

# Session B

International Networking of  
International Administration Officers



# The Potential of Administrators' Network

Tamami KOJIMA

Staff, International Affairs Division

Kyoto University

This paper aims to express the importance and potential of the administrators' network. Beginning with a brief introduction of the administrative structure at Kyoto University, the World Universities Ranking is an essential topic to describe the importance of administrators' networks. At the last part, two suggestions are showed to make effective networks.

## -Outline-

### 1. The Administrative Structure

Foreign Students Division

International Affairs Division

    Planning and Coordination Group

    External Policy Group

### 2. World Universities Ranking

Kyoto University


Analysis

Why are networks needed to raise university ranking?

### 3. Two Suggestions for networking

Networking through our Regular Job


Using IT Technology



# The Potential of Administrators' Networks

Tamami Kojima  
Staff, International Affairs Division  
Kyoto University

KYOTO UNIVERSITY




# The Potential of Administrators' Networks

```

    graph TD
      A[International Affairs Department] --- B[International Affairs Division]
      A --- C[International Center]
      A --- D[International Service Office]
      A --- E[Foreign Student Division]
  
```

KYOTO UNIVERSITY



# The Potential of Administrators' Networks

```

    graph TD
      A[International Affairs Department] --- B[Planning and Coordination Group]
      A --- C[External Policy Group]
  
```

KYOTO UNIVERSITY



# The Potential of Administrators' Networks

The Association of East Asian Research Universities (AEARU): 15th Annual General Meeting and 25th Board of Directors Meeting held at Tohoku University. Kyoto University served as the chair of AEARU in 2008/2009.






東亜研究型大学協会  
東アジア研究型大学協会  
会期：2008年11月10日-12日  
The Association of East Asian Research Universities



KYOTO UNIVERSITY



**The Potential of Administrators' Networks**

13th Annual Presidents Meeting of the Association of Pacific Rim Universities (APRU) held at the California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, U.S. Kyoto University is on the Governing Board as well.

KYOTO UNIVERSITY

**The Potential of Administrators' Networks**



The 11th Kyoto University International Symposium






The 11th Kyoto University International Symposium (KUIS-11) entitled "Frontier Bioscience in Modern Medicine" was held with great success at the Mingdao Reporting Hall on the campus of Shanghai Medical College, Fudan University.

KYOTO UNIVERSITY

**The Potential of Administrators' Networks**




**Times Higher Education - QS World University Ranking**

The most famous ranking of higher education

KYOTO UNIVERSITY

**The Potential of Administrators' Networks**



**The difficulty**

Definitions of THES Ranking

What is the definition of part-time??

Japanese Universities

Is it contact-base or working hours for real?

Full time Equivalent

KYOTO UNIVERSITY


**The Potential of Administrators' Networks**



1. Harvard University US
2. University of Cambridge UK
3. Yale University US
4. University College London UK
5. Imperial College London UK
6. University of Oxford UK
7. University of Chicago US
8. Princeton University US
9. Massachusetts Institute of Technology US
10. California Institute of Technology US

KYOTO UNIVERSITY

**The Potential of Administrators' Networks**



**Top 100 Universities**

Region	Count
"Western"	84
"Asian"	16

**Top 200 Universities**

Region	Count
"Western"	170
"Asian"	30

KYOTO UNIVERSITY

**The Potential of Administrators' Networks**



東亜研究連大學協會  
東アジア研究型大學協會  
동아시아연구중심대학협의회  
The Association of East Asian Research Universities

**17 Universities from 4 Countries / Regions**

Annual General Meeting, Board of Directors Meeting,  
Research Symposia, AEARU Summer Camps,  
Various Topical Workshops

KYOTO UNIVERSITY

**The Potential of Administrators' Networks**



APRU  
Association of Pacific Rim Universities

**42 Universities from 16 countries / Regions**

Annual Presidents' Meeting, Deans Meeting,  
Research Symposia, Doctoral Student Conferences,  
Undergraduate Summer Camps

KYOTO UNIVERSITY

**The Potential of Administrators' Networks**

**Suggestion 1 –On Our Regular Job-Presidents' meeting**

Network!!

Contact among Administrators

KYOTO UNIVERSITY

**The Potential of Administrators' Networks**

**Suggestion 1 –Using IT Technology-**

Students Recruitment

External Funding

Administrative Structure

Staff Training

KYOTO UNIVERSITY

**The Potential of Administrators' Networks**

Researchers and Students

Administrators Network

KYOTO UNIVERSITY

**The Potential of Administrators' Networks**

**Thank you for your attention.**

KYOTO UNIVERSITY



## **Peking University's International Networking – Sustainable Development**


Li Yun

Office of International Relations

Peking University (PKU), Beijing 100871, P. R. China


The "western" university based on Newman's idea of a university and Humboldt's principles has provided an almost universal model for modern higher education. In contrast to the globalization ushered in by the recent communication revolution, academic scholars have developed networks of international links since the early days of universities. Universities generate a wide diversity of outputs through research and education. The mission of an International Office is to build a wide and useful network, furthering the university's international engagement, promoting and improving the research and education carried throughout at the institution.

In this presentation, the networking of PKU's Office of International Relations (OIR) will be discussed, with a focus on the networking among international administrative officers. Several types of networking will be defined, with some examples from PKU's practice also outlined. The conditions required to make these different types of networks successful will also be discussed.



**Peking University's International Networking**  
----- Sustainable Development

Li Yun  
Office of International Relations  
Peking University  
January 28, 2010




**The Idea of a University**

www.pkuedu.cn

❖ **Three principles:**

- ❖ Unity of research and teaching
- ❖ Freedom of teaching
- ❖ Academic self-governance

– by Wilhelm von Humboldt in 1810



**The Idea of a University**

www.pkuedu.cn

❖ *“A University is a place... whither students come from every quarter for every kind of knowledge; the communication and circulation of thought, by means of personal intercourse; ... the intellect may safely range and speculate; inquiry is pushed forward, ... discoveries verified and perfected, and ... error exposed, by the collision of mind with mind, and knowledge with knowledge.”*

– by John Henry Newman in *The Idea of a University* in 1852

❖ The “western” university has provided an almost universal model for higher education.



**The Idea of a University**

www.pkuedu.cn

❖ **The University and “Useful Knowledge”**  
– American philosophical society, 1743

- ❖ Public engagement
- ❖ International engagement

A shared ethos enables universities to collaborate across cultural divides and deepen their students’ understanding of a complex world.

↑

The mission of an International Office is to build a wide and useful network, furthering the university’s international engagement, promoting and improving the research and education carried throughout at the institution.



**The Networking of a University**  
www.pku.edu.cn

- ❖ Universities, Research Institutes
- ❖ Governments, Enterprises
- ❖ Research Support Organizations:
  - ❖ DAAD, British Council, NESO, RCUK, etc....
- ❖ Foundations: DFG, EU's Framework Programs, ...
- ❖ Within Campus:
  - ❖ Schools/Departments, Administrative Offices, Scholars, Students, ...

**The Categories of Networks with Universities**  
www.pku.edu.cn

- I. Bilateral Partnership
- II. Program- or Project- Oriented Networking
- III. Center- or Institute- Based Networking
- IV. Presidents' Meetings and International Alliances
- V. New Networking

**The Categories of Networks with Universities**  
www.pku.edu.cn

- I. Bilateral Partnership
  - ❖ The already-existing links under the umbrella of framework agreements
  - ❖ Over 250 agreements with sister universities from about 50 countries and regions
  - ❖ Active & inactive bilateral networking

**The Categories of Networks with Universities**  
www.pku.edu.cn

- II. Program- or Project-oriented Networking
  - Erasmus Mundus External Cooperation Window (EMECW)
    - ❖ Coordinated by one European university
    - ❖ 10 Chinese + 10 European universities
    - ❖ Full scholarships by EU (tuitions fees, international travel cost, insurance, visa application fees, life stipend, ...)
    - ❖ Extended networking to new partners

**II. Program- or Project-oriented Networking Framework Programs ---- People & Collaborations**

Year	Projects	Program
2003	1	FP5
2004	2	FP6
2005	3	FP6
2008	2	FP7
2009	5	FP7

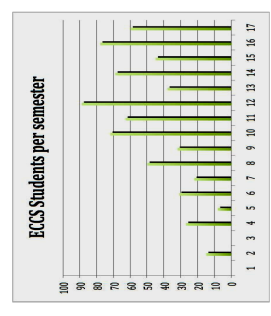
Subject	SS & Human.	Health	Environ.	ICT	MCA
No.	4	3	2	3	1

**III. Center- or Institute-based Networking German Studies Center (ZDS)**

- ❖ Innovation on systems
- ❖ Inter-disciplinary development
- ❖ Innovations on teaching
- ❖ Active academic exchanges

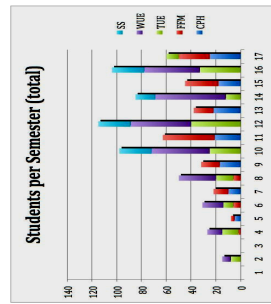
Items	Number
Member of faculty staffs	24
International Conferences	7
Recruited students	64
Courses taught by German Professors	8
Speeches	30
Publications	7 series (17 books/volumes)

**III. Center- or Institute-based Networking European Center for Chinese Studies (ECCS)**  
Peking University; Copenhagen University; Wuerzburg University; Frankfurt University; Tuebingen University



Participants in the regular ECCS program (2001- 2009, totally 17 semesters)

**III. Center- or Institute-based Networking European Center for Chinese Studies (ECCS)**  
Peking University; Copenhagen University; Wuerzburg University; Frankfurt University; Tuebingen University



SS = Summer School, WUE = Wuerzburg, TUE = Tuebingen, FFM=Frankfurt, CPH = Copenhagen



**IV. Presidents' Meetings & International Alliances**

- Presidents' Meetings/Forums Initiated by Universities, governments or others:
- ❖ Sino-German Universities Presidents' Meeting
  - ❖ Sino-Russian Universities Presidents' Meeting
  - ❖ Sino-Japanese Universities Presidents' Forum
  - ❖ China- ASEAN Universities Presidents' Forum, etc.

**IV. Presidents' Meetings & International Alliances**

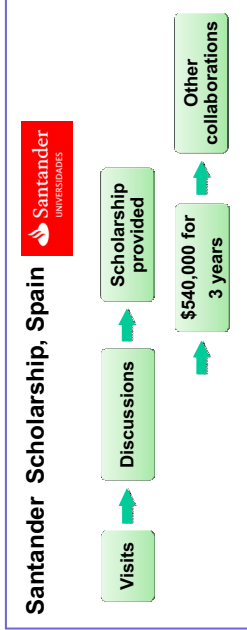
- International Alliances:
- ❖ International Alliances of Research Universities (IARU)  
Annual meetings, joint researches, workshops, master programs, summer schools, student and academic mobility, etc.
  - ❖ Association of Pacific Rim Universities (APRU)  
Annual meetings, Human Capital Development, Research-Centric Activities, Student-Centric Activities

**IV. Presidents' Meetings & International Alliances**

**Networking in Alliances:**  
members → participation → active involvement → leading roles → new networking

**V. New Networking**

Through visits, meetings, email communications, ...



