

APAIE 2024



PERTH, AUSTRALIA 4-8 MARCH 2024

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Collaborating for sustainable impact: partnerships across the Asia Pacific

APAIE Perth 4 - 8 March 2024

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**THE CHRONICLE
OF HIGHER EDUCATION.**

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Workshop 2: Mon 4th March, 9:00 – 12:00

Partner with Australia: TNE forum & business matching

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Workshop Outline

1. The fundamentals of transnational education
 - What is TNE?
 - Why TNE?
 - TNE delivery models and modes
2. Qualifications and legislative frameworks
3. TNE partnership and program life-cycle
4. Case study 1: Edith Cowan University's TNE operations
5. Case study 2: Universitas Airlangga
6. Business matching with Austrade

Definition of TNE

Transnational education (TNE) refers to study programs or educational services in which the learners are located in a country different from the one where the awarding institution is based (UNESCO/Council of Europe 2001).

WHY TNE?

At your table, discuss some reasons why transnational education might be a valuable option for:

- The home / awarding institution
- The local education provider
- The student
- The host community / country

WHY TNE?

For the awarding institution

- Global reach and reputation
- Deep engagement with community / industry / host country and region
- Sustainable revenue

For the student

- Access to high quality international education at an affordable price
- Support for study and jobs from home and community networks

For the education provider

- Internationalised curriculum
- Broader range of programs and services to more student segments
- Enhanced reputation and competitive edge

For the host community / country

- Widening access
- Enhancing quality
- Addressing skills gaps
- Economic benefits

TNE models of delivery

Branch campus

Twinning

4+0, 3+0, 1+2, 2+1,
2+1+1, 1+1

**Curriculum
Licencing/franchising**

**Partnered delivery of
full award**

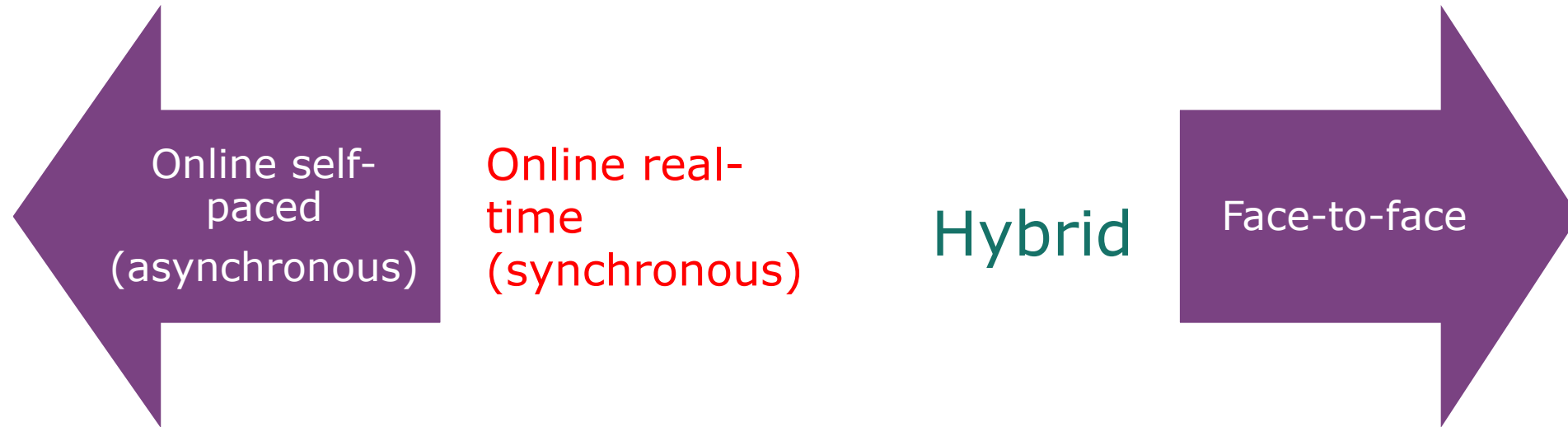
**Offshore to
onshore Pathways**

Validation

Typical Australian TNE models of delivery

Model	Local Partner	Australian institution	Award
Branch campus	<p>Not always a partnership with a local partner.</p> <p>May provide infrastructure and a range of services to students and staff including recruitment and marketing, teaching, student and administrative support, library, accommodation, etc</p>	<p>(Infrastructure, marketing and recruitment, student services and administration)</p> <p>Award, curriculum and assessment, teaching, QA, staff training and PD, community and industry outreach, etc</p>	Single, dual or joint
Full award partnered delivery / Twinning	Provides infrastructure and a range of services to students, including teaching, student and administrative support, library, accommodation, etc	Award, curriculum and assessment, (teaching), QA, training / PD	Single, dual or joint
Credit / Non-award Pathways	Provides infrastructure and a range of services to students and staff including teaching, student and administrative support, library, accommodation, etc	Curriculum (eg secondary school certificate, English, Foundation, Diploma, or part of a degree), assessment and moderation, QA, teaching (if agreed with local partner)	Single, dual or non-award

Modes of delivery



**And combinations of the
above...**

To be or not to be with a partner?

