Secretary General’s Report
APRU: Ten Years Ahead
Christopher Tremewan
Senior Staff Meeting
Korea University, Seoul
16-17 February 2012

The tsunami blasts through a coastal wood
(Sendai Plain)
March 11, 15:56

（共同通信）http://www.boston.com/bigpicture/2011/03/massive_earthquake_hits_japan.html

Bangkok Flooding

Scenario 1: Asia-Pacific takes the lead

Asia’s share of global GDP, 1700–2050


Scenario 1: Asia-Pacific takes the lead
### “If”: ADB 2050 Conditionalities

- Growth with inclusion
- Entrepreneurship, innovation, tech’l dvpt
- Massive urbanization
- Financial transformation
- Radical reduction in intensity of energy and natural resource use
- Climate change
- Governance and institutions
- Leadership of high income dvped economies

### Scenario 2

By 2030 ‘a whole series of events come together’:

- The world’s population will rise from 6bn to 8bn (33%)
- Demand for food will increase by 50%
- Demand for water will increase by 30%
- Demand for energy will increase by 50%

---

3 Planetary Boundaries of Global Ecosystem
We will soon exceed the safe operating space for humanity: boundaries of climate change, biological diversity and nitrogen input to the biosphere may already have been crossed.
The Pacific Ring of Fire

Responding to uncertainty

Post-1945: creating a better world
Post-2000: preventing worse ones

• Challenge is to take leadership role:
  – accurate, timely information (research)
  – international cooperation, embedded trust and knowledge
  – internal organisation
  – institutional autonomy to respond
  – respond to medium-term challenges

Regional Architecture: can it meet the challenges ahead? (APEC, ASEAN, ASEAN+3/+8, ARF, EAS ...)

APRU Members

Asia
- Australia: Australian National University, University of Melbourne, University of Sydney
- Canada: University of British Columbia
- China: Fudan University, Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, Peking University, Tsinghua University
- Indonesia: University of Indonesia
- Japan: Kanto Gakuin University, Kyoto University, Osaka University, Tohoku University, University of Tokyo, Waseda University
- Korea: Korea University, Seoul National University
- Malaysia: University of Malaya
- Mexico: Monterrey Institute of Technology and Higher Education, National Autonomous University of Mexico
- New Zealand: University of Auckland
- Philippines: University of the Philippines
- Russia: Far Eastern Federal University
- Singapore: National University of Singapore
- Thailand: Chulalongkorn University
- USA: California Institute of Technology, Stanford University, University of California, Berkeley, University of California, Davis, University of California, Irvine, University of California, Los Angeles, University of California, San Diego, University of California, Santa Barbara, University of Oregon, University of Southern California, University of Washington

Philippines: University of the Philippines
Russia: Far Eastern Federal University
Singapore: National University of Singapore
Thailand: Chulalongkorn University
USA: California Institute of Technology, Stanford University, University of California, Berkeley, University of California, Davis, University of California, Irvine, University of California, Los Angeles, University of California, San Diego, University of California, Santa Barbara, University of Oregon, University of Southern California, University of Washington

Australia: Australian National University, University of Melbourne, University of Sydney
Canada: University of British Columbia
China: Fudan University, Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, Peking University, Tsinghua University
Indonesia: University of Indonesia
Japan: Kanto Gakuin University, Kyoto University, Osaka University, Tohoku University, University of Tokyo, Waseda University
Korea: Korea University, Seoul National University
Malaysia: University of Malaya
Mexico: Monterrey Institute of Technology and Higher Education, National Autonomous University of Mexico
New Zealand: University of Auckland
Philippines: University of the Philippines
Russia: Far Eastern Federal University
Singapore: National University of Singapore
Thailand: Chulalongkorn University
USA: California Institute of Technology, Stanford University, University of California, Berkeley, University of California, Davis, University of California, Irvine, University of California, Los Angeles, University of California, San Diego, University of California, Santa Barbara, University of Oregon, University of Southern California, University of Washington.
APRU’s unique geopolitical character: connecting the world’s most dynamic region

- 42 leading research universities
- 16 economies of the Pacific Rim
- 106,000 faculty members
- 1.7 million students
- >US$47bn total budget

Research capability for A-P challenges; actively engaged communities in strategic locations

Opportunity becomes Vision

- Engagement of members collectively to ensure that APRU delivers more value to its members, to the Asia-Pacific region and globally
  - Steering Committee decision to review, integrate and re-focus
  - Target date is APM June 27-29 2012 but continuous process
  - Consultation and evaluation

Origins

- Founded 14 years ago by four university presidents (Berkeley, Caltech, USC, UCLA)
- Membership modeled on APEC

Objectives

- APRU to be ‘big science’ advisory body of presidents to APEC
- Asia-Pacific research infrastructure
- Innovation and technology commercialisation

Mission (amend?)

- APRU aims to promote scientific, educational and cultural collaboration among Pacific Rim economies. In both its objectives and guiding principles, APRU embodies a commitment to global academic and research standards.
- APRU recognizes that its activities can be powerful catalysts for expanding educational, economic and technological cooperation among Pacific Rim economies. The association seeks to promote dialogue and collaboration between academic institutions in the Pacific Rim so that they can become effective players in today’s global knowledge economy.
APRU Programs

Strategic Framework

Proposed Priorities (after consultation)

• Shaping Asia-Pacific Higher Education and Research
• Creating Asia-Pacific Global Leaders
• Partnering on Solutions to Asia-Pacific Challenges

Shaping Asia-Pacific Higher Education and Research

• Policy research on future of higher education
• Relationship between universities and society
• Research universities: funding and access
• Leading universities in times of crisis
• Innovation, commercialisation and intellectual property
• Deepening APRU networks
• Rankings and leveraging APRU membership

Creating Asia-Pacific Global Leaders

• Mobility and exchange re-focused
• Teaching and research collaborations intensified
• International service learning
• Asia-Pacific women in leadership
• Inter-cultural competency and language learning
• Leadership in internationalisation
### Partnering on Solutions to Asia-Pacific Challenges

- Sustainability and climate change
- Multi-hazards
- Global health
- Reconceptualising the region – new thinking
- Engaging higher education policy makers
- Global governance and international relations

### SSM Tasks

- Test the framework
- Evaluate, improve existing programs
- Propose new: e.g. Graduate Studies, Pilot APRU Mobility Schemes
- Think ahead (Oregon – strategic framework, FEFU – intensify collaboration, then??)
- Realise the value of the network (Scale, speed, adaptiveness in response to challenges)

### Concluding Matters

- Policy Development
- Measuring Effectiveness
- Governance and Senior Staff – policy/management split

### Thank you