

# **7<sup>th</sup> Plenary Meeting of ASEA-Uninet, Denpasasr/Indonesia, 8-12 February, 2004**

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## **I. Introduction**

The 7<sup>th</sup> Plenary Meeting of ASEA-UNINET was held from February 8 - 12, 2004 in Denpasar, Indonesia and was hosted by the Technical University of Bandung (ITB), Indonesia, whose Rector, Prof. Kusmayanto Kadiman has held the Chair of the Network for the period July 2002 - February 2004.

MC Seruni of ITB gave an overview of the daily events and kept the participants up to date on all issues throughout the conference. Other members of ITB Bandung staff took care of administrative matters and were supported in all activities by a number of staff members of the Udayana University of Denpasar, who also took part as observers.

### **Welcome Address**

The Chairman, Prof. Kusmayanto Kadiman, ITB, Bandung welcomed the participants to this 7<sup>th</sup> Plenary Meeting, which is at the same time the 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the foundation of ASEA-UNINET, and asked each participant to introduce himself.

The European Coordinator, Prof. Bernd Michael Rode, University of Innsbruck, gave an overview of the history, from the first bilateral agreement between Thailand and Austria in 1980 to the formal agreement extending the cooperation to Indonesia (UGM), mentioning the people then instrumental for this cooperation - Dr. Habibi and Dr. Wardiman, who later held the positions of President resp. Minister of Education in Indonesia. As the Austrian Embassy in Jakarta was also responsible for Vietnam at that time, a further link was made to include Vietnamese universities.

In order to join all these universities into one network and make all faculties available, ASEA-UNINET was founded in 1994. Later other European universities were added and the network name was adjusted, keeping the acronym ASEA-UNINET. The number of members has increased from 20 to approx. 60 and it has proved successful despite a small budget thanks to goodwill and mutual understanding.

Prof. Kusmayanto Kadiman stressed the importance of the website to get to know the people, to share the giving and receiving of information about activities and to give input/feedback how the network works.

## **II. Official Opening**

The Meeting was officially opened in Balinese manner with the sound of a gong and welcoming dances in the presence of I Gusti Ngurah Alit Kesuma Kelakan, the Vice-Governor of Bali, Ir. Hatta Rajasa, the Indonesian Minister of Research and Technology, and His Excellency, Dr. Bernhard Zimburg, the Ambassador of Austria to Indonesia.

### **1 Welcoming speech by the Chairman of Asea-Uninet, Prof. Kusmayanto Kadiman**

The Chairman greets the guests and participants, giving a resume of the history of ASEA-UNINET as a network of excellence and thanking everyone for their support.

### **2 Speech by the Vice-Governor of Bali, I Gusti Ngurah Alit Kesuma Kelakan**

The Vice-Governor welcomed the participants to Bali, a location that has the feel of international society. He stressed the importance of good education, which is vital for the future of human resources.

### **3 Presentation of Network Activities (European side) by Prof. Bernd Rode**

The European Coordinator gave a short-term review of issues since the meeting in Trento (July 2002). Despite various changes, many projects have been carried out combining education with research. The Asian Study Programme (at first only in Thailand and Indonesia) has now been extended to include Vietnam and The Philippines. Despite a small budget the efficiency of the network is very high. As it is run on an informal basis, bureaucracy is kept to a minimum.

Pakistan was granted Associated Status - a large number of Ph.D. students started studies at Austrian universities in the winter semester 2003.

In Thailand two Innsbruck graduates (Dr. Supot Hannongbua, Chulalongkorn University and Dr. Jumras Limtrakul, Kasetsart University) were chosen as Thai outstanding scientists of the year 2003. A further graduate, Dr. Supa Honnongbau, Kasetsart University, was chosen for the 3rd World Academy of Sciences' prize as outstanding scientist of the year, and a Vietnamese student (Hung Trung Tran), presently performing doctoral studies in Innsbruck, was presented with the European Innovation Award for his thesis work.

