

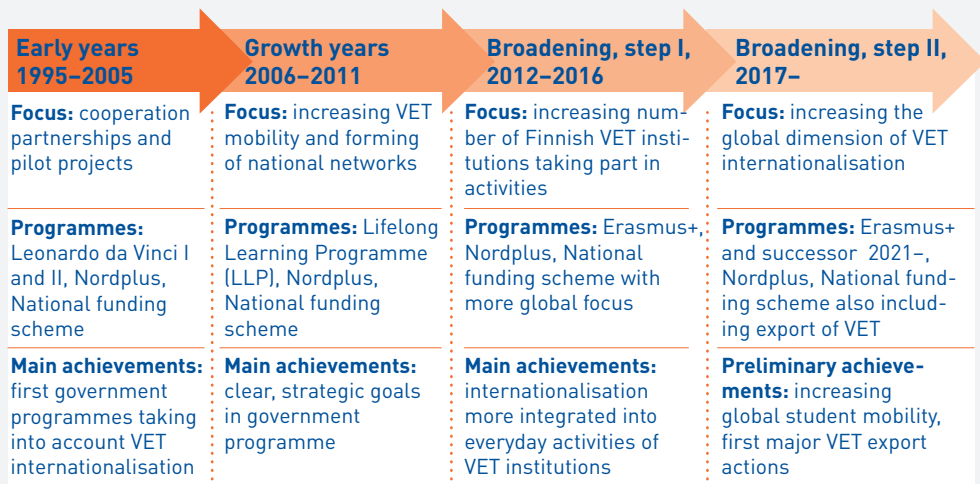


FINNISH NATIONAL
AGENCY FOR EDUCATION

Internationalisation of VET - Finland



1. The development of internationalisation of VET in Finland



International cooperation and mobility are encouraged in Finnish vocational education and training. This is done both at home within the qualifications, in the training contents and virtual cooperation as well as abroad through international cooperation and mobility. “The aim of internationalisation and mobility in vocational education and training is to enhance the competitiveness and quality of the Finnish working life. The aim is also to develop the education and training systems and to provide students with personal skills and vocational skills. Furthermore, the aim is to give global outlooks on the professions and competences required in an increasingly internationalised labour market and multicultural society.”

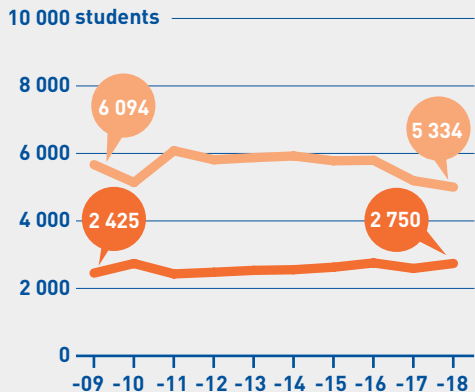
The Erasmus+ and previously Leonardo da Vinci programmes have been and still are the most important funding schemes, providing not only the monetary means for mobility and cooperation, but also

supports setting up structures and partnerships, and develops the knowledge and skills of the VET institutions. The autonomy of the VET institutions and their overall development into larger “knowledge and competence centres” are factors that have greatly influenced the internationalisation of the sector. Especially important for the global cooperation of Finnish VET institutions has been and still is today the national funding provided in yearly calls, since mid-1990’s, by the Finnish National Agency for Education (EDUFI) to networks of VET colleges. The Nordic cooperation programme Nordplus, with its rather long history, plays a role in establishing Nordic cooperation and also supports Baltic contacts.

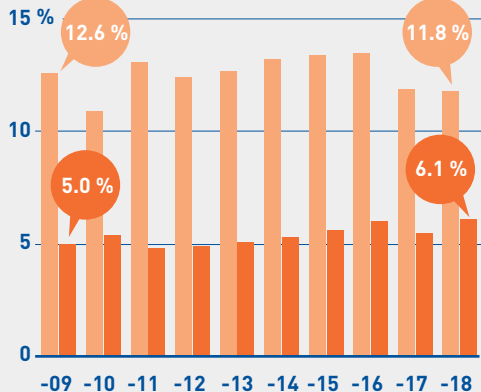
2. Student mobility from and to Finland 2009–2018

45 000
students started
their studies
in Finnish VET
institutions
in 2017.