What kinds of TNE partnerships are allowed in your country?

What are the advantages and disadvantages of doing TNE with a partner?

Why choose an Australian institution as your TNE partner?

WHY CHOOSE AN AUSTRALIAN PARTNER FOR TNE?

Clear regulation and quality assurance framework

- Australian TNE programs are regulated and audited by the Tertiary Education Quality and Standards Agency (TEQSA) in the case of higher education programs, and Australian Skills Quality Authority (ASQA) in the case of vocational programs. This ensures that what is delivered offshore is equivalent in quality and student experience to programs offered in Australia.

Expertise and experience

- Australia has been a pioneer of TNE for over 40 years. Many institutions offering TNE are highly ranked.

Global recognition

- Australian qualifications (wherever they are delivered) are widely recognised by governments and employers around the world.
- Australian TNE programs are highly regarded by local consumers and industry.

Capacity building

- Australian partners help institutions build capacity, lift education quality, reputation and rankings, and provide opportunities for staff and student mobility
- Australian TNE can address gaps in local education and workforce provision

QUALIFICATION FRAMEWORK AND RECOGNITION



The Department of Education manages qualifications recognition policy to support student and labour market mobility, including professional recognition and other activities formerly undertaken by the National Office for Overseas Skills Recognition (NOOSR). The DET does not assess overseas qualifications for admission to study.

AQF Levels	
Level 1	Certificate 1
Level 2	Certificate 2
Level 3	Certificate 3
Level 4	Certificate 4
Level 5	Diploma
Level 6	Advanced Diploma Associate Degree
Level 7	Undergraduate Certificate Bachelor degree
Level 8	Bachelor Honours degree Graduate Certificate Graduate Diploma
Level 9	Masters degree
Level 10	Doctoral degree

TNE COMPLIANCE AND REGULATION

AUSTRALIA

Tertiary Education Quality and Standards Agency (TEQSA) (HE, ELICOS)

- All Australian HE institutions must be registered with TEQSA and inform TEQSA of their TNE operations.
- Australian institutions are required to deliver equivalent quality and experience for its offshore students as done onshore.
- This is done through the Higher Education Standards Framework (Threshold Standards) - [Higher Education Standards Framework \(Threshold Standards\) 2021 | Tertiary Education Quality and Standards Agency \(teqsa.gov.au\)](#)

Australian Skills Quality Authority (ASQA) (TAFEs/RTOs)

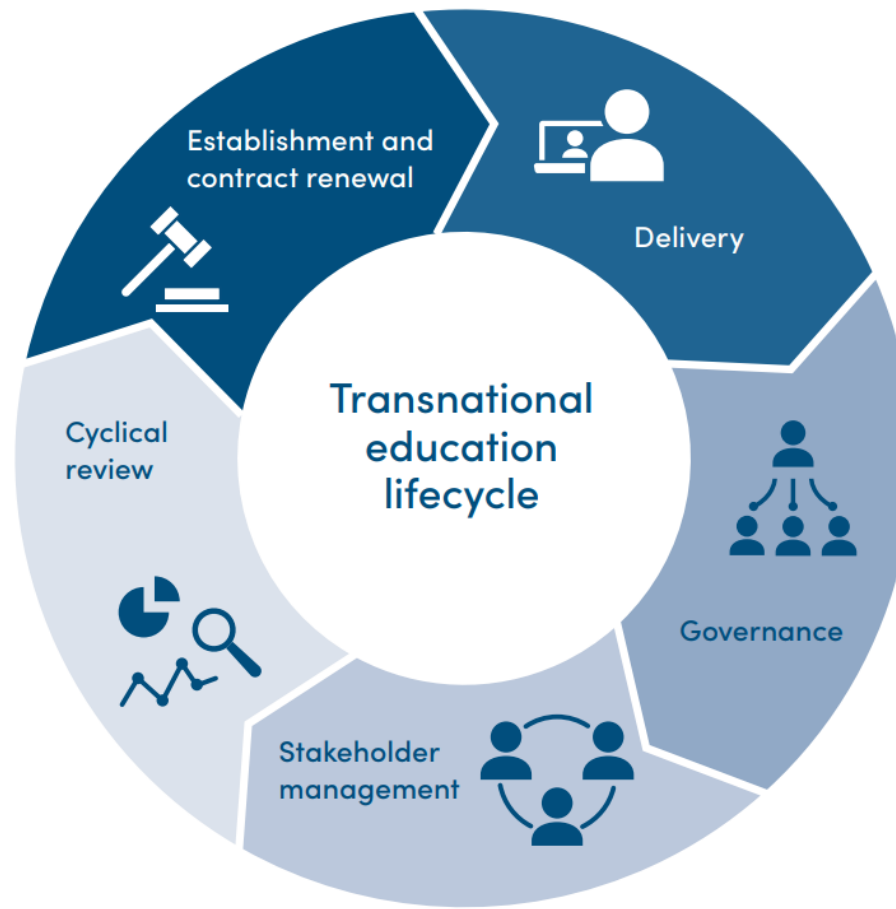
- Vocational education programs are regulated and audited by ASQA.
- Awards are designed by and for Australian industry.

