REGIONAL INITIATIVES FOR INTERNATIONALISATION: CASE OF UNIVERSITIES ASEAN UNIVERSITY NETWORK (AUN)

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ASEAN UNIVERSITY NETWORK (AUN)
OUTLINE:

- What is the AUN?
- What are the current situations of ASEAN higher education?
- What are “Opportunities & Challenges” of universities under AUN cooperation for enhancing internationalisation profiles?
CASE of ASEAN University Network (AUN): (30 Leading Universities in ASEAN)

1992

The 4th ASEAN Summit, the call for cooperation in the field of higher education and human resource development.

1995

Charter of the ASEAN University Network was signed by the ASEAN Ministers responsible for higher education.

Agreement on the Establishment of the AUN was signed by the Presidents, Rectors and Vice-Chancellors of participating universities.

2008

One of ASEAN Sectoral Ministerial Body responsible for higher education cooperation and development.
**AUN Mandate**

**Strengthen** the existing network of cooperation among universities in ASEAN and beyond;

**Promote** collaborative study, research and educational programmes in the priority areas identified by ASEAN;

**Promote** cooperation and solidarity among scholars, academicians and researchers in the ASEAN Member States;

**Serve** as the policy-oriented body in higher education in the ASEAN region.
AUN is the first and only higher education institution network under ASEAN.

AUN Secretariat is supported by the Royal Thai Government.

All AUN Members agree on “Cost-sharing Principle”.

“AUN Membership Enlargement”

(6 countries) (10 countries)

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ASEAN University Network (AUN): Network of leading universities initiated by ASEAN since 1995
AUN’s Composition

Academic Staff
- Academic Conference/Seminar
- Academic Networking

Policy-makers
- University’s Presidents/Rectors/VCs
- President Networking

Policy Platform

ASEAN University Network
Our Stakeholders

Student Mobility

Other Stakeholders
- Resource Support
- Technical Support

Students

Student Activities / Networking

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AUN Thematic Network

ASEAN University Network (AUN) Thematic Network was established with the mission to concentrate and implement activities in the specific or specialized academic subjects, current 10 AUN thematic networks were established.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Projects</th>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>% Non-members</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013-14</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014-15</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015-16</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>51%</td>
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</tbody>
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AUN & Roles to Support Higher Education Development in ASEAN

- **Internationalization of Higher Education**
- **Harmonisation of Higher Education Quality (AUN-QA)**
- **"A Touch of Quality"**
- **Youth & Student Mobility**
- **ASEAN Credit Transfer System (ACTS) “Student First”**

**AIM for “3Es”….New Paradigm Shift of Mobility….**
- **EXPLORING** new learning environment
- **EXPOSING** international experiences
- **ENHANCING** student’s soft skills

**Student Benefits**
- Credit earning
- Intellectual exchange
- Networking of ASEAN friends

**ACTS Grading Scale**
- **Online List of Available Courses (>19,000)**
- **Online Application System**

**ACTS Grading Scale**
- Online List of Available Courses (>19,000)
- Online Application System
- ASEAN Quality Assurance: AUN-QA
- ASEAN Credit Transfer System: AUN-ACTS
- ASEAN Quality Assurance Framework: AQAF
- ASEAN Qualification Reference Framework = AQRF

- Ensure “Quality Education”
- Promote student mobility
- Enhance professional/workforce mobility
Since 31 Dec 2015

An integrated community will accelerate the pace of structural change, and is expected to generate some 14 million additional jobs by 2025.

- Free flow of capital/investment
- Free flow of goods & services
- Free flow of information & knowledge
- Free flow of people
ASCC Blueprint 20125

- inclusive
- sustainable
- Resilient
- Dynamics

ASEAN Work Plan on Education (2016-2020)

Kuala Lumpur Declaration on Higher Education
Roles of AUN in ASEAN Work Plan on Education (2016-2020)

**SUB-GOAL 1:** Promote ASEAN awareness through strengthening of Southeast Asian history and indigenous knowledge.

- **PRIORITY AREA 1.1:** Enhancing ASEAN awareness through exchange programmes for ASEAN students and youth

- **PRIORITY AREA 1.2:** Promoting a culture of peace and understanding through education in contributing towards peaceful and harmonious ASEAN Community

- **PRIORITY AREA 1.3:** Advancing ASEAN Studies Programme and courses at higher education level through online and cross-border mobility
Roles of AUN

SUB-GOAL 3: *Strengthen the use of ICT*

• PRIORITY AREA 3.1: *Expanding and improving human and institutional capacity in educational software development and online instructional design to enhance access to quality education*

SUB-GOAL 6: *Strengthen the higher education sector through the implementation of robust quality assurance mechanisms*

