

Why UMAP?

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By

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1 What sort of benefits UMAP have been providing to our community?

- 1) Effective opportunities to promote education for **international understanding, cooperation and peace** (UNESCO Recommendation of 1974),
- 2) Effective opportunities to meet the needs of globalizing societies-preparing students **for global citizens and for global leaders**,
- 3) Quality students exchange programs through introducing the **UMAP credit transfer scheme**, for the benefits of the students,
- 4) Contribution toward the governments for the development and for the implementation of **different policies of internationalization of higher education**,
- 5) UMAP helps universities to open the dialogue with EU universities (**ECTS**),
- 6) Open organization (membership)and **an open platform**: governments, associations of universities, consortium of universities, and/or an individual university,
- 7) **Scholarship** programs for UMAP students with various programs of students exchange
- 8) Any country or territory **is eligible** to participate and to become full-members, and
- 9) **Diversity** of cultures and peoples, of histories, and others In our region (rich resources)

2 What type of limitation is UMAP facing with?

- 1) Diversity of higher education in Asia and the Pacific,
- 2) Different stages of internationalization of higher education, with the different needs,
- 3) Different attitudes and policies of the governments toward internationalization of higher education,
- 4) Divide between English-speaking and non-English-speaking countries in terms of approaches to internationalization of universities,
- 5) Negative or indifferent attitudes of faculties toward internationalization (students exchange and curriculum abroad) and especially toward credits-transfer or credit-recognition taken in other countries, and
- 6) Policies of Chinese government toward UMAP.

3 How should we reach out possible new UMAP members?

- 1) A list of eligible countries: Australia, Bangladesh, Brunei, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, China, Ecuador, Fiji, Guam, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kazakhstan, Korea, Laos, Macao, Malaysia, Mexico, Mongolia, Myanmar, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Reunion Island, Russia, Samoa, Singapore, Taiwan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, USA and Vietnam.
- 2) Which countries are “new”?
- 3) Do we wish the countries who left UMAP (Australia, New Zealand, Canada, USA, and others) to come back?
- 4) Do we wish to have more “active” membership? (UMAP Program A?)
- 5) Whom do we wish to join UMAP; governments, associations (consortiums) or a (or some) university?
- 6) Do we wish China to join? ---No hope?
- 7) As for Cambodia, Laos, and Myanmar, Thailand leadership and/or SEMEO may play a role to help internationalization of universities.
- 8) Most have the credit system but many others have not yet developed the credit system.---UCTS principle is not applicable?