# 2017 The 2017 International Conference on Human Resource Development in the Public Sector 公務人力資源發展國際研討會

# The Trends and Challenges in International Human Resource Management

國際人力資源管理新趨與挑戰

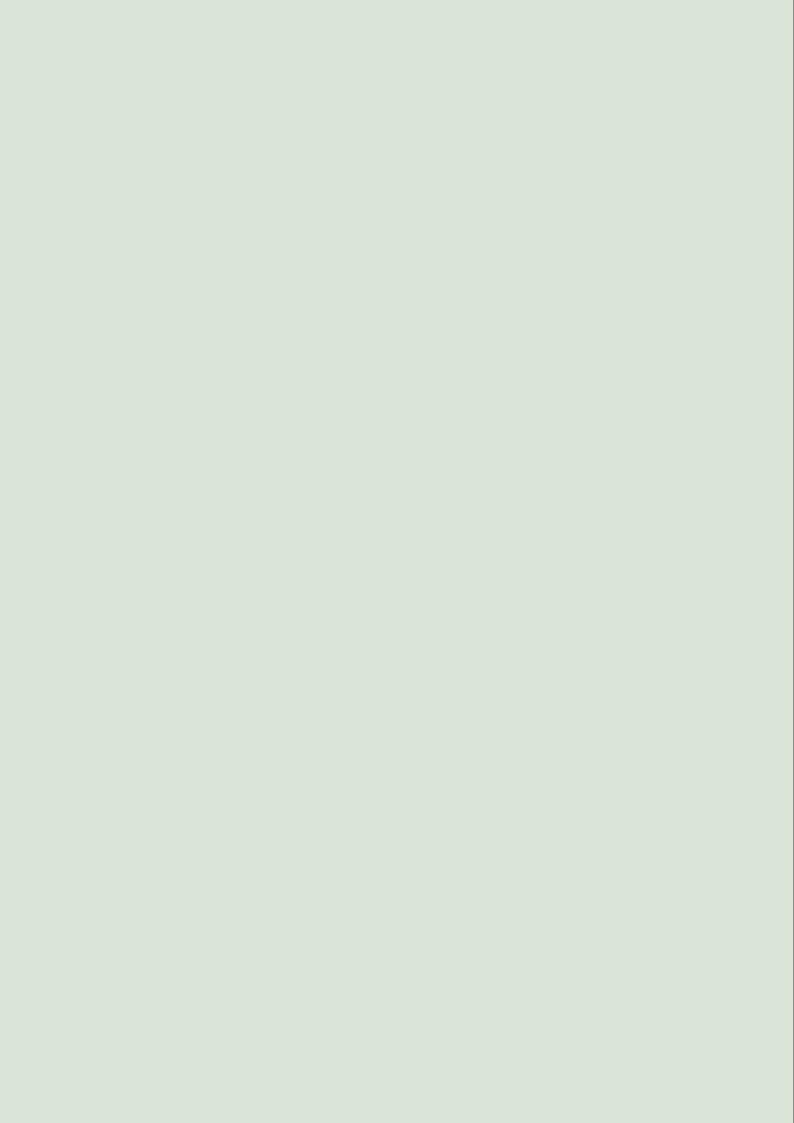


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### 壹、開幕致詞

### 一、主持人:郭芳煜公務人員保障暨培訓委員會主任委員

大家早,非常榮幸能在此代表保訓會,誠摯地歡迎各位蒞臨。首先我要感謝來自新加坡、俄羅斯、荷蘭以及瑞士的四位專題演講人,他們的蒞臨讓我們有相互交流學習的機會,此外,我也要特別感謝考試院伍院長,沒有伍院長的支持,我們沒有辦法在今天順利舉行開幕。我相信各位都聽過,臺灣最美麗的風景就是人,保訓會肩負培訓公務人員之責,我們也有義務提升公務人員的績效以及人力素質,因此,身爲保訓會的主任委員,我常常鼓勵我們保訓會同仁要時時謹記我們的職責,那就是公務人力資源的發展,一定要成爲我們在臺灣公務員界最美麗的風景。要怎麼落實目標呢?我想有兩個標準要思考,第一個是要有國際視野,第二個要有獨特的競爭優勢。

在第一個標準方面,我想這就是爲什麼我們持續多年來主辦公務人力資源發展國際研討會的原因。在過去七年來,我們提供了很多機會的平臺,讓來自世界各地的專家可以齊聚一堂,交流意見、想法,分享經驗,針對人力資源的發展建立共識。第二個標準,就是建立獨特競爭優勢,做爲公務人員,我們必須有能力去瞭解到底目前國際最新的趨勢是什麼?未來我們又將面臨什麼挑戰?如何解決新趨勢帶來的挑戰?這也是爲什麼我們今年選定國際人力資源管理的新趨勢與挑戰作爲主題。相信這次研討會所達成的具體建議及結論,除了對個人的工作會有很大的幫助外,對未來公務人力資源發展施政也會有具體參考價值。在此,預祝研討會圓滿成功,感謝各位熱情參與,同時,也希望來自海外的貴賓在臺北停留期間,一切順心愉快,祝大家身體健康萬事如意,謝謝。

### 二、 貴賓致詞: 伍錦霖 考試院院長

各位考試委員、郭主任委員、政治大學周校長、各位與會貴賓大家早安大家好,今天很開心有這麼多關心公務人力發展議題的朋友,前來參加由保訓會與國立政治大學共同舉辦的 2017 公務人力資源發展國際研討會。。首先,本人要代表考試院,歡迎來自海內外的貴賓學者,因爲各位的參與,冠蓋雲集。這次很榮幸能邀請新加坡南洋理工大學商學院副院長 Guido Gianasso、荷蘭公共行政學院副院長兼智庫主任 Martijn van der Steen,瑞士洛桑大學高級公共管理學院 Jean-Loup Chappelet 教授及俄羅斯總統國民經濟暨公共行政大學高等財經管理學院 Tatiana Zaytseva 教授,還有我們國內頂尖學者,彼此相互激盪,分享洞見,相信大家一定能滿載而歸。

這是一個快速變遷的時代,加上全球化影響與日俱增,對於世界各國的發展策略與治理制度, 帶來極大挑戰與改變,在這樣的時代,誰能掌握先機,誰能應變得宜,誰就能領先!因此,保訓會 每年舉辦國際研討會及相關的研習活動,就是要讓我們的公務人員能掌握變遷,並且知道如何因應 變遷。這幾年英國公投要求脫歐,世界各地接連出現恐怖攻擊,地區衝突造成難民潮,極端氣候頻 頻出現,以及北韓的核武試爆等等,都是全球性影響的事件。其實,遠在臺灣的我們都必須關注發 展,如何解決如此詭譎多變的諸多挑戰,加上臺灣在國際上艱困的環境,及國內面臨經濟成長環境,

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人口高齡化、少子化等現象,臺灣未來應如何突破重重困境,都是我們必須勇於面對的挑戰。

大家都知道前陣子臺灣舉辦 2017 世界大學運動會,臺灣選手用奮戰不懈的精神讓臺灣人民感動驚點,然而世界大學運動會成功舉辦,更重要的是要歸功於一群默默付出的無名英雄,他們就是籌辦這次運動會的工作人員,其中大部分都來自軍公教及醫護警消人員,或許在座有些人也身在其中,因爲有你們的付出,才能成就這場臺灣運動史上的盛事,這也證明了國家的力量來自人民,而政府行政的力量來自於公務人員!所以,面臨日趨複雜的公共事務,除了正確的策略外,更必須藉由公務人力資源的發展爲國家人民帶來新的改變動能,才能有效解決問題,以開創嶄新的局面。

記得在去年研討會,我曾經跟大家分享,臺灣一路走來,靠的不是豐富的天然資源,也不是堅不可摧的武器,我們憑藉的就是與時俱進的人力資源,更重要的是,掌握變革與創新的關鍵時機。 考試院爲國家最高考試機關,也是公部門人事法制的最高機關,負有推動各項精進人事改革措施, 健全考銓體制,強化公務人員素質與能力的責任,所以,無論是保訓會或是考試院其他所屬部會, 將持續推動人事政策,同時以人性角度來看,我們當然知道大部分制度改革的過程是痛苦的,因爲 改革一定帶來改變,而改變代表我們必須要重新學習新的事物,跳脫舒適圈,來拋開適應已久的習 慣,我們願意承擔責任,面對挑戰,解決問題,國家將獲得更多前進的力量永續發展,期望藉由此 次研討會,進一步瞭解國際人力資源管理趨勢及可能面臨的挑戰,並且對於我國公務人力培訓制度 有所啓發及借鏡,以利未來策略發展,最後,再一次感謝各位的熱誠參與,祝福大家身體健康,萬 事如意,並預祝本次研討會圓滿成功。

