



I. Regional Cooperation in HE in Asia-Pacific

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Sub-regions

- **Southeast Asia** – 11 countries
- **East Asia** – Japan, Korea, China, Mongolia
- **South Asia** – India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Maldives, Nepal, Bhutan, Afghanistan
- **Central Asia** – Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, etc
- **Pacific region** – Australia, NZ, Pacific Islands.

Sub-regional intergovernmental cooperation

- **ASEAN**
- ASEAN + 3 + 6
- **SAARC** (South Asia Association of Regional Cooperation)
- Pacific Islands Forum

Sub-regional cooperation in HE

- ▶ **IGOs:** UNESCO, ASEAN, SEAMEO, FEdMM
- ▶ **HE organizations:**
 - ▶ SEAMEO RIHED (1993)
 - ▶ AUN (1992)
 - ▶ AUAP (1995)
 - ▶ ASAHIL (1956)
 - ▶ APRU (1997)
 - ▶ AEARU(1996)
 - ▶ AAOU (1987)

Student mobility/exchange

- ▶ **UMAP** – (1993), scholarships, 31 countries/territories/administrative regions, Active ones: Australia, Japan, S. Korea, HK, Taiwan.
- ▶ SEAMEO RIHED – piloted MIT in 2009 and established **AIMS** in 2013 (ASEAN + Japan)
- ▶ **AUN** (1992) – ASEAN + 3, +EU
- ▶ **CAMPUS ASIA** – (2010) student exchange bt Japan, China, S. Korea
- ▶ **APAIE** – (2006) – institutional memberships

Issues: Focus on 1st tier universities, academic calendars, credit transfer, different quality

Credit transfer schemes

- ➔ **UMAP**: UCTS
- ➔ **AUN**: ACTS

Quality Assurance

- ➔ **APQN** (2004) Asia Pacific Quality Network
- ➔ **AQAN** (2008) ASEAN Quality Assurance Network initiated by SEAMEO RIHED.

Qualifications Recognition

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- ➔ **UNESCO 1983 Asia-Pacific Convention** (21 countries ratified)
- ➔ Amended in 2011 (**Tokyo Convention**) (2 countries ratified)

Inter-regional Cooperation

- **ASEM** (Asia-European Summit)
- **AUN-P** (Asean-EU University Network Programme) through Asia-link programme and ASEF (ASEAN EUROPE FOUNDATION)
- **ASEAN + 3** (China, S.Korea, Japan)
- **ASEAN + 6** (C,K,J, Australia, New Zealand, India)
- **ASEAN + 8** (include USA and Russia)

Joint-collaborative programs

- ➔ **Universitas 21** (1997) global network
- ➔ **AUN/SEED-NET**: Engineering education development network
- ➔ **ASEAN** Graduate Business Economic Program
- ➔ **ASEAN** University Human Rights Network



II. Standard setting in QA

Who sets standards?

- ▶ **Government:** Malaysia, Indonesia, Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, China
- ▶ **Autonomous bodies:** NZ, Australia, India (with public funding)
- ▶ **Universities:** S. Korea, HKSAR, Japan, Philippines (moving to government control)
- ▶ **Professional bodies** strong in many countries (Bar council, Medical association, engineers, architects, accountants, etc)

Standards Applied

- Inputs indicators
- Process/throughputs indicators
- Seldom outputs measures (variable standards both within and among countries)

Potential impact of Tuning learning outcomes

- ▶ National Qualification Frameworks (nomenclature, curriculum content)
- ▶ ASEAN qualification framework (pipeline)
- ▶ Credit transfer schemes (regional/institutional level)
- ▶ Joint degree programmes (twinning)

III. Cross-border QA

Foreign accreditators

- APQN: **Chiba Principles** (2008) –for institutional QA and external QA agencies, INQAAHE (**Guidelines of good practices**)
- **Transnational education programmes** that have been accredited by sending countries need to be accredited by receiving countries.
- International accreditors for **specific disciplines**, ie, Washington Accord, AACSB (business & accounting)
- International accreditors for ODL, joint degree programmes? (private HE institutes) eg. International Education Accreditation Authority (IEAA)
- International Baclaureate (IB)