

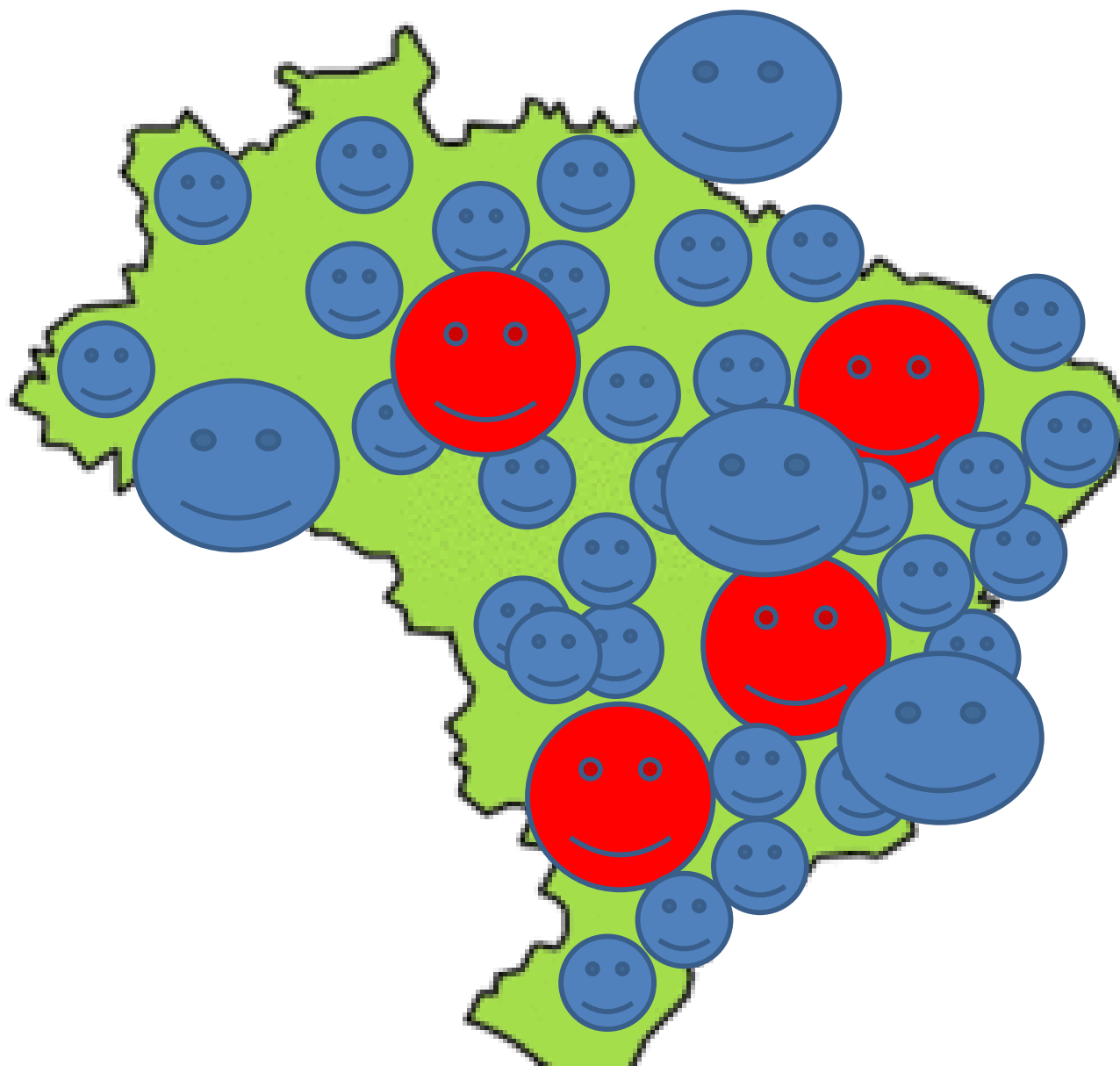
ABMES INTERNATIONAL Survey on Internationalization. Key findings