A request was placed to politicians, both in Asia and Europe, to loosen visa regulations for scientists in order to facilitate and not hinder academic exchange. Prof. Rode offers to do his best to ask the politicians in Europe to comply with this request and asks his counterparts to do the same for Asia.

If Asia and Europe come closer together, they would become the strongest force in the world.

#### **4 Speech by His Excellency, The Ambassador of Austria, Dr. Bernhard Zimburg**

Ambassador Zimburg conveyed Minister Gehrler's (Austrian Minister for Education) best wishes and stressed the importance of the network for the Austrian government, working without the constraints of bureaucracy to fulfil the visions of its members. This commitment is underlined by the fact that the budget remained unreduced despite cuts in most other areas. This is a visual sign of the appreciation of the work the network carries out.

#### **5 Speech by the Minister of Research and Technology, Indonesia, Ir. Hatta Rajasa**

The Minister spoke of the spirit of friendship and cooperation between the continents and the importance of education anchored in the constitution. The Indonesian government has landmarked problems and set up a new 7-year programme. Universities are to take an active part in the programme and the Ministry will support research, science and technology activities. The knowledge gap should be reduced, joint programmes should bring the universities together and new generations should apply knowledge for the good of all.

Conveying his gratitude to the organisers and participants the meeting was declared open and Swarovski crystal figures were presented to the Speakers.

### **III. National Coordinators Meeting**

Attended by the National Coordinators: Prof. Kusmayanto Kadiman, Indonesia and Chairman, Prof. Bernd Michael Rode, Austria and European Coordinator, Prof. Prasert Chitapong, Thailand and Asian Coordinator, Prof. Ha Duyen Tu, Vietnam representing Prof. Bien Tien Long, Drs. Marcus Bellen, Netherlands, Prof. Maria Diokno, The Philippines, and Prof. Norman Revell, U.K.

Prof. Hector Rifa, Spain, was held up in Bangkok due to visa problems and was unable to attend the conference. The other European National Coordinators were absent.

## 1. Asia Link

Despite promising projects, the number of projects selected was much lower than expected

## 2. Membership

The Regional Coordinator for Asia and National Coordinator for Thailand, Professor Prasert gave an overview country by country, considering applications of new universities if they can contribute effectively, receiving and providing in cash or other kinds of support.

a. **Vietnam** - It was expected that a new university would apply for membership but the National Coordinator has not yet been contacted

b. **Malaysia** - The University of Malaysia enquired about membership through the secretariat in Innsbruck about institutional status. This was forwarded to Prof. Prasert in his function as Regional Coordinator who made contact and is awaiting a reply.

c. **The Philippines** - No changes

d. **Cambodia** - It would be welcomed if Cambodia could become a member. Cambodia was invited to attend this Plenary Meeting and also accepted but was then unable to come because of financial problems. As Cambodia is not a member of ASEA-UNINET, financial support cannot be given, and funding from industry in Cambodia is not forthcoming.

**ACTION:** Follow-up by Prof. Hector Rifa, National Coordinator for Spain, who is the key person with contact to Cambodia.

Prof. Kusmayanto Kadiman gave a report on **Indonesia**:

In Indonesia the opportunities for on-place, short-term and Ph.D. scholarships have produced good opportunities and the response from Indonesia is very positive. As a result a new government scheme was introduced in 2003 to support Indonesian and other researchers. All international organisations would be recognised as an established partnership. The Indonesian Ministry of Research Technology has several funding mechanisms, amongst other the RUTI programme (Riset Unggulan Terpadu Internasional, short international top research).