## Importance of Networking



www.pku.edu.cn



- ❖ **Mobility**
- ❖ **Collaborations on Education and Research**
- ❖ **New Initiatives**
- ❖ **Partnerships**

## The Requirement of a Good Networking



www.pku.edu.cn



- ❖ **A good networking requires:**
  - ❖ **Coordinative interaction**
  - ❖ **Good communications (personal skills + language abilities)**
  - ❖ **Active participation**
- ❖ ***“Knowing yourself and knowing the others, you will win every battle as you wish.”***

# THANK YOU!



www.pku.edu.cn

## Current International Networking for International Administration Officers at National Tsing Hua University

Wei-Chung Wang  
Dean, Office of International Affairs,  
National Tsing Hua University

With the rapid progress of internationalization at National Tsing Hua University, administration officers in charge of international affairs have gradually played a pivotal but challenging role in assisting the promotion of international affairs. Under this umbrella, the cooperation and communication with administration officers worldwide has become obviously essential. Several substantial practices we have currently applied to increasing the communication efficiency with the international administration officers in our sister universities and with European Union for European Union Framework Programme (EU-FP) will be shared. Besides, some discussions will address on the utilization of IT technology to overcome the barriers of distance. For future improvement, difficulties and challenges we have encountered will also be discussed.

## Current International Networking for International Administration Officers at National Tsing Hua University

Presented by  
Professor Wei-Chung Wang  
Dean  
Office of International Affairs  
National Tsing Hua University  
TAIWAN

2010/3/18

國際事務處 Office of International Affairs

## Current International Networking for International Administration Officers at National Tsing Hua University (NTHU)

### Outline:

- Brief Introduction of Office of International Affairs, NTHU
- Current Practices on International Networking at NTHU
- Difficulties and Challenges Faced by Our International Officers

2010/3/18

國際事務處 Office of International Affairs

## Our Mission

- Assist in bringing international components into NTHU's academic activities and creating an environment that nourishes open mind and global vision
- Assist NTHU students to prepare themselves to serve the global village
- Assist NTHU scholars to globally network and cooperate with scholars in the foreign universities, research institutes, and companies
- Assist foreign scholars and students integrating into NTHU Community

2010/3/18

國際事務處 Office of International Affairs

3

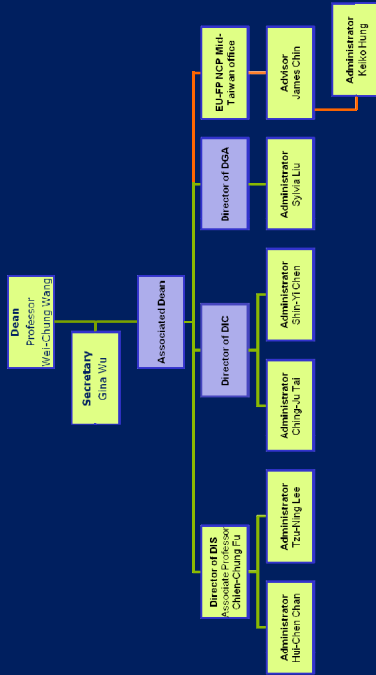
## About Office of International Affairs (OIA)

- Established on August 1, 2008
- Office Segments
  - Division of International Cooperation (DIC)
  - Division of International Students (DIS)
  - Division of General Affairs (DGA)
  - European Union (EU)-Framework Programme (FP) National Contact Point (NCP) Mid-Taiwan Office

國際事務處 Office of International Affairs

4

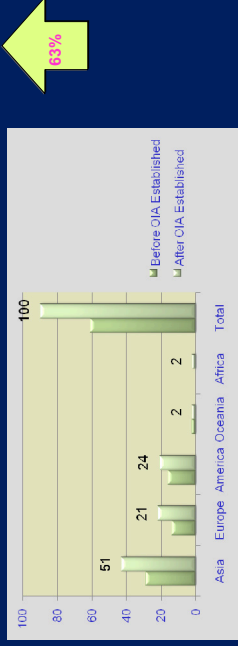
## About OIA Members



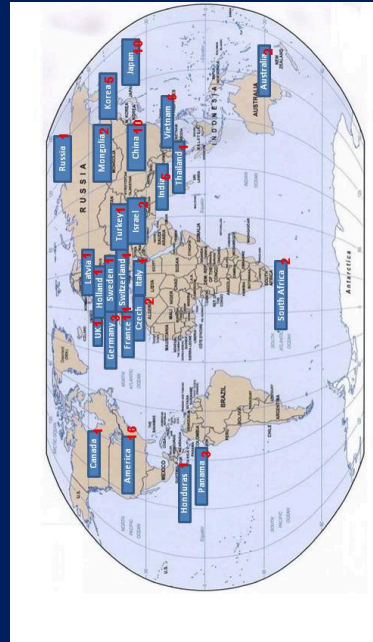
## Growth of Global Academic Cooperation

	Asia	Europe	America	Oceania	Africa	Total
Before OIA Established	29	14	16	2	0	61
After OIA Established	51	21	24	2	2	100

Note: Incorporated with Office of Academic Affairs



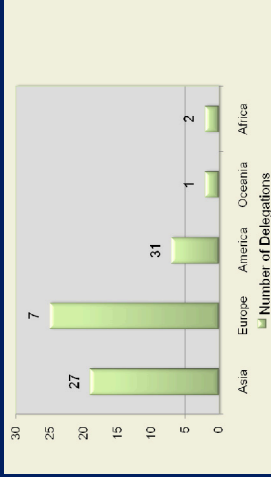
## Demographic Distribution - Growth of Global Academic Cooperation



## Host Foreign Guests

	Asia	Europe	America	Oceania	Africa
Number of Delegations	27	7	31	1	2

Since August 1, 2008



## Host Foreign Guests – Major Events

Date	Institute/ Country	Event
2008.09.09	French National Academy of Sciences, France	Saying Wen Lectureship of Academic Excellence (溫世仁卓越學術講座) Visitor: <b>Prof. Jules A. Hoffmann</b> , President of the French National Academy of Sciences
2008.12.08-12.09	Czech Technical University in Prague, Czech Republic	Academic Visiting Visitor: <b>Prof. Anton Fojtik</b> Associate Professor, Nuclear Science and Physical Engineering Head of Nanoscience and Nanotechnology Research and Education



2010/3/18

國際事務處 Office of International Affairs

9

## Host Foreign Guests – Major Events

Date	Institute/ Country	Event
2009.01.23	Université Paris-Sud., France	Nobel-Prize Winner Visitor: <b>Prof. Albert Fert</b> Note: Incorporated with Office of the Secretariat
2009.04.19-04.21	Rhodes University, South Africa	Academic Visiting and Signed the MOU Visitor: <b>Prof. Marius Vermaak</b> , Dean of International Office
2009.09.24-09.30	University of Jena, Germany	Academic Visiting Visitor: <b>Prof. Klaus Dicke</b> , Rector



2010/3/18

國際事務處 Office of International Affairs

10

## Plan and Execute Outgoing Academic Visits

Date	NTHU Faculty	Visited Institutes
2008.06.16-06.25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Prof. Shih-Lin Chang, Vice President</li> <li>■ Prof. Wei-Chung Wang</li> <li>■ Prof. Nyan-Hwa Tai</li> <li>■ Prof. Sue-Lein Wang</li> <li>■ Prof. Yu-Chen Hu</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Europe</li> <li>■ University of Twente</li> <li>■ Universiteit Leiden</li> <li>■ Université de Technologie de Troye</li> <li>■ EPFL</li> <li>■ ETHZ</li> <li>■ Technische Universität Dresden</li> <li>■ University of Pardubice</li> <li>■ Czech technical University in Prague</li> </ul>



Academic Visit to Europe

2010/3/18

國際事務處 Office of International Affairs

11

## Plan and Execute Outgoing Academic Visits

Date	NTHU Faculty	Visited Institutes
2008.07.07-07.11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Prof. Wen-Tsuen Chen, President</li> <li>■ Prof. Wei-Chung Wang</li> <li>■ Prof. Youn-Long Lin</li> <li>■ Prof. Rong-Long Pan</li> <li>■ Prof. Wei-An Chang</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Japan</li> <li>■ Osaka University</li> <li>■ Kyoto University</li> <li>■ Nagoya University</li> </ul>



Academic Visit to Nagoya University

2010/3/18

國際事務處 Office of International Affairs

12

## Plan and Execute Outgoing Academic Visits

Date	NTHU Faculty	Visited Institutes
2008.09.28-10.01	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prof. Wen-Tsuen Chen, President</li> <li>Prof. Wei-Chung Wang</li> <li>Prof. Youn-Long Lin</li> <li>Prof. Hong Hocheng</li> <li>Ms. Ching-Ju Tai</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Japan</li> <li>University of Tokyo</li> <li>Tohoku University</li> <li>University of Tsukuba</li> </ul>



Academic Visit to University of Tsukuba



Academic Visit to Tohoku University

2010/3/18

國際事務處, Office of International Affairs

13

## Plan and Execute Outgoing Academic Visits

Date	NTHU Faculty	Visited Institutes
2009.03.28-04.04	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prof. Wen-Tsuen Chen, President</li> <li>Prof. Wei-Chung Wang</li> <li>Prof. Huan-Chin Ku</li> <li>Prof. Hong Hocheng</li> <li>Prof. Chin Pan</li> <li>Prof. Jyuo-Min Shyu</li> <li>Ms. Shin-Yi Chen</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>India Institute of Technology, Delhi</li> <li>University of Delhi</li> <li>Anna University Chennai</li> <li>India Institute of Technology, Madras</li> <li>India Institute of Science, Bangalore</li> <li>Infosys Technologies Limited</li> <li>Wipro Technologies</li> </ul>



Academic Visit to University of Delhi



Academic Visit to Indian Institute of Technology Delhi

2010/3/18

國際事務處, Office of International Affairs

14

## Plan and Execute Outgoing Academic Visits

Date	NTHU Faculty	Visited Institutes
2009.04.21-04.27	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prof. Shih-Lin Chang</li> <li>Prof. Wei-Chung Wang</li> <li>Prof. Tai-Bor Wu</li> <li>Prof. Li-Jen Chou</li> <li>Prof. Keh-Chyang Leou</li> <li>Prof. Rong-Long Pan</li> <li>Prof. Shiang-Cheng Lu</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Germany</li> <li>Bilateral Workshop, Technische University Dresden</li> </ul>



Bilateral Workshop, Technische University Dresden

2010/3/18

國際事務處, Office of International Affairs

15

## International Conferences and Educational Exhibitions

Date	NTHU Faculty and Staff	Event/Country
2009.04.14-04.18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ms. Jean Tai</li> <li>Ms. Gina Wu</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>APAIE 2009 Annual Conference and Exhibition, China</li> <li>Note: Asia-Pacific Association for International Education (APAIE)</li> </ul>
2009.05.24-05.29	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prof. Wei-Chung Wang</li> <li>Ms. Sindy Chen</li> <li>Ms. Vicki Chan</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NAFSA 2009 Annual Conference and Exhibition, USA</li> <li>Note: National Association of Foreign Student Advisers (NAFSA)</li> </ul>



APAIE 2009

2010/3/18

國際事務處, Office of International Affairs

16



NAFSA 2009



## International Conferences and Educational Exhibitions

Date	NTHU Staff	Event/Country
2009.07.22-07.29	Ms. Jill Lee Ms. Sylvia Liu	Taiwan Higher Education Fair 2009 (THEF), Malaysia
2009.09.14-09.20	Ms. Sindy Chen Ms. Gina Wu	EAIIE 2009 Annual Conference and Exhibition, Spain Note: European Association for International Education (EAIIE)



THEF 2009



EAIIE 2009

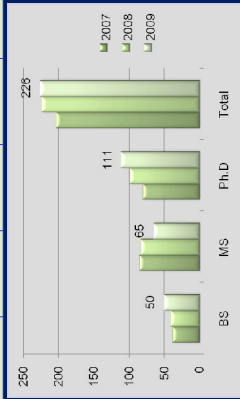
## Other Special International Programs

- Harvard-Yenching Scholarship
- The Indian Student Internship Program
- Subsidization for Visiting Sister Universities