IN-COUNTRY REGULATION AND ACCREDITATION

In your country:

- How easy is it for foreign institutions to establish and maintain a TNE operation?
- Is there a regulatory framework governing TNE award delivery?
- What are the regulator's requirements for foreign providers?
- What challenges do local and foreign providers face in relation to the regulation?

TNE partnership and program life-cycle



Source: Transnational Education Toolkit, Nov 2022

DRIVERS OF SUCCESSFUL TNE

- Strategic alignment of partners
- Mutual benefit principle
- Strong governance
- Shared understanding of and compliance with regulatory frameworks
- Effective communication and collaboration between institutions
- Robust academic processes
- Quality Assurance framework
- Adapting curriculum to the local context and student needs
- Clear processes and procedures



Source: Transnational Education Toolkit, Nov 2022

RESOURCES

- Young, Dr. Samantha (Nov 2022) Transnational Education Toolkit, Australian Government Tertiary Education Quality and Standards Agency,
<https://www.teqsa.gov.au/sites/default/files/TNE-toolkit.pdf>
- McNamara, J. and J. MacNamara (2017) TRANSNATIONAL EDUCATION: A CLASSIFICATION FRAMEWORK AND DATA COLLECTION GUIDELINES FOR INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMME AND PROVIDER MOBILITY (IPPM)
https://www.britishcouncil.org/sites/default/files/tne_classification_framework-final.pdf