• PRIORITY AREA 6.1: *Developing harmonised quality assurance mechanisms within the context of ASEAN*

SUB-GOAL 7: *Foster the role of higher education in the area of socio-economic development through University-Industry Partnership*

• PRIORITY AREA 7.1: *Developing stronger linkages between universities, industries, and communities*
Kuala Lumpur Declaration on Higher Education endorsed by ASEAN Leaders at the 27th ASEAN Summit (21 November 2015)
AUN Strategic Goals:
G1. Quality Gap Narrowed
G2. Emerging Priorities Engaged
G3. Exposure Expanded
G4. In-depth Awareness
G5. Teaching & Learning

AUN Strategic Goals (G1-G5) have already been serving these areas under KL Declaration on Higher Education.

Quality education

Intra-ASEAN mobility of students & scholars

Triple-Helix-Plus cooperation (U-G-I-C)

Diversity HE for Innovation-driven ASEAN community

Contribute and foster sustainable local community development

Increase visibility of ASEAN HE globally

ASEAN Higher Education for HRD
WHAT ARE THE CURRENT SITUATIONS OF ASEAN HIGHER EDUCATION?
### CURRENT SITUATION OF ASEAN HIGHER EDUCATION:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Economic status</th>
<th>Countries</th>
<th>Current situation</th>
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</table>
| Lower income          | Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar,    | - High enrolment demand  
- Threaten of education quality  
- Less access on equity  
- Lack of human resource & financial support |
| Low-middle income     | Viet Nam                       | - Limited qualified faculty & staff  
- More opportunity for private HEIs  
- Emphasis more on teaching for skill improvement |
| Middle-income         | Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand | - High enrolment demand  
- Emphasis on education quality  
- Less public expenditure by shifting cost to students  
- Emphasis more on research-oriented policy  
- Controlled/limited oversea branch campuses |
| High-income           | Brunei                         | - Increase public expenditure  
- More international academic cooperation |
|                       | Singapore                      | - Emphasis more on cutting-edge R&D and innovation  
- Emphasis on international profile & partnerships  
- Hosting oversea branch campuses (13) |

**Modified from “Higher Education Across Asia (2011)” and “Higher Education in Asia (2014)”**

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WHAT ARE OPPORTUNITIES & CHALLENGES OF UNIVERSITIES UNDER AUN COOPERATION FOR ENHANCING INTERNATIONALISATION PROFILES?
OPPORTUNITIES: 8 PROFESSIONALS AND SKILL LABOUR MOBILITY

ASEAN agreed on Mutual Recognition Arrangements (MRAs)

- Engineer
- Nurse
- Architect
- Surveyor
- Medical doctor
- Dentist
- Accountant
- Tourism
Effects of ASEAN Integration on Higher Education?

• Raising the demand of higher education
• Increasing cross-border education flux/mobility
• Increasing pressure on education quality from society
• Expanding the diversification of higher education providers
• Widening gap of the inequality of accessibility
• Opening up a potential investment on higher education
• Accelerating regional academic cooperation/networking
• Enhancing possible regional brain circulation through academic exchange
• Accelerating the harmonization of higher education systems
• Shifting the cost of higher education from public funding to students
HOW DO WE FEEL ABOUT THE INTERNATIONALISATION IN HIGHER EDUCATION??

- Important, but not urgent!
- Not important, not urgent
- Urgent, not important!
- Urgent and important!

Decide when you will do it?
Do it immediately??
Delegate to somebody else?
Do it later?

“Eisenhower Matrix”
WHY DO UNIVERSITIES/PROGRAMMES NEED TO CHANGE?

Educational organisation is considered as adaptive social system where people cooperate to achieve common purpose.
FUTURE TRENDS FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

4 factors in relation to the future of university policy

4 factors in relation to the future of university policy

Where is your FUTURE DIRECTION??

How will the university leader design the policy for the future trends?

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CHALLENGES FOR ENHANCING HIGHER EDUCATION INTERNATIONALISATION IN ASEAN

1. System & regulatory support
2. Quality recognition (QA & QF)
3. Information dissemination (Data)
4. Financial support
How can we achieve the higher education internationalisation in ASEAN?

- working together
- understanding and respecting our differences
- selflessly sharing our expertise and resources toward "one true goal"

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What have we done for ASEAN? Our Key Success Factors

“\textbf{We} believe in the spirit and the togetherness of ASEAN, that is of ASEANness, and the benefits it will bring to the people from the collaborative works we are serving.”

*AUN Core Value*
Thank you

terima kasih
or kun
kop jai
kyei zu tin ba de
salamat po
kop khun
cam on

<www.aunsec.org>