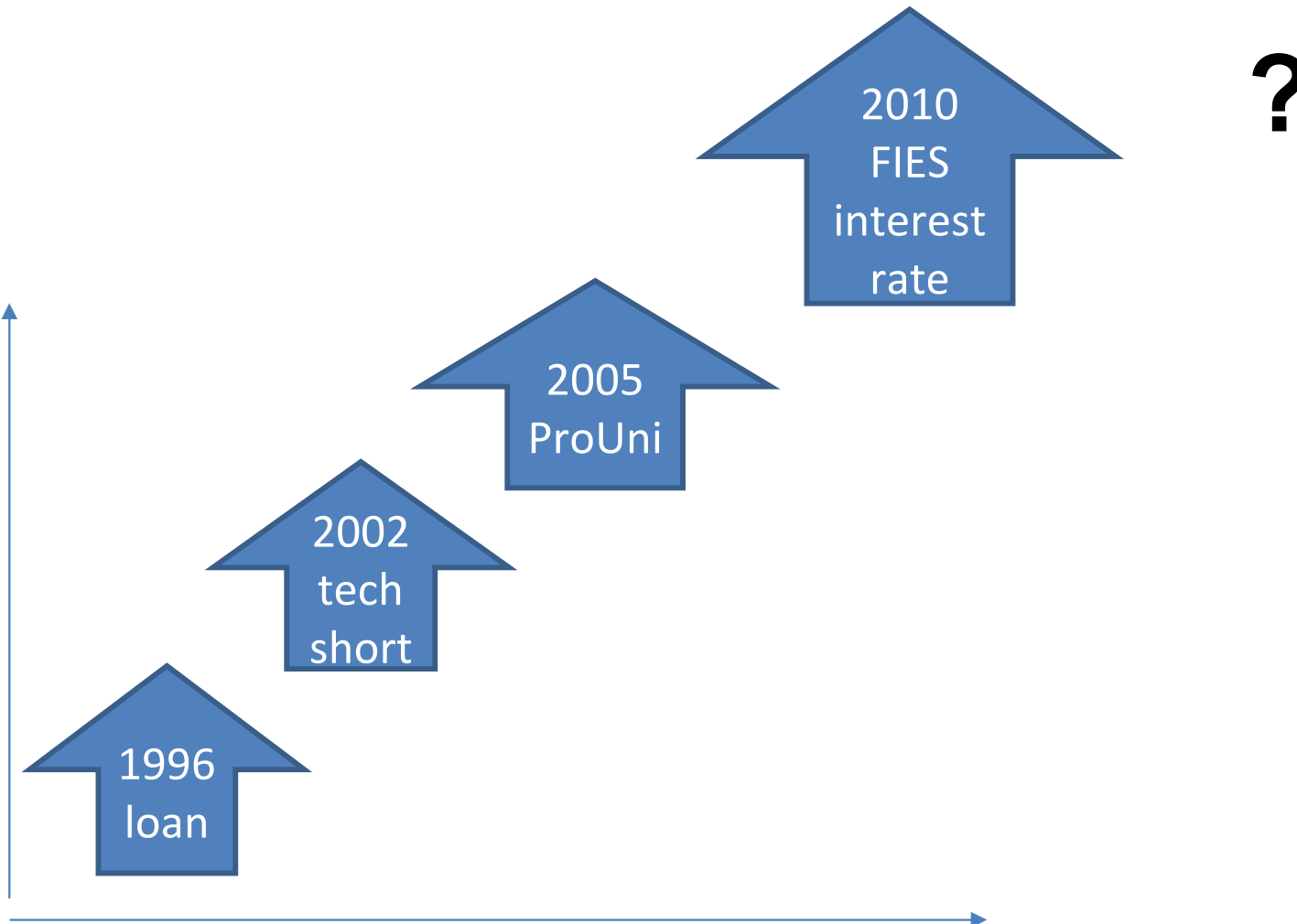
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April 2017, FAUBAI

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DQh7BGCfnn0>



National Education Plan - PNE



Private HEIs in Brazil

Just numbers

- Out of 2364 higher education institutions in Brazil, **87.5%** are private
- Today there are more than **6 million students** enrolled in private HEIs, which represents more than **77%** of all Brazilian university students.



ABMES - Association of Private Universities



1st Brazilian Survey on Internationalisation among Private HEIs

Respondents:

- * Faculdades 50 %
- * Centros Universitários 28%
- * Unversidades 22%

The report includes some key findings. All details could be found on ABMES website www.abmes.org.br

- Is internationalization among the top five priorities in your institution's current strategic plan?
 - **Yes 65.4%**
 - **No 34.6%**

- Do you already have an international program in place?
 - **No, but working on it - 50%**
 - **Yes 50%**
 - **short term mobility for students 62%**
 - **short term mobility for staff 30%**
 - **joined or double degree 23%**

Budget



- Have you ever received any public FUNDING for internationalization last 5 years in BRAZIL
 - **Never received – 50%**
- Do you have a budget specially dedicated to internationalization?
 - **Yes 38%**
 - **No 62 %**
- Which are your main funding opportunities for internationalization? (indicate three)
 - **The general institutional budget is the single source of internationalization funding– 65%**
 - **CAPES – 35%**
 - **Sponsors – 39%**