Mobility of VET students 2009–2018, absolute numbers

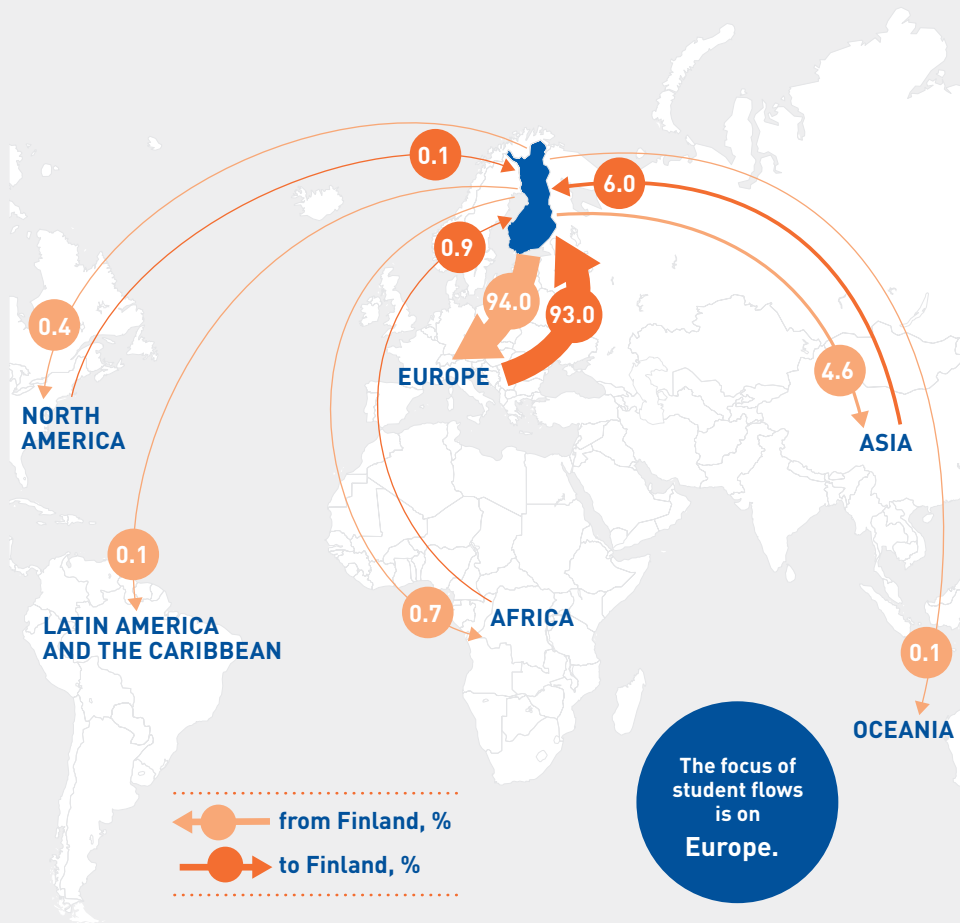


Number of outgoing and incoming students compared to total annual student intake 2009–2018 (%)