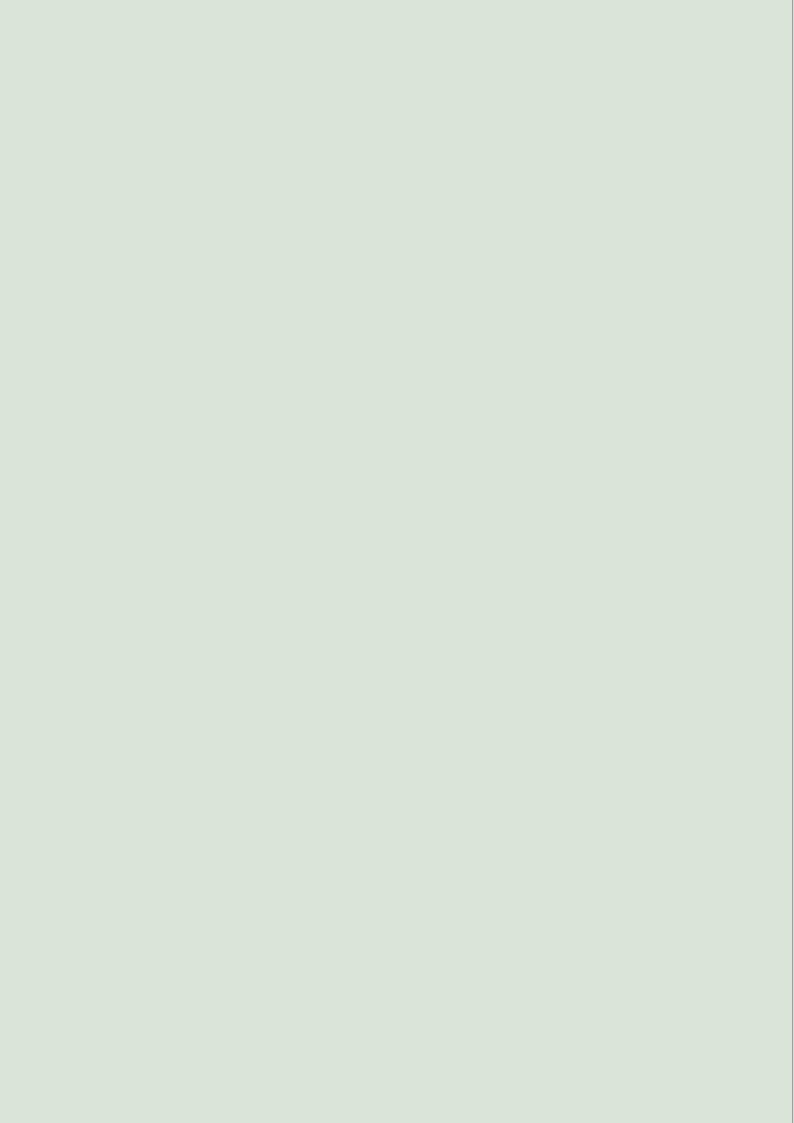
### 三、貴賓致詞:周行一國立政治大學校長

考試院伍院長、保訓會郭主委、各位貴賓、各位與會人士、大家早安,今天非常榮幸來這邊參加開幕典禮。首先,我要感謝伍院長以及郭主委,讓政治大學有這樣的機會與保訓會一起來舉辦這次的公務人力資源發展國際研討會,公務人員的訓練非常重要,因爲公務人員所做的決定會影響社會各個層面及每個面向,所以,我非常榮幸能參與這次的研討會,政治大學是大家熟知的高等學府,非常擅長教育高級文官,在1962年我們成立商業與行政的高等教育機構訓練公務人員,提供這方面的進階教育,我們也跟芝加哥大學合作來提供相關課程,在更早之前,於1952年,政治大學公共行政系就已經成立,而黃東益教授所在的公共行政學系也是今天的協辦機關之一,他當時就在公共行政系任教,因此政治大學在培訓公務人員方面有非常豐富經驗,服務的不只是公務人員,也包括高級文官、政治人物,我們希望這樣的傳統未來能延續,讓我們可以提供更高品質的教育給公務人員,我們也希望伍院長、郭主委能持續支持我們。

在社會人文方面,政治大學是首屈一指的學校,我們有九個學院,包含了社會人文方面的各種 重要領域,比如說我們有社會科學學院,在這當中我們還有公共行政系,除此之外還有政治系、經 濟系、社會學系,我們還有都市規劃等等及少數族群的研究。我們也有臺灣最大的外語學院,我們 教導的語言超過三十種。我們還有非常受尊崇的外交系,像郭主委就是我們外交系畢業的優秀校友,其實伍院長本人也曾經擔任過我們政治大學校友會的領導職位,我們很高興跟他有合作機會。另外,我們還有優秀的法學院,在臺灣很多重要的法官跟檢察官都是我們校友,我們還有教育學院、人文學院、理學院等,研究的範疇包括心理學、應用數學、資訊科學等等,跟大家說,除了公共行政外,政治大學其他教育機構也都跟公務部門合作提供訓練課程給公務人員,我們深深以這樣的傳統爲傲。

其實從 1952 年以來,我們已經教育了二十萬臺灣公務人員及高階文官,因此在座許多人、許多 貴賓,可能直接從政治大學取得學位,或是曾經上過我們政治大學提供的訓練課程。政治大學校園 非常美麗,學校就在臺北市區內,雖然我們在市區內但卻得天獨厚,校園有小山有流水,我誠摯邀 請大家到我們學校走走,特別是我們來自國外的貴賓,在此預祝大會圓滿成功,也期待明年繼續參 與這樣的研討會,並期待未來能夠繼續合作,謝謝。 The Trends and Challenges in International Human Resource Management 國際人力資源管理新趨與挑戰





### 貳、專題演講I

一、時間:106年10月24日(星期二)上午9時20分

二、主題:新興科技與人力資源發展

三、演講人:新加坡南洋理工大學商學院副院長 Guido Gianasso

### 四、內容:

伍院長、郭主委、各位貴賓、各位先生、各位女士早安,我非常高興也非常榮幸來到這個研討會。 南洋理工大學一直視臺灣爲我們的好友及伙伴,其中有兩個理由,第一是臺灣是許多新加坡學生喜 歡前來就讀的國家,僅次於日本。此外,我們這邊有非常多校友,有很多來自臺灣學生花很多年在 新加坡就讀,甚至現在在新加坡工作。除此之外,我們從 2009 年到 2013 年也跟政府合作培訓許多 臺灣公務人員,其中有八十位參加我們在新加坡公共行政中心的課程,而現在也回到臺灣政府擔任 不同的職位,具有非常緊密的夥伴關係,我們相信這樣的夥伴關係會持續發展。第二個原因,我來 到這邊發現臺灣是非常美麗的國家,有溫暖的人情味,而且這裡有很棒的食物,當然新加坡就美食 來說也是很不錯的,但我發現臺灣在美食的競爭力跟新加坡是不相上下的,我看到餐廳都是門庭若 市,我也是藉由這次參加研討會的契機,才開始探索臺灣,希望未來還有機會再回來。

這次演講的主題是怎麼在人力資源發展方面運用新科技。我們人資的領域改變得非常快,而科技在其中扮演關鍵的角色,推動一系列的革新,背後有兩個原因,第一個原因是千禧世代的崛起,他們所扮演的角色越來越重要,從全球的平均統計數字來看,千禧世代已經占勞動族群的 50%,年輕國家的比例更高。千禧世代有不同的文化及心態,他們都將這些文化和心態帶到職場上。除此之外,他們早上六點起來到晚上十二點睡覺不斷使用科技,科技已經是他們生活當中一部分,所以他們期待職場中會用到新科技,也期待在人資及職涯部分都應該善用科技。還有另一個很重要的理由是科技與管理思維的相關關係,比如說我們回顧過去在科技跟管理思維的演變,例如於二次世界大戰 1950 年代,重點是營運的效率,大家可能還記得福特汽車營運模式,1960 年代到 1980 年代重視的是一個階級式的領導,重點是在利潤成長還有金融方面的工程,那個時候的代表人物像是 Jack Welch,還有彼得杜拉克這樣的領導人物。到了 90 年代變成合作型管理,重點在於將員工視為領導人物,這時候代表的英雄人物就是賈伯斯。現在我們已經到了第四個世代,重點是建立團隊網絡,代表性公司像是 Netflix、google、臉書還有亞馬遜等等,這些都影響到大家使用科技的發展。

現在 HR 的科技市場發展非常快速,在 2015 年,投資人就投注了二十四億美金來發展人資相關的科技,這其實跟前一年相比增加了 60%。科技也帶來相當大的改變,從雲端到行動到機器學習到行爲經濟學等,也改變了公司管理人才的方式。這邊的圖表是 CB Insights 這家公司所提出的,在過去的六年,HR 公司有相當大的進展,橘色部分代表過去幾年的交易案,藍色長條則代表投資的金額。

剛剛說到,在 2015 年有 24 億的美金投資在 HR 科技公司,在此同時我們看到的是 HR 核心職

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能的演進,大家都曉得管理 HR 是非常不容易的任務,可以說是行政作業上的夢魘,如何找到人、制定薪資、訓練、時間管理或提供什麼樣的福利等等。而現在人資相關的科技原本是希望流程簡化,可以更快速簡便的自動化。但現在管理的理念不一樣了,因此,我們現在觀察到把一些 HR 活動相關工具搬到平臺上,而且開始使用 APP。

此外,我們也看到整個業務的重點有所改變,談到人資,企業關注的焦點是在人員的敬業投入、創新、團隊合作,而 HR 的解決方案是能讓員工更有向心力,提升員工的生產力。人才管理很重要,但當人才管理已變成所謂的基本要求,我們要讓員工能每天在工作中學習,同時也要能夠有輔導工具,提供績效評量,回饋意見,讓更多員工有不同的職涯發展方法。而在表達的意涵上,從 HR 系統觀點來看,我們目前看到的就是 HR 世界有越來越多的 APP 應用軟體,有所謂下一代績效評估回饋意見、即時回饋意見、文化活動 APP 以及隨時隨地行動裝置以及自助學習。我想選兩個領域大家可能比較熟悉,第一個績效管理,跟大家分享兩家頂尖企業,分別是奇異電子及雀巢,接下來把重點放在學習,相同的我舉兩個有合作經驗的機構,其中一個是國際航空運輸協會 IATA,另外當然就是我所屬的南洋理工大學。

首先績效管理的部分,這方面已經出現了巨大變革,20年前我們談到績效管理,基本上就是年初的時候,給員工 KPI、目標,年底再坐下來跟部屬討論達標程度如何,如果表現很好可能就加薪3%、5%、7%等,後來有一些所謂的領導力模型出現,像是 Jack Welch 提出活力曲線,必須要去做分級評分等,這些也帶來了挑戰。

大家可能有看過去年的哈佛商業評論中的一篇「績效管理的革命」文章,內容就是在奇異電子所做的改變,過去二十年奇異電子就是在做分級評等制度,但現在已放棄這樣的評等制度。雀巢公司在今年六月宣布,他們推動這方面的人事管理改變,不再做分級評等而是持續去做反饋意見,而且是在網路上填答,像是 PDFGE、行動 APP,取消事先預訂的績效目標或年底的考核。員工可以要求主管隨時提供回饋意見,利用這個 APP,可以要求你的主管、同事、部屬提供洞見,所以每天可能有超過十次以上的接觸點,可能是簡訊,可能是影片方式來表達,這個就取代了傳統的績效管理方式,是一種持續的回饋,持續的改良過程,一切都是透過 APP 來完成。

奇異公司從去年開始做這個先導計畫,主要是由八千人在全球總部推行,現在要開始推及全球的據點,這真的是很大一個變革,他們認為科技是一個平臺,企業背後的理念還有管理領導的風格都有著巨大變化,雀巢公司也在採取類似的改革措施,雀巢他們提出的是所謂的 CPM,也就是持續的績效管理,明年正式推出,這個就是科技已經怎麼影響每天在職場的工作生涯,我想在座很多人在二、三十年前所學到的一些模式,都是老師透過簡報、講課的方式教導給我們知識。但在企業界,其實對於這樣的學習方式有很多的意見,透過科技,讓我們可以重新定義學習,所以,我們從所謂的企業訓練開始進步到混合學習、線上學習、交際學習、行動學習,甚至是所謂的 70 - 20 - 10 的法則,也就是 70% 透過跟同儕的學習、同儕提供回饋意見,還有在工作上的學習,另外 20% 則是透