## Growth of International Students- a Summary

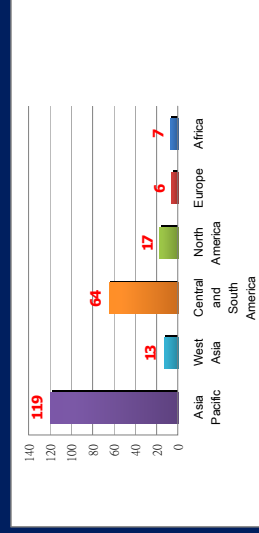
- 2007-2009 Profiles of International Students

Year	BS	M/S	Ph. D.	Total
2007	38	85	80	203
2008	41	83	99	223
2009	50	65	111	226



## International Student Admissions

- 2009-2010 Profile of International Students (total: 226)





## TaiwanICDF International Master Programs

- International MBA in Technology Management (IMBA)
  - Train future technology management personnel
  - Arrange students to have internship opportunities
  - Lectures given by visiting professors focused on academic knowledge sharing



2010/3/18

國際事務處 Office of International Affairs

21

## TaiwanICDF International Master Programs

- International Master Program in Information Systems and Applications (IMPISA)
  - Train innovative information technology personnel
  - Explore and develop major application systems



2010/3/18

國際事務處 Office of International Affairs

22

## Private Sector Scholarships

Resource	Scholarship	Award
Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company	TSMC Scholarship	NT\$25,000
Macronix International Company	MXIC Scholarship	NT\$25,000
Media Tek Inc	MediaTek	NT\$25,000
Industrial Technology Research Institute	International Graduate Scholarship Program	NT\$30,000
Industrial Technology Research Institute	International Outstanding Ph.D. Scholarship Program	NT\$30,000 Tuition waiver

2010/3/18

國際事務處 Office of International Affairs

23

## Incoming Exchange Students

- 2009 Profile of Incoming Exchange Students

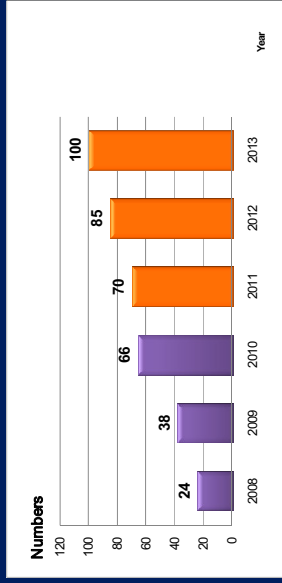
Country	Sister Universities	Number of Students
Sweden	Linköping University	6
France	Universite de Manne la Vallee Paris Est	1
France	Universite de Technologie Troyes	3
France	Universite Jean Moulin- Lyon3	3
Singapore	Nanyang Technology University	5
Korea	Seoul National University	2
	Total	20

2010/3/18

國際事務處 Office of International Affairs

24

## Numbers of Outgoing Exchange Students and the Target



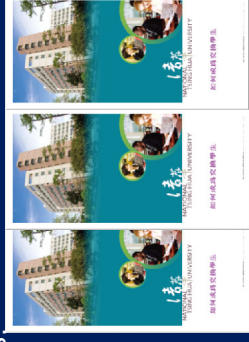
2010/3/18

國際事務處 Office of International Affairs

25

## Promotion Activities for Outgoing Exchange Programs

- Produce and distribute the pamphlet, “How to Become an Exchange Student”, to encourage NTHU students to participate in international exchange programs



2010/3/18

國際事務處 Office of International Affairs

26

## Promotion Activities for Outgoing Exchange Programs

- Overseas Study Introduction Workshop
  - Date: April 13-23, 2009
  - 8 Sessions by: Ministry of Education, Japan, Germany, Holland, France, Study Abroad Foundation, Australia, and U.K.



2010/3/18

國際事務處 Office of International Affairs

27

## Dual/Double Degree Programs

Country	School	Degree Received	Application Qualification
Sweden	Linköping University	Master	Students from Physics, Material Science, Computer Science, and EE
US	Case Western Reserve University	Bachelor	Students from EE
France	"n+1" Network	Master	Science and Engineering

2010/3/18

國際事務處 Office of International Affairs

28

## Directors of NCP(National Contact Point )Taiwan Office

**Prof. Jeng-Ywan Jeng,**  
**Coordinator and CEO**  
 • Prof. of Mechanical Engineering, NTUST  
 • Ph.D., Mechanical Engineering, University of Liverpool, UK

**Associate Prof. Hwa-Hsiung Chen**  
 Co-project Investigator  
 • Associate Prof. of Graduate Institute of Technology Management,  
 • Ph. D. Jur., University of Munich, Germany

**Prof. Wei-Chung Wang,**  
**Co-project Investigator**  
 • Dean of CIA, NTHU  
 • Prof. Mechanical Engineering, NTHU  
 • Ph. D., Engineering Mechanics, Iowa State University, USA

**Dr. Jung-Chun Huang,**  
 Co-project Investigator  
 • Prof. of Department of Physics  
 • Ph. D., Solid State Physics, University of Illinois Urbana Champaign, USA

國際事務處 Office of International Affairs 29

## How We Network with International Officers

- Arrange academic visits for our upper-level officers
- Attend international conferences and exhibitions
- Participate in international organizations
  - Association of East Asian Research Universities (AEARU)
  - EU-FP NCP Mid-Taiwan Office
  - Washington Accord (Engineering Accreditation)

2010/3/18

國際事務處 Office of International Affairs

## How We Network with International Officers

- Arrange administrative delegation visits to our sister universities



2010/3/18

國際事務處 Office of International Affairs

## How We Network with International Officers

- Deliver our season's greetings to sister universities by e-mail
- Contact other international officers by taking advantage of electronic tools: E-mail, Skype, fax...etc
- Forthcoming networking tools: Facebook, Twitter, YouTube...etc

2010/3/18

國際事務處 Office of International Affairs

## Difficulties and Challenges Faced by International Officers

- Language Barriers
  - When non-native international officers work with native international officers
- Intercultural Sensitivity
  - When dealing with administrative procedures and international students
- Management of Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)
  - When the number of MOU is increasing, how to keep all MOU updated and effective?

2010/3/18

國際事務處 Office of International Affairs

# Thank You

2010/3/18

國際事務處 Office of International Affairs

34

## A Paradigm of Global Networking through International Presidential Forum

**Yong Taek IM**

*Dean of External Affairs*

*KAIST*

*335 Gwahak-ro, Yuseong-gu, Daejeon 305-701, Republic of Korea*

*web: <http://www.kaist.edu>*

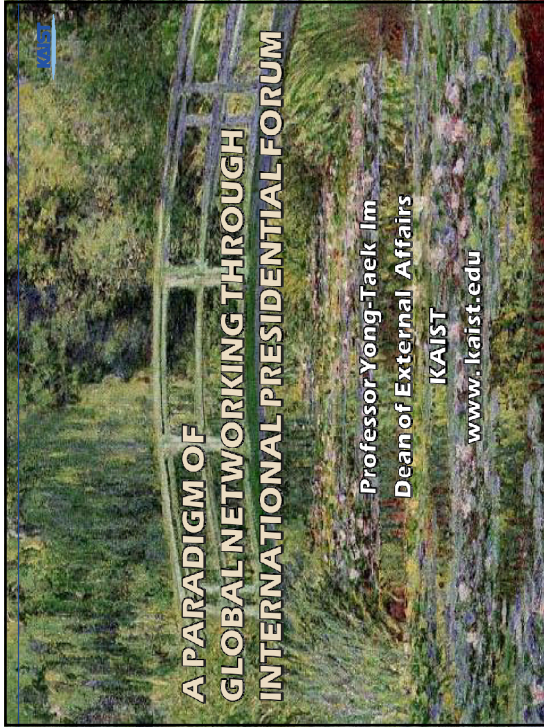
KAIST has been organizing International Presidential Forum since 2008. At the 2008 Forum, educational leaders from North America, Asia-Pacific and Europe exchanged ideas on many important topics. 68 delegates from 20 countries and 20 institutions participated. Among them John L. Anderson, President of Illinois Institute of Technology, presented a keynote talk on “Roaming Professorship: To Whose Benefit?” and Paul Greenfield, President and Vice Chancellor of the University of Queensland, discussed “Dual Degree Programs”. The discussion on “Sharing Facilities and Expertise” was led by President Nam Pyo Suh. Yvonne Pendleton, Deputy Associate Director at NASA Ames Research Center, led the discussion on “International Joint Research”, and finally, Lars Pallesen, Rector of the Technical University of Denmark, presented a keynote on “Globalization through Interfacing with Existing Networking”.

The theme of the 2009 Forum was “Challenges of Global Research Universities”. The discussed topics include the following: Institutional Management in Times of Financial Crisis, Innovations in Education and Research, and Globalization of Institutions of Higher Learning, The Roles of Government, University and Industry in Green Technologies Development.

In the 2009 Forum, 120 delegates from 25 countries and 60 institutions have participated including 38 university presidents and vice presidents. The participants include Kurt Kutzler, president of Technische Universität Berlin, Tuula Teeri, President of Aalto University Foundation, Way Kuo, President of City University of Hong Kong, Gary Shuster, Provost and Executive Vice President from Georgia Institute of Technology, Arthur Bienenstock Special Assistant to the President for Federal Research Policy of Stanford University.

International networking through this type of forum helps high level administrators have a chance to discuss up-to-date and urgent issues and establish new and constructive relationships among participating universities. Also, the forum offers great opportunity for each participant to share common knowledge and experience among academia, industry leaders and government officers.

We strongly believe leaders of academia will greatly benefit from participation of this type of events.



International Presidential Forum on  
Challenges to Global Research Universities



- Purpose of the forum
  - “to identify common issues and opportunities for research universities that further strengthen globalization of higher education and research”
  - “to forge an international network of universities that will strengthen the effort of individual universities and create alliances for research and education that can become a new paradigm for global collaboration”

- Nam P. Suh, President, KAIST

**IPF 2008:**



- Theme: Global Science and Technology Networking
  - Roaming Professorships
  - Dual Degree Programs
  - Sharing Facilities and Expertise
  - Joint Research Ventures
  - Globalization through Interfacing with Existing Networking

**Among participants of 2008 IPF:**



- L. Anderson, President of Illinois Institute of Technology
- Paul Greenfield, Vice Chancellor of University of Queensland
- Yvonne Pendleton, Deputy Associate Director at NASA Ames Research Center
- Lars Pallesen, Rector of the Technical University of Denmark
- Steven W. McLaughlin, Vice Provost of Georgia Institute of Technology
- Cyrille Van Effenterre, President of Paris Institute of Technology
- Christian Lermigniaux, President of University of Technology of Troyes
- Tatsuhiro Sakimoto, President of Kumamoto University
- Shuguo Wang, President of Harbin Institute of Technology
- Djoko Santoso, Rector of the Bandung Institute of Technology
- Hee-Beom Lee, President of KITA
- Seung-Soo Han, Prime Minister

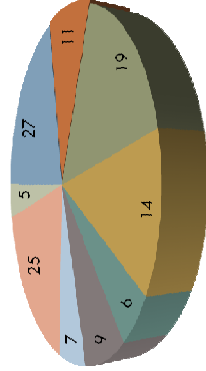


## IPF 2009:

- Theme: Challenges to Global Research Universities
- Institutional Management in Times of Financial Crisis
- Innovations in Education & Research
- Globalization of Institutes of Higher Learning
- The Roles of Government, University and Industry in Green Technologies Development