CASE STUDY – AUSTRALIAN PERSPECTIVE

Edith Cowan University's Approach to Transnational Education



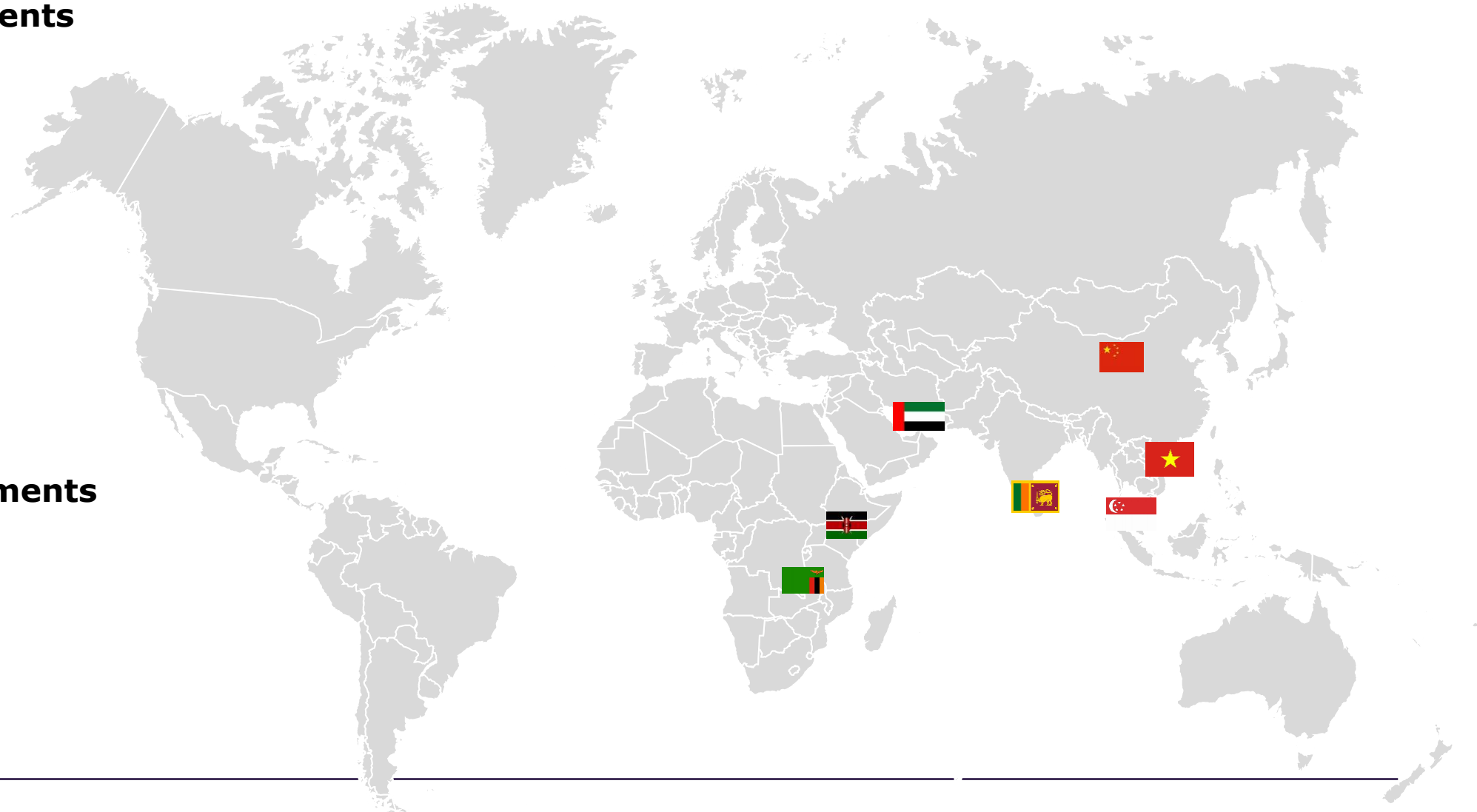