過線上學習、數位學習,只有10%是坐在教室學習。

科技讓這樣的轉型可以發生、實現,現在大家可以自主學習,而且是 24 小時隨時隨地就可以做到。最近公布的資料指出,在七年前我們看到原來有 77% 的公司使用講師指導的訓練,現在比例降低到只有 32%,到了 2009 年的時候,77% 企業學習計畫幾乎都是在傳統模式下學習,也就是 ILT 有一個講師來到教室提供指導、講課,其他類型的訓練不多。這裡談的不是第二次世界大戰的情形,也不過只是八年前,當時我們比較仰賴的是傳統的企業訓練模式,到了 2015 年,只有 32% 的企業訓練是透過講師指導,我們也看到線上學習及協同學習,現在越來越獲得重視,一開始大家本來覺得線上學習潛力無窮,但很快大家也發現有很多問題,比如說講課很無趣,但現在這些問題都獲得改善。另外,現在的在職學習也越來越獲得重視,不管是學界或企業界,大家都知道動手及實驗不同的做法,比起坐在教室單向的聆聽老師的教導更有學習效果,所以這就是目前我們學習場景的改變。

接下來我想跟大家分享幾個例子,這是一個小型計畫,有相當的成效,第一個是哈佛大學與國際航空運輸協會的合作專案,這個專案用的是數位學習為平臺,這個平臺不只是數位學習,更重要的是兩個非常高品質創新的專業協會與機構的合作。這個專案指出,到 2034 年,全球會有 73 億的航空旅客,比起 2015 年多出一倍,爲了要滿足這樣的需求,接下來的二十年會增加五千八百萬個工作機會,所以在航空產業我們將面臨人才方面的挑戰,不僅要吸引新的人才,也要繼續加強既有人才的培育工作,因此國際航空運輸協會提出兩個線上學習計畫,專門幫助航空業克服這樣的挑戰,主要是以同類族群爲基礎,同儕合作以及批判學習反思爲主的學習模式,總共有三個模組,包括領導力、影響營運卓越性、全球視野及合作,還有一個航空策略執行學習計畫,重點包括航空業策略管理、執行力以及領導力,其中包括實務演練、團隊研討,每個模組會有四周上課時間,在第一周爲航空業的專家提供相關的知識基礎,第二周爲學員學習哈佛商學院所用的個案分析,第三周爲哈佛商學院的老師講課,第四周實際處理案例,可以看到這個專案有相當豐富的課程安排,包括航空業領導力的培養專案及許多來自業界的專家投入。

爲什麼這個計畫能夠成功呢?有幾個條件,首先這個案子要讓大家覺得興奮,大家要覺得這個東西不錯。要讓專案有吸引力的作法就是跟有品牌的組織合作,例如我們去找哈佛合作,當然找哈佛合作不只是他們做得很好,去找哈佛也是因爲他們本身也是一個卓越的品牌,所有的員工、經理人都知道這個品牌;再來是要結合線上以及真實的互動,這個是非常重要的;接下來,身爲領導人必須要大力倡導及主導這個專案,因爲從數據發現,跟別人說明線上學習課程,實際使用率只有10%,所以需要很多宣傳及各式各樣的方法來創造話題,讓大家想要去參與這個案子,參加這個訓練,不只是看一看這個課程究竟是怎麼一回事,而且可以完成這個訓練課程。

接下來是我們在南洋商學院的例子,這個例子要講的是要怎麼樣教大家跨文化溝通及跨文化學習,像 APP 是我們在教導文化素養的時候的一個重點方式,大家可能知道新加坡有三個種族,有

# The Trends and Challenges in International Human Resource Management 國際人力資源管理新趨與挑戰

70% 是華人,25% 是馬來人,5% 是印度裔,因此,新加坡的政府希望能促進種族和諧,和平共處,我們南洋商學院也非常重視這個議題,這個專案就是推出這個文化智商的計畫,在每個研究所都會有這個模組,也就是大家來上課時,不管是念 MBA 或者是其他的課程,或是學財務金融課程,前四天的課程都跟文化智商有關,讓學生參與者可以好好互動學習,不只可以好好的互動合作,而且也了解其他文化的想法態度等等。而當初我們遇到的挑戰是,究竟要如何提供這一套課程 CQ 文化智商的課程?所以我們就推出了這個「文化 GPS」APP,首先這個 APP 能讓他們了解自己文化的向度,比如說在權力面向部分他是較高還是較低?比較偏個人主義還是集體主義?自己做出結果之後再來比較他所在的國家,這個就是學生在第一天課程就會做到的,在這個 APP 上面,任何人都可以比較自己的分數跟國家的特性,總之,這樣的資訊都讓我們的學生有一些基本了解,各國文化大致如何,他們有什麼樣的想法,這個國家的人在商業環境裡面如何做事。

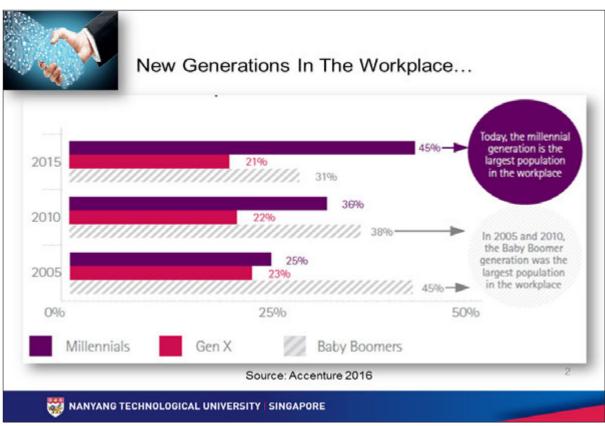
接下來回到概念層次,未來的企業學院有四大重點,首先是有行動平臺,大家隨時隨地都可以學習,再來還有十幾堂的課程,也不會消失。但它是我們學習過程的一環,而不是全部,而且這些在教室互動的體驗必須要有非常大的影響力,要真正做到沉浸式的體驗。再來,第三個面向是職場學習是透過體驗式學習及在職學習,並透過跟同事互動、跟顧客互動、跟同儕互動來學習。第四個面向則是學習相關的分析數據,使用大數據來做分析數字,透過分析提高效果,並與傳統作法、傳統企業訓練不同。

首先第一個面向,雲端以及行動學習。比如 MOOCs,大規模開放式線上課程學習的遊戲、數位 教導、虛擬教室、線上支持等,這些都會是未來企業訓練學習環境很重要的一環;接下來是職場學 習,其實集體智慧非常的重要,學習者可以跟他的同事、跟顧客、服務供應商互動,這會是職場學 習重要的一部份,比如說大家可以彼此推薦文章,透過線上學習的系統互動,大家可以幫別人找到 重要的參考資料。但課堂仍然非常的重要,只是課堂會跟以前不一樣,它必須要有非常高的影響力, 例如所謂的 Heifetz 所提出來的陽臺時刻,也就是我們有時候要從日常的工作當中抽離出來,比如說 去陽臺思考,思索一下,現在有什麼樣的新趨勢?有什麼新的規律?有什麼新的運動?再來是分析 以及影響,有點像是亞馬遜,因爲有了 kindle,所以隨時隨地都可以讀電子書,而現在學習數位化之 後,我們就可以隨時隨地找到相關知識,成本非常低,甚至可以說是零。那麼各位身爲人資的領導 者準備好了嗎?這就是大哉問。接下來,我們來看 Bersin 在 2016 所做的研究,全世界只有 14% 的 HR 組織已經準備好這樣的革命,其實新加坡也是同樣的狀況,大部分的 HR 組織主要還是提供資訊, 但沒有辦法提供洞見, HR 可以提供大家要求的東西,但不見得是大家真正需要的東西,原因是將重 點放在過去而不是展望未來。除此之外,非常高度的客製化做得不夠,HR 面對客群的時候是把大家 當作大的群體,而沒有更聚焦去找他們的焦點觀眾。過去的 HR 是比較沒有彈性的,未來則需要非 常有彈性,這就是一個挑戰,對於所有 HR 組織來說,包括在公務體系裡面的 HR 部門也是如此,如 果不引領改變,可能就會變得無足輕重,所以如果想持續扮演一個關鍵角色,不管你在什麼樣的組 織裡,包括在公務體系裡,就必須去領導,這是一個挑戰,其實新加坡也有同樣的挑戰,像幾天前 我跟新加坡人力部(Ministry of Manpower)的長官在討論,這個部會首長他也非常擔憂新加坡的公務人力組織沒有準備好,那我就問他是如何因應,他說送大家去接受證照訓練,但我想這可能不是正確的解藥,重點不是說要學更多,學舊的那一套再繼續複習,而是要改寫規則,挑戰傳統的智慧、傳統的想法,首長就說:「是,我同意。」,但究竟具體上怎麼做呢?怎麼去改變 HR 的領導人呢?我認爲這是個前所未見的挑戰,但是我們勢必要找到出路,而我認爲大家應該要考慮的作法是,想想看一些出發點,怎麼樣改變大家的心態,一個好的思考框架,像是一個 HR 的數位營,比如說把 HR 的人帶出來,不是做日常工作,然後設定一些時間,讓他們來想科技對他們的領域,對他們的職場有什麼樣的影響?要了解什麼叫做數位化?有什麼樣這方面的最佳實務?怎麼樣影響公司?然後討論一下數位方面的挑戰,然後去想像人工智慧對於 HR 會有什麼樣的影響,HR 是不是要有預測能力,比如說未來會需要什麼樣的 HR 技能等等,然後再請 HR 的領袖人物,去構思一套數位的 HR 計畫,在當中排出優先順序,然後每個人可以有個人的行動計畫,再來把這個計畫向長官,比如說CEO、財務長等人提出,這個計畫應該要強而有力,必須是個數位營隊,因爲重點在營隊,這段時間我們要挑戰傳統,要重新改寫 HR 做事方法,才能夠讓我們的客戶、讓我們的客群受惠。

所以我們別無選擇,沒有辦法放慢速度,只能往前加速前進,因爲這個世界變化真的很快,到 底人資的世界未來是什麼樣的面貌?當然我們看到了人工智慧、自然語言處理、機械化製成、自動 化都在快速成長,我想不用五到十年,可能幾個月之後就會看到。而很多的組織必須要去重新思考 他們的職能,基本上我們要花很多時間做聘僱前的評估、面試等到正式進入公司,讓員工學習工作 內容等,都是非常的繁複,但現在可以做到完全自動化,而且我們可以自動化流程,包括他的職涯 發展選項及退休時程選項。此外,領導力培養、人脈網絡建立及輔導,也都可以採取自動化,我相 信這都是未來幾年就可以看到的改變,因此在座的各位跟我們都必須要引領這樣的改變,否則就會 遭到邊緣化。我想我的時間差不多了,再次感謝各位聆聽,也非常期待下午對話的機會。

### Applying New Technologies for Human Resource Development Guido Gianasso







### Technology and Management Thinking

Figure 4: The Evolution of Management Thinking



Source: Bersin by Deloitte, 2016.



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### And the HR Tech Market Is Developing Fast

- HR technology industry not only reinventing people development & management but on the precipice of unprecedented transformation itself.
- Only in 2015, investors poured 2.4 billion into the HR tech suppliers some 60% increase vs. previous year (CB Insights).
- Major part of investment directed towards integrated HR management platforms illustrating the magnitude of change reinvention hitting the industry.
- Massive technological change shift form cloud to mobile, video & machine learning, social systems, behavioral economics - all changing how companies manage People.



