

## Akiyoshi Yonezawa

Akiyoshi Yonezawa is an associate professor for higher education policies at Center for the Advancement of Higher Education (CAHE), Tohoku University. He has worked at the University of Tokyo, Hiroshima University, and the National Institution for Academic Degrees and University Evaluation. His research focuses on the impact of globalization on higher education policies, especially in terms of internationalization, quality assurance, and dynamics between the public and private domains.

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### **In your view, what is the most probable or desirable future scenario regarding innovation and international mobility in higher education?**

Most probable: Higher Education Inc.

Most desirable: Open networking

Open networking will be, at least officially, aimed by most of the leading higher education institutions, while the financial and operational capacity for developing open networking will be oligopolised by a limited number of universities which succeed to be transformed to university inc.

### **In your opinion, what is or should be the most important objective for higher education in the future? Why?**

To provide a flat and mutually respected environment as a platform of knowledge exchange and sharing.

### **What do you consider to be the main future challenge(s) for higher education systems? Why?**

Making effective use of talented human resources with less opportunity for realizing open-networking scenario.

### **In your opinion, what would be the worst, but possible, way to tackle these future challenges? Why?**

Excessive concentration of financial and human resources into a limited number of 'globally competitive' universities in market or support by the governments. Monopoly of opportunities to participate into the knowledge creation process will damage the global knowledge development in the long run.

### **What do you consider to be the best possible way to tackle the above mentioned future challenges? Why?**

Universities should take a confident leadership for open up knowledge property for public, and try to get voluntary support from wider and diversified participants (including governments and industry) into knowledge creation and sharing.