Dr. Edwan Kardena gave a **report on membership fees**:

Membership fees from following universities have not yet been received:

Europe: Denmark, Greece, Ireland, Italy (Verona and Milan), Sweden and France

Thailand: Kasetsart, King Mongkut Institute of Technology Ladkrabang and Mahasarakham

Vietnam: University of Economics

European Universities:

It was discussed that if the universities have paid but have not sent a representative to the meeting, this does not pose a problem. For the universities who have not paid following action was decided upon:

- Sweden -find out if still interested in membership
- France - 3 universities together. Send a letter that fee not yet paid, member not present and requesting the nomination of an active person
- Ireland -visited Trento Meeting but otherwise no activities, fee not paid, delegate should take part in the next National Coordinators Meeting otherwise they will be automatically unsubscribed
- Italy - Prof. Zandonini is requested to contact the other two universities in Milan and Verona to confirm their interest and representatives. Italy is otherwise a very active member.
- Greece - represented by an enthusiastic person but due to a new rector who is not positive towards international work cooperation has slowed down. His term of office closes next year, so we will wait and keep up personal contacts.
- Czech Republic - Representative not present, Prof. Tjoa to enquire regarding representation
- U.K. Prof. Revell asked the Indonesian Secretariat of Asea-Uninet (ITB) to send the invoice again.

#### Information on **Possible New Members**:

- Switzerland - the TU of Zurich has shown interest and would be a very welcome partner
- Netherlands - The University of Delft was approached, a decision is pending

#### Information on **Possible New Membership** for ASEA-UNINET:

##### Networks in the Netherlands - **Utrecht Network**

There is a group of interested universities that includes the University of Lund, Sweden. The question will be raised if members of the Utrecht Network would be interested in becoming member of Asea-Uninet as already 5 universities of the 26 members have expressed their willingness to join a special interest group on Asia within the network because of their activities and interests in Asia.

Prof. Kusmayanto Kadiman suggests that ASEA-UNINET adopts the method whereby cooperation exists before new members are accepted. This must not necessarily be a prerequisite. Cambodia for example wants to build and join for this reason. Cambodia should ensure a budget allocation and make a presentation.

Prof. Rode advises that Austria has 3 "new" paying members - the Medical Universities of Vienna, Innsbruck and Graz - who were formally active as faculties of the member universities of Vienna, Innsbruck and Graz.

Prof. Norman Revell suggests that the Institute of Technology in Dublin may be too small as a member and that there are two major universities, Trinity College and Dublin College in Ireland.

Since the U.K. has long established bilateral links with Asia, there is no great interest in joining a consortium, except perhaps for Indonesia and Vietnam. He stresses the importance the new Eastern European States may have who have now joined the EU, since their university education systems have at all times been excellent:

- Hungary and Poland are large countries with excellent universities
- Bulgaria has access to projects
- Romania has a budget of Euro 300 million for collaborative projects
- Baltic Republics, small but excellent
- Slovenia small but advanced
- Czech Republic - already a member in ASEA-UNINET

The situation is somewhat different in Turkey, which has been isolated in the past with no international contacts. They will need help to establish networks.

### **3. Education Fairs**

The Education Fair in Bangkok in November 2002 played an active role. These links should be utilised to approach possible new members, especially where links such as in Hungary and Slovakia are already existent. The annual EAIE meeting will take place from 15 - 18 September 2004 in Torino. Last year a lot of Asian participants (notably from Korea, Japan and Hong Kong) also joined the meeting and the education fair. Membership is on an individual basis. More information can be found on [www.eaie.nl](http://www.eaie.nl). The National Coordinators Meeting could be held after this from 20 - 22 September in Oviedo, Spain, to make participation at both events an economic and practical proposal. Unfortunately the National Coordinator for Spain, Prof. Hector Rifa, was not present due to visa problems entering Indonesia, which could not be satisfactorily resolved. Prof. Maria Diokno advised that she would need a formal invitation.

The National Coordinators Meeting was then adjourned and all participants met together to discuss matters of general interest raised by the other members while the NCM meeting was being held.

## **IV. Information Session I**

Informal talks were held among the participants on activities, events, research, grant and scholarship schemes while the National Coordinators Meeting was being held. The results were discussed when all members were present:

## **1. Bio-Diesel**

Bio-Diesel was a topic of common interest; it is not economically competitive with crude oil, since reserves of fossil oil are available for approx. 200 years. It would, therefore, be necessary to offer initiatives and incentives to make bio-diesel an attractive alternative. Bio-diesel would however make countries independent of imports.