ECU's Global Footprint: Navigating TNE

Current TNE Agreements

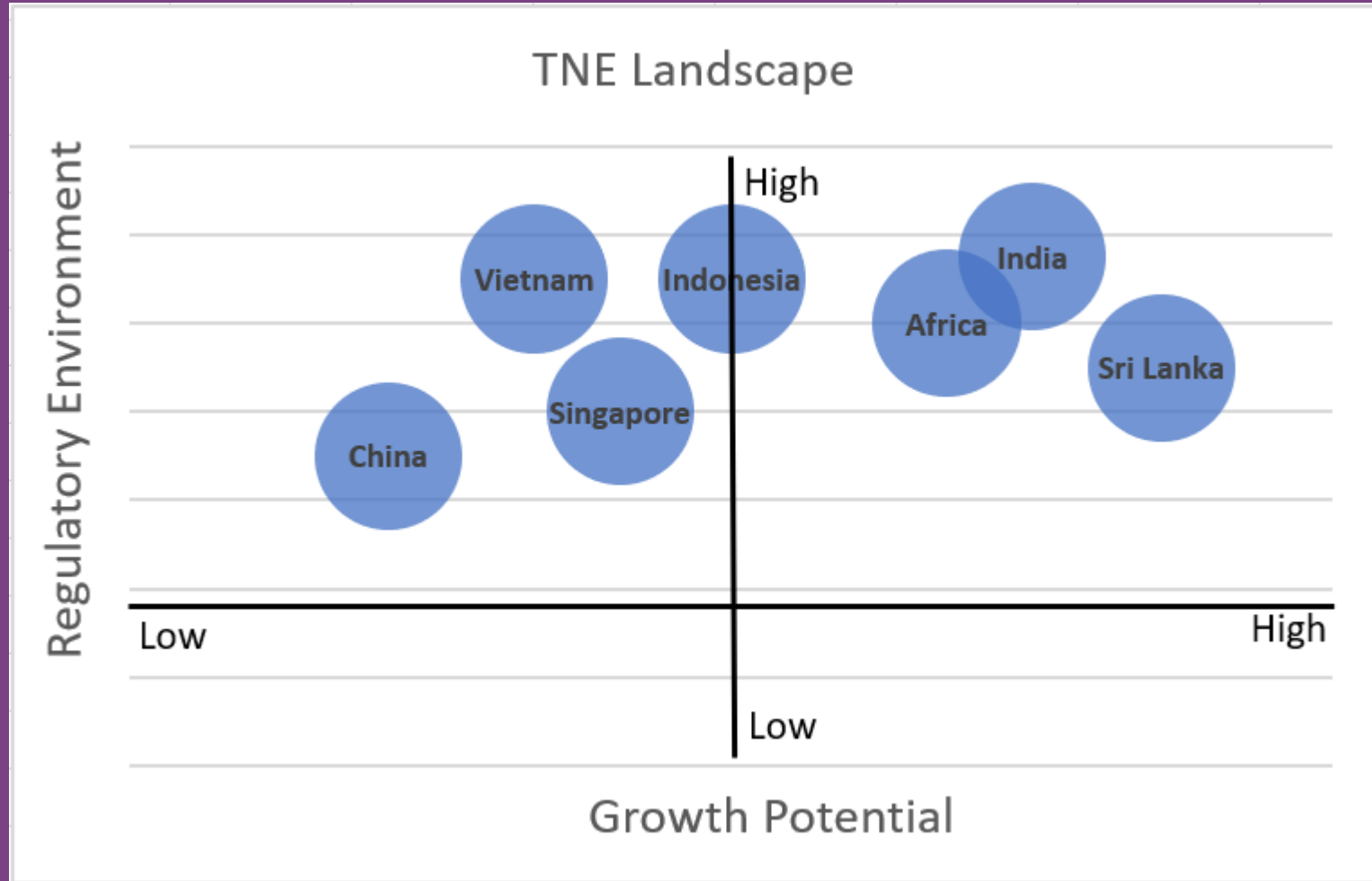
- Dubai
- Vietnam
- China
- Sri Lanka
- Singapore