Risks & Obstacles: funding/language/government/information



Obstacles for institutions

Language barrier	65%
Limited public funding	58%
Difficulties with diploma validation in Brazil	54%
Internationalization is not a priority in Brazilian national policy of the government	42%
Insufficient information- Internationalization in Brazil has limited experience; its expertise is limited to few state/federal universities	42%

Obstacles for students

Lack of funding support for study abroad	89%
Language barrier	77%
Inflexible curricula at home	42%
Students' lack of interest or recognition of benefits	42%
Lack of motivation for internationalization in general in Brazil as a cultural and political phenomenon	39%

Risks for institutions and society (indicate three)

international opportunities will be available only to students with financial resources	73%
The difficulty of local regulation of the quality of foreign programs	62%
The unequal sharing of benefits of internationalization among partners	50%

Brazilians: Why NOT

- Lack of funding
- Lack of recognising the benefits
- Limited knowledge of the topic
- Inflexible curriculum
- Validation of the foreign diplomas
- Language barrier
- Insufficient information about Internationalization from Brazilian government

Europeans: Why NOT

(Erasmus survey 2015)

- Costs
- Uncertainty about sufficiency of grant
- Lack of information
- Lack of continuity between curriculums
- Difficulties in recognition documents

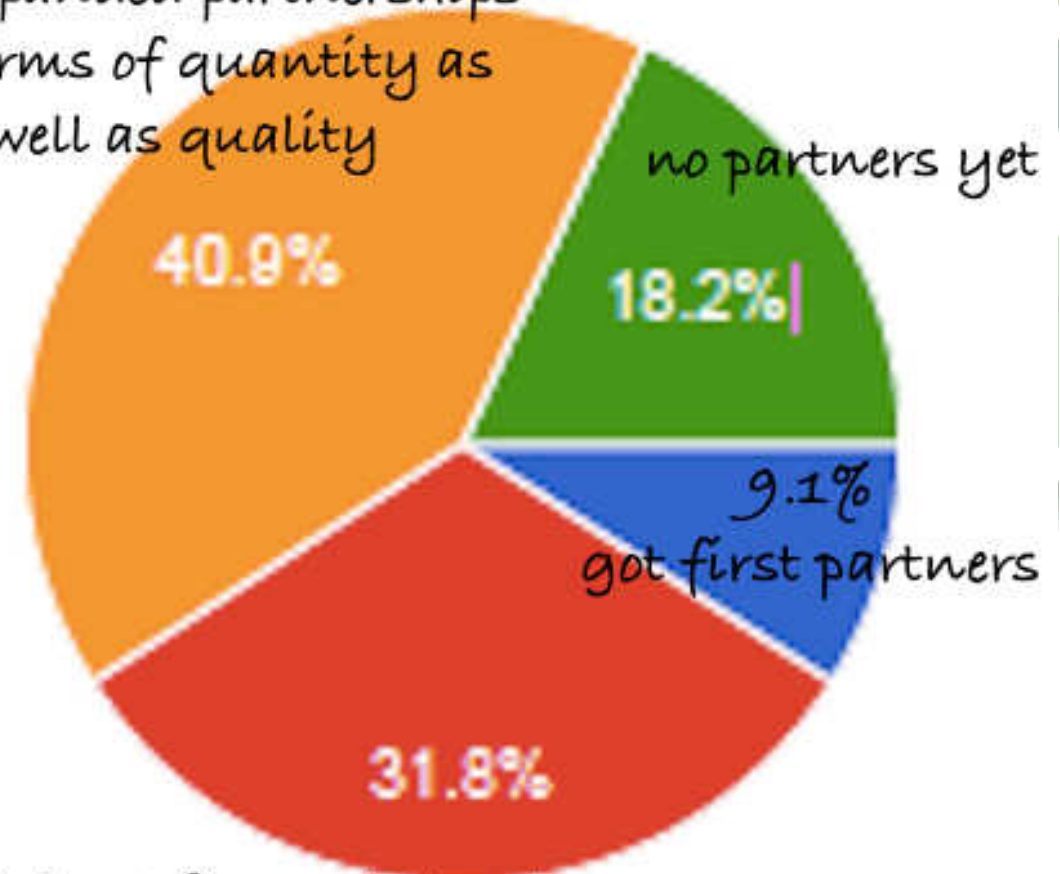
Which CHANGES must be done in BRAZILIAN education to make internationalization a reality (indicate three):

- * **To reinforce a foreign language as part of the formal curriculum– 89%**
- * **Universities to develop their ability to integrate international courses– 62%**
- * **To provide student scholarships for outgoing mobility opportunities– 58%**

