

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION SERVICES CONFERENCE 2018

National policy environments supportive to IHE engagement Focus on lower-income countries











OVERVIEW

"The shape of global higher education" study

- purpose
- structure of index

Relative strengths of LIC and other countries

Some country perspectives

SHAPE OF GLOBAL HE - STUDY

Why have we done it?

To gain a greater understanding of global policy environment for HE

To provide a database to enable international comparisons of national HE policy frameworks

<u>Institution level</u> – To support UK HEIs in strategic international HE engagement

National level - To identify areas for international engagement between different countries' higher education systems

THE SHAPE OF GLOBAL HE - STUDY

- Index based methodology to evaluate countries' regulatory environments with regard to international higher education
 - 37 measures
 - 46 countries/territories (some countries assessed in 2016 and 2018)
 - 2,035 descriptive fields
- Factual refers to government guidelines and the legal framework in countries

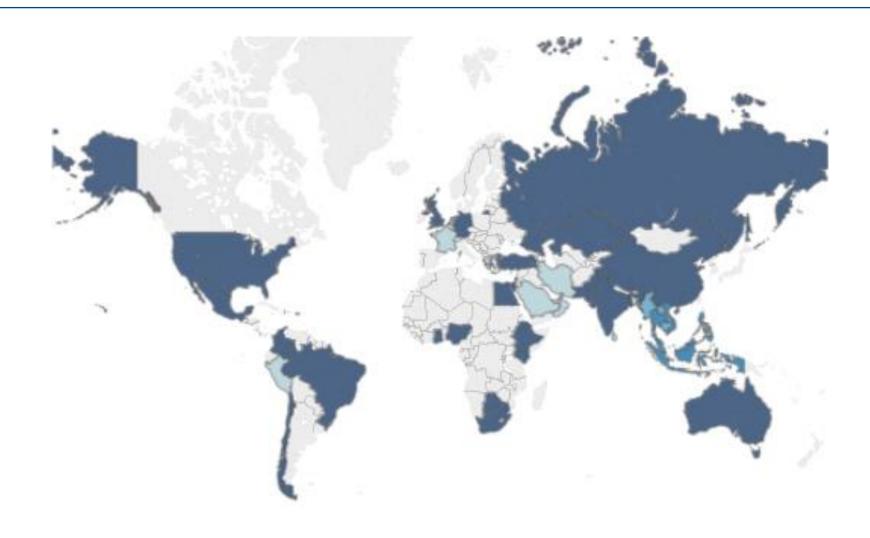
https://www.britishcouncil.org/education/ihe/knowledge-centre/global-landscape/shape-global-higher-education-volume-3

STRUCTURE OF INDEX

Table 1: Structure of the National Policies Framework

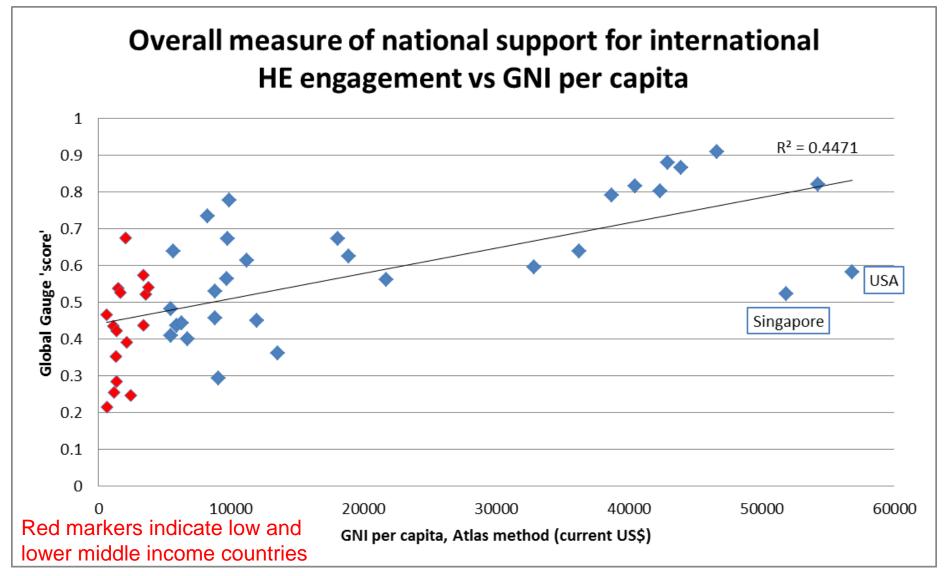
Ov	Weight	
1.	Openness and mobility	0.33
	1.1 IHE strategy	0.25
	1.2 Student mobility policies	0.25
	1.3 Academic mobility and research policies	0.25
	1.4 Programme and provider mobility	0.25
2.	Quality assurance and degree recognition	0.33
	2.1 International students' quality assurance and admissions	0.33
	2.2 Quality assurance of academic programmes	0.33
	2.3 Recognition of overseas qualifications	0.33
3.	Access and sustainability	0.33
	3.1 Student mobility funding	0.33
	3.2 Academic mobility and research funding	0.33
	3.3 Sustainable development policies	0.33
To	1.00	

