Waseda University Global COE Program : Global Institute for Asian Regional Integration (GIARI)
 The 1st International Symposium - Asian Cooperation, Integration, and Human Resources
 Parallel Discussion 2 - International Symposium on Asian Higher Education
 Formulating International Higher Education Framework for Regional Cooperation and Integration in Asia
 10:30-12:30 Session I - "Trends in International Higher Education and Regionalism"

Waseda University 17-18 January 2008

European and Asian experiences





O Prof. César de Prado Yepes - Salamanca, Spain

Leading exporters of education services (consumption abroad)

	1999	2004	% change
World total	1,680,268	2,452,929	46.0
USA	490,933	572,509	16.6
UK	232,540	300,056	29.0
Germany	178,195	260,314	46.1
France	130,952	237,587	81.4
Australia	117,485	166,954	42.1
Japan	56,552	117,903	108.5
China	44,711	(2005) 140,000	213.0

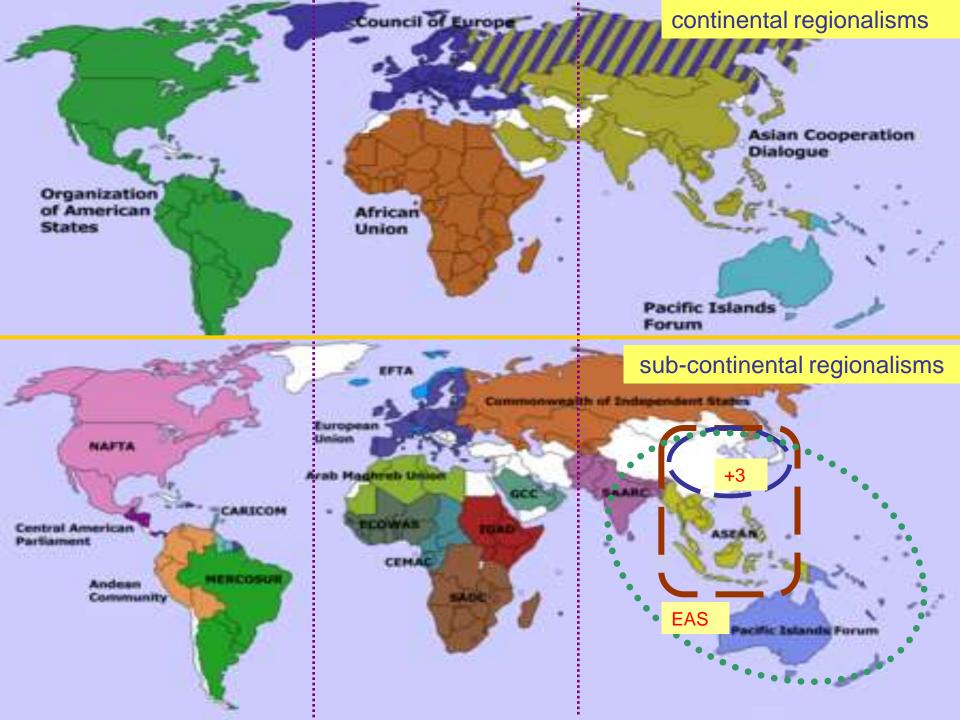
Great growth in Europe and, especially, East Asia