Partners



We expanded partnerships
in terms of quantity as
well as quality



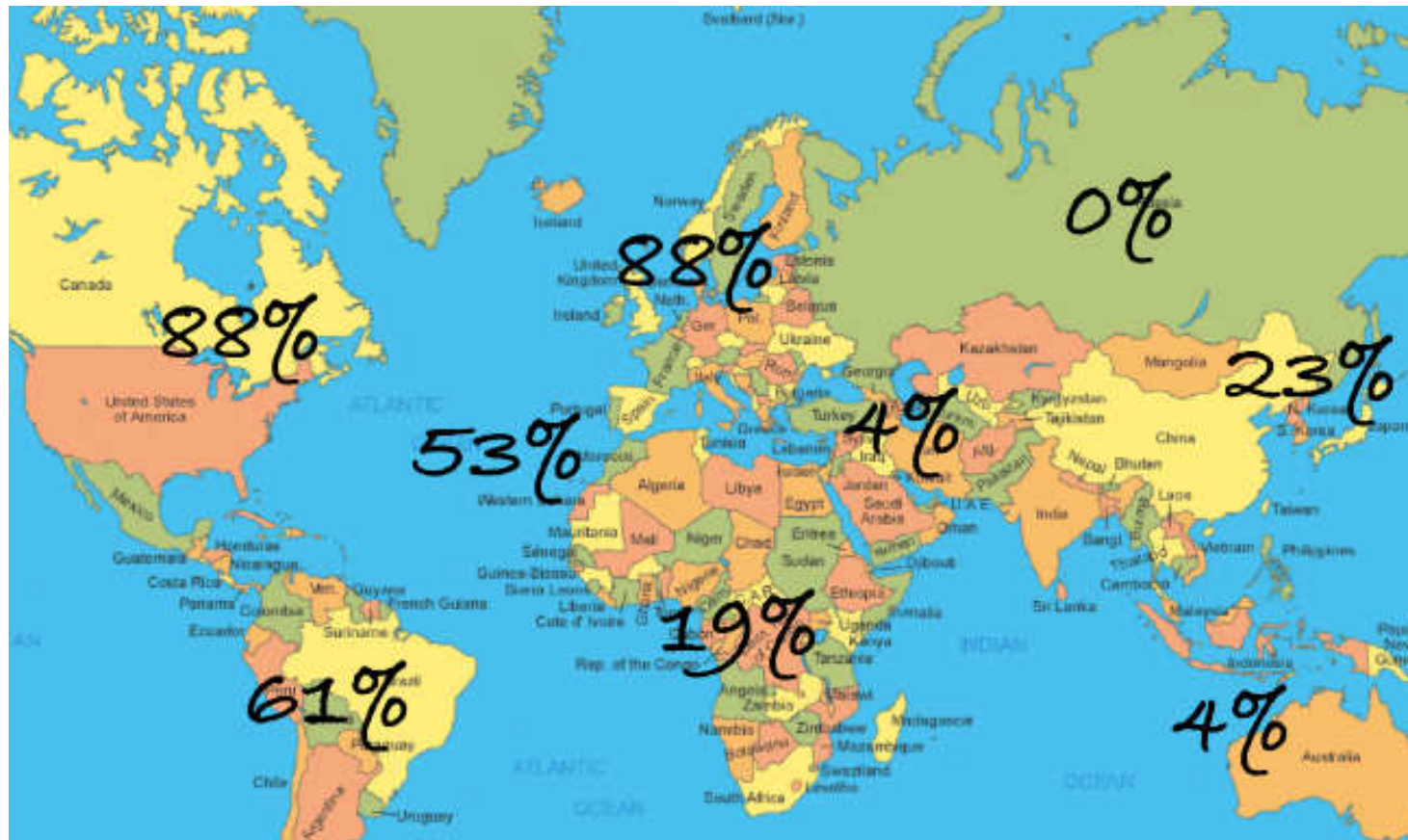
We have few and plan to
increase the scope of partners

One of the three main risks of internationalisation for institutions is:

-Unequal sharing of benefits of internationalization among partners - 50%

Open World

Today Geography of Brazilian Internationalisation – partnership



Strategic Conclusions

I know = I can = I will

- There are no extreme political, economic, geographic or intellectual limits against internationalization in Brazil.
- The equal access of public and private universities to all government programs and scholarships, and related information flow, increases chances of success for internationalisation.
- Education does not start at doctoral studies, therefore Internationalization should be a part of curriculum from the earlier years of studies.
- It is important to reinforce the program of equivalence of educational systems or formal treaties between the Brazilian Educational Process and Bologna and the US systems.
- Brazil needs to optimise the validation of foreign diplomas and make it centralized.
- Staff mobility is also a learning process
- Language is a barrier, but if to wait for 4-5 years when it is finally obtained, you will be 15 years late to catch up Internationalization marathon

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<http://cbesp.com.br/>