Palm oil production exceeds local demand. East Indonesia is not so fertile but suitable for bio-diesel produced from Jarak. Japan would support Indonesia based on the Kyoto Protocol.

## **2. Mobilisation of People**

Driving forces for mobilisation would be to receive a budget from university and government with which research activities could be increased by identifying research areas, laying down demand and offer, placing focus areas and making joint efforts based on these.

If for example the Indonesian government pays travel expenses, twice as many people can benefit from an exchange and the network becomes more attractive. The Europeans would pay for the stay and the Indonesians for travel. This possibility is planned in the new 7-year Indonesian government plan. This cost-sharing is envisaged between Austria and Thailand.

## **V. Information Session 2**

Current Changes in the European Education System Towards Bachelors and Masters Degrees

### **1 The existing educational systems in Europe were introduced.**

These are not conform e.g.

- U.K.: The U.K. has always had a system with a Bachelor degree taking approx. 3 years and a Master degree approx. 1 - 2 years more. In the U.K. specialisation in secondary schools starts at the age of 15 - 16 so that a Bachelor degree could be compared with a 4-year study period in other countries. An educational scheme covering 3 instead of 5 years makes it advantageous from a financial point of view, but has the disadvantage that young people have to specialise at an early age. This system is comparable with the U.S. and Australian systems.
- Italy: Does not have a Master degree and the performance of Ph.D. in English is still in progress.
- Austria: The Universities of Music required an 8-year study period; this has now been changed to fit into the 4-year (Bachelor), 2-year (Master) degree. Individual auditing is still necessary.

### **2 Official Programmes**

1. There are various processes such as the BOLOGNA process, which aim to build up comparative systems, as these would provide practical and personal benefits. ECTS credit points should be equal throughout Europe; the semester system should be institutionalised. Teaching in English should be introduced so that exchange programmes are facilitated. BOLOGNA is the beginning but at a later stage (perhaps in 10 years time) mixed studies with crossovers may then become possible.
2. There is also the BARCELONA process, which supports programmes in English with double degree/Erasmus-Mundus programmes (EU) and other languages including partner institutions from outside Europe (Russian Association). Should ASEA-UNINET join such programmes?
3. Quality Assurance is also a prerequisite in order to build the programmes up further. At the Berlin meeting, Quality Assurance at European level was discussed with regards to diversity and unity with the aim to be competitive on a competitive market. AUN - IDS are working on the transfer of credits.

### **3 The existing educational forms in Asia were introduced**

In Asia a Bachelor degree takes approx. 4 years. with a further 2 years for a Master degree.

### **4. U.S. Degrees**

Prof. Eko Budihardjo, Diponegoro University noted that U.S. universities are better evaluated but their fees are high thus increasing the rift between rich and poor. Prof. Thoeni explained that the ratings in the U.S. are evaluated on a totally different basis. While the labour market requires standardisation for a worldwide system, research is based on scientific education.

## **VI. Asian and European Projects**

### **1 Europe**

Neither the European Union nor ASEF (Asia/Europe Foundation) sent a representative although they were invited. The EU was criticised for its inefficiency. An open discussion was held concerning the experiences of the members with the EU.

#### **a. EU - Asia Link**

Experience among all members showed: too much paperwork, waiting time too long, no peer reviews with the result that general projects were chosen. They are not development-related.

Prof. Obenaus suggested that those whose projects were selected should share their experience with the other members:

Utrecht University has 2 successful projects (EU and Asia Link) but it was not clear why these were selected. ITB had the same experience. There is a 1 in 5 rate of success. EUAP gives a better chance for research-orientated projects than ASIA LINK



Indonesian Universities were quite successful, UI utilising Internet for chats for curriculum development project.

To avoid the administrative burden, especially the necessity of legal and financial documentation is questioned, as it is often, if not almost impossible to supply as some universities have charters going back centuries, others would require translating, it was suggested that a 5-page proposal is submitted in the first round. If this is given a good chance of selection, then a detailed proposal to be peer-reviewed could be submitted in a final round.

