

Steps to promoting internationalisation

Engage the management. The management's commitment guarantees the required financial and human resources for promoting internationalisation. Internationalisation is an everyday activity and long-term work that requires networking and partners.

The budget reflects organisation's values. Funding must be allocated to internationalisation. Budget entries reveal what is valued and therefore prioritised.

Make plans for internationalisation. Internationalisation must be present not only in the curricula, but also in the institution's strategy and work plans.

Encourage staff to take action. It is easier for staff to commit to promoting internationalisation when the work is consistent and transparent.

Gather and share peer stories. Stories from students and alumni resonate because peers share insights and concretise benefits in a language familiar to adolescents and young adults.

Support the international competence of staff. In addition to peers, staff is close to young people every day. Therefore, ensure that staff possess sufficient skills and tools.

Think what is essential to young people.

Working life skills and opportunities to develop are not necessarily the most important incentives for a young person to participate in student exchange.

Make information available. Internationalisation cannot occur if adolescents and young adults are unaware of their opportunities. So focus on the accessibility of information and reaching young people. Avoid using alienating and difficult-to-understand terminology of programmes and funding channels.

Integrate internationalisation into studies.

A well-planned and timely student exchange does not delay graduation, which is something that students often worry about.

Take student's different circumstances into consideration. Some students work alongside their studies and others have families. Short exchange programmes or virtual internationalisation may lower the threshold to internationalise.

Provide information on mobility support.

Socio-economic background and financial situation can pose significant obstacles to internationalisation. However, additional support is available to everyone who needs it.