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Figure 1: HR Technology Financing History, 2011 to 2016<sup>3</sup> 13 Q2'13 Q3'13 Q4'13 Q1'14 Q2'14 ■ Dollars (\$M) - Deals Source: CB Insights 2016.

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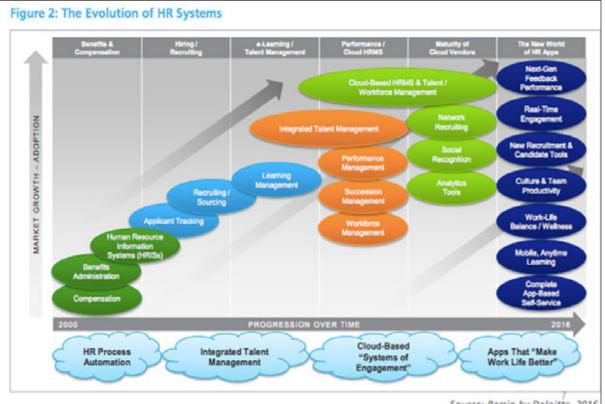


### Evolution of Core HR

- Managing people effectively amounts to massive administrative (& bureaucratic) work - staffing, payroll, training, time management, benefits.
- Tools handling all the above create a huge market for HR technology impacting lives of many working people & forcing a major shift in job & skills redefinition.
- Shift in management philosophies and technologies around the world.
- Move from tools automating traditional HR activities to platforms (ERP, AI, ML, Gamification) & apps making like @ work better.

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Source: Bersin by Deloitte, 2016.



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### Disrupting People Management Ways

- In parallel with technological change, a major shift in business focus has occurred.
- Companies are mostly concerned nowadays with employee development engagement, innovation, teamwork & collaboration.
- HR tech solutions are expected to drive this engagement, usefulness & productivity orientation.
- Talent Management still important but only a 'hygiene' factor.
- Focus is on:

Reinventing how people work; enabling individual continuous learning; creating team-based tools for coaching & alignment and systems to provide feedback & measure engagement; redesigning the way performance & careers are managed.

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### Some Examples

Performance Management





Learning







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### Harvard **Business** Review

**Example One: Performance Management** 

Traditional models of "Stack Ranking" do not work anymore. They do not improve performance.



ARTWORK: BEN ZANK, GOING NOWHERE, UNTITLED 8, GICLÉE ON PAPER, 2015

ASSESSING PERFORMANCE

### The Performance Management Revolution

by Peter Cappelli and Anna Tavis

FROM THE OCTOBER 2016 ISSUE



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### **Example One: Performance Management**



- How GE and Nestle renew performance management: from Stack Ranking to continuous feedback
- Mobile App for appraisal: PD@GE
- From yearly appraisal to frequent "touchpoints". The objective is unlocking constant 11 improvement...



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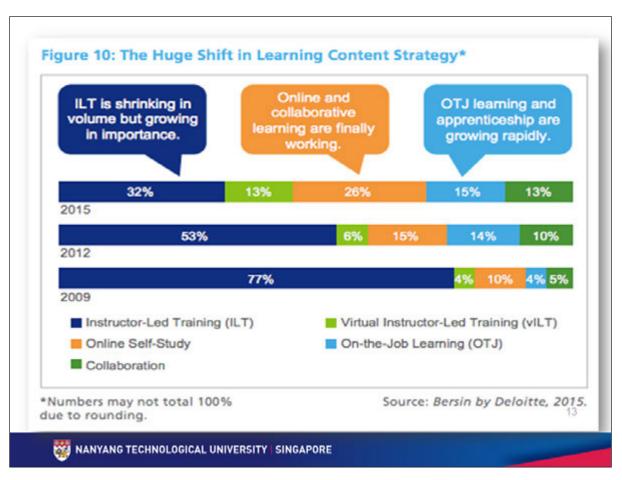


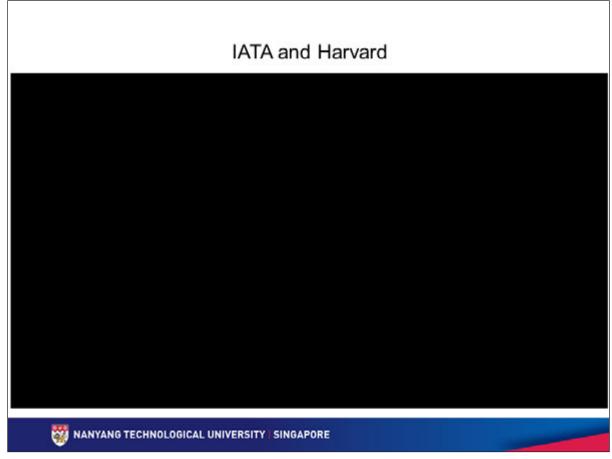
### **Example Two: Transformation of the Learning Market**

- This is another good example of HR Technology explosion & impact.
- Frustration, change, innovation in the corporate L&D has never been more drastic before.
- Definition of what Learning is has changed: from corporate training to e-learning to blended learning, social learning, mobile learning, 70-20-10 learning.
- Regardless of any approach to learning, Technology has enabled people to learn more dynamically and in a more self-directed way than ever.
- Shift in the Learning content is a good testimony: 7 years ago, companies went from 77% instructor led training (ILT) to only 32%.

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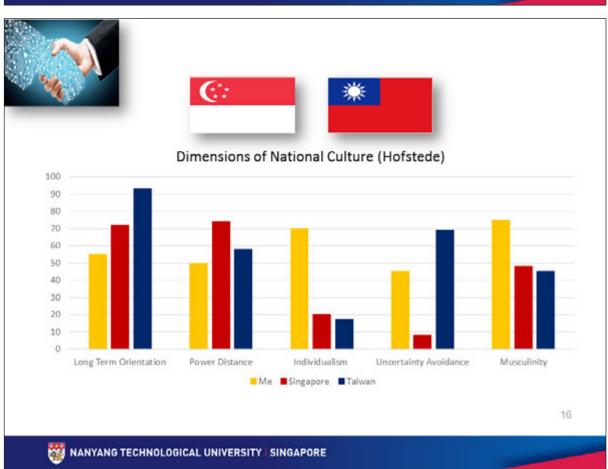
Nanyang Business School: using an APP (CultureGPS) to develop culturally intelligent leaders

- NBS has introduced a module of Cultural Intelligence (CQ) at the start of every graduate programme
- Participants from 30 countries learn to identify national cultural differences and improve their ability to communicate across cultures
- The App allows participants to assess their own cultural dimensions and compare them with their country of origin and assignment

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### How The Corporate Academy Of The Future Will Work

Cloud-based learning that is mobile and multiplatform Physical separation from the "daily grind" to develop new skills and behavior

Mobile platforms for learning at your fingertips

In-person classroom experiences that are high impact and immersive

The corporate academy of the future

Workplace learning that is core to a company's culture Analytics for learning to enhance performance and measure impact

A culture of social learning, real-time feedback, sharing, and networking Use of big data and predictive analytics to improve learning continually



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### 1. Cloud & Mobile Leaning!

Integrated cloud-based platforms enable more than just new computer programs or nifty smartphone apps. Sophisticated organizations are now expanding their use of cloud-based learning to run such personalized applications as MOOCs (massive open online courses), SPOCs (small private online courses), instructional videos, learning games, e-coaching, virtual classrooms, online performance support, and online simulations.

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### 2. Workplace Learning!

Unleashing the power of collective intelligence is especially critical to the digital-learning transformation. Increasingly, the learner and the learner's inner circle - colleagues who send each other articles or recommend content through a central online-learning system - act as curators.

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### High Impact Classroom Experience!

The importance of this physical separation from the daily grind should not be underestimated. If employees have no opportunity to step away from their working environments, the same old behavior, for good and ill, is constantly reinforced, and the chance for more reflective, committed learning is lost. Harvard professor Ronald Heifetz calls this a "balcony moment": the imperative for leaders to leave the "dance floor" periodically and reflect on the patterns and movement below.

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### Analytics & Impact!

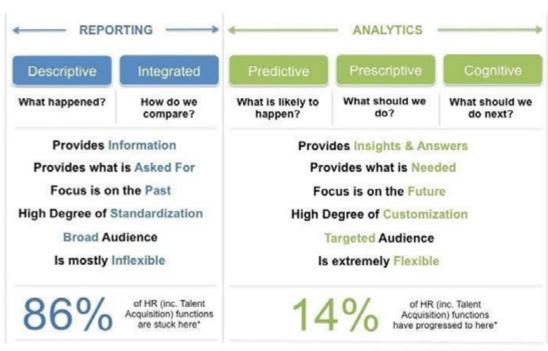
Since there is less need to wait for scheduled training sessions, "pull" can complement "push," as employees empowered to upskill and reskill themselves log on to user-friendly learning platforms. Much as Amazon makes books instantly available anywhere, any time, on its Kindle and other devices, the digitization of learning can provide unprecedented access to relevant knowledge, a lot of it at relatively low or even no cost.

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### Where Is Your Digital HR Today?



Source - Bersin by Delotte, Talent Analytics Maturity Model



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### An Unprecedented Opportunity!

- This is the clearly the right moment to transform HR Departments !
- HR has unprecedented challenges to become more adaptive, customer centric and delivery focused within their company.



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### The HR Digicamp

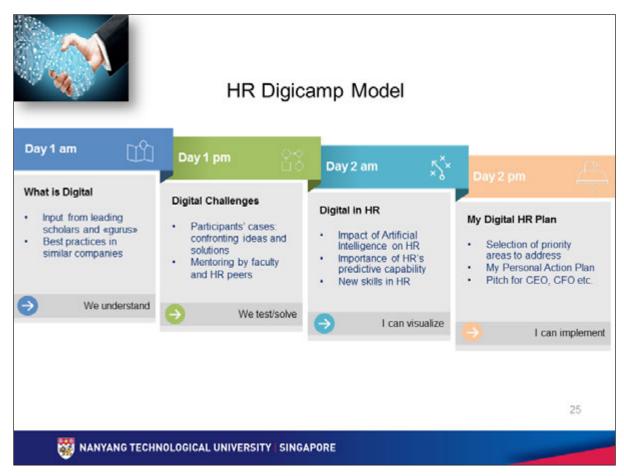




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### Digital HR - The New World

- Fast growing Artificial Intelligence, natural language processing and robotic process automation is now coming to HR.
- These can enable a redesign of employee experience, reduce cost & enhance the value of
- Most processes can be automated & HR organizations are forced into design thinking to redesign their function.
- Automate the entire employee joining process (pre-hire assessments, interviewing, onboarding, learning about the job)
- Automate and design processes for employee job transitions and career.
- Automate exploration of employee retirement options, retirement plans and decisions, exit process, alumni & after departure relationship with the company.
- Automate assessment of leadership potential, leadership development, networking, coaching.