It should also be considered that policies change as experience builds up and the budget will be increased. Experience showed no successful projects in the first round when ongoing projects were not chosen, 3 (curriculum development) out of 6 projects were successful in the second round. Now there is more emphasis on on-going projects (not starting from zero level), thus giving a better chance for third tender projects.

Madeleine Gardeur reminded that Mme. Cressot's behaviour made it necessary to keep strict regulations.

### **b. ASEF - Singapore Meeting - Drs. Marcus Bellen**

Funds are available but they don't know how to use them

For joint funding there are 3 issues:

- intellectual exchange
- cultural exchange
- people to people exchange

Most funding from ASEF goes into mobility scholarships; these should be extended to workshops, conferences, curriculum development.

As language and meanings are interpreted in different ways, there should be information on the level to discuss a "clearing house" for educational policy.

## **2 Asian Sponsored**

Prof. Prasert Chitapong has similar experiences with the Asian sponsored programmes:

Cambodia, Myanmar, Laos and China are not in ASEA-UNINET.

### **a Asia Link**

Asia Link also requires a lot of paperwork

### **b Royal Jubilee Programme**

In Thailand the King also supports public universities, there are a number of programmes to send Thai researchers to Europe, such as the Royal Jubilee Programme giving funds to universities.

### **c Thai Commission on Higher Education**

Prof. Bernd Rode advises that the Thai HEC gives Austrian scientists support for up to 3 months. The Thai HEC also pays Thai students' travel, Austria supports the stay. In the case of Indonesia and Vietnam travel support is required but as the Indonesian Minister said that morning, if the country takes care of the travel expense of their scientists, there could be a significant increase in the number of scientists receiving support in Austria.

### **d Indonesia**

In Indonesia there are similar programmes for short-term research, as mentioned by the Indonesian Minister for Science and Technology, with a good chance for ASEA-UNINET projects. Cost-sharing must not be 1:1

Prof. Eko Budihardjo (Diponegoro University). Some provinces in Indonesia have money but don't know how to use it. This could be funnelled into education. Criteria would be joint research, joint publications, and number of publications. The Government of Central Java is open to research proposals (fisheries) but would develop in their own area because theories from other countries do not always take different conditions into consideration.

Dr. Edwan Kardena advised that approx. Euro 10.000 per year and topic are available for research on science and engineering through the competitive research grant provided by the Indonesian Government.

### **e Vietnam**

Vietnam also receives government funding for students and staff. Language abilities of applicants should be tested as problems have been encountered.

### **f Example: Pakistan**

Prof. Bernd Rode spoke of a project financed through the Ministry of Science and Technology in Pakistan: Pakistan has Associate Status. The Pakistan government is financing Ph.D. studies, 50 students were selected for 2003 and Pakistan is planning to send hundreds, which cannot all be accommodated at Austrian universities. He asks if other European Universities would like to offer Ph.D. studies in the fields of Science, Engineering and Economics. Europe would not charge tuition or bench fees and would receive a research assistant free of charge. As a certain amount of work is involved in this process it would not be sensible to offer for one student only. If any university would be prepared to take 5 - 20 Ph.D. students, please let Prof. Prof. Bernd Rode, University of Innsbruck know. ASEA-UNINET would act as mediator.

Thailand (Suranaree) also offers places in Asia and mentions that the accreditation question has to be discussed.

### **g Philippines**

The Philippines: using own funds needs authorisation from the Office of the President. There is financial support up to dissertation stage and post-doc grants.

### **h United Kingdom**

Prof. Norman Revell carries out a AUNP project for Euro. 1,800,000 in 2 years with 4 partners. Low risk, same amount of bureaucracy. Civil Service, fast-track method, peer proposal assessment.

Prof. Prasert advised that it is often more important for Thai universities to send faculty members e.g. to laboratories to work abroad than to receive financial assistance. PSU would offer European students programmes to study in Thailand.