Previous TNE Agreements

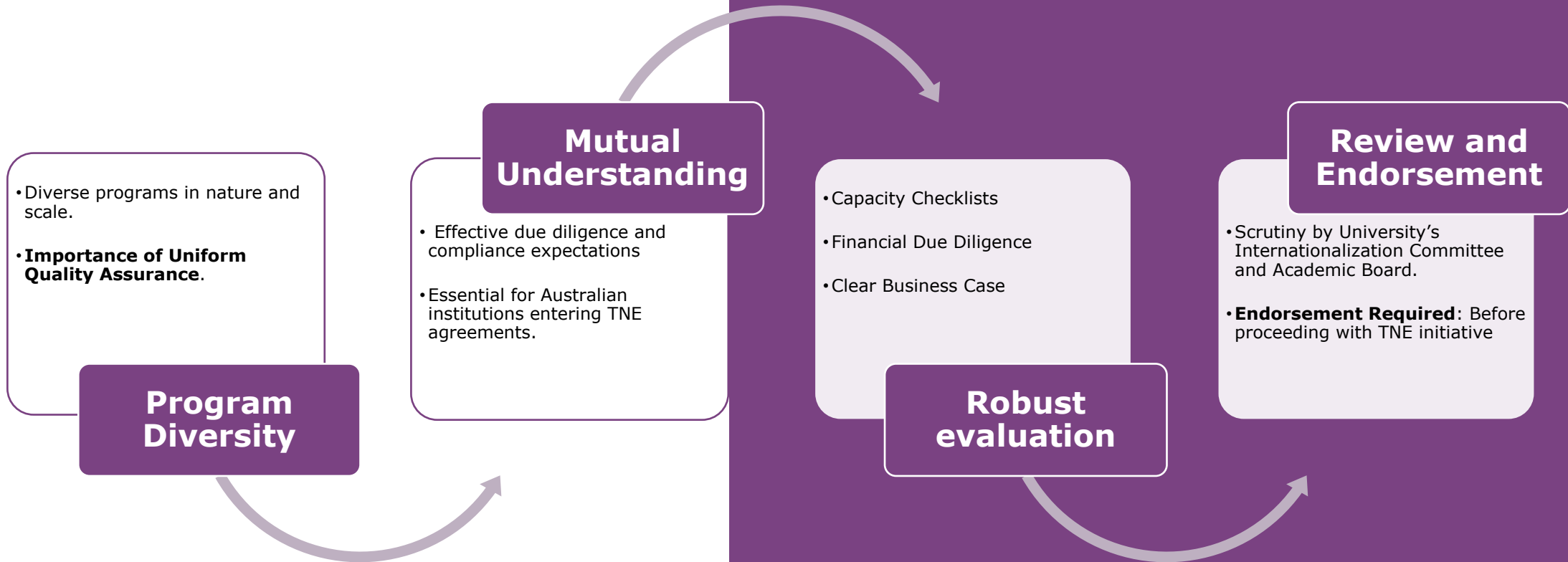
- Kenya
- Zambia



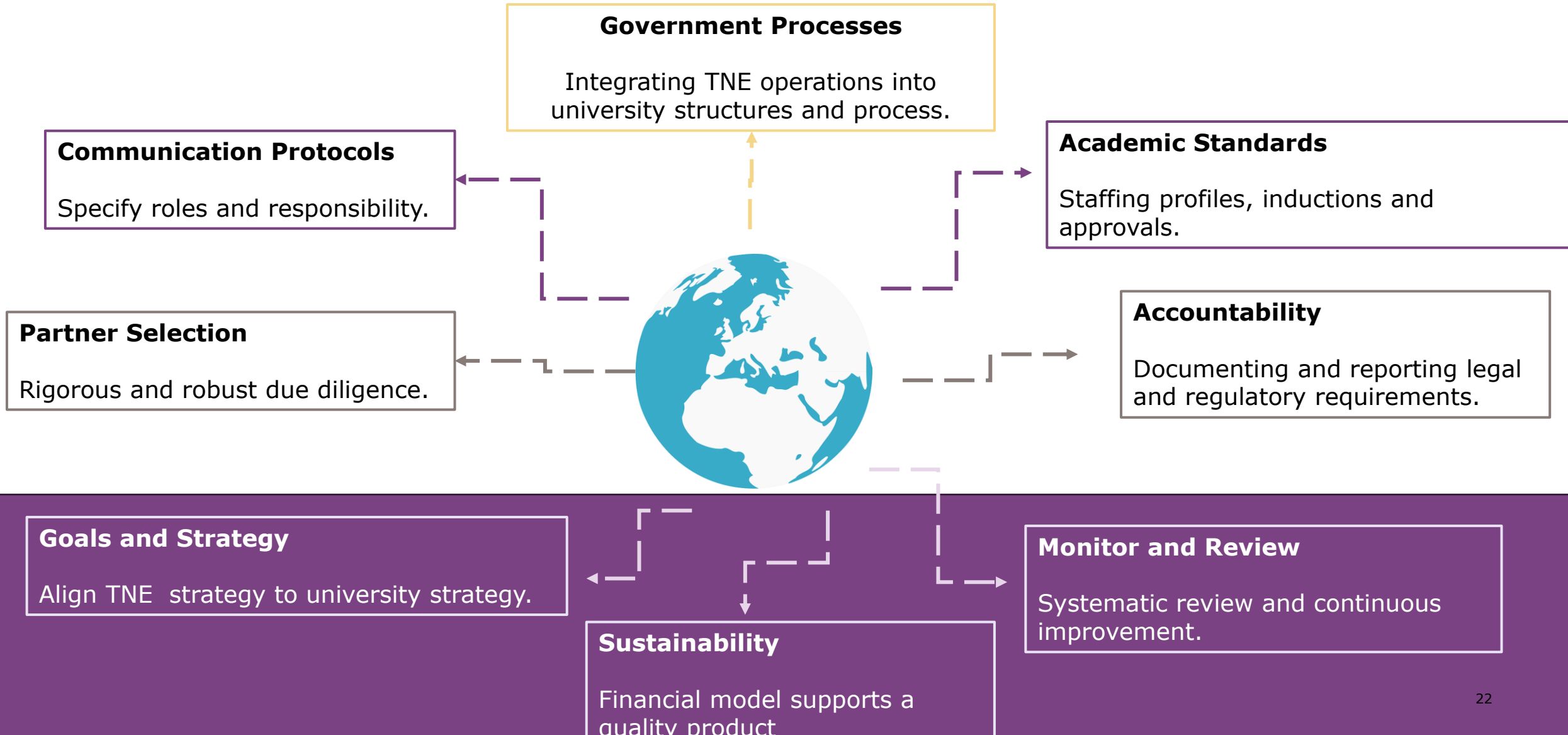
Factors Shaping Transnational Education: Considerations