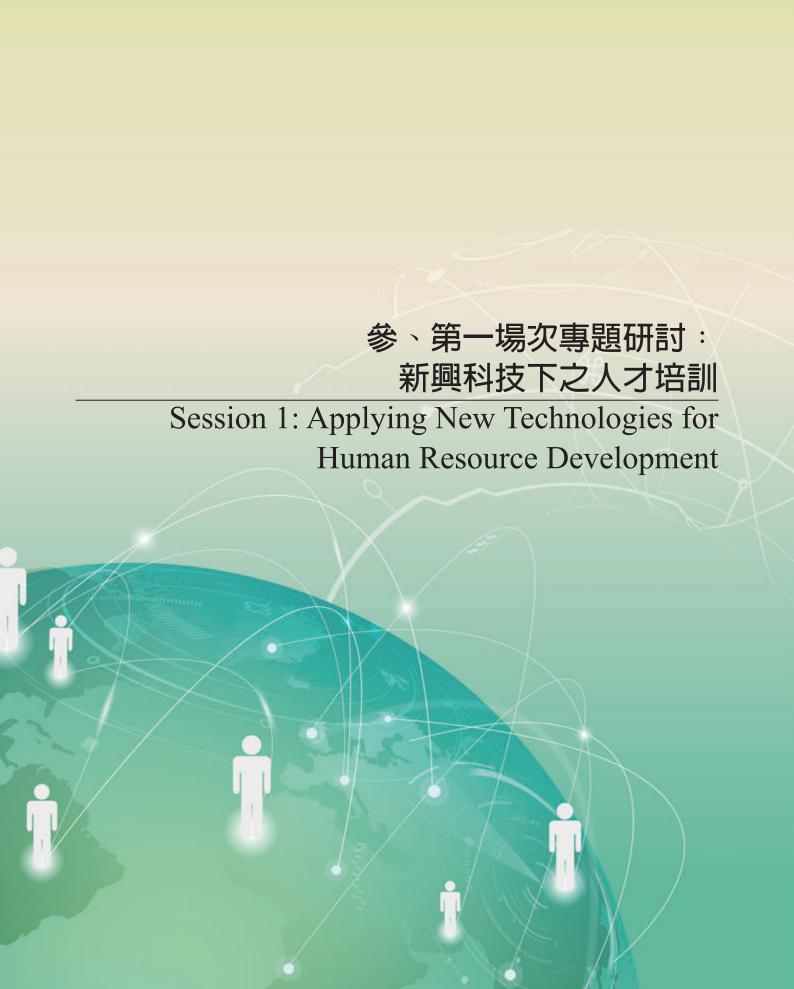
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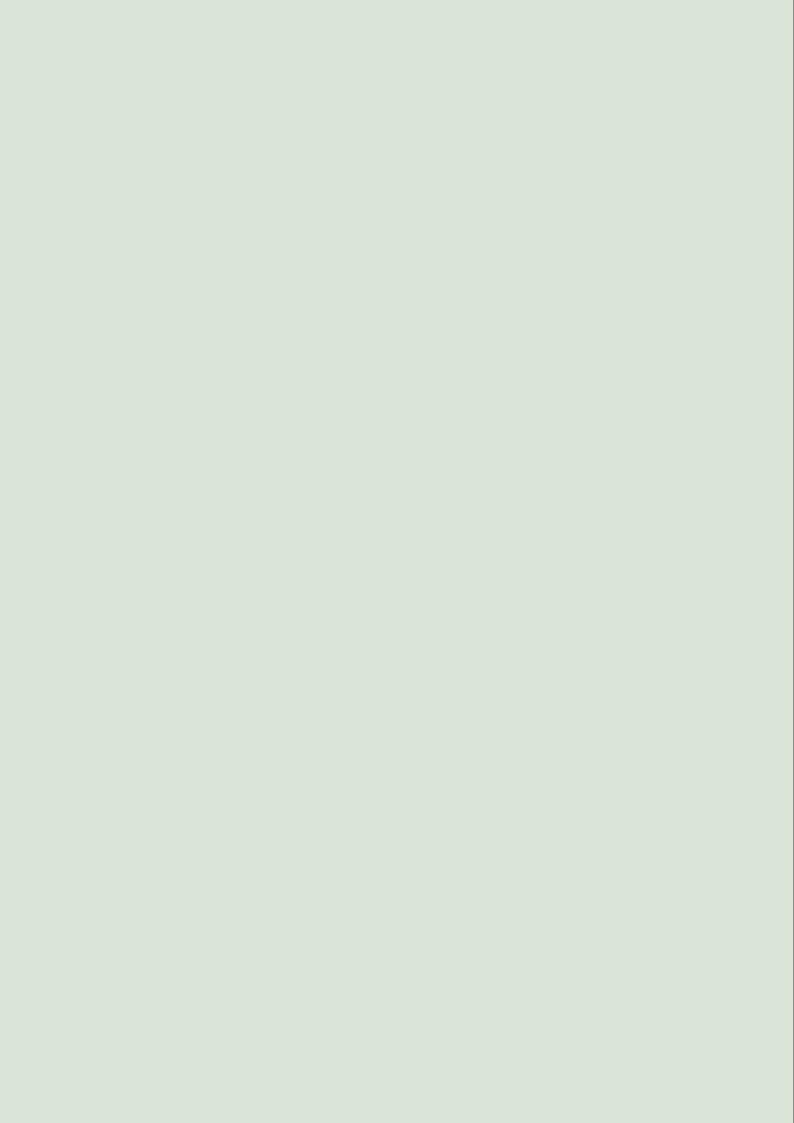


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The Trends and Challenges in International Human Resource Management 國際人力資源管理新趨與挑戰





### 參、第一場次專題研討

一、時間:106年10月24日(星期二)上午10時20分

二、主題:新興科技下之人才培訓

三、主持人: 考試委員 李選

四、演講人:國立清華大學學習科學與科技研究所教授 楊叔卿

五、與談人:

(一) 比利時人力招募及發展總局學習科技經理 Jean-Marc Everard

(二)國立政治大學公共行政學系副教授蕭乃沂

### 六、主持人:考試委員李選

各位先生、各位女士早安!歡迎來到這個場次,感謝各位的參與,各位的參與讓這次的研討會 非常的成功。

我是李選,目前擔任考試委員。非常榮幸擔任這個場次的主持人,這個場次的主題是新興科技下之人才培訓。我們都知道我們現在來到了全球科技化的時代,一切都變化得非常快速,每一天都在不斷的變化。我們如何生活、如何思考、如何接受教育、如何工作,這些都在改變。佛洛伊德認為「任何人拒絕改變、停止改變,他們就會邁向死亡」。另外一位學者,Alvin Toffler 在《未來衝擊》這本書當中,提到「明日的文盲並不是不會讀寫的人,明日的文盲會是還沒有學會如何學習的人」。今天早上我非常榮幸可以向大家介紹第一位演講人,楊叔卿教授,她目前擔任國立清華大學學習科學與科技研究所教授。她從美國俄亥俄州立大學教育傳播科技所得到博士學位,她曾經擔任過香港教育大學的榮譽教授,也是哈爾濱工程大學榮譽教授。今天她要跟大家討論的是用科技來改變公務人力,她要談的是數位學習以及全球視野。另外,我們有兩位與談人,其中一位 Jean-Marc Everard經理,擔任比利時人力招募及發展總局學習科技的經理。第二位與談人是蕭乃沂教授,目前爲國立政治大學公共行政學系副教授。他從事電子政府相關研究,並從紐約州立大學畢業。現在,請大家跟我一起來掌聲歡迎楊教授。

### 七、演講人:楊叔卿教授

謝謝主持人的介紹。郭主委、各位先生、各位女士,我非常榮幸來到這邊,並謝謝主辦單位的邀請。我是楊叔卿,其實收到邀請的時候,我非常的開心!我一直在努力要研究科技要如何跟學習結合。我今天的簡報會花三十分鐘的時間,爲了要讓大家更瞭解我的演講內容,我也準備了論文跟投影片,大家可以去參考從39頁到99頁的論文。如果在這30分鐘,大家有不清楚的地方,大家也可以參考我的論文及投影片得到更多的資訊。透過我今天視覺化的簡報,我希望大家可以收到我想要表達的重點。我今天的主題是怎麼樣透過科技來改變公務人力、數位學習心態以及全球視野,接下來先跟大家進行背景介紹。

# The Trends and Challenges in International Human Resource Management 國際人力資源管理新趨與挑戰

剛剛主持人已經提到 Alvin Toffler 所說的「未來的文盲不是不會讀寫的人,而是沒有學到怎麼學習的人」。我們現在來到資訊年代,如果我們沒有辦法好好學習,即使會讀寫,我們還是沒有辦法趕上時代的潮流。這本書是三十幾年前就出版的,但即使到今日這本書仍然可以給我們相當大的省思。剛剛 Alvin Toffler 所說的那句話代表學習非常重要,而新興的科技也讓大家可以學習得更好。從上一位講者的演講中,我們也可以體認到,科技越來越重要,而我們現在活在全球化的世界裡,改變已經到來,我們大家都必須要學習,所有的人類都不例外,我們的公務人員當然也不例外。因此,我們要有新的服務精神,政府必須做出因應,要因應各式各樣的機會以及挑戰,好讓文官體系、公務體系可以變革。那什麼叫做新興科技呢?講到新興科技大家會想到什麼呢?現代科技大家又會想到什麼呢?這邊跟大家舉幾個例子,從五十年前開始,我們就看到多媒體、影片不斷的發展,我們現在有各式各樣的數位裝置,在座的各位都有 i-Pad 或者智慧手機,我們就必須要有新的數位素養。

除此之外,談到社群媒體,各式各樣的社群媒體把人群結合起來,那想請問各位現在使用什麼樣的軟體呢?是用 line 嗎?沒錯!那麼到了中國他們會用什麼樣的社群媒體呢?對!微信。到韓國呢?對!他們會用 kakao。我們有各式各樣的社群媒體。有多少人體驗過虛擬實境?玩過第二人生嗎?有嗎?在第二人生裡面,你可以有另外一個角色,另外一個身分。再來這個擴增實境,大家都很熟吧?寶可夢!你可以玩寶可夢,你可以到各地去找各式各樣的寶可夢。另外還有混合實境,這個大家看過嗎?也就是鯨魚突然躍出,就像我們今天演講廳的場合裡面,如果我們實現混合實境的話,我們就可以在這裡看到一隻巨大的鯨魚在眼前跳躍出來,這個就是混合實境。除了實體的世界之外,如果我們能夠加上科技,其實我們可以拯救許多動物,不見得要把動物圈養在水族館、動物園裡。只要有這樣子的混合實境就可以做到。