## **VII. Joint/Double Degree Programmes Between Asian and European Universities**

### **1 Joint/Double Degree Programmes were discussed by all members in great detail**

In Europe joint programmes already existed before the EU brought this issue up, e.g. Netherlands (Groningen/China, NL/Indonesia), Austria. This is also practised in Asia, e.g. Chiang Mai/N.Y. (law)

A Joint or Double Degree could be awarded on two separate papers each one in its own right or one paper including both universities. Whatever form is chosen, it concerns one degree only and the thesis rights are shared by both universities. Two diplomas for one degree could be misleading as they would be rewarding one piece of work but it would be a very attractive marketing tool.

As the EU will be introducing such degree programmes, the terminology (double or joint) will be decided upon.

A joint degree (one degree, where two universities give shorter courses) would increase the mobility of students and enhance their chances on the labour market, as they are better equipped due to their international experience. The international markets welcome such graduates. The time required at each university would depend on the programme. Whether bilateral or multilateral, courses can be tailor-made. One year longer is required/recommended for international studies.

Since teaching in English would be required in non-English speaking countries, the teachers would also have to be examined regarding their language skills, so that the subjects are really well taught.

Subjects suitable for such joint degrees would be those not available in Europe such as volcanology.

Fees for students without means should be covered.

***Prerequisites for setting up Joint Degree Programmes:***

- Start with the common issues and not the differences.
- Quality is the most important criterion and is not negotiable.

## **2. The Higher Education Long Term Strategy (HELTS) for the years 2003 - 2010**

To meet the challenges of globalisation, Indonesian higher education development will be implemented using the new paradigm where institutional autonomy and accountability become the strategic issue. HELTS is nation-wide commitment, a guiding principle and learning process.

The basic policies are:

### **a National competitiveness**

The role the universities play would be to train a qualified and adaptable work force, to generate new knowledge and to access and adapt global knowledge. Some universities may set their trust in excellence in teaching, other in research excellence.

Overseas graduate training is important to keep abreast with state of the art knowledge but has to be very selective

### **b Autonomy and Decentralisation**

Will be regulated by policies. Networking becomes essential and should be properly utilised for improving competitiveness

### **c Organisational Health**

University's roles would be a primary requirement to contribute to the nation's competitiveness and an internally driven quality assurance mechanism, i.e. self-assessment and external evaluation should be imbedded.

## **3 A Case of Study (Groningen University) presented by Madeleine Gardeur**

Integrated International Curricula  
Asia and Europe in Balance

Vision RUG – long-term co-operation between universities in Asia and Europe, in an equal relationship, with reciprocal and enduring advantages emanating from the relationship.

Main Objectives Asia Policy RUG – Human resource development of the partners; joint international curricula; knowledge exchange; research cooperation; joint acquisition of external funding.

Actual Situation – Asian students study abroad; little student exchange Asia Europe; few international programmes Asia; limited access to international education; little staff exchange from Asia to Europe; lack of institutional reinforcement Asia

Model Integrated MSc. RUG-Indonesia – Study curricula and staff both partners, quality control, approval authorities; one-year Indonesia including English proficiency, international teaching methods; subsequent year in Groningen, entrance level approved by exam committee; completion entire programme entitles to degrees of both institutions; frequent mutual staff visits; Indonesian and Dutch students at both partners.

Start DD Programmes since 1998 (UGM) and 2000 (ITB) – International Management (UGM-RUG); Public Health (UGM-RUG); Chemical Engineering (ITB-RUG); Actuarial Sciences (ITB-RUG); Biomedical Engineering (ITB-UGM-RUG), Regional Planning and Development (ITB-RUG)

Successes – Approval national authorities; strong involvement Rector's and Deans; over 40 M.Sc. diplomas, more than 15 Ph.Ds; very good grades in Beta and Medical; students highly motivated; institutional strengthening; extra income through higher fee (autonomy); financial independence from external funds.

Weaknesses – Financial independence from external funds; scholarship dependency Beta on Dutch partner; marketing efforts both partners; commitment Indonesian staff members

Suggestions – Solid financial agreements (especially on scholarships); institutionalised contact staff members; yearly action plans common international marketing; more research involvement and common scientific publications; acquisition external funds curriculum development.