New Initiatives



Multiple Aspects of TNE Delivery



QA required from multiple perspectives



Monitoring Lenses

Academic Performance

Contract Compliance

Regulatory Compliance

Rigorous Academic Oversight

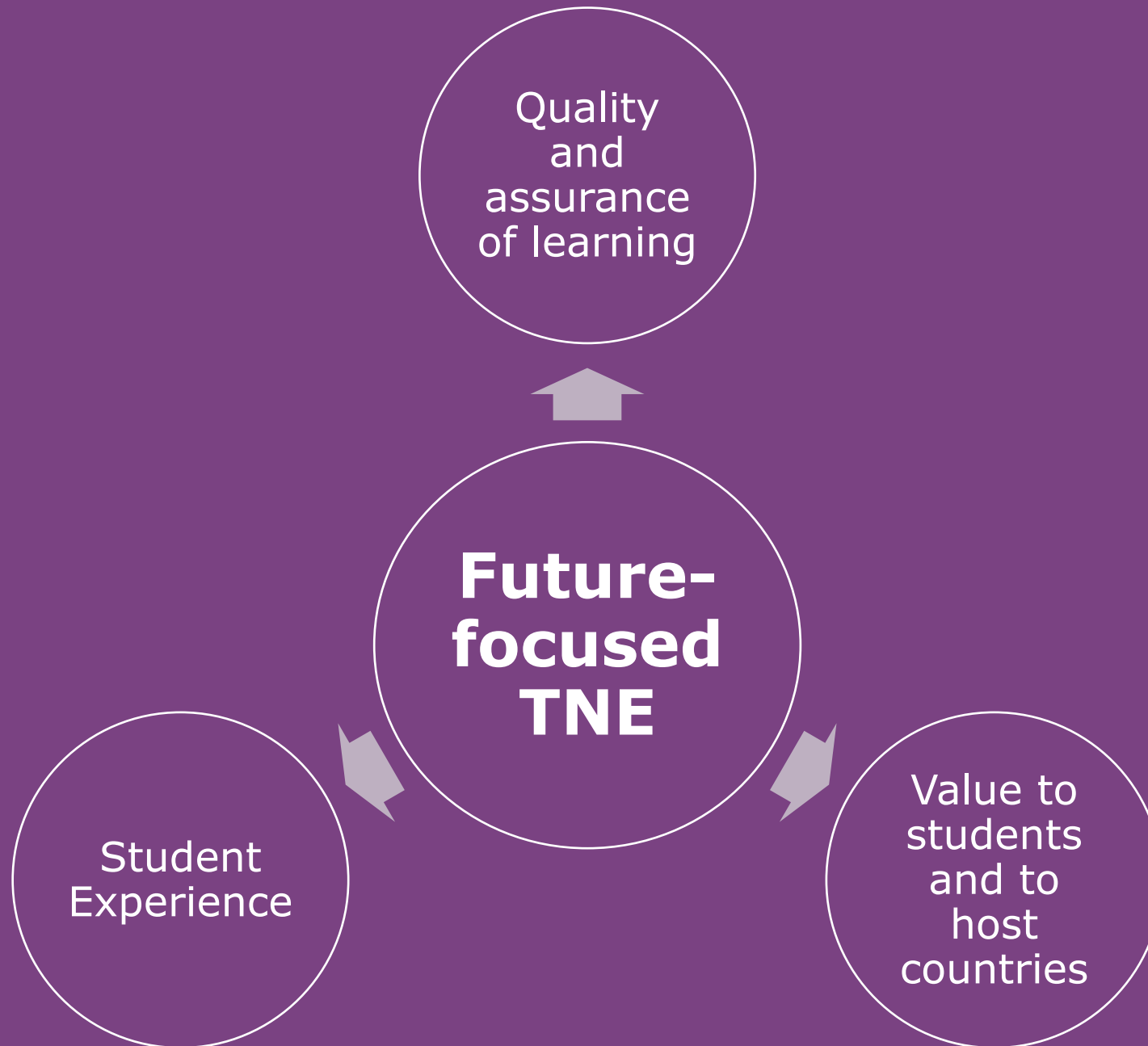
Standard review of student progress

Cohort Performance Scrutiny

Contract Compliance Assessment

Assurance of Academic Standards

Uniform Quality Assurance System





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Transnational Education (TNE) – Universitas Airlangga Perspectives

Prof. Iman Harymawan, SE., MBA., Ph.D.



TOP #345
QS
WORLD
UNIVERSITY
RANKINGS





What's TNE?

Transnational education (TNE) refers to any educational provision or program that crosses national or international borders. It involves the delivery of educational services, programs, or qualifications by institutions located in one country to students located in another country.

TNE Forms:

Franchising

franchiser authorises franchisee to provide educational services

Program Articulations

Inter-institutional arrange institutions to offer jointly study programme in credit-transfers.

Branch Campuses

Institution establishes its campus in other countries.

Distance Learning

Educational provision for all study characterized by the separation of the learner from tutor.

Off-shore Institution

A reputable University established in the host country and belonging to a particular national educational system without having a campus in that country

Corporate Universities

Some Universities organise their own higher education institutions or study programmes offering qualification

*Hussain, Irshad, Transnational Education: Concept and Methods. Turkey: TOJDE. 2007. <https://files.eric.ed.gov/fulltext/ED494810.pdf>



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What are the advantages and disadvantages of doing TNE with a partner?

The Advantages of TNE Partnerships



1

Widening Education Access

Offering an access to world-class teaching, cutting-edge research, and innovative pedagogical approaches

2

Access to International Markets

Expanding the Higher Education Institution (HEI) reach and access new markets by offering programs or courses in other countries.

3

Internationalization

Enhancing HEI's international profile and reputation by providing opportunities for global collaboration and partnerships.

4

Student Mobility

Allowing students to study for a degree or qualification from an institution based in another country without physically relocating.

5

Cultural Exchange

Promoting cultural exchange and understanding by bringing together students and faculty from different cultural backgrounds.

6

Capacity Building

Building educational capacity in countries where there may be a shortage of educational resources or expertise.

The Disadvantages of TNE Partnerships



1

Cost Consideration

Universities with TNE program can sometimes be more expensive than traditional on-campus programs

2

Limited Cultural Experience

TNE Programs may not fully consider the local culture and education system in host country where the students are based

3

Recognition and Accreditation

Degrees earned through TNE programs may not always be recognized or accredited in the same way as degrees earned through traditional on-campus programs

TNE role for Higher Education Institution



Academics

University

Reputation and
Visibility

- TNE allows students to pursue education from prestigious universities around the world with the same qualities as the main university
- TNE can enhance the university's global reputation and visibility
- TNE can ultimately influence the university's graduates who are ready for national and international competition and can fulfil the stakeholder needs.