大家也知道人工智能、人工智慧開始崛起,今年五月的時候,阿法狗(AlphaGo)擊敗了世界的圍棋冠軍,那麼人類跟 AI 會發展到什麼樣的境界呢?再來,我們有各式各樣的遊戲、電玩,比如說動作遊戲、探險遊戲,我們可以從這些遊戲學到不同情境當中如何因應,此外,新興科技也讓我們可以從各式各樣的開放教育資源中學習。比如說,大規模開放式線上課程、TED 演講、YouTube,還有可汗學院等等,有了這些新興科技我想公務人員應該可以善用這些多元的學習機會,這個是新興科技所提供的,讓我們可以學到必要的技巧、數位素養以及全球的視野。

剛剛介紹了新興科技,我們接下來要談的是現在教學方面有什麼樣的典範轉移,從今天第一個演講我們聽到,有一定的比例從過去講師指導型的轉型成虛擬講師指導,或者是以學生爲中心的學習,我們就來看一下這方面有什麼樣的改變。剛剛講到數位學習、網路學習及線上學習等等能突破時空的限制,講到教學,其實有人說過這樣的一句話,過去講師是臺上的智者,但未來因爲有資訊科技,所以老師會變成從旁引導,而不是在臺上的一位智者,這就是兩者的差別。除此之外,現在有各式各樣的手持裝置、行動裝置,在某些學校、某些國家,BYOD,也就是攜帶自己的裝置是一個選項。我們要學習的時候需要上網,不見得要到電腦教室裡,其實有了手持的裝置隨時隨地都可以學習,任何時候都可以學習。因此科技也讓大家都有學習的機會,這個就是這類手持裝置帶來的好

處。學校、大學都可以善用這種 BYOD 的選項,這也是很多學校現在採用的政策,大家可以自帶裝置。有了軟體、有了硬體,我們還需要什麼才能好好的學習呢?大家想想看?各式各樣的開放學習,OER 開放式的教育資源。如果沒有開放式的教育學習,即便有硬體還是沒有辦法學習,因爲沒有內容。過去呢?假設你想要進到一流的大學,像是哈佛,要進入這樣的大學是非常困難的,可是現在有了開放式的教育資源,從1980年代開始發展,我們現在可以有很多免費的資源在線上都能夠取得,比如說大家熟知的麻省理工學院的 OCW,他們的開放課程。麻省理工學院他們的 OCW 是在2001年就推出,這是一個非常大的里程碑,也就是頂尖的大學將他們寶貴的資源開放出來跟全世界分享。有了這樣的運動,這樣的浪潮之後,又發生了什麼樣的事呢?

紐約時報說,2012年其實就是 MOOCs 大規模開放式線上課程之年,因爲那一年有好多個平臺 出現。比如說 Coursera、Udacity、EdX,這些都是不同的學習平臺。爲什麼稱爲 MOOCs 大規模開放 式線上課程?規模究竟是有多大?舉例來說,在史丹佛大學,教授開一個機器學習的課程,有多少 人報名? 2012年總共有15萬學生報名。一般來說教室裡上課會有多少學生,也許50位?100多位 就很多了。如果你要教到這麼多學生,要教幾個學年?所以這個就是大規模開放線上課程驚人的地 方。當我們出現這樣的現象,史丹佛大學校長說這像是海嘯襲來。當科技跟教育整合在一起的時候, 對於高教界帶來的就是一場海嘯,那我們要怎麼樣因應?

各位都是公務人員,你們要怎麼樣面對像這樣的海嘯,尤其是以科技融入的教育培訓體系,而且這些課程都是免費提供,當然有一些是要收費,但一般來說只要你正式完成這些課程,你就可以取得證書。所以我剛剛提到了像是史丹佛大學的 Coursera,還有 EdX、Udacity,都是 MOOCs 的例子。Coursera 在 2012 年一開始推出的時候,當時我正在史丹佛大學做研究,所以我也花了好多時間來瞭解他們到底怎樣推出 Coursera,怎麼樣在這個平臺上來教 MOOCs 的課程。接下來用視覺化的方式呈現一些不同的平臺,剛剛提到學習已經從傳統的面對面的教學變成線上平臺。在過去幾年,我們看到線上學習或者是線上課程軟體 MOOCs 愈來愈多,這邊我整理了一個表格,在 OCW 開放課程軟體,其實它還是一個單向的溝通,可是在有 MOOCs 之後基本上都有更多的雙向活動可以發生。大家可能說這麼多的學生可以在這塊土地同時來上課。大家都覺得 MOOCs 像我們想像的一樣完美嗎?其實還是有很多的疑慮,舉例來說,實際完成課程的比率很低,大概我們看到只有 30% 的比例學生會完成課程,而且在評量上也不是很好。另一方面,缺乏互動也是一個問題。在 MOOCs 出來之後,有一個所謂的 SPOCs,也就是小規模線上課程,變成是這種以影像爲基礎的 MOOCs 的衍伸課程。也就是說我們怎麼樣能夠用更多高畫質的影像來做教學呢?這就出現了 SPOCs,所以 Fox 教授他就提出了 SPOCs,他讓老師可以去利用高畫質的線上影片,還有嵌入式的評量機制,我想評量機制真的很重要,一定要放在平臺上才行。

除了這三個主要美國的平臺之外,在臺灣呢?畢竟我們人在臺灣,我們也應該知道在臺灣也有 幾個重要的線上教育平臺。像是學聯網、育網開放教育平臺、MOOCs,還有 Taiwan live,那第一個 sharecourse 就是我們自己清大的學聯網,目前學習者的人數是幾個平臺當中最多的。除了一般的線

# The Trends and Challenges in International Human Resource Management 國際人力資源管理新趨與挑戰

上教育平臺,我們在政府單位有哪一些線上教育平臺呢?這裡我舉幾個重要的例子,我相信在座各位應該都非常熟悉,第一個就是文官 e 學苑。文官 e 學苑就是一個線上學習平臺,是過去十年陸續成立擴大的,它可以累積終身學習時數。所以各位有機會在自己有空的時間來做學習跟進修,這邊就是我們看到的文官 e 學苑的網頁畫面,這是另外的平臺,所以我們大概瞭解學習的改革。

到底我們怎麼樣來用科技改變我們的文官體系?我們要先瞭解到底人力資本的發展趨勢是什麼?未來我們需要什麼樣的素養、工作技能,之後我們再來看我們的公務人員怎麼樣能夠具備這方面的科技跟學習能力。首先,是人力資本的發展趨勢,在這裡有幾個重要的趨勢,根據 140 個國家所做的一個大型調查,可以看到全球人力資本的發展趨勢。重要的議題就是怎麼樣去應用人工智慧及數據科技來管理領導團隊,我們必須去思考怎麼樣能夠善用科技,並且運用我們手上的數據。

除了這些趨勢之外,我們也要瞭解,到底未來 2020 年職場人才必需具備的技能是什麼?其實這是在 2001、2011 都有做的調查,顯示的是未來勞工必須具備的技能,其實 2020 年距離現在只剩 3 年不到。舉例來說這裡列出來的十大重要的技能,最後第十個是虛擬合作的能力。我們必須要有能力去跟別人合作,而且是在一個虛擬的團隊中合作,從事具生產力的活動,畢竟我們員工、人員可能分布在世界各地不同的地方,但是透過虛擬科技我們還是可以成爲一個團隊一起合作。因此,我們必須要能夠善用各種新興科技,提升我們運用科技的能力跟素養。在臺灣的線上學習 e-learning,讓公務人員線上學習,其實是從 2002 年我們就看到政府在推動,特別是保訓會在這部分身負重任,來推動這樣的線上學習課程。

我們必須要知道很重要的一些政策,所謂的科技應用公務人員訓練 TACST 模型,它其實就是應用了美國人才發展協會 ATD 提出的訓練模型,在論文當中很清楚的說明美國人才發展協會模式。這個模式其實總共包括了五個面向,有關於科技方面、環境與科技也是很重要的一個面向。因爲我們這個場次主要就是在談科技跟學習。除了在臺灣之外,我們也應該去瞭解其他國家,例如美國他們的發展情形。

這裡我想提出在美國三種類型的文官訓練,第一個是所謂工作相關的技術訓練;第二個是所有聯邦政府員工都要接受的訓練;第三個則是領導人才的發展培訓,像在座各位未來都會成爲部門裡面資深的主管、領導人,你們必須瞭解其他國家有哪些培訓的課程。首先我們看到在英國的例子,就是文官學習課程,針對許多優質的學習職涯發展的訓練,都是提供給在公部門的人員希望提升文官的服務品質。在瞭解這些不同的學習計畫之後,必須要有什麼樣的學習心態跟全球的視野呢?之前我們常說要有全球的思維、在地的作爲。但是在科技問世之後,可以在網路上做虛擬的學習,超越時空的限制,所以可以有全球的思維。

我特別欣賞這一句由歐巴馬總統說的話,他說「美國的政府數位策略當中,他鼓勵所有的政府 人員每天都要自問到底我們怎麼樣能夠利用科技改善人民的生活」。的確我們是不是真的能夠運用 科技、運用數位政府、運用數位治理來改善人民的生活,提供給人民更好、更優質的服務。爲什麼我們要花這麼多的心思,面對這樣多的變革,我們要有什麼樣的心態呢?這兩種心態其實是來自史丹佛大學的心理學教授所提出。定型心態者都會說我已經具備這樣的能力及專業技能,我不用在學其他的技能;但是在成長心態的人來說,他們樂於擁抱挑戰、面對挑戰,因爲挑戰、壓力會讓我們能夠做得更好、學習更多。非常期待大家都能夠有這樣的成長心態,這樣才能在智力及我們的人才發展方面有長足的進展。

在面對這麼多挑戰、變化的時候,我希望我們在提供人才培訓的過程中能夠選對方法,能夠有這種成長心態作爲基礎。這邊我想提出八點,透過這樣的學習訓練,我們能夠獲得跟工作實際相關的學習效果,符合我們學習者的需求、年齡,有時因爲年齡漸長,可能就會愈來愈猶豫是不是要去學習新的事物,但其實在我們不斷學習的過程當中,可以在組織裡建立一種學習的文化。所以,數位公共服務可以說是下一波國家競爭力最主要的來源,特別在機器人以及人工智慧已經來臨的時代,我們已經進入了數位化工業革命,這波的革命已經降臨。我們可以利用新的科技、人工智慧,我們現在覺得很重要的工作、職能,未來可能都會消失,所以,在面對瞬息萬變的社會事件,我們必須隨時掌握新的科技資訊,怎麼樣去善用這些新興科技,就好像我剛剛給大家看的這麼多驚人、很厲害的科技,很希望大家能夠充分的掌握智慧數位潛力,因爲一個更有智慧的公務人力的體系跟管理系統,再加上良好的政策創意以及設計思維都是我們未來所需要的。最後稍微打一下廣告,我相信透過學習,可以帶動變革,變革將可以創造未來。我希望我們可以培育新世代的學生,而我們在未來都能夠成爲資訊時代的好學生。

