



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**



Australian Government
Department of Education

Cross-Border Education Cooperation

Enhancing the mobility of students,
researchers and education providers

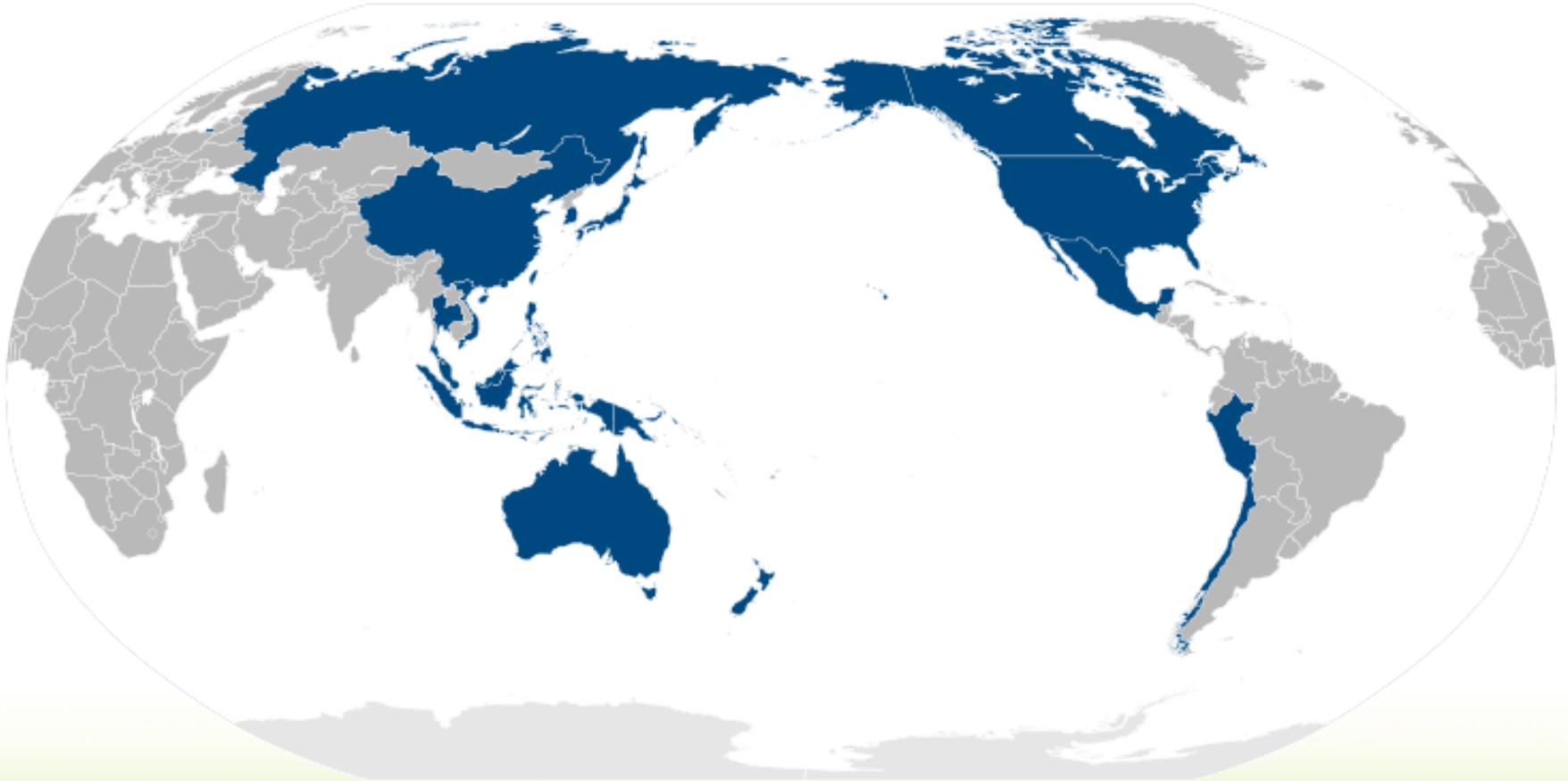
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Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

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Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation



2012 & 2013

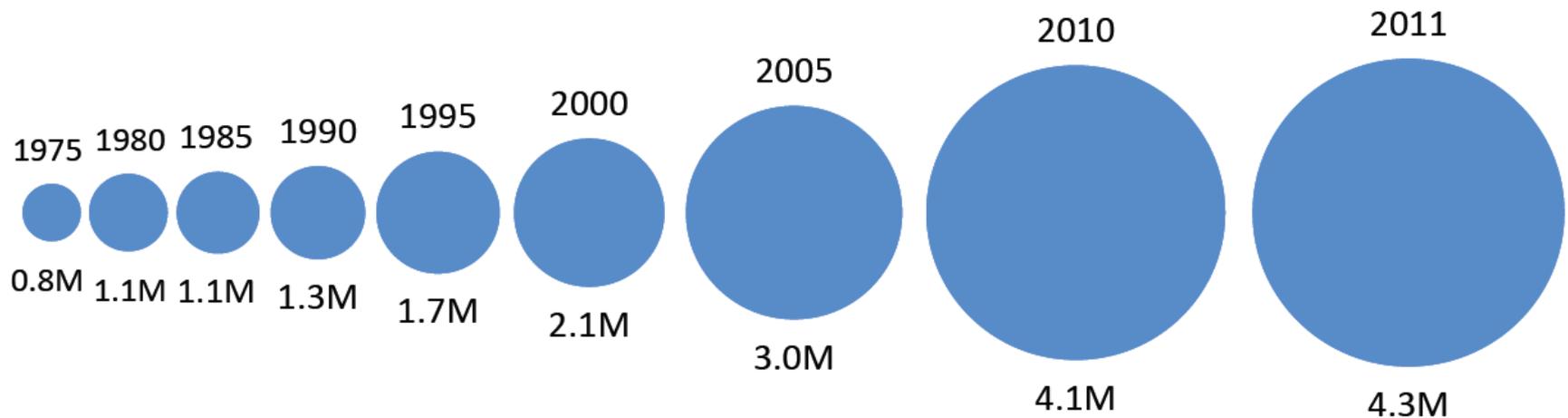
APEC Economic Leaders' Declarations

- a) Enhance the mobility of students
- b) Enhance the mobility of researchers
- c) Enhance the mobility of education providers [transnational education]
- d) Enhance the existing network of bilateral agreements



Global Growth of International Students

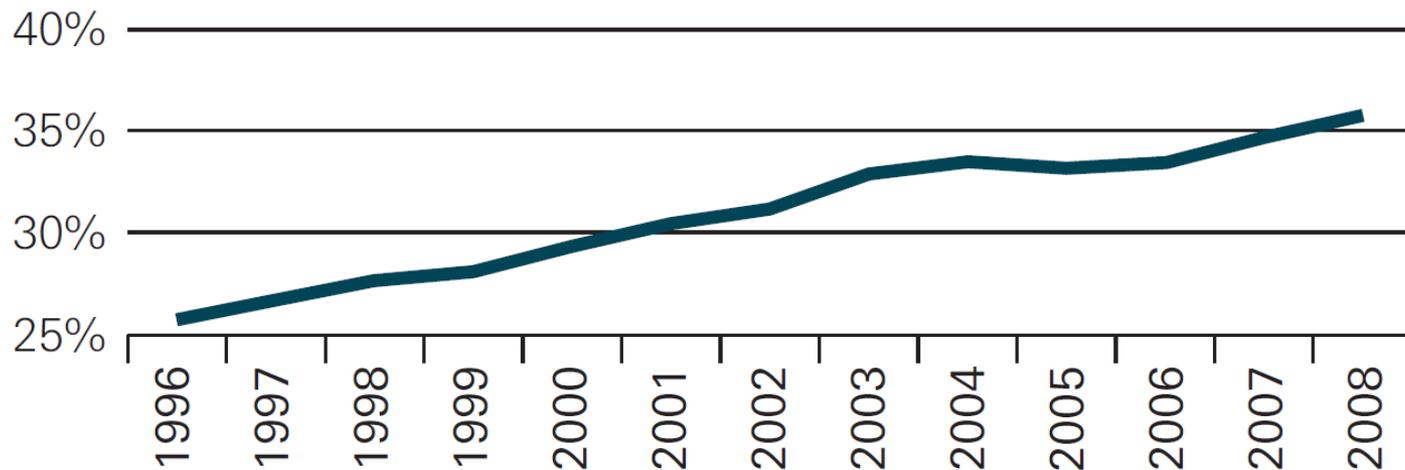
International Students Worldwide



Source: OECD Education at a Glance, 2013

Growth of International Collaborations

Increase in the proportion of research papers produced with more than one international author, 1996-2008.