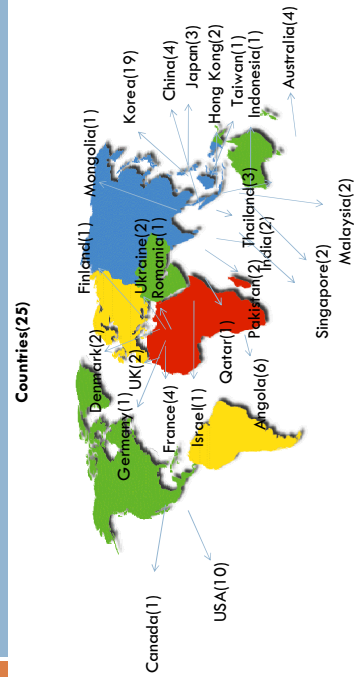
## Statistics of Participants:

Positions  
(Total 123 participants)



- President and Vice President from Foreign Universities
- President and Vice Presidents from Korean Universities
- Director from Foreign Universities
- Chairman from Industries
- PMC members
- Government Officers
- Embassy
- Participants from KAIST
- Etc

## Statistics of Participants:



## Among participants of 2009 IPF:

- Kurt Kutzler, President of Technical University of Berlin
- Peter Coaldrake, Vice Chancellor of Queensland University of Technology
- Yves Poilane, Vice President of Paris Institute of Technology
- Vishwanath Prasad, Vice President of University of North Texas
- Brian Cantor, Vice Chancellor of University of York
- Tuula Teeri, President of Aalto University Foundation
- Arthur Bienenstock, Special Assistant to the President, Stanford University
- Matthew Yuen, Vice President of Hong Kong University of Science and Technology
- Gary B. Schuster, Provost of Georgia Institute of Technology
- Way Kuo, President of City University of Hong Kong
- Sheikha Al-Misnad, President of Qatar University
- Eng Chye Tan, Provost of National University of Singapore

## Among participants of 2009 IPF:

KAIST

- Mick McManus, Deputy Vice-Chancellor of University of Queensland
- Ichiro Okura, Executive Vice President of Tokyo Institute of Technology
- Khin Yong Lam, Associate Provost of Nanyang Technological University
- Lars Pallesen, Rector of Technical University of Denmark
- Isao Taniguchi, President of Kumamoto University
- John Hepburn, Vice President of University of British Columbia
- Hyun Soon Lee, Vice Chairman of KIA-Hyundai Motors
- Choong Heum Park, Executive Vice President of Samsung Heavy Industry
- Ohjoon Kwon, President of Research Institute of Science and Technology, POSCO
- Byong Man Ahn, Minister of Ministry of Education, Science and Technology
- Tae Shim Kwon, Minister of Prime Minister's Office

## Who to participate?

KAIST

- Leaders in Higher Education Institutes
  - President, Rector, Vice Chancellor, Vice President
  - Representatives from research universities
- Government Officers
- Leaders from Industry and Research Institutes

## Benefits:

KAIST

- International Networking among Leaders in Higher Education
- Sharing Experience and Expertise among Participants
- Learning how Research Universities in different Countries Evolve

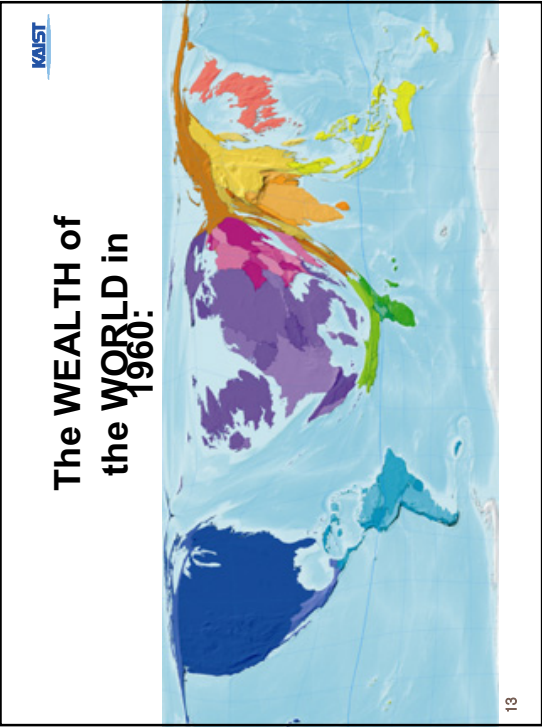
## The WEALTH of the WORLD in 1AD:

KAIST



12





**KAIST**  
<http://www.kaist.edu>

*Thank you very much for your  
kind attention!*



## **International Administration Officers as International Exchange Facilitators**

WANG Hui (Tsinghua University, Beijing)

**Summary:** Internationalization has been one of the key features of world class universities. However, universities have encountered many difficulties during their internationalization process, in overall positioning, faculty and student exchange, student admission, and so on. With their professional background, possible IT and other facilities, and international networking, international administration officers are facilitators to better the exchange efficiency and achievements, which is shown with the case study of practices in Tsinghua University. Proposals for international officer networking are also given.

## *International Administration Officers as International Exchange Facilitators*

– Experience of Tsinghua University

WANG Hui  
International Office  
Tsinghua University, Beijing  
at 5<sup>th</sup> UAW in Kyoto University

## Content

- Brief introduction of the university
- International office and initiatives
- Proposal for international officer networking

## Brief Introduction of Tsinghua

- Founded in 1911 (Centennial next year)
- Multi-disciplinary engineering university since 1950s
- Building into a comprehensive, research-oriented, and open university since 1980s
- A green university: student, technology, campus
- Motto: Self-discipline and social commitment
- Spirit: Actions speak louder than words

## Brief Introduction of Tsinghua

- Student: 35,369 (1,899) 70% of 2740  
Undergraduate 14,285 (1,014)  
Master's 14,090 (758)  
Doctoral 6,994 (137)
- Faculty: Teaching faculty 2,829  
Postdoctoral Researchers 1,061
- 15 schools and 55 departments
- R&D, technology transfer, and enterprises

## Brief Introduction of Tsinghua

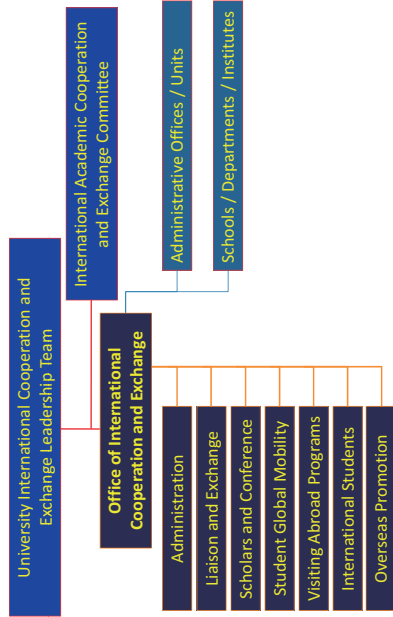
### Emphasis

- Education**
  - Provide the various learning opportunities
  - Stress on training the high level personnel
  - Improve the all-round quality of students
- Research**
  - Target at long-term and substantial benefits
  - Keep the close ties with industry and government
- Social Services**
  - Encourage technology transfer
  - Continuing education

## Internationalization: the only way

- Internationalization is the overall, long-term and fundamental strategy of Tsinghua University, and it is the only way to build the university into a world-class one.
  - At present, the university's international cooperation and exchange have entered a new phase of whole scope, high level and emphasis on practical results.
  - The university in every aspects should be in international coordinates: to think of positioning, set goals, seek resources, and develop features internationally.
- institutionalizing internationalization; genetic part*

## International: Organization



## International: Mission and Goals

### Mission

- to serve the university in building itself into a world-class one
- to serve student education and research, the key points of the university

### Goals

- Platform for globalized education of student
- Platform for globalized R&D
- Platform for globalized faculty and discipline
- Overseas promotion to make the university known to the world  
(three platforms and one window)

清华大学 Tsinghua University  
合作网络 · 追求卓越  
PARTNERSHIP FOR EXCELLENCE

## Initiatives: IO Positioning

- *Lead the way, or open the door to internationalization*
- *Facilitators to better exchange and cooperation*
- *Faculty and students and related administrators are the game players*
  - education
  - research
  - administrative support

清华大学 Tsinghua University  
合作网络 · 追求卓越  
PARTNERSHIP FOR EXCELLENCE

## Initiatives: Partnerships

**University Level Agreements**

- over 200 universities in over 40 countries
- 33 companies from top 100 global companies

Region	Rank	Country	Count	
EUROPE	2	Belgium	2	
	14	Briain	1	
	1	Czech	1	
	1	Denmark	1	
	1	Finland	1	
	13	France	1	
	9	Germany	1	
	2	Italy	2	
	2	Netherlands	2	
	1	Norway	1	
	1	Poland	1	
	6	Portugal	1	
	1	Russia	1	
ASIA	1	Carulodia	1	
	1	DKRK	1	
	1	Indonesia	1	
	1	Israel	1	
	21	Japan	21	
NORTH AMERICA	1	America	35	
	7	Canada	7	
	1	Mexican	1	
	SOUTH AMERICA	1	Argentina	1
		1	Chile	1
1		South Africa	1	
OCEANIA	12	Australia	12	
	1	New Zealand	1	

清华大学 Tsinghua University  
合作网络 · 追求卓越  
PARTNERSHIP FOR EXCELLENCE

## Initiatives: Partnerships

- **Partnership levels**
  - Strategic partners
  - Key partners
  - Close Partners
- **Monitoring the status of MOUs**
  - Active ones
  - "Sleeping" ones
  - "Dying" ones
- **Substantial cooperation**
  - Exchange programs (U+U, U+E...)
  - Joint researches and labs (Tsinghua+Intel)
  - Alliances (Tsinghua+Cam+MIT)

清华大学 Tsinghua University  
合作网络 · 追求卓越  
PARTNERSHIP FOR EXCELLENCE

## Initiatives: Student Education

### On Tsinghua campus

- International scholars
- Global Vision Lectures
- Courses and programs taught in English
- Young faculty members study abroad

**Overseas (goal: 30% undergraduate and 80% graduate)**

- Student exchange programs, and study abroad programs
- Joint degree programs (Aachen, UIUC, EC, ToyoTech)
- Internship in labs and companies
- Summer school, international conference...

## Initiatives: Faculty and Discipline

- **Disciplinary priorities**
  - 30 { Info- Nano- Bio- }
  - 3E { Energy Environment Economy }
- **Disciplinary development strategies**
  - 3I { Interdisciplinary Innovation International }
- **Programs to support faculty and discipline development**  
Chair professor, key faculty members visiting abroad...

## Initiatives: Overseas Promotion

- **Presence in international organizations and forums, and be an active member**  
AEARU, APRU, CLUSTER, WEF...
- **University Week / Day (reciprocal)**  
K.U.Leaven, Sydney, Melbourne, UC Berkeley, Tokyo Univ...
- **Cultural and art exhibitions**
- **Website and publications**
- **University rankings**
- **Overseas offices**
- ...

## Initiatives: Administrative Support

- **International strategy research and policy making**
- **Administrator training program**
  - Administrators visiting abroad program
  - Administrator shadowing program
  - Administrative procedures training
- **Development of IT facilities**
  - OA system to support online application and info sharing
  - Telephone and video conferencing facilities
- **Networking with international affairs coordinators**

## Proposal for International Networking

- **University Administrators Workshop**
  - Related administrative departments included
- **Administrator Shadowing Program**
  - Individually-based and between two universities
  - Financial arrangement
  - Language problem
- **Using IT facilities**
  - Website to share information and experience
  - telephone and video conferencing



合作共进 · 追求卓越  
PARTNERSHIP FOR EXCELLENCE

**Thank you  
&  
Welcome to visit Tsinghua**



**International Networking Strategies and Challenges  
for Administration Officers: The Philippine Experience**

by Prof. Ma. Crisanta N. Flores, Ph.D.  
Director, Office of Extension Coordination  
Office of the Vice-Chancellor for Academic Affairs  
University of the Philippines Diliman

The pursuit towards internationalization has been a very competitive one. Many universities compete for foreign student population, visiting professors, number of international programs, international conferences and fora towards a desired ranking of top universities in the region or in the world. But the competition is not complete without the necessary membership of a university to International Organizations and University Networks that not only facilitate communication among university administration officers but help bolster the ranking and profile of a given institution of higher education.