BESIDES GLOBALISATION

MOST OF THE WORLD PROMOTES

REGIONALISMS IN

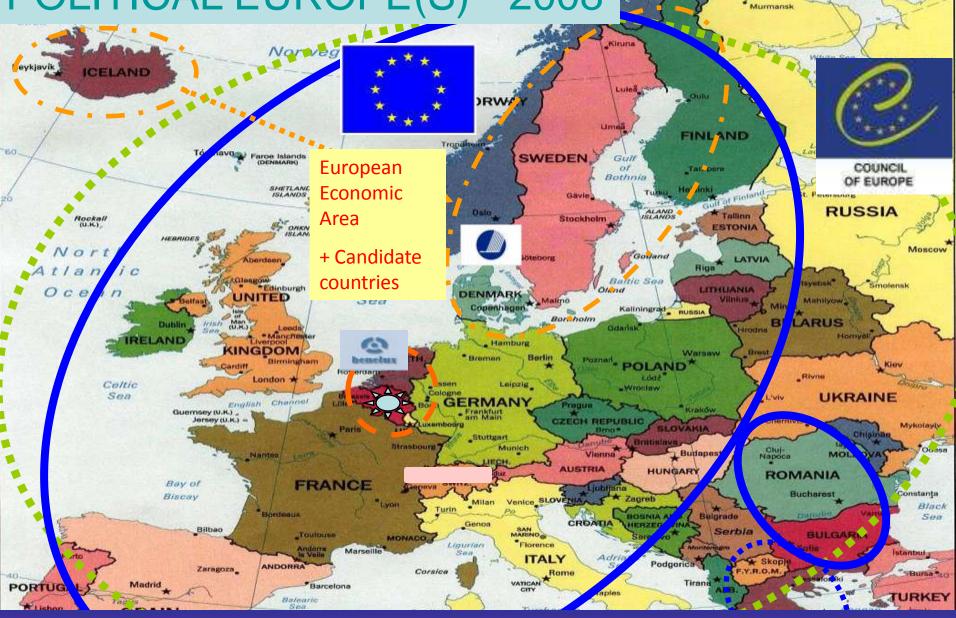
HIGHER EDUCATION



Geographical Region	Regional process with activities in higher education	
AFRICA	African Union	
	Southern Africa Development Cooperation	
ARAB/ISLAMIC WORLD	Organisation of the Islamic Conference	
	Gulf Cooperation Council	
AMERICAS	Organisation of American States	
	North American Free Trade Agreement	
	Latin America	
	Comunidad Americana de Naciones	
	Mercosur	
EUROPE	Council of Europe	
	'Bologna Process' (EHEA)	
	European Union (European Economic Area)	
EAST ASIA	Association of Southeast Asian Nations	
	ASEAN+3	
	+3 Northeast Asian countries (China, S. Korea and Japan)	
SOUTH ASIA	Southern Asia Association Regional Cooperation	
SOVIET EURASIA	Commonwealth of Independent States	

European Higher Education Cooperation

POLITICAL EUROPE(S) - 2008



Sea

ADVANCING THROUGH HIGHER EDUCATION

European Higher Education Cooperation

- 1949- Council of Europe vision includes common education 1997 Qualification Recognition convention done with UNESCO
- 1949- College of Europe, Bruges (Masters courses)
- 1957 Treaty of Rome: Allowed vocational education
- 1968 **Opening** of university systems
- 1975- European University Institute, Florence (doctoral and postdoctoral research) - intergovernmental
- 1984 European Court of Justice ruling on education complimentary measure to promote mobility of workers
- Allowed since 1987 European Commission's <u>Erasmus</u> programmes: Mobility of students; also faculty and content
- Since 1998: European Higher Education Area (EHEA, <u>Bologna</u> Process)
 - Goals by 2010: Full mobility of students, faculty and content
 - Currently: 46 participating countries (almost all of Council of Europe) & many institutional actors
- 2008- European Institute of Innovation and Technology to catalyse knowledge & innovation communities (made of universities, research centers, firms...)





Erasmus Programmes



- Open to European Economic Area & Candidate Countries & Swizterland (32 countries)
- 2200 higher education institutions participate
- In 1987-2007 about 1.5 million students have studied abroad 1-2 semesters. Goal: 3 million students by 2013
- Tens of thousands of professors also went abroad
- Promotion of all kinds **networks**
- Europass: Single framework for transparency of diplomas, certificates and competences.
- Support for **policy** dialogue and cooperation
- Increasingly embedded in Lifelong Learning Schemes

EU's External Cooperation Programmes in Higher Education



- 2004-: Erasmus Mundus for 1-2 years Masters programmes has fully global dimension
- Since 1990s: Various exchanges with developed countries (USA, Canada, Japan...)
- Also cooperation and aid with **developing** countries/regions:
 - Since 1990: The Trans-European mobility scheme for university studies (TEMPUS) with Western Balkans, Eastern Europe and Central Asia, North Africa and the Middle East. Complemented since 2007 by Erasmus Mundus External Cooperation Window
 - 1994- **ALFA** promotes networking with Latin America
 - 2002-6: Alßan Programme provided scholarships to Latin American Students
 - 2002-6: Asia-Link promoted networking with Asian developing institutions. To be succeeded.
 - 2006-: Edu-link with African, Caribbean and Pacific countries

Timeline of 'Bologna' ministerials



Year	City	Number of ministers	Highlights
1998	Paris	4	Basic principles adopted
1999	Bologna	29	Magna Carta to launch the process
2001	Prague	30	Added lifelong learning; opening policy process to students & universities
2003	Berlin	40	Quickening of process; focusing on quality; added doctoral studies
2005	Bergen	45	Reinforcing exhisting commitments
2007	London	46	Promotion of quality assurance (European register of agencies)
2009	Leuven	46+?	