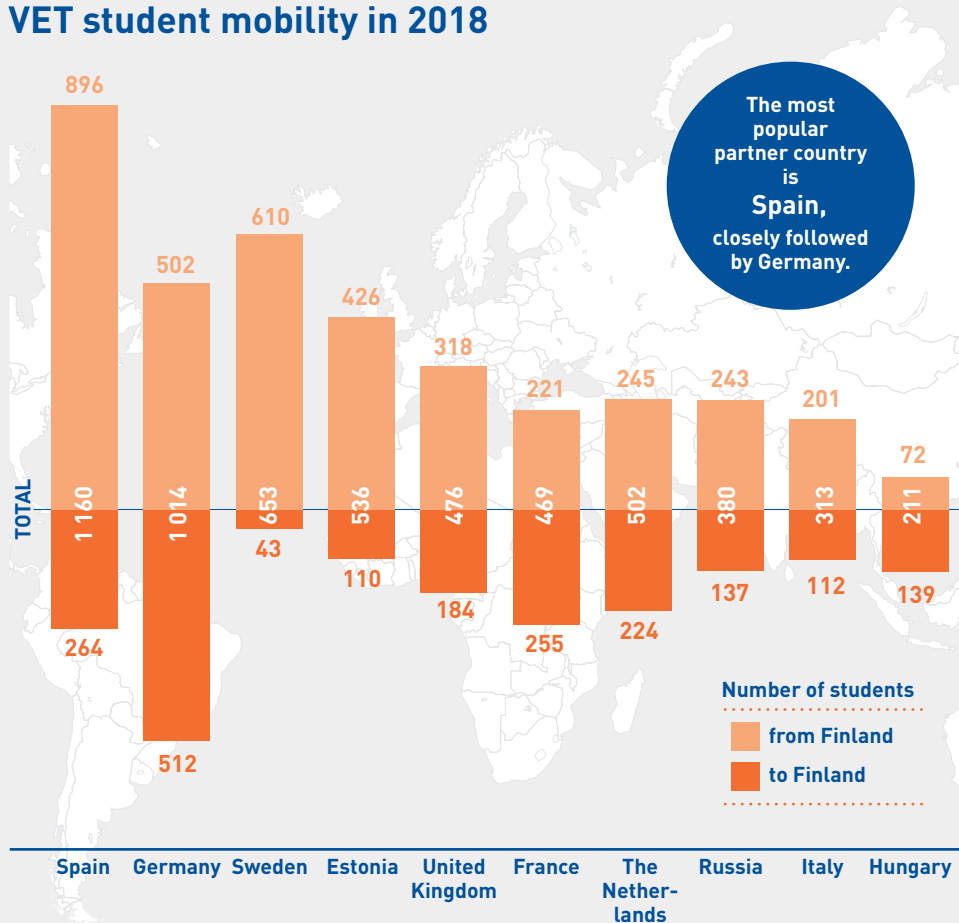


from Finland to Finland

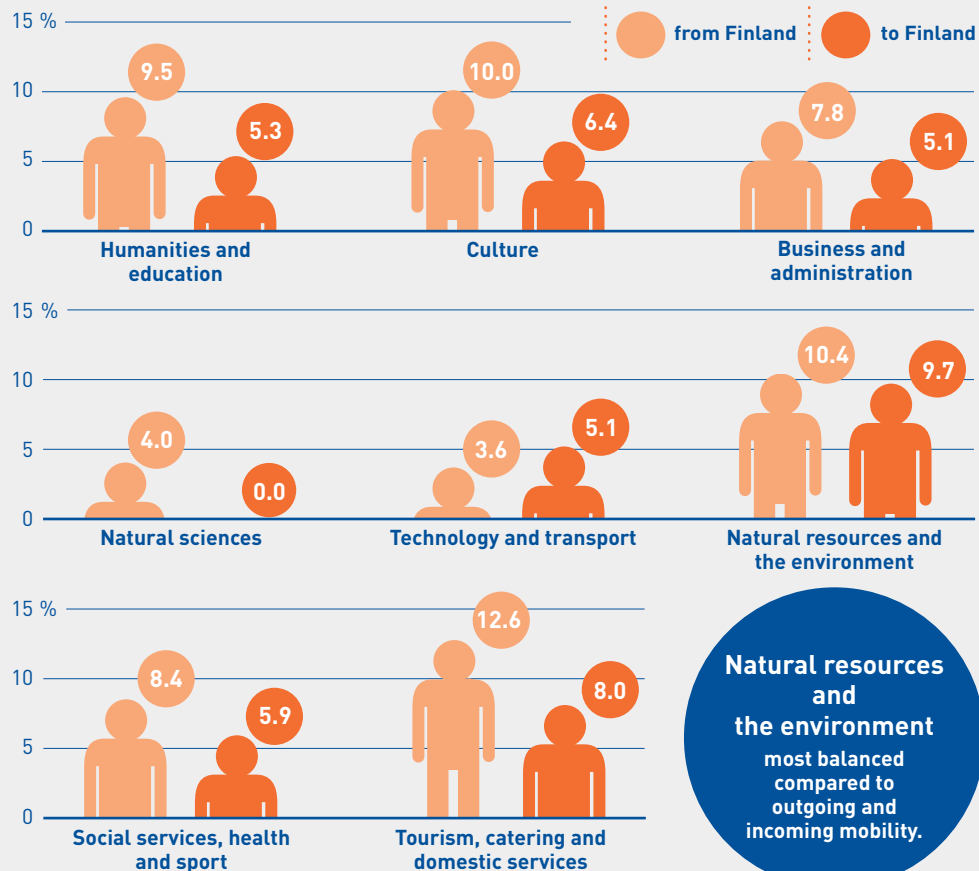
3. Mobility of students in VET by continent in 2018



4. The most common partner countries for VET student mobility in 2018



5. Mobility activity by education sector compared to annual student intake 2018



6. How outgoing student mobility was financed in vocational education and training 2018

Mobility Programme	Students from Finland	%	Students to Finland	%
Erasmus+	2 407	76.9	2 194	79.8
Nordplus	2	0.1	46	1.7
Funding from the Finnish National Agency for Education	181	5.8	38	1.4
Funding from educational institution	358	11.4	123	4.5
Student's own funding	108	3.4	67	2.4
Other funding	75	2.4	282	10.3
Total	3 131		2 750	


Regional variations in outgoing and incoming mobility are significant – the most active region

Southern Finland

send out 13% the most in-active
Eastern Finland only 10% of their new students yearly.



7. Global cooperation in VET



Although mobility in VET is very EU-centred, the cooperation with especially Asian countries has increased over the last years. In the year 2018, almost 5 percent of outgoing and 6 percent of incoming student mobility was from Asia. But, it is to be noticed that there is small scale VET mobility from and to all regions of the world.

Overall, for the last 5 years has Russia remained the most popular target country in mobility outside the EU. The second most popular target country is China and the third India or Thailand depending on the year. As for the incoming student mobility from outside the EU; Finland receive students mostly from Russia and China.

Global cooperation in VET is highly dependent of the national networking of VET providers i.e. nearly no VET colleges go into global cooperation on their own. At the moment, there are 10 ongoing global networks receiving national funding for their activities from the Finnish National Agency for Education. The partner countries for now are Thailand, South-Korea, Russia, Nepal, China, Canada, Japan and India. In addition to these networks many VET colleges also seek other funding and fund their own smaller scale activities to countries outside the EU, in relation to the e.g. WorldSkills, development aid actions or other VET related activities.