Are these requisites for internationalization measuring up to the level of excellence and competency of an institution of higher learning adequate? To make networks sustainable and efficient, how do administration officers assess and evaluate these requisites based on *cultural context*, the *creation of new technologies*, and *internationalization as a growing industry*?

This paper attempts to present international networking strategies and responses to challenges of internationalization based on the experience of administration officers of the University of the Philippines Diliman (UP Diliman). In a knowledge based economy, National Universities such as the University of the Philippines operate on a different playing field vis-a-vis private institutions of learning. While design research, innovative and interactive learning centers which boost Information Technology for global communication and network are actively pursued by the University of the Philippines, it is imperative for UP Diliman as National University to be cautious and discerning before membership into any international organization or affiliation. To date, there has been an increasing proliferation of putative and business minded organizations masquerading as legitimate network of prestigious universities.

This paper recognizes the need to transfer knowledge and information through innovative researches and IT processes by and among administration officers. But it also problematizes the expansion of academic linkages which hinges on the creation of networks and new professional profiles given the reality of internationalization as a growing global industry.

## INTERNATIONAL NETWORKING STRATEGIES and CHALLENGES for ADMINISTRATION OFFICERS: THE PHILIPPINE EXPERIENCE

by Ma. Crisanta N. Flores, Phd  
Director, Office of Extension Coordination  
Office of the Vice-Chancellor for Academic Affairs  
University of the Philippines Diliman

### I. International Networking: Definition

International Networking is the act of forging ties, linkages, alliances, associations, collaborations and partnerships between and among foreign universities in the pursuit of internationalization of higher education.

Internationalization of higher education is the process of integrating an international intercultural dimension into the teaching, research and service elements of an institution. (Jane Knight & International Association of Universities)

(image: globe with foreign universities linked up through arrows ala globe commercial)

### II. International Networking: Purpose and Objectives

Purpose: International Networking is geared towards the internationalization of higher education for global competitiveness, prestige, institutional growth and strategic alliances.

Objectives:

1. to facilitate faculty and student mobility
2. to pursue research collaborations and publications
3. to attract international students
4. to attract international faculty or teaching staff
5. to learn and access new information and technologies
6. to organize, participate in international conferences and fora
7. to bolster the ranking and profile of a university
8. to attain the status of an international university

(image/s)

1. international students ala benetton's one world

2. pix of white professor/s teaching inside a classroom
3. hi-tech laboratories
4. ISSI journals (i.e. prestigious IT international journals)
5. international conference (look for a big intl conf held in Japan)
6. pix of ivy league schools (top ranking eg. Harvard, Yale, Cambridge)

### III. International Networking: Ways and Means

1. Institutional :
  - a. creating and joining networks of universities (regional and/or international)
  - b. inking MOUs and MOAs  
  
(image/s: AUN, ASEAN-uninet, APRU, SEASREP, pix of chanc with univ of houston)
  - c. through Cross-Border Higher Education or distance education (eLearning), with universities as service providers  
  
(image: UP Open University)
2. Individual Scholars:
  - a. joining academic and/or research associations
  - b. establishing friendship and partnership during international conferences and fora  
  
(image/s: bioethics assoc, assoc of marine scientists,etc.; pix of conference delegates from different countries)

### IV. Problems Encountered in a Developing Country Internationalization Context: The UP Diliman Experience

#### A. Limitations of a State University (UP as the National University in the Philippines)

1. Student mobility and international students
  - a. UP cannot increase the number of international students for 3 reasons: international students need to pass the very difficult admission test and requirements. There is a fixed quota of freshmen students every year and a Filipino national is prioritized over foreign students. Foreign students pay tuition fees which are partly subsidized by the government.  
(image: UPCAT)

- b. UP students can only be sent abroad as exchange students if given scholarships by the host institution or by the host country since many of our good students are also on scholarship in UP.  
(image:DOST)
- c. Few of our students attend international conferences since our university does not have student funds .

(image: any international conference with pix of student delegates)

## 2. Visiting Professorship/Research Fellow/Lecturer and International Professors

- a. UP cannot send many faculty members as visiting professors abroad because of the 15% rule wherein each department or faculty should have at least 15% of its faculty members actively teaching.  
(image: pix of an old and a young UP professor)
- b. Some of those UP send as visiting professors/researchers and graduate students abroad on international fellowship do not return anymore and are recruited eventually by the foreign institution with attractive compensation package. In UP, they fall under the case of ‘Reneging Fellows’.  
(image: dollar sign )
- c. Foreign visiting professors to UP with MOA are only given free accommodation; monthly salary depends on the head of the host college since it is charged to their college funds.  
(image: pix of balay international)
- d. Foreign professors who intend to teach for a longer period of time cannot be granted tenure and permanent status since it violates Philippine constitution (where teaching in a national university is considered public service and foreign nationals cannot be considered public servants)  
(image: (Art. XI, Sec. 18, Philippine Constitution) The present Constitution itself makes it a requirement that “public officers and employees owe the State and the Constitution allegiance at all times, and any public officer or employee who seeks to change his citizenship or acquire the status of an immigrant of another country during his tenure shall be dealt with by law”.. It is well-established in jurisprudence that a resident alien owes only partial, not total allegiance (which means allegiance at all times) to the country of his actual residence.)

## 3. Joint Degree, Sandwich and Twinning Programs

- a. Instituting these new forms of programs takes a long time since it has to go a long way up to the University Council and with the final approval of the Board of Regents which is the highest body in UP.
- b. A number of faculty members are not yet receptive to the idea of twinning programs and are very territorial in their programs and course offerings.

- c. UP, being the bastion of activism for decades, anything international with it, is critically met with suspicion and cynicism by the activist sector in campus.

#### 4. Research Collaborations

- a. UP has difficulty pursuing joint collaborative research projects due to the problem of counterpart funding for lack of resources.
- b. MOAs and MOUs are signed only by the top level head of the university unlike other universities where deans and directors can sign agreements.
- c. UP researchers complain about 'bureaucratic red tape' since funds are subject to government accounting and auditing rules.
- d. Lack of facilities and new technologies for the 21<sup>st</sup> century
- e. Researchers find difficulty in bringing in and out of the country research equipment since it is subject to Philippine customs rules.

#### 5. Membership to University Network Associations

- a. Lack of funds for annual membership fees
- b. As a national university operating as a system with 7 campuses, membership has to be approved by the system officials. There is a clamor for decentralization and devolution.
- c. College initiatives to join academic associations are imperiled due to a and b

(image: same as III.1 AUN, ASEAN-uninet, etc)

#### 6. International Conferences and Fora

- a. This requires the approval of the State with at least 6 months notification before the actual date of event; hence, 'bureaucratic'.  
(image: Malacanang and GMA)
- b. Lack of resources, including new communication facilities for global reach.
- c. With limited public funds, sourcing these from the private sector delays the preparation for the event.

### B. UP as a Premier University with English as Medium of Instruction

#### 1. Faculty and Student Exchange Programs

- a. Many are interested to link up with UP not for academic or research collaborations but primarily for English language training. Philippines as the cheapest destination for English language instruction in the Asia Pacific Region.
- b. A significant number of foreign exchange students come to UP to learn Intensive English first before getting into regular courses offered.
- c. A number of foreign exchange students and professors do not learn and appreciate Philippine language and culture because their focus is mainly on the study of English or in the case of the professor, because he conducts his class in English.

(image: IEP pix show pix of Dr. Laurel or Dr. Alonzo with IEP students)

## 2. Research Projects

- a. Many foreign collaborators get UP researchers since they are experts, English speaking from a developing country but are only reduced to just being representatives for funding purposes and not actual research players. Many international funding agencies require the participation of developing countries.
- b. In spite of English as the language of communication, legal problems in contract agreements arise such as in the case of the *Bahydole Act* in the US as counterpart to what we know in the Philippines as Intellectual Property Rights. The *Freedom of Information Act* in the US where academic institutions have to report to their government all about the research project if it has government funds. The *Bio-Propecting Law* in the US which contains restrictions and prohibitions in collecting organisms in the Philippines also has caused certain delays or even failure of research between academic institutions.
- c. Philippines makes a good deployment site with socially relevant technologies as the current trend; however, in some cases, we only end up providing cheap labor or simply serve as host country.
- d. In most cases, it benefits the faculty but not necessarily the institution—this is what is known as “headhunting” when international universities scout for individual researchers/experts in our university but is not translated into actual institutional benefit.

(image: Baldomero Olivera’s cone snail project)

## 3. Membership to International Networks, Organizations and Associations

- a. There is a significant number of putative and business minded organizations masquerading as legitimate network of prestigious universities only to enjoin UP for membership fees or because as an English speaking university, membership forms are easily facilitated.
- b. An international organization doing surveys of top ranking universities once asked UP to join their survey for a fee. Since it met a critical response from UP, UP refused to join. The survey results still listed UP on its charts dismally. This same team requested UP in hosting a workshop for the Asian region to be able to learn how to climb its survey charts. This is an example of how knowledge

- industries operate and impact traditional internationalization efforts of state universities in a developing country.
- c. Some academic organizations just use UP to elevate their own status.
  - d. Some even use the name of UP to secure more membership from other academic institutions in the region.

(image: logos of UP regular and the centennial)

#### 4. Programs, Courses and UP administrative structure

- a. The Intensive English Program of UP Diliman is being copied and reproduced by international business groups representing themselves as legitimate academic institutions who link up with the university.
- b. Many foreign recruitment agencies posing as international offices for certain foreign academic institutions push linkage with UP Diliman to profit in the delivery of international students to the university.
- c. A number of foreign institutions seek to do linkage in order to learn how the university operates, copy its programs and courses as well.

These groups are actually companies and networks or service providers which operate in the Philippines. The commercial presence of these companies and networks which are mostly not licensed nor duly recognized present the problem of Quality Assurance Compliance and Recognition.

#### V. Strategies & Challenges

International Networking is fruitful and productive in the pursuit of internationalization. But administration officers should always assess and evaluate the requisites for internationalization based on 3 concerns: *cultural context*, *creation of new technologies* and *internationalization as a growing industry*

##### *Cultural Context*

The Philippines is a developing country. It is bureaucratic and hyperlectic (i.e. having many laws). Like any developing country, it is more a host to international students than a producer of students abroad. Its main advantage is the use of English as medium of instruction in school. Another advantage is its low cost of living. Its strongest commodity is its culture of hospitality and social life.

1. University administrators should pay attention to the legal impediments in a MOA on research. There is a need for Philippine Laws to be harmonized with the partner university's own laws. Intellectual Property Agreements should be clear on both sides. Philippine Laws should be facilitative in International Research Projects and other related academic engagements. For UP, our new charter in 2008 is a step ahead for it provides that laboratory equipment may now be tax free.



