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Internationalisation of Higher Education: Reflecting about Strategic Choices

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Internationalisation in Higher Education:

- Multiple rationales;
- Multiple dimensions;
- External and Internal Challenges;
- The need and the capacity to make choices;



Multiple Rationales for Internationalisation:

- Academic quality of education, more and better students,
 partnerships,;
- Economic additional resources, local impact of international students, competition for talent and brain gain;
- Political soft-power, contribution for development and cooperation;
- Social global citizenship and development (SDG 2030);

Multiple Dimensions for Internationalisation - I

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Teaching and learning:	Research:	Third mission:	Other services/activities:
 recruitment of international students; staff and student exchange programmes; joint programmes; joint faculty appointments; development of alumni networks; opportunities for international volunteering, work or study placements; exchange of curriculum resources and learning materials; distance and e-learning programmes; 	 research cooperations & partnerships; participation in EU research projects; publications with international partners; 	 partnerships with business; development of international companies; overseas consultancy and development; strategic alliances & partnerships with overseas institutions 	 establishment of branch centres abroad; establishment of branch campuses abroad; establishment of new institutions in collaboration with local providers; development of regional offices (for market intelligence and permanent presence of the university abroad)

embracing different pedagogical

Multiple Dimensions for Internationalisation –II

Teaching and learning	Research	Third mission	Other services/activities
internationalisation of the curriculum (integration of international perspectives, international relevance);	recruitment of	 support to the engagement of international students in the 	 encouraging acquisition of language skills; provision of specialist of tailored support
study abroad opportunities and study visits;		community/soci	international students;
development of courses attractive to international students;		ety;collaboration in international partnerships/ne	 improvement of current provision of international student facilities; encouragement of current provision of international provision of international provision p
English-language teaching;	international	tworks	international students to
international foundation programmes;	researchers in the research		participate fully in the socia and cultural life of the
exchange of curriculum resources and learning materials;	activities/projects developed in the		university;compliance with national and
distance and e-learning programmes;	institution		European legislation;commitment to equality and
international recruitment of staff			diversity;
(teaching & research) and of students:			 implementation of Lisbor convention for the

recognition

of

foreign



Internationalisation - Multiple Rationales and Dimensions:

- -Which rationales are the most relevant? Why? How do they fit the mission, the strategy, and the internal dynamics?
- Which are the main drivers of internationalisation policies External (European/National) and/or Internal?
- Which instruments are being developed in each area (regarding 'internationalisation at home' and internationalisation abroad' policies)? Why?
- What has been the balance between activities related to internationalisation abroad and at home? Why?



Reflecting about Challenges – External and Internal:

- What are the main difficulties regarding internationalisation?
- What is the role of External Factors? Which ones? Why?
- What is the role of the National/Regional Government support or hindrance? How and Why?
- What is the role of internal factors? Which ones? Why?
- How is internationalisation perceived across the different parts of the institution?



Reflecting about Institutional maturity/consolidation:

- Is there a systematic approach to internationalisation?
- What is the role of internationalisation on institutional strategic documents?
- What type of data are collected about internationalisation?
 What is their use?
- Are there specific policies for which missions teaching and learning, research, third mission, other services?
- How are internationalisation activities developed? Bottom-up or Top-down?
- What is the capacity of the University to integrate individual initiatives into institutional policies?



Internationalisation in Higher Education:

- Understanding the complexity;
- Knowing the motivations;
- Selecting priorities;
- Being creative;



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Muito Obrigado! Thank you!

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