Overview of the Revised Regional Convention (Tokyo Convention)

Presented at the 11th Regional Meeting Seoul, May 23, 2012
By Margaret Proctor, Bureau President
Our Journey
Mobility and Education

- Unprecedented changes in the world of recognition
  - Transnational education
  - Increasing number of students going O/S to complete some or all of their degree

- Recognition of qualifications is fundamental to mobility

- Revised convention provides a framework upon which to make defensible transparent and timely decisions in qualification recognition
## 1983 Convention Signatories

### Member States:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Date of Deposit of Instrument</th>
<th>Type of Instrument*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. China</td>
<td>25/09/1984</td>
<td>Approval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Turkey</td>
<td>28/04/1988</td>
<td>Ratification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Democratic People’s Republic of Korea</td>
<td>26/04/1989</td>
<td>Approval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Republic of Korea</td>
<td>29/08/1989</td>
<td>Acceptance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Nepal</td>
<td>02/11/1989</td>
<td>Ratification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Maldives</td>
<td>14/05/1990</td>
<td>Acceptance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Mongolia</td>
<td>19/10/1991</td>
<td>Acceptance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Tajikistan</td>
<td>28/08/1993</td>
<td>Notification of Succession</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Armenia</td>
<td>05/09/1993</td>
<td>Notification of Succession</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Kyrgyzstan</td>
<td>07/11/1995</td>
<td>Notification of Succession</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Turkmenistan</td>
<td>04/06/1996</td>
<td>Notification of Succession</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Kazakhstan</td>
<td>14/03/1997</td>
<td>Notification of Succession</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. India</td>
<td>02/08/2000</td>
<td>Ratification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Lao People’s Democratic Republic</td>
<td>02/01/2003</td>
<td>Ratification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. Indonesia</td>
<td>30/01/2008</td>
<td>Ratification</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Countries who signed the Revised Convention in Tokyo (Nov 2011)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Armenia</th>
<th>Lao People’s Democratic Republic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>Republic of Korea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>Timor Leste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>Turkey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holy See</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The convention comes into force when 5 countries have deposited an instrument with UNESCO Paris binding them to the revised convention.
Outcomes of Tokyo Meeting

• Nine Member States signed the convention
• Many other member states noted their intent to sign once National process had been satisfied
• A robust discussion regarding the convention with Member states adopting each section separately
• Agreement to set in place committees to focus on implementation of the convention
• Outstanding number of participating countries including several outside our region
  • 62 delegates from 25 Member states
  • 14 Observers from outside Asia Pacific
  • 8 Observers from NGO/IGO
Where to from here?

- Release of the revised text officially from UNESCO Paris
- Countries progress to ratifying the revised convention
- Establishment of regular meetings of this region to workshop recognition matters
  - Substantial Difference workshop
  - Adoption of Subsidiary text to guide our work
- Use of APARNET as a communication tool for our network
  - Requires a host country
Overview of the Revised Convention

- Many of you are familiar with the Revised Convention
- The slides are the same slides used at the Tokyo meeting
- This presentation is meant to refresh our memories only
Conclusion

- We have achieved a revised convention which is leading edge
- It will be a model for other regions
- We have forged a strong network in the region which will facilitate mobility
- Implementation of our convention will only strengthen our ties to each other