2. University Administrators should vigorously push for internationalization and make it as one of its top agenda to impact government agencies to become less bureaucratic and more flexible to international activities and engagements.
3. UP Diliman has now its own guidelines for international research collaboration. UP has the Office of the Vice-Chancellor for Research and Development that is highly cognizant of the importance of international networking especially for research development.
4. UP Diliman administrators should see to it that faculty experts who participate in international research projects are actual key players from the concept design phase to its implementation and dissemination stage and not merely reduced as representatives from a developing country which is a requirement for international funding.
5. UP Diliman administrators should also be updated on the current trend of research to reinforce research pursuits in these areas. Aside from the socially relevant technologies as current research trend, it is said that US funding is now geared towards those countries with curriculum on Islam. UP Diliman has an Institute of Islamic Studies.
6. UP Diliman has the Research Dissemination Grant (RDG) to allow faculty members to participate in international conferences and fora where they can do their own networking.
7. UP Diliman has the International Publication Award to reward university professors doing research and publishing it in a reputable and prestigious refereed international journal.
8. UP Diliman is currently reviewing its rules on foreign faculty staff to give them a freer environment given the constitutional prohibition against tenureship and permanency of foreign professors. I have just recently drafted the “Guidelines for Foreign Faculty Members who Occupy Regular Teaching Positions”.
9. While English is an advantage to attract international students, student and faculty exchange programs as well as study abroad programs should contain a Philippine language and culture component which is vital in the economic and educational growth of a developing country.
10. University Administrators should also look into our Academic Calendar since it is not in sync with the academic calendar of many universities abroad including those here in Japan.

### *Creation of New Technologies*

Social networking in the Philippines is very high. 20 million Filipinos or 22% of 90 million Filipinos (Nielsen survey, <http://www.techpinas.com/2009>). Facebook, Friendster and Twitter are favorite sites, including Youtube for video feeds. The Philippines is only known as the texting capital in Asia or the most savvy users of mobile phones. 87 % of the local population use the alarm clock as against the global average of 67 %. Global market research Synovate has found that Filipinos lead the way in the use of many mobile features among 11 countries covered by the survey.

(Manila Bulletin-Sunday September 20, 2009 <http://ricononles.blogspot.com/2009>) Generally, Filipinos in urban areas are IT literate and even techie. There are 80,000 Filipino graduates every year who are technically equipped and have a natural ability to adapt to different work cultures. Most are trained in visual basic, Windows NT, C ++, SQL, Oracle or Java. (Philippine Overseas Employment Administration, Department of Labor, <http://www.poea.gov.ph/about/moving.htm>)

1. UP Diliman should expand connectivity or the widening of access to information and communications technology.
2. UP Administrators should prioritize budget of IT services and facilities.
3. The UP system has already the UP Open University which offers distance education.
4. In its main campus in UP Diliman which offers courses in the traditional or regular classroom mode, we have the UP Diliman Interactive Learning Center. UP DILC established in 2003 has already been using open management systems (the CMS or the content management system) with its *UVLE* (University Virtual Learning Enter) visit us at [uvle.up.edu.ph](http://uvle.up.edu.ph) and *ISKWIKI* (a wiki platform) visit us at [iskwiki.upd.edu.ph](http://iskwiki.upd.edu.ph).

UVLE organizes classes around topics, themes, weekly schedules; upload digitized materials to share with students, post announcements that will be sent out automatically to students; conduct exams or collect assignments online; create online fora and wikis for student population.

ISKWIKI is a wiki platform for the UP academic community; it can be used as a community portal, a collaborative environment for research projects and for participatory writing and documentation, a means of disseminating information.

UP DILC has links with CONECT ASIA with UNESCO as its major institutional support. It is network enabled with high bandwidth for global reach. It aims to disseminate research information and engage in the interplay of scholarly projects and experiments the quickest possible way and in real time. Eg. Solar eclipse phenomenon.

5. UP Diliman should link up with government agencies and the private sector particularly IT industries to expand connectivity.

UP Diliman's internet service provider is powered by ASTI (Advance Science and Technology Institute) under DOST (Department of Science and Technology) which is housed in the IT building inside the campus leased to the biggest business conglomerate in the Philippines—the Ayala Group of Companies.

In 2008, UP Diliman opened the UP-AYALA Technohub where the latest in technology and communications facilities and outsourcing industry services are

showcased. The location sits on the erstwhile idle land of UP which has been leased to the Ayala Group of Companies.

6. In spite of limited budget, UP Diliman's library has started digitalizing information but it has yet to improve and upgrade many of its facilities and services.
7. There is a need to provide a wider wifi coverage in UP campus (493 hectares) since wifi areas are limited.
8. Bandwidth should be increased as communications technology advances. UP Diliman has its own radio station DZUP which can be used to widen connectivity.
9. UP Diliman's administrative offices should always improve and update their websites. There should be one staff or personnel in each office in charge of the office's website and online information.
10. UP as a National University should always be reminded that its mandate is to provide education to the brightest of the poor so that e-Learning or distance education or cross-border higher education should cater to the broader masses of Filipinos.

#### *Internationalization as a Growing Industry*

With the Free-Trade context, the WTO (World Trade Organization) and GATS (General Agreement on Trade in Services) as instruments of 'knowledge economy' where education has become a commodity, the Philippines has never seen an unprecedented number of foreign nationals entering schools, touring around islands, residing and building communities, and establishing businesses in the country.

1. University administrators should be discerning in dealing with profit providers, corporate universities and simply mercantilist individuals. (My office in UP Diliman is now into drafting a set of Guidelines with whom to partner with given many putative business-minded organizations masquerading as legitimate academic institutions.)
2. The commercial presence of aggressive service providers and the presence of natural persons (foreign students and professors) which provide educational services should always be assessed in terms of their contribution to the production of knowledge based on quality assurance and recognition of national agencies.
3. While UP is a national university committed to its tradition of academic excellence, University administrators should look into the possibility of increasing international students without compromising its high standards and prestige.
4. UP Administrators should assess the current tuition fees of foreign students who are actually being subsidized by the government up to this time.
5. UP should exploit its cross-border supply (e-Learning, UPOU's distance education) if it has limitations in sending students abroad.
6. UP Diliman's Intensive English Program should be protected against the commercial presence of dubious deliverers and spurious suppliers.
7. UP should create one big International Office to oversee programs and services for internationalization not only for global competitiveness but also for the

- economic aims of institutional restructuring in higher education. (I have already proposed the renaming of our Office of Extension Coordination to the Office of International and Extension Coordination. This office should also be expanded and prioritized by the next set of University Administrators by February 2011.)
8. UP Diliman's Interactive Learning Center and the Office of the Vice-Chancellor for Research and Development should aggressively exploit the potential of international networking in close coordination with the Office of International and Extension Coordination.
  9. UP Diliman's College of Engineering, Science and Mass Communications should be actively engaged in international networking by creating new technologies for the 21<sup>st</sup> century.
  10. UP Diliman's Center for International Studies, Asian Center, Institute of Islamic Studies, and other internationally related programs and courses should be actively engaged in international networking by producing new knowledge and disseminating it through advanced informatics in real time.

## VI. Conclusion

The challenge for UP as a national university in a developing country internationalization context is how to overcome its institutional limitations and weaknesses. Its strategy is to emphasize its own strength in many areas to attain the aims of internationalization. UP Diliman's main strength is its faculty and programs. International Research collaborations identify good experts as key players. As one UP Diliman faculty remarked, "Institutions do not make research, people do."

But it is the job of University Administrators to see to it that institutions benefit from international collaborations and engagements and not allow the practice of 'headhunting' to flourish which may result in brain drain, piracy and other renegeing acts. Through international networking and local linkages with national agencies and private industries, UP can package its strong international programs and benefit from these via open management systems, international community portals to supplement if not independent of its already established UP Open University.

The aims of international networking should be clear among UP's faculty. Nationalism should be balanced with Internationalism. UP Diliman its main campus should take the lead in the pursuit of internationalization especially so that the government has invested 6 billion pesos for Science & ICT in UP. The burden and the mandate are certainly on its administrators to face the challenges of the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

*Doomo Arigatoo Gozaimashita!*

## References:

Sergio S. Cao, "**On International Research Collaboration**" The Philippine Stock Exchange Professorial Chair Lecture, 16 December 2009, College of Business Administration, UP Diliman

Interview with Prof. Peter Sy, Director of the Diliman Interactive Learning Center  
Interview with Dr. Louis Sison, Vice-Chancellor for Research and Development

Philip Altbach and Jane Knight, **“The Internationalization of Higher Education: Motivations and Realities”**

[http://www.bc.edu/bc\\_org/avp/soe/cihe/pgs/pdf/Internationalization\\_2006.pdf](http://www.bc.edu/bc_org/avp/soe/cihe/pgs/pdf/Internationalization_2006.pdf)

Akhbar Zolfaghari, Mohammad Shatar Sabran, Ali Zolfaghari, **“Internationalization of higher education: Challenges, strategies, policies and programs”** May 2009, Volume 6, No. 5 (Serial No.54) US-China Education Review, ISSN 1548-6613, USA


<http://www.techpinas.com/2009>)

<http://ricononles.blogspot.com/2009>)

<http://www.poea.gov.ph/about/moving.htm>)

# INTERNATIONAL NETWORKING STRATEGIES and CHALLENGES: THE PHILIPPINE EXPERIENCE

for ADMINISTRATION OFFICERS:



**Ma. Crisanta N. Flores, Ph.D.**  
 Director, Office of Extension Coordination  
 Office of the Vice-Chancellor for Academic Affairs  
 University of the Philippines Diliman

## INTERNATIONAL NETWORKING: DEFINITION



International Networking is the act of forging ties, linkages, associations, collaborations and partnerships between and among foreign universities in the pursuit of internationalization of higher education.

Internationalization of higher education is the process of integrating an international intercultural dimension into the teaching, research and service elements of an institution.  
*(Jane Knight & International Association of Universities 2006)*

## INTERNATIONAL NETWORKING: PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES



**Purpose:**  
 International Networking is geared towards the internationalization of higher education for global competitiveness, institutional growth and strategic alliances.

## INTERNATIONAL NETWORKING: PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES

### OBJECTIVES

- to facilitate faculty and student mobility
- to pursue research collaborations and publications
- to attract international students
- to attract international faculty or teaching staff



- to learn and access new information and technologies
- to organize, participate in international conferences and fora
- to bolster the ranking and profile of a university
- to attain the status of an international university






## INTERNATIONAL NETWORKING: WAYS AND MEANS

### 1. Institutional :

- creating and joining networks of universities (regional and/or international)
- inking MOUs and MOAs
- through Cross-Border Higher Education or distance education (e-Learning), with universities as service providers



### 2. Individual Scholars:

- joining academic and/or research associations
- establishing friendship and partnership during international conferences



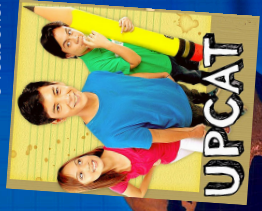
## PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED: U.P. DILIMAN EXPERIENCE

### A. Limitations of a State University (UP as the National University in the Philippines)

#### 1. Student mobility and international students

- UP cannot increase the number of international students for 3 reasons:

- International students need to pass our very difficult admission test and requirements;
- There is a fixed quota of freshmen students every year and a Filipino national is prioritized over foreign students;
- Foreign students pay tuition fees which are partly subsidized by the government.



## PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED: U.P. DILIMAN EXPERIENCE

- UP students can only be sent abroad as exchange students if given scholarships by the host institution or by the host country since many of our good students are also on scholarship in UP.



- Few of our students attend international conferences since our university does not have a student fund.

## PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED: U.P. DILIMAN EXPERIENCE

### 2. Visiting Professorship/Research Fellow/Lecturer and International Professors

- UP cannot send many of our faculty members as visiting professors abroad because of the 15% rule wherein each department or faculty should have at least 15% of its faculty members actively teaching.



- Some of those UP send do not return and are recruited eventually by the foreign institution because of an attractive compensation package. In UP, they fall under the case of 'Reneging Fellows'.



- Foreign visiting professors to UP with MOA are only given free accommodation; monthly salary depends on the academic unit head since it is charged to their college funds.





## PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED: U.P. DILIMAN EXPERIENCE

- d. Foreign professors who intend to teach for a longer period of time cannot be granted tenure and permanent status since it violates Philippine constitution (where teaching in a national university is considered public service and foreign nationals cannot be considered public servants).

The present Constitution itself makes it a requirement that "public officers and employees owe the State and the Constitution allegiance at all times, and any public officer or employee who seeks to change his citizenship or acquire the status of an immigrant of another country during his tenure shall be dealt with by law." It is well-established in jurisprudence that a resident alien owes only partial, not total allegiance (which means allegiance at all times) to the country of his actual residence.)



## PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED: U.P. DILIMAN EXPERIENCE

### 3. Joint Degree, Sandwich and Twinning Programs



- Instituting these new forms of programs takes a long time since it has to go a long way up to the University Council and with the final approval of the Board of Regents which is the highest body in UP.
- A number of faculty members are not yet receptive to the idea of twinning programs and are very territorial in their programs and course offerings.
- UP, being the bastion of activism for decades, anything international with it is critically met with suspicion and cynicism by the activist sector in campus.

## PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED: U.P. DILIMAN EXPERIENCE

### 4. Research Collaborations

UP has difficulty in pursuing joint collaborative research projects due to the problem of counterpart funding for lack of resources.

MOAs and MOUs are signed only by the head of our university unlike other universities where deans and directors can sign agreements.

UP researchers complain about 'bureaucratic red tape' since funds are subject to government accounting and auditing rules.

Lack of facilities and new technologies for the 21st century

Researchers find difficulty in bringing in and out of the country research equipment since it is subject to Philippine customs rules.



## PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED: U.P. DILIMAN EXPERIENCE

### 4. Membership to University Network Associations

- lack of funds for membership fees
- As a national university operating as a system with 7 campuses, membership has to be approved by the system officials.
- College initiatives to join academic associations are imperiled due to a and b



## PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED: U.P. DILIMAN EXPERIENCE

### 5. International Conferences and Fora



- This requires the approval of the State with at least 6 months notification before the actual date of event; hence, 'bureaucratic'.
- Lack of resources, including new communication facilities for global reach
- With limited public funds, sourcing these from the private sector delays the preparation for the event.

## PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED: U.P. DILIMAN EXPERIENCE

### B. UP as a Premier University with English as Medium of Instruction

#### 1. Faculty and Student Exchange Programs



- Many are interested to link up with UP not for academic or research collaborations but primarily for English language training .
- A significant number of exchange students come to UP to learn Intensive English before getting into regular courses offered.
- A number of exchange students and professors do not learn and appreciate Philippine language and culture because their focus is mainly on the study of English or in the case of the professor, because he conducts his class in English.



## PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED: U.P. DILIMAN EXPERIENCE

### 2. Research Projects

- Many foreign collaborators get UP researchers since they are experts, English speaking from a developing country but are only reduced to just being representatives for funding purposes and not actual research players. Many international funding agencies require the participation of developing countries.



- In spite of English as the language of communication, legal problems in contract agreements arise such as in the case of the *Bairdole Act* in the US as counterpart to what we know in the Philippines as Intellectual Property Rights. The *Freedom of Information Act* in the US where academic institutions have to report to their government all about the research project if it has government funds. The *Bio-Propecting Law* in the US which contains restrictions and prohibitions in collecting organisms in the Philippines also has caused certain delays or even failure of research between academic institutions.



- Philippines makes a good deployment site with socially relevant technologies as the current trend; however, in some cases, we only end up providing cheap labor or simply serve as host country.
- In most cases, it benefits the faculty but not necessarily the institution—this is what is known as "headhunting" when international universities scout for individual researchers/experts in our university but is not translated into actual institutional benefit.





### PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED: U.P. DILIMAN EXPERIENCE

#### 3. Membership to International Networks, Organizations and Associations

- There is a significant number of putative and business minded organizations masquerading as legitimate network of prestigious universities only to enjoin UP for membership fees or because as an English speaking university, membership forms are easily facilitated.
- An international organization doing surveys of top ranking universities once asked UP to join their survey for a fee. Since it met a critical response from UP, UP refused to join. The survey results still listed UP on its charts dismally. This same team requested UP in hosting a workshop for the Asian region to be able to learn how to climb its survey charts. This is an example of how knowledge industries operate and impact traditional internationalization efforts of state universities in a developing country.
- Some academic organizations just use UP to elevate their own status.
- Some even use the name of UP to secure more membership from other academic institutions in the region.



### PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED: U.P. DILIMAN EXPERIENCE

#### 4. Programs, Courses and UP administrative structure

- The Intensive English Program of UP Diliman is being copied and reproduced by international business groups representing themselves as legitimate academic institutions who link up with the university.
  - Many foreign recruitment agencies posing as international offices for certain foreign academic institutions push linkage with UP Diliman to profit in the delivery of international students to the university.
  - A number of foreign institutions seek to do linkage in order to learn how the university operates, copy its programs and courses as well.
- These groups are actually companies and networks or service providers which operate in the Philippines. The commercial presence of these companies and networks which are mostly not licensed nor duly recognized present the problem of Quality Assurance Compliance and Recognition.



### STRATEGIES AND CHALLENGES

International Networking is fruitful and productive in the pursuit of internationalization. But administration officers should always assess and evaluate the requisites for internationalization based on 3 concerns: *cultural context, creation of new technologies and internationalization as a growing industry*

### STRATEGIES AND CHALLENGES

#### Cultural Context

The Philippines is a developing country. It is bureaucratic and hyperlectic (i.e., having many laws). Like any developing country, it is more a host to international students than a producer of students abroad. Its main advantage is the use of English as medium of instruction in school. Another advantage is its low cost of living. Its strongest commodity is its culture of hospitality and social life.

- University administrators should pay attention to the need for Philippine Laws to be harmonized with the partner university's own laws. Intellectual Property Agreements should be clear on both sides. Philippine Laws should be facilitative in International Research Projects and other related academic engagements. For UP, our new charter in 2008 is a step ahead for it provides that laboratory equipment may now be tax free.



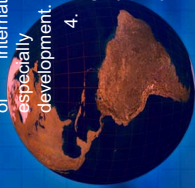
## STRATEGIES AND CHALLENGES

2. University Administrators should vigorously push for internationalization and make it as one of its top agenda to impact government agencies to become less bureaucratic and more flexible to international activities and engagements.

3. UP Diliman has now its own guidelines for international research collaboration. UP has the Office of the Vice-Chancellor for Research and Development that is highly cognizant of the importance of international networking especially for research development.



4. UP Diliman administrators should see to it that faculty experts who participate in international research projects are actual key players from the concept design to its implementation and dissemination and not merely reduced as representatives from a developing country which is a requirement for international funding.



## STRATEGIES AND CHALLENGES

5. UP Diliman administrators should also be updated on the current trend of research to reinforce research pursuits in these areas. Aside from the socially relevant technologies, it is said that US funding is now geared towards those countries with curriculum on Islam. UP Diliman has an Institute of Islamic Studies.



6 UP Diliman has the Research Dissemination Grant (RDG) to allow faculty members to participate in international conferences and fora where they can do their own networking.

7 UP Diliman has the International Publication Award to reward university professors doing research and publishing it in a reputable and prestigious refereed international journal.

## STRATEGIES AND CHALLENGES

8. UP Diliman is currently reviewing its rules on foreign faculty staff to give them a freer environment given the constitutional prohibition against tenureship and permanency of foreign professors. I have just recently drafted the "Guidelines for Foreign Faculty Members who Occupy Regular Teaching Positions".



9. While English is an advantage to attract international students, student and faculty exchange programs as well as study abroad programs should contain a Philippine language and culture component which is vital in the economic and educational growth of a developing country.

10. University Administrators should also look into our Academic Calendar since it is not in sync with the academic calendar of many universities abroad including those here in Japan.



## STRATEGIES AND CHALLENGES

### Creation of New Technology

Social networking in the Philippines is very high, 20 million Filipinos or 22% of 90 million Filipinos are online (Nielsen survey, <http://www.techpizas.com/2009>). Facebook, Friendster and Twitter are favorite sites, including Youtube for video feeds. The Philippines is only known as the texting capital in Asia or the most savvy users of mobile phones. 87 % of the local population use the alarm clock in mobile phones as against the global average of 67 %. Global market research Synovate has found that Filipinos lead the way in the use of many mobile features among 11 countries covered by the survey. (*Manila Bulletin-Sunday* November 20, 2009 <http://icononline.blogspot.com/2009>)

Generally, Filipinos in urban areas are IT literate and even techie. There are 80,000 Filipino graduates every year who are technically equipped and have a natural ability to adapt to different work cultures. Most are trained in visual basic, Windows NT, C ++, SQL, Oracle or Java.  
(*Philippine Overseas Employment Administration, Department of Labor, <http://www.poea.gov.ph/about/moving.htm>*)





## STRATEGIES AND CHALLENGES

1. UP Diliman should expand connectivity or the widening of access to information and communications technology.
2. UP Administrators should prioritize budget of IT services and facilities.
3. The UP system has already the UP Open University which offers distance education.
4. In its main campus in UP Diliman which offers courses in the traditional or regular classroom mode, we have the UP Diliman Interactive Learning Center. UP DILC established in 2003 has already been using open management systems (the CMS or the content management system) with its UVLE (University Virtual Learning Enter) visit us at [uvle.up.edu.ph](http://uvle.up.edu.ph) and [ISKWIKI](http://iskwiki.up.edu.ph) (a wiki platform) visit us at [iskwiki.up.edu.ph](http://iskwiki.up.edu.ph).

UVLE organizes classes around topics, themes, weekly schedules; upload digitized materials to share with students; post announcements that will be sent out automatically to students; conduct exams or collect assignments online; create online fora and wikis for student population.



## STRATEGIES AND CHALLENGES

ISKWIKI is a wiki platform for the UP academic community; it can be used as a community portal, a collaborative environment for research projects and for participatory writing and documentation, a means of disseminating information.

UP DILC has links with CONECT ASIA with UNESCO as its major institutional support. It is network enabled with high bandwidth for global reach. It aims to disseminate research information and engage in the interplay of scholarly projects and experiments the quickest possible way and in real time.. e.g., Solar eclipse phenomenon.



## STRATEGIES AND CHALLENGES

5. UP Diliman should link up with government agencies and the private sector particularly IT industries to expand connectivity.  
UP Diliman's internet service provider is powered by ASTI (Advance Science and Technology Institute) under DOST (Department of Science and Technology) which is housed in the IT building inside the campus leased to the biggest business conglomerate in the Philippines—the Ayala Group of Companies.  
In 2008, UP Diliman opened the UP-AYALA Technohub where the latest in technology and communications facilities and outsourcing industry services are showcased. The location sits on the erstwhile idle land of UP which has been leased to the Ayala Group of Companies.



6. In spite of limited budget, UP Diliman's library has started digitalizing information but it has yet to improve and upgrade many of its facilities and services.

## STRATEGIES AND CHALLENGES

7. There is a need to provide a wider wifi coverage in UP campus (493 hectares) since wifi areas are limited. Bandwidth should be increased as communications technology advances.
8. UP Diliman has its own radio station DZUP which can be used to widen connectivity.
9. UP Diliman's administrative offices should always improve and update their websites. There should be one staff or personnel in each office in charge of the office's website and online information.
10. UP Diliman as a National University should always be reminded that its mandate is to provide education to the brightest of the poor so that e-Learning or distance education or cross-border higher education should cater to the broader masses of Filipinos.