#### 八、與談人一: Jean-Marc 學習科技經理

謝謝,早安!首先,我要謝謝郭主委邀請我來,也要謝謝剛剛楊教授跟我們分享她的經驗,首先來講我自己的故事,我小時候在想我長到這個年紀的時候會是什麼樣的人呢?也許到時候的學習方式就是透過一個頭盔,你選你要什麼題目,然後所有的知識就會從頭盔直接進到你的大腦裡,我以爲到了現在就會像駭客任務的場景一樣,你能這樣學到功夫。有些人也許學過功夫就會知道,即便所有的技巧都從書本及影片上學到,自己還是施展不出來,爲了要知道一個技藝或者一個技巧,必須要訓練、要練習,要有一些身體的記憶等等,要實際的去體驗,所以我今天的主題就是我們怎麼樣找到一個平衡,一個是新科技的使用,一個是學習的體驗,兩者如何權衡。這邊我要強調所謂學習的科技,其實重點是在學習,不是科技,我們可以透過科技來學習,但是重點不在科技本身。

我們以比利時機構來做例子,在 2004 年的時候我們開始使用學習管理系統,還有大量使用數位學習,背後的理由當然可以想像是希望能夠接觸大量的公務員,也能改變訓練的節奏,希望公務員有機會可以有不同的學習機會,比如說前測、後測、問卷調查等等,還有訓練後的追蹤等等。除此之外,也希望擴展訓練的類型,不只是課堂中的訓練,也有數位學習、混合式學習、活動式的學習等等。另外,也希望改變大家來受訓的體驗。

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基於以上理由,比利時開始提倡混合式學習,有一個主題也就是 ICT 的使用,在這個主題用了一個新的學習模組,比如說學習 ICT 這個技術的話,可以用這個模組,而這個模組會先有一個導論,教大家如何用用數位學習系統自己來學習,另外,也加了一個翻轉學習的模組,透過使用數位資源,受訓者可以用工作坊彼此學習,跟教練、指導者一起來學習,並把問題帶到課堂,而老師、講師就可以幫助他們針對這個問題找到答案從中學習。除此之外,還有一些自我引導的學習也加入工作坊。

另外,這系統裡面也還有合作式的學習,受訓者可以跟其他人一起來做專案,並加入遊戲的元素。在做了這個專案之後,公務人員可以善用我們的電子校園系統,所以,在訓練過程當中所學到的各項資訊都可以帶著走。這個專案重點是數位學習的模組,而其實有一個問題,要打造許多互動性數位學習的模組成本相當昂貴,在我的團隊打造非常高互動性的學習模組,可能需要 150 到 180 小時的人力才能做出一個小時的線上學習課程,所以成本非常的高昂。

剛剛楊教授也指出,比利時現在也遇到一些新科技帶來的新趨勢,比如說人工智慧、擴增實境、 虛擬實境,現在訓練大量使用影片,我們有遊戲化,現在課堂裡可以使用平板,在課堂裡面也會使 用各式各樣的數位素材。除此之外,也希望透過大數據來改善學習者的體驗,但有這麼多的因素、 這麼多的科技要如何來因應?首先,第一點的改變,不是用什麼樣的科技,而是受訓者跟空間的關 係,也就是說,現在隨時隨地可以學習,而且這個趨勢勢不可擋,可以跟更多人合作,跟不同的人 建立關係及跟更多的學習者共同學習,而這也改變了對於學習體驗的想法。

大家可能知道,比利時在公務機構方面是有一些困難,比利時的公務體系有什麼樣的困難呢? 首先,我們身處在一個快速變遷的世界,高階主管跟新進世代的公務員之間是有蠻大的落差,特別 是在新科技部分。另外,還有一個問題,就是現在有這麼多的新科技,但是這些新科技可能不見得 跟比利時的法規相容,公務人員就會遇到一些限制,比如說我們的法規因爲還沒有修改,還沒有跟 上時代,使用新科技就有困難。另外,現在很多互動的教材、素材,可能牽涉到法律、程序、新的 科學資訊,但這些事情都變化的很快,就必須持續的更新教材,這也非常的昂貴。

再來,剛剛楊教授其實也提到,現在的講師也必須要改變他們的角度,不在是臺上的智者,而是從旁引導。我覺得這句話非常好,但是這點要落實非常的困難。我們現在在比利時其實也推行了十年以上,而現在才開始看到一些改變,比如說我現在就在臺上,是一個臺上的智者,我們並沒有真的在討論。所以舊的做事方法很難改變,我們要怎麼做呢?首先,要從頭開始、從新思考教導的設計,並要看我們學習的目的是什麼?目標聽眾有什麼特質?重點不是數位資源,而是說數位方面做什麼樣的活動,這就是一種心態的改變。我們會做教學設計,當中會納入一些活動,也會需要一些數位的資源。有時候也還需要去重新創造數位資源,不過最重要的,還是讓學員知道怎麼樣可以自己找到資源。在學習科技部分要達成什麼?其實學習的科技它只是一個工具,它可以幫助我們達到目的,也就是說希望學習的經驗跟大家職場的經驗是息息相關的,創造一個安全的環境讓學習者

可以安心學習,可以做嘗試,可以勇於失敗、再次嘗試,然後再次學習。

那麼目前在比利時的學習部門,重點是放在活動,會提供一些自助的服務,讓學習者跟講師可以合作,講師現在的角色就是一個指導者,一個教練的角色,並提倡合作式的學習,透過各種方式確保學習者現在是在正確的階段,是否有強烈學習的意願,還是說自助學習就夠了。我們部門同時會成立一些真實生活的專案,並希望可以創造更多的 APP,來幫助學習者。再來,運用一個新科技的時候,都要先做一個概念驗證,比如說現在做一些網路講座的概念驗證,也在嘗試 360 度的影片、投票的系統,訓練講師可以做自拍的影片、可以實施翻轉學習,還有遊戲化的學習。那麼有些人可能很懂科技,也許大家知道什麼叫做 XAPI,總之它是數位學習的一個新標準,謝謝各位!

#### 九、與談人二:蕭乃沂副教授

大家早安,非常榮幸來這邊擔任與談人來討論楊教授的論文,楊教授的論文非常的完整,這邊我想要延伸楊教授提出的一些重點,可以用更宏觀的角度來看訓練體系,特別是針對公務人力的訓練體系,首先是資訊ICT的部分,可以看到這方面仍然不斷的與時俱進,比如說現在有各式各樣的電視多媒體等等,這些是在網路出現之前就有了,那麼 90 年代之後開始看到網路的興起,可以很有創意的方式善用學習科技,比如說擴增實境、虛擬實境還有各式各樣的應用,可以自己坐在辦公室裡,也可以用虛擬的方式來參加這次的研討會。那另外一個應用,可以想像的是比如說有一個機器人代表我們坐在這裡,然後大家就可以去外面野餐,一樣有學習的體驗,然後由機器人代我們學習,然後機器人再教我們,在這方面我們有各式各樣的想像,科技可以帶來很多訓練相關的應用,剛剛楊教授也提到了各式各樣仍然在興起中的訓練活動,比如說磨課師、SPOCs等等,我們要記得除了講師、指導人員及主持人之外,其實這只是系統的一部分,另外,當然就是學習者本身學員,就像是在座的各位一樣,我們不要忘了,在這兩個角色背後還有組織的存在,換句話說,在這些訓練者、訓練的輔助者,他們背後還有公司,比如像保訓會,或者是其他的主要訓練機構組織,他們要去主導這背後的訓練體系,那學習者背後當然也有他們的主管及組織,所以這兩個部分,我們也不要忘了整個的科技體系應該也要包括所有的利害關係人。

那麼,如何運用科技在訓練學習當中,首先,從訓練目的開始,瞭解這個培訓的原因,畢竟訓練可能是要符合管理的目標、政策目標而進行,所以這是一個目標爲導向的訓練,有的時候訓練是爲了專業發展,比如說有很多公部門的行業都需要有專業的培訓,所以會有一些專案訓練課程,要去選擇在這一個領域的學員,讓學員來接受這個培訓,完成之後可以運用到學員的工作上,那麼對於學習者來說,也會有比較大的學習動機,我想在座的各位一定都是非常優秀,所以能夠來這邊接受訓練,其實沒有在現場的才是真正應該要多加培訓的。

第二部分就是有很多教學的科技,這些科技也會影響線上線下的教材、講課,還有線上的討論會、線上論壇,在世界各地都可以隨時舉行,不見得要親自到現場,這些都是不同的教學方法,譬如說:「個案教學」,個案教學可以透過科技有更有效的運用,譬如說如果不是即時的討論,可以

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在網路上來引導大家參與討論,這時候可以在實際面對面之前就已經有更深入對這個議題的瞭解。 另一方面,我想大家應該都很高興,如果不用來這邊聽演講,就可以透過一些遊戲來學習,應該蠻 棒的。所以應該要有智慧體系來去選擇適當的學員以及講師。此外,還有一些虛擬活動是作爲課前 的準備,我想請問一下各位,請問你們有多少人之前已經下載了這一個投影片的?舉手一下好不好? 還是大家已經睡著了,沒聽到我的問題?好,這個就是課前的準備,每次來上課之前應該要課前預 習準備,這樣實際上課的時候就可以加深我們的理解程度。另外,還可以有一些課堂上的活動,譬 如說:遊戲,課上完之後也有一些相關的訓練活動,這些都是很常見的一些練習,比如像課後的滿 意度調查、評鑑或問學員對於講者的表現是否滿意,對於點心餐點是否滿意,還是覺得開會地點是 否方便,重點是要有一個評量的機制,譬如說學員是否真正應用他們的所學在工作上。所以這彼此 之間是環環相扣的,應該要有智慧目標導向的訓練、教材跟方法。除此之外,應該要很清楚培訓的 職能是什麼,同時要把訓練的記錄跟學員現在跟未來的工作職責有所連結,換句話說,不是爲了訓 練而訓練,作訓練是爲了讓這個人能夠工作上做得更好,而這些應該都是在訓練設計之前都要想清 楚的。此外,應該要以實證爲基礎來選擇學員跟講師,也可以有所謂混合式,或者是線上到線下的 訓練系統,可以讓學員自己選擇適合的時間、訓練、上課的方法,譬如說是課前你就可以先去看一 些影片、投影片、個案分析,甚至有一些遊戲,那現在我們等於是在上課,另外,我們也可以有以 問題或專案爲基礎的學習,像是 PBL 也可以透過線上到線下的學習活動來推動,所以這個就是從學 習的目標、方法、流程、教材內涵到學習的成果彼此之間是要有關係的,在設計整個的訓練系統的 時候,必須要確定所有的紀錄都有登錄,數據資料系統應該是要有完整的訓練紀錄,但更重要的不 只是記錄下來而已,譬如說某一位公務人員,他是不是對於他未來的工作職能具備足夠的能力,他 之前受過的訓練是不是讓他已經做好準備可以接受新的職務?所以這個不是由個別學員來去做這樣 的訓練,而是這個學員背後整個的組織,像這個就是保訓會必須要去做這樣的一個系統的整合,最 後評量、回饋,我們可能要有一些學員的滿意度調查,同時根據評量的結果來去調整訓練的方法、 教材,根據混合式的培訓後的測驗結果,把這些意見回饋到講師訓練端,同時所收集到的實證都要 去做妥善的分析,才能夠讓未來的訓練內容、教材跟方法流程有更好的跟目標之間的統整。除此之 外,訓練的結果也要跟人資的管理,不管是激勵或者是任務的分配、輪派職務、升遷機會,這些都 要有連結才行,因此不要只是看科技他可以怎麼樣幫助個別的學員有更好的學習成果,科技是一個 平臺,背後還有更大的組織跟建制要去考量。

