- Concept of Cross Border Education
- Risks and opportunities for providers
- Implications for developing countries
‘Cross border education refers to situations where students, teachers, programmes, institutions/providers or course material cross national borders’
(Kurt Larsen, OECD 2004)
Four forms:
- Student mobility
- Domestic institutions offer joint degrees with foreign institutions
- Institutions operating abroad (increasingly commercial)
- Courses supplied through e-learning or distance education
Risk:
‘As cross-border education further expands, it may threaten the traditional student mobility market’
Risk:
‘Maintaining the quality, when working with local organizations with limited academic traditions, or other interests’
Opportunity:
‘Cross-border and for-profit education can open up learning opportunities and can enlarge educational participation.’
Opportunity:

‘possibility to attract young academic talent’

‘to compensate the decline of national students’
Cross border education and capacity building; opportunities and concerns
Challenge:
How to maximise the developmental impact of cross-border education.

African countries should benefit from the lessons learned
Globalisation may sharpen existing differences in the level of knowledge and welfare.
Concrete action

Global Higher Education for Sustainability Partnership (GHESP)

Capacity building programs that aim to support the endogeneous development process
Two questions:

- Can cross border education indeed be a tool for development cooperation

- If yes, what can local governments do for creating the most optimal conditions for hosting cross-border education