## STRATEGIES AND CHALLENGES

### *Internationalization as a Growing Industry*

With the Free-Trade context, the WTO (World Trade Organization) and GATS (General Agreement on Trade in Services) as instruments of 'knowledge economy' where education has become a commodity, the Philippines has never seen an unprecedented number of foreign nationals entering schools, touring around islands, residing and building communities, and establishing businesses in the country.



1. University administrators should be discerning in dealing with profit providers, corporate universities and simply mercantilist individuals. (My office in UP Diliman is now into drafting a set of Guidelines with whom to partner with given many putative business-minded organizations masquerading as legitimate academic institutions.)

## STRATEGIES AND CHALLENGES

2. The commercial presence of aggressive service providers and the presence of natural persons (foreign students and professors) which provide educational services should always be assessed in terms of their contribution to the production of knowledge based on quality assurance and recognition of national agencies.



3. While UP is a national university committed to its tradition of academic excellence, University administrators should look into the possibility of increasing international students without compromising its high standards and prestige.
4. UP Administrators should assess the current tuition fees of foreign students who are actually being subsidized by the government up to this time.

## STRATEGIES AND CHALLENGES

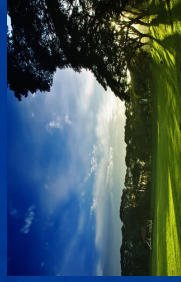
5. UP should exploit its cross-border supply (e-Learning, UPOU's distance education) if it has limitations in sending students abroad.
6. UP Diliman's Intensive English Program should be protected against the commercial presence of dubious deliverers and spurious suppliers.



7. UP should create one big International Office to oversee programs and services for internationalization not only for global competitiveness but also for the economic aims of institutional restructuring in higher education. (I have already proposed the renaming of our Office of Extension Coordination to the Office of International and Extension Coordination. This office should also be expanded and prioritized by the next set of University Administrators by February 2011.)

## STRATEGIES AND CHALLENGES

8. UP Diliman's Interactive Learning Center and the Office of the Vice-Chancellor for Research and Development should aggressively exploit the potential of international networking in close coordination with the Office of International and Extension Coordination.



9. UP Diliman's College of Engineering, Science and Mass Communications should be actively engaged in international networking by creating new technologies for the 21st century.
10. UP Diliman's Center for International Studies, Asian Center, Institute of Islamic Studies, and other internationally related programs and courses should be actively engaged in international networking by producing new knowledge and disseminating it through advanced informatics in real time.



## CONCLUSION

The challenge for UP as a national university in a developing country internationalization context is how to overcome its institutional limitations and weaknesses. Its strategy is to emphasize its own strength in many areas to attain the aims of internationalization. UP Diliman's main strength is its faculty and programs. International Research collaborations identify good experts as key players. As one UP Diliman faculty remarked, "Institutions do not make research, people do."



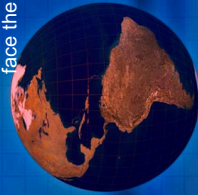
## CONCLUSION

But it is the job of University Administrators to see to it that institutions benefit from international collaborations and engagements and not allow the practice of 'headhunting' to flourish which may result in brain drain, piracy and other renegeing acts. Through international networking and local linkages with national agencies and private industries, UP can package its strong international programs and benefit from these via open management systems, international community portals to supplement if not independent of its already established UP Open University.



## CONCLUSION

The aims of international networking should be clear among UP's faculty. Nationalism should be balanced with Internationalism. UP Diliman, its main campus should take the lead in the pursuit of internationalization especially so that the government has invested 6 billion pesos for Science, Engineering & ICT in UP. The burden and the mandate are certainly on its administrators to face the challenges of the 21st century.



***Doomo Arigatoo Gozaimashita!***





## **Use of International Networking at International Office - The case of Tokyo Tech -**

**Kentaro EBIHARA**

International Cooperation, International Affairs Department,  
Tokyo Institute of Technology

### **Case introduction**

1. International distance Education
2. International Office
3. TAIST (Thailand Advanced Institute Science and Technology)

#### **1. International distance Education**

Providing and receiving lectures to/from the partner universities abroad by Video Conference System.

#### **2. International Office**

Daily communication with overseas offices, Interview with applicants of international graduate program.

#### **3. TAIST**

Distance education (providing/receiving), program committee meeting, daily communication among administrative staff.

### **Analysis**

All the cases of utilization depend on the demand of specific programs or activities. In other words, without any practical needs, networking infrastructure will not be used sustainably.

As for the International Affairs Department of Tokyo Tech, there is no urgent needs of video conference with the partner universities in terms of regular routine works at present.

However, the international networking of administrators yielded by UAW gave positive influence on some programs such as JAYSES (summer program). Therefore, we believe that this network is important and maintenance of it maybe our next mission beside the regular work.

**Suggestion**

1. Sharing the information about the networking hardware such as system type, IP address and the staff in charge of available equipment at each university.
2. Maintenance of international networking of UAW by video conference system.

[End]

## Use of International Networking at International Office -The case of Tokyo Tech-

**Kentaro Ebihara**  
Staff  
International Cooperation Division,  
International Affairs Department, Tokyo  
Institute of Technology

## Outline

- **Case Introduction**
  1. International distance Education
  2. International Office
  3. TAIST-Tokyo Tech
- **Analysis**
- **Suggestion**

## 3 Cases introduction

### 3 cases of International networking (IT Technology) at Tokyo Tech.

- International distance Education
- International Office
- TAIST-Tokyo Tech

## International distance Education 1/1

### Promotion of distance learning and e-learning

Video Conference System provide all the laboratories the environment to enable research advising and distance discussions with the overseas offices and partner universities.

Education utilizing information technology will be promoted worldwide. Tokyo Tech initiates various endeavors on e-learning, such as web archives of lectures and appropriate teaching materials for developing countries, discussions and communication on the Internet.

TOKYO INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

**TOKYO TECH**  
Pursuing Excellence

## Lecture by Tokyo Tech professor



Providing and receiving lectures to/from the partner universities abroad by Video Conference System

TOKYO INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

**TOKYO TECH**  
Pursuing Excellence

## International Office 1/2

- Tokyo Tech has established three overseas offices in three countries "Bangkok, Thailand; Manila, the Philippines; Beijing, China" for promoting academic exchange and cooperation with overseas institutes.



TOKYO INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

**TOKYO TECH**  
Pursuing Excellence

## Tokyo Tech Office in Thailand 1/2

- Tokyo Tech Office has long history of academic exchange with various institutions in Thailand since several decades ago.
- Established in September 2002
- Located in "Thailand Science Park", 30 miles the north of Bangkok.
- Accumulating experience of distance education utilizing satellites and internet.

TOKYO INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

**TOKYO TECH**  
Pursuing Excellence

## Tokyo Tech Office in Thailand 2/2

- Contributing much on project formulation of the joint graduate program called "TAIST-Tokyo Tech (Thailand Advanced Institute of Science and Technology-Tokyo Institute of Technology)"
  - collaboration with "NSTDA(National Science and Technology Development Agency)" and leading Thai universities
  - Expecting to enhance the collaborative research works between Tokyo Tech and NSTDA institutions.
- Recruiting Thai students to be enrolled in programs of Tokyo Tech
- Following-up the Thai alumni association
- Participation to various events in Thailand

## Tokyo Tech Office in the Philippines

- Philippine Office was established in September 2005 in the campus of De La Salle University-Manila.  
Based on long lasting cooperative project between Tokyo Tech and Philippine universities, the office further strengthens the ties through two-way lecture delivery via internet, research cooperation under the umbrella of JICA and JSPS, student exchanges including language training or internship and foundation of Tokyo Tech Alumni Association in the Philippines.

## Tokyo Tech Office in China

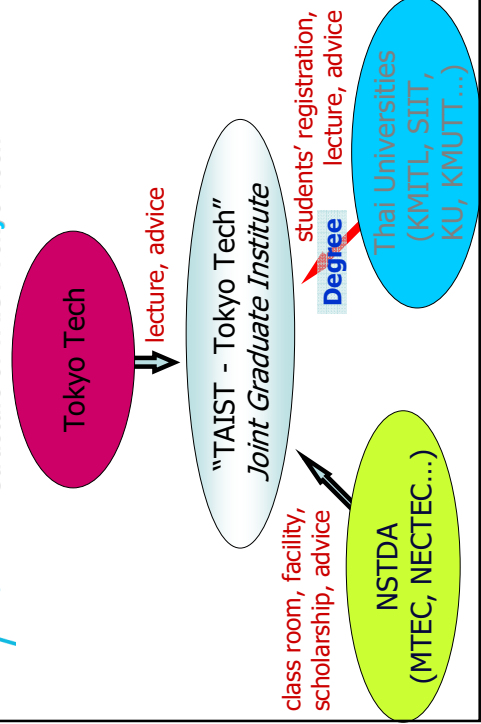
- Tokyo Tech - Tsinghua University collaboration office was established in October 2006 in Tsinghua University Campus. It aims at enhancing educational and research activities, including joint graduate program launched in 2004.

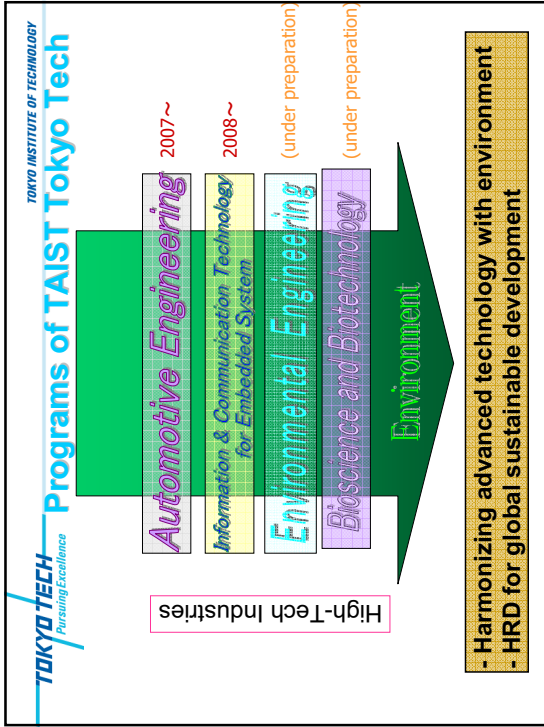
## International Office 2/2



- Supporting Communication for Student's Activity, interview with applicants of international graduate program.

## Structure of TAIST-Tokyo Tech





**TOKYO TECH**  
Pursuing Excellence

TOKYO INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

## Analysis 1/2

- All the cases of utilization depend on the demands of specific programs or activities. In other words, without any practical needs, networking infrastructure will not be used sustainably.
- As for the International Affairs Department of Tokyo Tech, we could not find any urgent needs of video conference with the counterparts in partner universities in terms of “regular routine works” at present.

**TOKYO TECH**  
Pursuing Excellence

TOKYO INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

## Analysis 2/2

However, the international “human” network of administrators yielded by UAW gave positive influence on some programs such as JAYSES (summer program).

Therefore, we believe that this network is important and maintenance of it maybe our next mission beside the regular work.

**TOKYO TECH**  
Pursuing Excellence

TOKYO INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

## Suggestion 1/1

- How about sharing the information about the concerning the Video Conference System, such as system type, IP address and staff in charge at each university?
- Is it feasible to maintain the international network of UAW by video conference system?



**TOKYO TECH**  
Pursuing Excellence

TOKYO INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

**Leading World-Class University of  
Science and Technology**

**- global lead research and education -**

**Tokyo Institute of Technology**  
**The 130th Anniversary in 2011**



The logo features a blue globe with the number '130' in white. The Japanese text '東京工業大学' (Tokyo Institute of Technology) is written vertically on the left, and 'TOKYO INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY' is written horizontally at the bottom.

