

**Will NQFs bring Asia and Europe
closer together, increase
education and/or work mobility,
and support conversion of
systems?**

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Brief Overview of SEAMEO

Southeast Asian Ministers of Education
Organisation

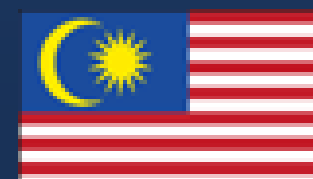
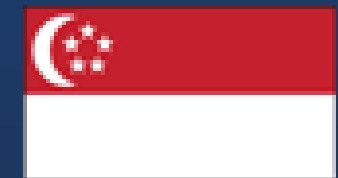
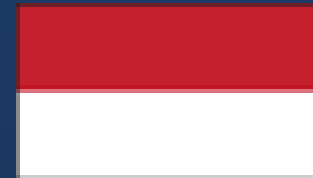


SEAMEO

Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Organization

A chartered regional intergovernmental organization established in Bangkok on 30 November 1965 following the meeting among Southeast Asian Ministers of Education and the Special Adviser to the President of the United States

Brunei Darussalam (1981)
Cambodia (1968)
Indonesia (1965)
Lao PDR (1965)
Malaysia (1965)
Myanmar (1997)
Philippines (1965)
Singapore (1965)
Thailand (1965)
Timor-Leste (2006)
Vietnam (1992)



SEAMEO Associate Members

Australia (1973)

Canada (1988)

France (1973)

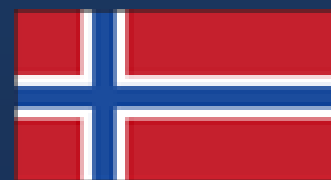
Germany (1990)

Netherlands (1993)

New Zealand (1974)

Norway (2005)

Spain (2007)



SEAMEO Affiliate Member

- International Council for Open and Distance Education (1999)
- University of Tsukuba, Japan
- The British Council



15 SEAMEO Centres and 4 Networks

1. **SEAMEO BIOTROP** (Tropical Biology), Bogor Indonesia
2. **SEAMEO CHAT** (History and Tradition), Myanmar
3. **SEAMEO INNOTECH** (Educational Innovation and Technology), Philippines
4. **SEAMEO RECSAM** (Education in Science and Mathematics), Penang, Malaysia
5. **SEAMEO RELC** (Regional Language Centre), Singapore
6. **SEAMEO RETRAC** (Training Centre), Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam
7. **SEAMEO RIHED** (Higher Education and Development), Thailand
8. **SEAMEO SEAMOLEC** (Open Learning Centre), Indonesia
9. **SEAMEO SEARCA** (Graduate Study and Research in Agriculture), Philippines
10. **SEAMEO SPAFA** (Archaeology and Fine Arts), Thailand
11. **SEAMEO QITEP Science**, Bandung, Indonesia
12. **SEAMEO SEN** (Special Education), Malaysia
13. **SEAMEO QITEP Mathematics**, Yogyakarta, Indonesia
14. **SEAMEO QITEP Language**, Jakarta, Indonesia
15. **SEAMEO VOCTECH**, Brunei Darussalam

16. **SEAMEO TROPMED Network** (Tropical Medicine and Public Health Network) with four sub-regional centres in Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines and Thailand. SEAMEO TROPMED Indonesia has become a Regional Centre:

Centre's Logos



NQF in SEA

Has NQF	In the process of Developing	Doesn't have
Malaysia	Brunei	Lao PDR
Philippines		Cambodia
Thailand		Myanmar
Singapore		Timor Leste
Indonesia		Vietnam

Metaphor: NQ as a currency (\$)

- Every country already has quality assurance systems, but may be still fragmented and less transparent; thus difficult to get “conversion rate”.
- The existing currency may still be fragmented, i.e. Timor Leste below one dollar using local currency above 1\$ using US\$. (MoE vs. MoL)
- By having NQF, we can have a reference that can also be used for conversion.
- How serious are we in LLL and labor mobility? (Dr Brigit Thomann, BIBB)

Labor mobility in SEA

- ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA) will be fully implemented in 2015
- ASEAN + 3 (Japan, South Korea, China)
- ASEAN + 6 (+ India, New Zealand, Australia)

- Having common “currency” may be helpful
- All welcomes for education mobility but some are still cautious with open labour mobility.

Statistics on Labour Mobility in SEA

- In 2005, about 13.5 million of the world's 200 million international migrants originated from ASEAN countries (Laipson & Pandya, 2010)
- 5.6 million estimated migrated within the region, constituting 10 percent of its total population.
- Singapore, Malaysia, and Thailand received the most migrant workers.
- ASEAN members received US\$32.7 billion in remittances

Statistics on Labour Mobility in SEA

Destination Origin	Hong Kong	Japan	Malaysia	Singapore
Philippines	141,720	185,200	250,000	90,000
Indonesia	107,960	22,800	1,000,000	60,000
Malaysia	>1,000	9,000	-	165,000
Total	249,680	217,000	1,250,000	315,000

Cited from ADB, 2006



Labor migration (including dependents) to Thailand from the Neighboring Countries

	Registered in July 2004	Illegal (predicted)
Lao PDR	181,614	80,000
Cambodia	181,579	80,000
Myanmar	905,881	No data available

Cited from ADB, 2006

Broken promises?

- Depending on how serious we are in LLL and labour mobility
- Don't pretend
- Balance between policy and implementation
- Prof. Naffe: NQF addresses more on education than employment.
- It's still a new currency. It takes sometime.



THANK YOU!