Bologna Process detailed goals



- 1) Easily readable and **comparable** degrees: through an explanatory European degree supplement
- 2) Three main **cycles:** undergraduate of 3-4 years, master of 1-2 years, and doctoral degrees. Similar to US-global systems.
- 3) A system of **credits** based on students' work (such as the European Credit Transfer System), not on teachers' work. *DIFFICULT*
- 4) Promotion of mobility of **students** and **teachers** (through programmes, and through the removal of barriers)
- 5) Promotion of co-operation in **quality** assurance, including curricular development. *DIFFICULT*
- 6) Promotion of the European **dimension**, including inter-institutional cooperation
- 7) Promotion of **lifelong** learning. *DIFFICULT*
- 8) Opening the **policy process** to higher education institutions and students
- 9) Further promoting the **attractiveness** of the EHEA.
- **10) Doctoral** studies and the synergy between the EHEA and a European Research Area, a more recent and similar process at the post-doctoral level.



EUROPEAN HIGHER EDUCATION IN A GLOBAL SETTING; A STRATEGY FOR THE EXTERNAL DIMENSION OF THE BOLOGNA PROCESS

Plans to work with Dynamic Stakeholders that Share European values

- Human Rights, Democracy, Rule of Law
- Cultural and Religious Dialogue and Tolerance
- Institutional Autonomy and Academic freedom

POLICY AREAS:

- 1. Improving Information on the EHEA
- 2. Promoting European Higher Education to enhance its world-wide attractiveness and competitiveness
- 3. Strengthening Cooperation based on Partnership
- 4. Intensifying Policy Dialogue (with existing, well-functioning fora)
- 5. Furthering Recognition of Qualifications

East Asian Higher Education Cooperation

East Asia's regional cooperation efforts in Higher education

- 1956-: Association of Southeast Asian Institutions of Higher Learning
- 1980s-: UNESCO Asia Pacific Regional Bureau for Education...
- 1965 Southeast Asian Ministers of Education (SEAMEO)
 - 1985-: Regional Institute for Higher Education Development (RIHED)
- 1975, 1989-: ASEAN committee on education
- 1993-: APEC related University Mobility in Asia and the Pacific
- 1995-: ASEAN University Network AUN
- 1999-2002: East Asian Vision and Study Groups
- 2003 ASEAN+3 Group on facilitation and promotion of exchange of people and human resource development
- 2005- Network of East Asian Studies (NEAS)
- 2003, 2006- Northeast Asia Tripartite Cooperation
- 2006- 1st SEAMEO+ASEAN Education Ministers Meeting
- 2008 1st ASEM Ministerial on Education and Qualifications









ASEAN University Netv



ASEAN of 10 (1967-2020)





Multilateral Presence, etc.

INSTITUTIONS - ACTORS

- Summits, Chairmanships, Secretariat
- Think-tanks Foundation
- Business Forums,
- People Assemblies, Political parties, ...

VISION 2020 GOALS (3 Communities) 1. Political & Security 2. Economic 3. Socio-cultural: education,... ACTION PLANS 1998 Hanoi 2004-10 Vientiane PRINCIPLES:

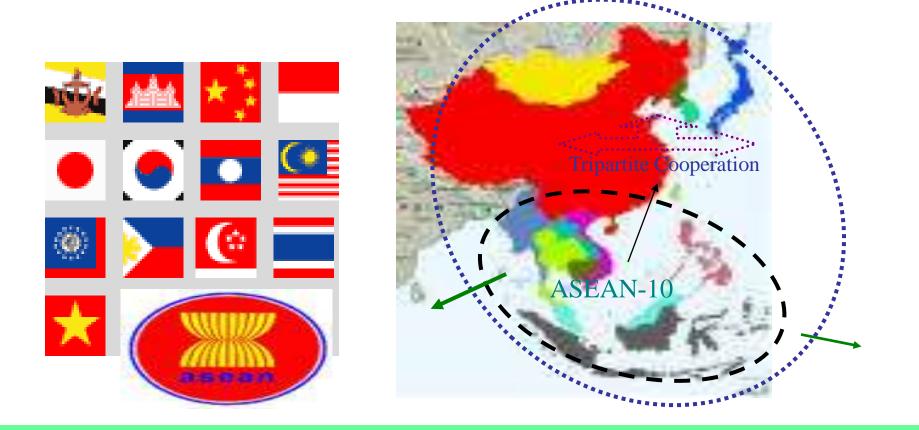
- Non-interference!
- Functional Progress
- Institutionalised Legality (Charter, Singapore Nov. 2007)

