>The necessary infrastructure in joint programmes can vary significantly depending on the nature of the program, the institutions involved, and the specific objectives. However, there are some common infrastructure elements that are required to support the successful operation of joint programmes:</p> <p>Academic Facilities:</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for students. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Classrooms and Lecture Halls: Equipped with modern teaching technology and suitable for collaborative learning. • Laboratories: For science, engineering, and research-based joint programmes, well-equipped labs are essential. • Libraries: Access to a wide range of academic resources and research materials. • Computer Labs: Equipped with computers and specialized software for various academic disciplines. • Specialized Research Centers: Laboratories and facilities tailored to the programme's research needs. • Language Centers: Language support for non-native speakers, including English as a Second Language (ESL) programs. <p>Technology Infrastructure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High-speed Internet: Reliable internet connectivity is crucial for research, online learning, and communication. • Learning Management System (LMS): A digital platform for managing coursework, assignments, and communication. • Collaboration Tools: Software for video conferencing, online collaboration, and data sharing. <p>Housing and Accommodation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Student Housing: On-campus or nearby housing options for students, especially if they are coming from different locations. <p>Administrative Facilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Admissions and Registration Office: For processing student applications and enrollment. • Administrative Offices: Handling programme coordination, student services, and general administration. • Financial Offices: For tuition payments, scholarships, and financial aid. • Mental Health Services: Counseling and support for students' mental and emotional well-being. • IT Help Desk: For addressing technical issues and providing support to students and faculty. • International Student Office: To assist international students with visa and migration matters.
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	<p>Other Facilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Cafeterias and Dining Halls: Providing food services to students. ● Student Unions: Places for students to gather, organize events, and socialize. ● Study Spaces: Quiet and comfortable study areas. ● Conference Rooms: For hosting conferences, meetings, and events.
<p>Analysis and QA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● What data (and how) is collected to evaluate each academic offer activity success; ● What QA tools/policies are existing to assure quality (if there are any) 	<p>Quality assurance in joint programmes, like any educational programme, is essential to ensure that students receive a high-quality education and that the programme meets its intended objectives. Data collection is crucial to assess and improve the program's effectiveness and adherence to established standards. The specific data collected can vary depending on the programme, institution, and goals, but usually includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Student Performance Data ● Enrollment Results ● Budgets and Financial Reports ● Student Feedback Survey Results ● Reports from External Audits or Evaluations by accrediting bodies, external reviewers, or government agencies. <p>Internal and external reviewing tools are usually employed, such as regular reviews of collected data, meetings to review the curriculum, external evaluations, and reports for each programme-implementing faculty or university, as well as for quality assurance agencies.</p>