COUNTRIES INCLUDED



COUNTRIES INCLUDED – 46 IN TOTAL

Argentina	2018	Hong Kong (SAR)	2017	Pakistan	2016
Australia	2016	India	2016	Peru	2017
Bangladesh	2017	Indonesia	2016, 2018	Philippines	2016, 2018
Botswana	2016	Iran, Islamic Rep.	2017	Russia	2016
Brazil	2016	Israel	2017	Saudi Arabia	2017
Brunei Darussalam	2018	Kazakhstan	2016	Singapore	2018
Cambodia	2018	Kenya	2016, 2018	South Africa	2016, 2018
Chile	2016	Lao PDR	2018	Sri Lanka	2017
China	2016	Malaysia	2016, 2018	Thailand	2016, 2018
Colombia	2016	Mauritius	2018	Turkey	2016
Egypt, Arab Rep.	2016	Mexico	2016	Uganda	2018
Ethiopia	2016, 2018	Myanmar	2018	UAE	2017
France	2017	Netherlands	2017	UK	2016
Germany	2016	Nigeria	2016, 2018	USA	2016
Ghana	2016, 2018	Oman	2017	Vietnam	2016, 2018
Greece	2017				



https://www.britishcouncil.org/education/ihe/knowledge-centre/global-landscape/global-gauge

ACCESS AND SUSTAINABILITY OF IHE

Many LICs in this study have taken steps to:

- Promote 2nd language competence and intercultural awareness
- Avoid the displacement of low-income or marginalised domestic students
- Counteract 'brain drain' by attracting outbound students to return home

Eg. The Philippines - Balik Scientist Programme:

an initiative designed to encourage highly-trained overseas Filipino scientists, experts and professionals to return to the Philippines and share their expertise for the acceleration of the scientific, agro-industrial and economic development of the country

NATIONAL IHE STRATEGY

Has the ministry of education (or equivalent) produced a detailed international higher education strategy (e.g. covering student mobility, research collaboration, development goals)?

Australia	Hong Kong (SAR)	Singapore
Botswana	Kazakhstan	South Africa
China	Mauritius	Thailand
France	Netherlands	Vietnam
Germany	Philippines	

NATIONAL SCHOLARSHIPS FOR STUDY ABROAD

Do scholarship programmes for studying abroad exist, are they well-publicised and are they available at all levels of study?

Argentina	Indonesia	South Africa
Brazil	Kazakhstan	Sri Lanka
Brunei	Malaysia	Thailand
China	Mexico	Turkey
Colombia	Netherlands	UAE
Egypt	Oman	Uganda
France	Peru	US
Germany	Russia	Vietnam
Greece	Saudi Arabia	

INTERNATIONAL BRANCH CAMPUSES

Can foreign institutions set up their own legally recognised teaching/research entities?

Australia	Israel	Oman
Bangladesh	Kazakhstan	Sri Lanka
Botswana	Malaysia	UAE
Cambodia	Mauritius	Uganda
France	Myanmar	UK
Hong Kong (SAR)	Netherlands	Vietnam

OPERATING ENVIRONMENT - KENYA

- Mandate of Commission for University Education
- Established through the universities Act of 2012/revised in 2014

PROVISIONS FOR TNE

Licensing of recruitment agencies and any activities by foreign institutions.

- Recognising and equating degrees offered by foreign institutions
- Accrediting foreign universities to operate in Kenya
 - minimum 2 undergraduate degrees
 - one post graduate degree

TNE EXAMPLE I

University of Northampton – Edulink International College



ABOU



TNE EXAMPLE II

University of Sunderland-INtel College, Nairobi (1999)





USEFUL LINKS

Commission for University Education

https://www.edulink.ac.ke/

Edulink international College

https://www.edulink.ac.ke/

INtel College

https://www.inteluni.ac.ke/

USEFUL LINKS

1. Summary reports:

https://www.britishcouncil.org/education/ihe/knowledge-centre/global-landscape/report-shape-global-higher-education

https://www.britishcouncil.org/education/ihe/knowledge-centre/global-landscape/shape-global-higher-education-vol-2

https://www.britishcouncil.org/education/ihe/knowledge-centre/global-landscape/shape-global-higher-education-volume-3

2. Global gauge: interactive higher education policy monitor capturing 46* countries' policy priorities (*including countries to be added soon)

www.britishcouncil.org/education/ihe/knowledge-centre/global-landscape/global-gauge

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