Human rights; Monitoring Compliance; ASEAN-X in

ASEAN - higher education

- **ASAIHL**: Includes external partners
- SEAMEO-RIHED: Relatively successful in promoting exchanges
- ASEAN University Network: Still weak
 - 2006 Trial for an ASEAN Studies Programme
 - 2000-5, 2008-: ASEAN Student Exchange Programme (ASEP). Very limited numbers and funding.
 - 2000: **Teacher** exchange. Very limited numbers.
 - Some online exchanges.
 - Minimum **research** collaboration.
 - Restructuring as a think-tank for higher education?
- 2006-: Collaboration between SEAMEO and ASEAN to create common policy framework

ASEAN+3 (1997-)



towards an East Asia Community! (2001 - ?)

ASEAN+1+1+1 +.. (1997-)



+ India

JAPAN

- Promoting the idea of an East Asian Community (2001 Koizumi)
- Old ODA. Now Funding Action Plans (2003, 2006)
- Leading Institutions like the ADB

SOUTH KOREA

- 2004 Joint Declaration on Cooperation Partnership
- 2004 Treaty of Amity & Cooperation in

Southeast Asia

CHINA

- *2003:* Treaty of Amity & Cooperation in Southeast Asia
- 2005-9: Strategic Partnership Relationship for
- Peace & Prosperity
- 2006-13: Free Trade Zone

ASEAN+3 Higher Education Cooperation

1999-2002: East Asia Vision and Study Groups

- Agreed on a Network of East Asian Studies: discussions begun in 2005
- Not agreed on an Education Fund
- Japan's 2003 Group on facilitation and promotion of exchange of people and human resource development - Suggested promoting:
- lifelong learning programs
- credit transfer systems
- scholarships and exchange programs for students, faculty, staff
- research and development cooperation
- 'centers of excellence' including e-learning
- curricular development as bases for common regional qualification standards among interested centers/institutions

IMPORTANT SIMILARITIES WITH EUROPE'S PROGRAMMES

Japan, P.R.China, South Korea Tripartite Cooperation (2003-)



External Links: Embedded in Interregional Processes, etc.



Summits reviving; OK lower levels

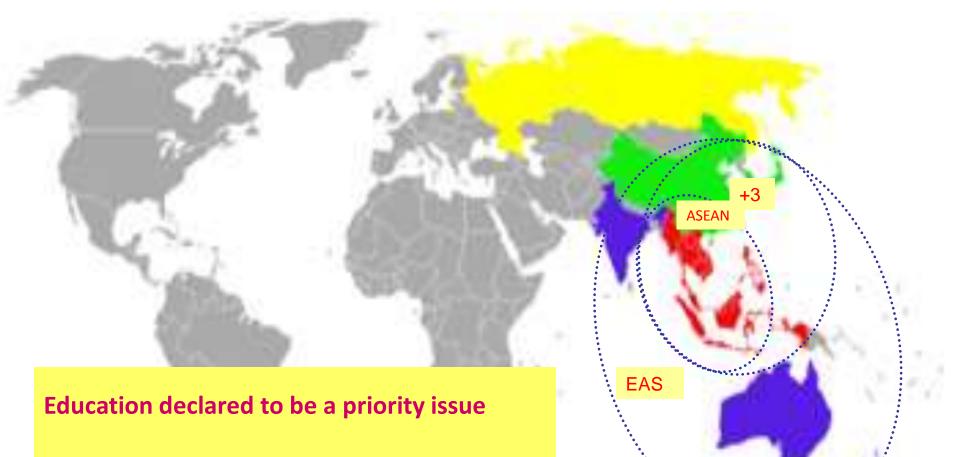
LONG-TERM VISION 2003 Bali Joint Declaration FUNCTIONAL GOALS 1. Political & Security 2. Economic 3. Socio-cultural (education...) 2004 ACTION STRATEGY PRINCIPLES: - UN Charter & similar

- Non-interference
- Functional Progress
- Transparent, Open, Non-Exclusive, Non-Discriminatory

Tripartite Cooperation in Higher Education

- 2003: Bali Declaration
 - Promotion of student exchanges
 - Recognition of academic records, degrees and credits
 - Encourage language teaching and cultural exchange
- 2006, Seoul: Inaugural Korea-China-Japan Educational Director-General Meeting
- 2007, April: 2nd Meeting discussed launching Education Ministers Meeting

East Asia Summit (2005-)