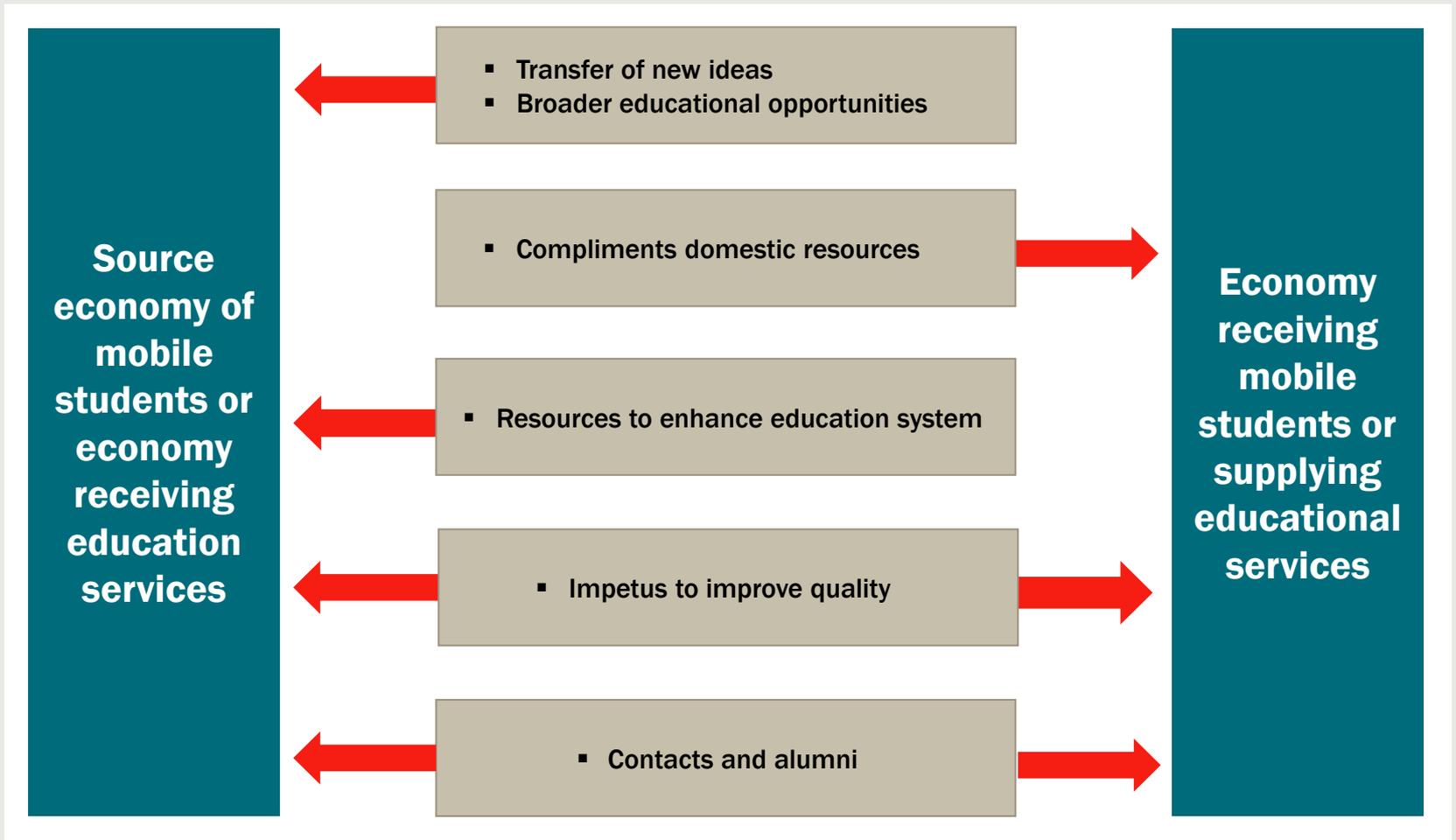
Source: The Royal Society - Analysis from Elsevier based on data from Scopus

Cross-border exchange in education in the Indo-Pacific region



- Centre for International Economics, based in Australia.
- Report examines key economic drivers and benefits of Cross-Border Education Cooperation.
- Update of previous 2008 report.

Benefits of exchange



Scope for government policy to enhance outcomes

Policy area	Influence	Objective for cooperation
Quality assurance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Demand for education and performance outcomes ▪ Policy may indirectly discriminate between sources of supply 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Common understanding of elements of quality in education and effective QA systems ▪ Develop framework for students and employers to interpret educational outcomes in consistent way
Registration and accreditation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Balance of provision by domestic and international sources ▪ Indirectly, different potential sources of supply (discrimination) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Students have access to education providers from any APEC economy ▪ Transparent and uniform rules for registration of domestic and foreign service providers, and foreign ownership
Content and delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Content (subject areas) ▪ Means of delivery (such as online) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Students have flexible content and delivery systems ▪ Understanding of impact of different policies on mix of provision
Qualifications recognition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Demand for education by students and employers ▪ If not common across all sources of supply, policy framework may discriminate between different sources of supply 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Common understanding of effective approaches to qualifications recognition ▪ Development of common framework
Data collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cooperation and exchange 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A common framework for enhanced data collection

APEC Activities in Cross-Border Education Cooperation

2014 APEC Cross-Border Education Project Proposals

HRDWG meeting, Ningbo, February 2014

- Learning Foreign Languages as a Means of Ease of Doing Business (Russia)
- Symposium on Best Practices in PISA among APEC Economies (Malaysia)
- 3rd Conference on Cooperation in Higher Education in the Asia-Pacific Region (Russia)
- APEC Higher Education Research Centre (China)
- Cross-Border Education Data Gathering and Dissemination Technical Assistance (United States)
- Developing Leading Edge Higher Education Research in the Asia Pacific within the Context of Cross-Border Education (United States)
- Collaborative Research and Publication among APEC's Researchers (Indonesia)
- Development of Students Mobility Guideline (Indonesia)
- Sustainable Implementation of Cross-Border Internships Modules in APEC Region (Chinese Taipei)

The University Sector and Cross-Border Education Cooperation

- Share experiences on cross-border education cooperation
- Innovative approaches to mobility
- Identify barriers and solutions



Conclusion