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**What kinds of TNE
partnerships are allowed in
your country?**



TNE's MODEL At INDONESIA - Branch Campus

1. Monash University Indonesia

- 2014 - Established Australia-Indonesia Centre (AIC) – a bilateral research consortium
- 2016 - First office in Jakarta – the Monash Indonesia Representative Office
- 2016 afterwards - Launch research project called Revitalising Informal Settlements and their Environments (RISE). Managing water sanitation.
- 2018 - Established Monash Herb Feith Indonesian Engagement Centre, platform for collaborations between researchers, creative industry, and government, industry and alumni leaders
- 2020 - Build Monash University's Indonesia campus branch



TNE's MODEL At INDONESIA - Branch Campus

1. Monash University Indonesia



Location



The campus location in Bumi Serpong Damai (BSD) City in South west Jakarta

Accreditation



Monash in Indonesia has accreditation from TEQSA international accreditation and is recognised by the Indonesian government.

Available Courses



- Business Innovation
- Cybersecurity
- Data Science
- Urban Design
- Public Health
- Public Policy and Management

Qualities of The Branch?



Monash University, Indonesia has junior and senior academics from Indonesia, Australia and around the world.





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TNE's MODEL At INDONESIA - Branch Campus

2. Western Sydney University

- The Western Sydney University Indonesia, Surabaya Campus will open in September 2024.

Launch Pad :



Startup Programs, developing resilient founders, who create sustainable and innovative businesses



Industry short courses, expanding entrepreneurial and commercialisation skills



Entrepreneurship Training and Development, training the next generation of high-impact entrepreneurs through a range of programs and activities



TNE's MODEL At INDONESIA - Branch Campus

2. Western Sydney University



Location



The campus location is Pakuwon Tower in Central Surabaya.

Learning Places Facilities



Offers agile workspaces, open-plan design, and flexible meeting spaces to study, collaborate, and mingle with their peers.

Available Courses



- Engineering Science
- Business (Applied Finance)
- Data Science
- Information and Communications Technology
- Computer Science

Main Focus



Focus on Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) subjects, including computing, data, and engineering to reflect the economic and industrial strengths of Surabaya and East Java.





TNE MODEL at UNAIR:

1. Program Articulation (Double Degree)



STUDY PROGRAM	UNIVERSITY PARTNER	SCHEME
Bachelor of Medicine	The University of Melbourne	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 2 years at UNAIR• 1 year at Partner Uni• 1 Year at UNAIR
Bachelor of Accounting	Deakin University	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 1,5 year at UNAIR• 2 Years at Partner Uni• 0,5 year at UNAIR
Bachelor of Accounting	The University of Western Australia	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 1.5 years at UNAIR• 2 years at Partner University• 0,5 years at UNAIR
Bachelor of Psychology	Queensland University of Technology (QUT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 2 years at UNAIR• 2 years at University

STUDY PROGRAM	UNIVERSITY PARTNER	SCHEME
Master in Media and Communication	Edith Cowan University	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 2 years at UNAIR• 1 year at partner university
Master of Occupational Health and Safety	Griffith University	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 2 years at UNAIR• 1 year at partner university
Master of Public Policy	The University of Western Australia	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 0,5 year at UNAIR• 1 year at UNAIR• 0,5 year at UNAIR



Financial Considerations

Pursuing a double degree program may involve additional costs.

Solution:

Optimizing funding from third party, such as Government agency of each of host country

English Competency

It is proven by certain English Proficiency certificates such as IELTS or TOEFL IBT where the students cannot afford the test fee or the target score.

Solution :

The DD program is promoted to the targeted schools that have standardization of English proficiency for their students, ex: International School, Cambridge-curriculum based school

Curriculum Alignment

Developing a cohesive curriculum that integrates the requirements of both degree programs while ensuring academic rigor and coherence can be complex

Solution: Universities must ensure that the double degree program meets the standards and requirements of both accrediting bodies.

Administrative Complexity

Managing admissions, registrations, course scheduling, and academic advising for DD students can be administratively challenging

Solution: Universities may need to invest in additional resources and systems to support the efficient operation of the program, for example an Integrated system monitoring throughout the enrollment



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**Why choose an Australian
institution as your TNE
partner?**

POTENTIALS TO EXPLORE



1

UNAIR has a strong collaboration with some universities in Australia

2

The Australian government has numerous funding schemes to support mobility such as the Columbo Plan and the New Columbo Plan, the Australia Awards scheme

3

Wide Range of Courses: Australian universities offer a diverse range of courses and degrees, catering to various academic interests and career goals.

4

High-Quality Education - Australia has a national regulatory and quality agency for higher education called – the Tertiary Education Quality and Standards Agency (TEQSA) to monitor quality and regulate university and non-university higher education

5

Innovative Research Opportunities: Australia is home to world-class research institutions and offers numerous opportunities for students to engage in cutting-edge research across various disciplines.



Call for Actions

1

Optimizing existing program, such as Double Degree and student mobility scheme

2

Establishing off-shore institution and distance learning by intensifying bilateral communication with Government

3

Providing University funding assistance as well as collaborating with Government Agency



Terima Kasih

#UNAIRHEBAT