Conclusion – Increase international education in Asia with Asian partner; no brain drain but brain gain; input up-to-date hardware and software in education; better understanding educational differences; co-operation on equal footing; long-term involvement partners; increase of income (fee) for Asian partners; institutional reinforcement

## **VIII. Half-Day Workshop on Current Research between ASEA-Uninet Members**

The participants met and separated into 4 groups after an interesting lecture on bio-diesel held by Tatang H. Soerawidjaja, President of the Indonesian Bio-Diesel Forum who spoke about the economical and environment-friendly advantages of Biodiesel-fuel for diesel engines. Prof. Bolhar advised of Austria's experience in the automobile sector and of the need for political support to make bio-diesel an attractive alternative to fossil energy.

The results of the discussions held by the ASEA-UNINET coordinators are as follows:

### **Group 1 - Science and Engineering**

Chaired and presented by Prof. Norman Revell

#### **Focus Areas:**

1. Follow-up talk on biomass, biodiesel, plant physiology and related areas

2. Analytical and computational chemistry
3. ICT- all areas but with emphasis on
  - a. software operating systems (e.g. architecture and open systems)
  - b. e-learning and m-learning (mobile)
4. Mathematics (Applied), Modelling and E-Science
5. Engineering
  - a1. Waste Water Management
  - a2) Hydrology
  - b) Nano-technology,

60% of the course for advanced Masters programmes on the above are theoretical and, therefore, suitable for e-learning.

## **Group 2 - Economic and Social Sciences**

Chaired and presented by Prof. Maria Diokno

### **Ongoing Collaboration**

1. Research and training
  - a. in tourism, involves Austria, Vietnam, Thailand, Philippines, Indonesia; regular workshops are held
  - b. Public administration, involves Austria and Indonesia
2. Short-term courses
  - a. Asian Studies Programme in Thailand, Vietnam and Philippines for Austrian students
  - b. European summer course, Cooperation between University of Utrecht and University of Indonesia, in which two Indonesians attend the course in Utrecht
  - c. Intercultural management and international business - involves Austria, Thailand, Vietnam - a 3-week course (60 hours) for Austrian and Asian students
3. Joint degree programmes:
  - a. Groningen and ITB:
    - MS Biomedical Engineering
    - MS Chemical Engineering
    - MS Actuarial Science
  - b. Groningen and Gadjah Mada University
    - MS Biomedical Engineering
    - MS International Management
    - MS Public Health
    - MS Regional and Local Planning

### **Focus Areas for Future Collaboration**

1. Research (collaboration, multi-disciplinary)
  1. Ethnic relations and multiculturalism such topics as nation of the "other", methodological issues, bias, prejudice; some universities have

centres in ethnic studies and conflict management or departments like sociology and anthropology that study ethnicity. This topic is of common interest to Asia and Europe and many centres and social science departments are available

2. Globalisation, including anti-globalisation  
Subtopics include the economic aspect (tariff, trade, capital flows), migration, social impact (poverty, effect on vulnerable social sector), political aspect
3. Socio-economic aspects of biodiesel applications (added during plenary session)
2. Curriculum Development  
Offer by Austria (Salzburg) to help develop European studies courses, for example tie up with Prince of Songkla University to develop a course on European studies.

### **Group 3 - Health/Pharmacy/Medicine**

Chaired and presented by Prof. Prasert Chitapong

#### **Focus Areas for Future Collaboration**

1. Bio-medicinal engineering, Coordinators ITB, PSU, Med Vienna
2. Tropical medicine and social medicine, Coordinators: Mahidol, Medical Univ. Innsbruck
3. Natural products, Coordinator: Naresuan
4. Student exchange, medical health, Coordinators: all
5. Functional food, health food, foodborne pathology, Coordinators: Medical Univ. Graz and Mahasarakham
6. Sport Sciences, Coordinator: Srinakharinwirot
7. Email linkage: all interested to share info and come up with activities and proposals for additional funding whereby some do not require much funding, co-operation is more important.