Japan-East Asia Network of Exchange for Students and Youths (JENESYS) Programme

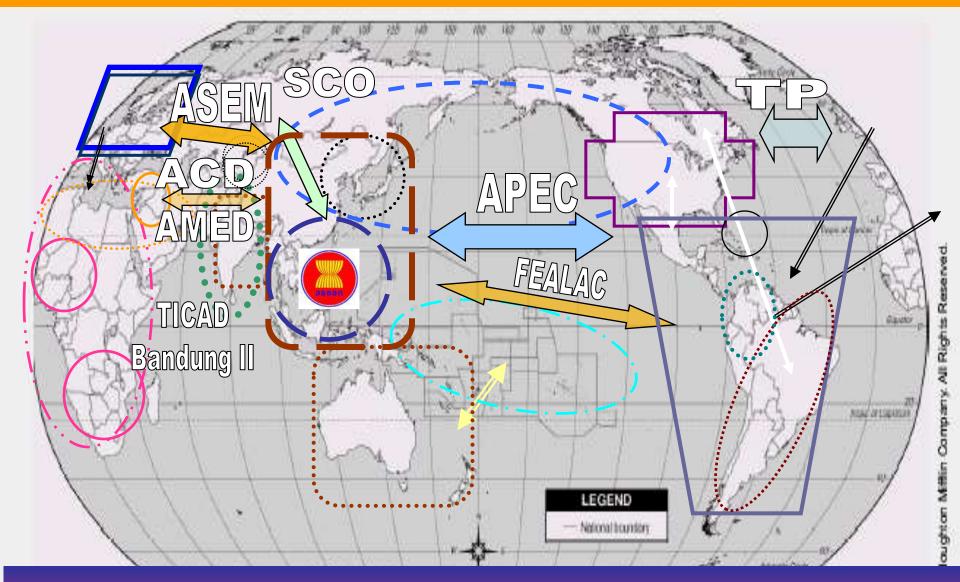
Linking with SAARC's efforts in Higher Education?

- Human Resorce Development
 Centre in Islamabad
- 2003, 2004, 2007: Committee of Heads of University Grants Commission/Equivalent Bodies.
- 1999, 2005 Consortium on Open and Distance Learning
- 1987 Chair, Fellowship and Scholarship: Being revised for effectiveness
- 2005 India proposed establishing a South Asian University (Center of Excellence)





ASEAN, East Asia & World Interregionalisms



ADVANCING THROUGH HIGHER EDUCATION

25

Europe & (East) Asia

Comparing Europe & East Asia in Higher Education

Issue	Europe	East Asia
Main policy frameworks	 Erasmus programmes Bologna Process Both processes advancing through ministerials 	 East Asia Vision/Study Group reports ASEAN+3 group on facilitation and promotion of exchange of people and human resource development" SEAMEO+ASEAN Ministerials Northeast Asian ministerials developing
Content	Aiming at structural homogenisation in a global context	Very weak efforts in creating East Asian identities
Student Exchange	Aiming at 3 million Erasmus by 2013	Autonomously growing in Northeast Asia. Very incipient exchanges in ASEAN.
Faculty exchange	Tens of thousands	Very limited
Academic associations	Many	Very limited
Research connections	Yes	Very limited
Overall external linkages	Important	Crucial
OVERALL ASSESMENT	ADVANCED REGIONALISM	INCIPIENT REGIONALISM

ASIA-EUROPE MEETING

(ASEM)

BETTER LINKING EUROPE AND EAST ASIA'S HIGHER EDUCATION REGIONAL PROCESSES

ASEAN +3 (China, Corea del Sur y Japón)

12 Years of ASEM (1996-2008)

Summit	Year	Place	Highlights
1	1996	Bangkok	Setting three Pillar structure (Political, Economic, Cultural+Intellectual)
2	1998	London	Financial collaboration (Trust Fund)
3	2000	Seoul	Political collaboration (Korean peninsula)
4	2002	Copenhagen	General stocktaking. Some rationalising of working methods.
5	2004	Hanoi	Enlargement to match regional developments
6	2006	Helsinki	Review after 10 years; Enlargement; Virtual Secretariat
	2008 may	Berlin	First ASEM Ministerial on Education & Qualification
7	2008 oct.	Beijing	

Europe & East Asia can also help advance Global Higher Education

- Help develop <u>countries</u>:
 - Reforms for Life-Long Learning around the world
- Connect <u>regions</u> through interregionalism:
 - Europe & other regions +
 - East Asia & other regions
- Catalyse <u>global</u> organisations:
 - WTO GATS Education: very low commitments.
 - World Bank: very low impact; micro-regions; testing world regions.
 - UNESCO: restructuring in regions.







United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Thank you!

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