

Background and Process

Research excellence if can be promoted at the university sector, this will bring hope to achieving long-term, large-scale change in Indonesia’s knowledge sector. Research management is very much a process of learning by doing. Long-term international collaborations that involve deep engagement at all stages of the research process inclusive management, from research design to publication, offer a very practical way to foster research excellence.

At the same time, if collaborations are to be based in partnership and produce high-quality results, they need to involve best academic researchers, but many of whom are based in a small number of elite Universities. However in it stands for Indonesia, collaborative research is still need high rank of sharing including building capacity from partners.

Obviously, there are many challenges to practicing science across two hemispheres, especially when one of the two team members is from a different science achievement status, different in level of biological material richness, different in culture etc. Oftentimes, the partners of both parties are called upon to deal with situations beyond their control and have to improvise to find solutions. As many of the others factors such as permits and visa are controlled by third party.

Group	Discussion topic	Outcomes/recommendation
1 & 2	<p>A. Research partnership on Bio-topics Biodiversity research generates critically important knowledge for the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)’s goals. ABS (Access Benefit Sharing) system was originally conceived for commercial research. However, owing to the broad definitions in the CBD text the ABS-system also applies to access for academic research (non-commercial research). Further, biodiversity is declining rapidly due to several factors. The losses can disrupt interspecific interaction. Partnership may help to speed up the study before the species vanished. Users want: access to genetic resource with clear legal certainty Providers want: control of access and users comply with all conditions. Points for discussion: ✓ Shall we restrict the International partnership on bio-topics? ✓ Which strategy that can improve the partnership between users and providers country in particular for non-commercial research? ✓ What kind of up to date recommendations you would like to suggest improving the existing international partnership regulations?</p>	

3 & 4	<p>B. International partnership regulation and support</p> <p>Research management last decades throughout the world has become far more professionalized and specialized, with greater emphasis on strategic research planning and research accountability.</p> <p>Points for discussion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ How is the international research partnership in Indonesia established and managed? ✓ What party and function is needed in establishment of an international partnership? ✓ For University, academic freedom – to express ideas without risk of official interference or professional disadvantages, is essential. What will link better between regulation hierarchy and the principle of academic freedom? ✓ There are multi sectorial regulators at national and sub-national levels to guide international research partnership; do you see any risks and the loss of partners? ✓ What kinds of supports are provided by the regulators if you fully follow the regulations? ✓ Any areas of management of international research partnership shall be improved? 	
5 & 6	<p>C. Build healthy and trustable international partnership</p> <p>One of the main problems encountered in the implementation of collaborative research programs relate to the asymmetry of the collaboration and the dominance of the partners in the North. While recognizing that conditions for success may differ depending on the main objectives of the collaboration.</p> <p>Point for discussion :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ How many of the Indonesia' state recommendation and regulation on international partnership which have been implemented that improve the lacking in capacity and research infrastructures? ✓ What have been the problems encountered? ✓ What lesson can we draw from our own institution experiences? ✓ What can the University, the partnership and regulator improve? ✓ Do we need guidelines on good practices in international partnership? What are the principles for the good practices? 	