### **Group 4 - Humanities and Culture/Music**

Chaired and presented by Prof. Alfred Ebenbauer

Looking at the statistics over the past 20 years only one of the incoming students from Thailand was for linguistics and only a few for music. Most students come for further education on the engineering sectors. The number of students coming to Austria for should, therefore, be increased.

For cultural studies and humanities language knowledge is necessary. Possibilities to learn German should be provided in Thailand, Indonesia and Vietnam to improve cooperation in the field of these projects. Arrange a symposium in Vienna (or Austria) to discuss bilateral/trilateral projects. Conferences will be held in Vienna-Salzburg and in Bangkok (Chulalongkorn) in 2005 and 2006 on "Ancient Travel Routes - Cultural Links between Europe and South East Asia in the Picture of Travel Literature". Mozarteum Salzburg is

interested in a long-term exchange with Mahidol in the field of music, especially in the use of Thai instruments.

Prof. Bernd Rode, University of Innsbruck told the members that Asian music has already been brought to Europe. At the Faculty of Musical Sciences in Innsbruck, a visiting professor spent a year teaching Gamelan music with the result that a Gamelan orchestra was formed and 2 concerts performed thus bringing Asia to Europe. Advantageous if single stays abroad are possible for a longer time.

The Embassy of Indonesia in Austria has a set of Gamelan instruments.

## **IX. Elections**

Chaired by Prof. Kusmayanto Kadiman

The chairman, Prof. Kusmayanto Kadiman thanks Dr. Edwan Kardena for the hard work put into organising this successful conference.

No new universities had applied for membership. Due to the separation of the Faculties of Medicine into Medical Universities in Austria, who had previously been active in ASEA-UNINET as members of the general universities, it was put to the members that these universities are now official members of ASEA-UNINET. This was accepted. Madeleine Gardeur requested that they present themselves at the next Plenary Meeting to give the members more information. The necessity of this point will be discussed at the next National Coordinators Meeting in Spain in September 2004.

The elections were then held after a short break to enable the members to hold informal discussions.

The University Coordinators once more confirmed their position resp. the University Coordinator's name. These can be found on the homepage of ASEA-UNINET:

<http://asea-uninet.org>

Afterwards the **National Coordinators** were elected:

**Austria** - Prof. Bernd Rode, University of Innsbruck

**Italy** - Prof. Riccardo Zandonini, University of Trento

**Netherlands** - Ms. Madeleine Gardeur, University of Groningen

**U.K.** - Prof. Norman Revell, University of Middlesex

(The other European coordinators will be taken over as previously listed.)



**Indonesia** - Prof. Kusmayanto Kadiman, ITB, Bandung

**Thailand** - Prof. Prasert Chitapong, Prince of Songkla University

**The Philippines** - Prof. Maria Diokno, University of the Philippines

**Vietnam** - Prof. Ha Duyen Tu, Hanoi University of Technology

Prof. Kusmayanto Kadiman, ITB, Bandung was then elected as **Asian Coordinator**, with Prof. Prasert Chitapong as **Vice-Coordinator for Thailand** and Prof. Ha Duyen Tu as **Vice-Coordinator for Vietnam**

Prof. Bernd Rode, University of Innsbruck was elected as **European Coordinator** with Drs. Marcus Bellen, University of Utrecht, as **Vice-Coordinator**.

Prof. Norman Revell, University of Middlesex, was elected as **Chairman for the next session** (February 2004 - July 2005).

## **X. Final Words**

Prof. Revell plans to make the network the dominant group for funding from the EU with a primary focus of a group that enters into joint projects. Tactics will be identified by finding common elements of successful projects and thus selection criteria with the aim to get a larger percentage of funded projects.

**The 8th Plenary Meeting will be held at Oxford University in July 2005.**

Prof. Kusmayanto Kadiman closes the meeting.

# APPENDIX: List of Participants and their Addresses

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- Europe
  - Austria
  - Italy
  - Netherlands
  - United Kingdom
- Southeast-Asia
  - Indonesia
  - Philippines
  - Thailand
  - Vietnam

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