#### 十、綜合討論:

#### (一)提問

- 1. 謝謝主持人,也謝謝演講人跟與談人,我們知道這場研討會談的是在人力資源的管理,不過談到了人工智慧,您覺得我們是不是只要訓練人工智慧來學習,讓我們公務人員工作負擔少一點呢?這樣 OK 嗎?
- 2. 主持人、各位貴賓,我自己也是在大學任教,不過這些年來,我也發現在舞臺上當智者已經很

困難了,如何要成爲從旁引導者,在臺灣的教育體系要做到這一點真的不容易,就算是在大學裡拼命的推動線上學習、數位學習,但是對於我們很多老師來說,要備課已經很不容易,還要去調整你的這個講話的風格來去面對鏡頭,真的很不容易,我們也沒有這方面的訓練,我自己其實已經是相當資深的大學老師了,但是如果是新進教師的話,挑戰度更高,尤其我知道這些年來,從中學開始,中小學的老師都有受過專業師資培訓,可是在大學的老師來說,他們很可能是在不同的領域有所專長,進入大學之後才邊做邊學怎麼樣來教書,因此新進教師他們很多時候都是在爲了通過考試爲目標的訓練體系,因此很多時候現在的學生他們習慣用的是智慧型手機在網路上找尋資訊,那我們到底應該要怎麼樣來做調整?我們自己真的是老狗學不會新把戲,而很多大學生其實學習能力不是像我們預期的那麼強,也許要從小學開始吧!從整個的教育體系或從教育部開始著手,我覺得現在我們應該思考是不是線上學習從幼稚園就可以開始?

- 3. 早安,在兩位的簡報當中都提到從臺上智者變成從旁引導,我好奇的是可不可以舉一個具體的 例子,實際上是怎麼樣從臺上智者變成從旁引導?
- 4. 這個問題歡迎在座的任何一位講者回答,我們講到改變還有學習的變化,其中改變有一個很大的面向就是失落,大家都不希望失去,因此各位在自己的組織裡是如何去管理改變所帶來的失落或失去?因爲現在有學習的革命就會帶來相關的變化以及失落。
- 5. 今天我們在講科技與學習,我想我們的任務不是要把科技放進學習裡,我們的任務其實是改寫 重新設計學習的過程,包括改變內容、改變課堂裡的互動,所以我們必須要重新訓練講師,在 這部分可不可以給我們一些具體的建議,教我們怎麼樣重新設計大家的心態?

#### (一)回應

#### 1. 楊叔卿教授

謝謝剛剛的五個問題,五個問題當中有兩個都跟剛剛說到的「臺上智者從旁引導」有關,第二位提問人您在大學已經任教多年,相當的資深,請教一下您用了什麼樣的科技放在您的教學環境裡?那麼第三位要我提一個具體的例子對嗎?例如我的主題是怎麼樣善用新興科技放入學習的情境,就我的經驗,我過去做了十年的研究,我可以感受到過去老師都是站在講臺上講課,因爲我們是傳遞知識的人,後來我們有了很多線上的開放學習資源,各式各樣的教育資源,而近幾年來也有很多的磨課師以影片爲主的線上學習模組,我們把影片這些教材也融入教學裡,所以現在的教室跟過去已經不同,比如說近幾年大家在談翻轉教育,不曉得有多少人聽過翻轉教室或者是翻轉學習,有多少人已經知道這個詞彙可以舉個手嗎?好,有幾位聽過,所以我想我可以再說明一下,希望不會占用到其他與談人時間。

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以前的模式是老師在課堂中講課,講完之後出作業讓學生去做,這個是過去常見的做法, 也就是由老師來主導,不過最近幾年,我們發現如果我們用翻轉教室、翻轉學習的話,可以請 學生先看事前的教材,比如說看影片學東西,就像是聽演講也可以學到東西一樣,學生在上課 之前先在家裡看了這些影片,那麼老師在課堂中做什麼呢?就是有不同的做法,可以把學生分 組,請他們做小組討論,或者可以跟全班一起討論相關的功課,來再做一些小組的討論或者是 個別的一對一指導,也就是說翻轉過去的教學模式,以前我們是叫學生在家裡做作業,在家裡 他們是沒有學習夥伴的,沒有同儕跟他們討論他們遇到的問題而翻轉教育不一樣,做了翻轉教 育、翻轉教室之後,現在的學習截然不同,根據我的研究,如何把不同的學習方法融入教室, 比如說有傳統的教室教學方法,而我們可以用科技來加強教學,我們可以有線上學習、可以有 翻轉學習,我們提供了五種不同的學習方式,然後問學生他們喜歡哪一種,做了這樣的研究, 研究結果告訴我們翻轉學習是學生最偏好的。因爲學生他可以善用在家裡看影片得到學習。除 了看影片之外,還有很多的活動都可以在線上完成,來到教室的時候學生就可以做很多的活動 跟他的同學還有老師互動,也就是說老師不再站在講臺上,老師是要在教室裡面不同的組織之 間繞來繞去看看各個小組討論的結果等等,這就是一個具體的例子,如說「翻轉教室」,如果 做好安排的話,這是非常有效的,希望這樣子回答了剛剛的一些問題,在我們的課堂裡,我們 真的在實踐這種翻轉教室,也可以見證翻轉學習帶來的好處。

#### 2. Jean-Marc Everard 學習科技經理

我試著回答這五個問題,第一個問題:人工智慧是不是可以降低公務人員的工作負擔?可以說是、也可以說不是,這個很難判斷,我們沒有辦法說未來會是什麼樣的世界,因爲我們人工智慧才剛起步,舉個例子,比如說 Google Translate 之前出了一個耳機,不曉得大家有沒有看到這個新聞,也就是說 Google 未來會推出一種耳機,這個耳機會直接幫你翻譯語言,大家可以想像有了這樣的系統,語言學習會改變,我們需要做的可能不是把重點放在語言學習,而是學會批判思考的能力,我們能夠瞭解一件事情,去分析一件事情,然後去比較不同的資訊來源等等,所以日常的作業會有一些影響,大家知道人工智慧可以帶來一些好處,從這個角度來看是可以降低公務人員工作負擔。這邊舉一個很有效的例子,我們有不同的學習系統,大家會用不同的用法,然後大家可能遇到問題的時候,都不會去看常見問題,雖然說他的問題在常見問題集裡就可以解決。那麼現在我們要用人工智慧來做的就是,在這個服務的部分、在問題解決的部分,究竟使用者遇到什麼樣的問題,我們怎麼樣幫他解決,所以一方面來說這個負擔是可以減輕的,但另外一方面來說,你必須要智慧的善用人工智慧。

再來是教授這個部分,教授怎麼樣善用新的學習系統,在我所任職的比利時人力招募及發 展總局,我們做的事情就是提供課程給講師,讓老師、講師可以創造出數位學習的環境,自己 可以創作出數位資源,比如說創造論壇、創造現在的問答集等等,所以這些講師還是數位學習 負責的人,我們是幫助講師有更好的技能。比如說有一堂課是教講師做翻轉學習,怎麼樣拍影 片,講師可以用手機或平板就可以拍影片。

從臺上的智者到從旁引導,我想舉自己做爲例子,這樣子講可能有點太自我中心,不過我其實也在比利時的大學擔任教授,我要擔任臺上智者只有短短的時間,因爲在臺上當智者好像可以滿足個人的自尊,但是我會講一小段然後就發作業給學生,叫他們在網路上尋找資源去做一些創作,學生有問題的時候,我也不會回答所有的問題,我就請他們自己在去多做研究,去自己找到問題的答案,自己做嘗試,如果第一次不成功,他們要再試一次,這個是目前的教法。我知道我有一些同事他們也有類似的做法,他們會出作業、會提供資源,但是他們不會直接給答案,學生的作業他也不見得要直接批改,不曉得大家這樣聽不聽得懂,然後學生做完作業自己也要做評估,知道他們目前跟別人合作的狀況如何。

另外一個是如何管理變革,這其實是一個很好的例子,我們的老師他們也許面對改變的時候會有一種失落感,那麼我們是希望教導講師自己可以創作教學素材,當然這件事做起來並不容易。我記得我之前在 2000 年的時候做了第一個專案,那個時候我們有一個課程用線上學習平臺來取代,但我們還是跟學員說你可以在線上跟老師問問題,然後之後考一樣的試,結果考試出來的成績跟平常是一樣,但是都沒有學員去問老師問題,老師就覺得非常的傷心,後來我們鼓勵學員去改變他們線上學習的方式。改變非常的困難,我們跟老師一起來改變,這個是我們如何改變講師心態的做法。

#### 3. 蕭乃沂副教授

我來回答最後一個問題,講到組織方面的變革,看到現在科技讓大家可以有更多的學習系統幫助組織變革,這個很重要。首先,我們要問的事情是能夠看到科技那些優點,知道科技能夠做到什麼、又有哪些限制,在決策的研究文獻裡面,有一些框架可以幫助我們評估在學習系統導入科技的可行性。因此,我們要先瞭解科技可以帶來的一些效益,譬如說國家文官學院運用科技可以帶來什麼樣的效益,但是大家也不要過於樂觀,因爲很多時候這些 IT 系統的公司他們要賣產品,總是會畫上很大的一個大餅,說用了這個東西就會有很好的效果,所以訓練者必須要很清楚、要很聰明知道到底有哪一些效益是可以實現,但同時也要知道這個科技有可能產生的風險。第三點那就是整個的應用情況跟成本,這樣才能夠獲得預期的效益、控制、可能的風險,所以對我來說,其實第一個就是要看整個的組織要有改變,先去評估瞭解這個科技的可行性。

接下來就是管理面,像教科書裡面有關於公共行政、組織理論都說高階主管的支持很重要,不只是口頭上說說,必須要投入資源,不管是要引入科技到訓練體系,或者是其他方面都要說

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到做到。接下來就是要能很清楚的建立第一個個案是用科技導入訓練,也許是一門課,也許是 某一個情境讓這個科技很容易就可以應用到訓練的情境裡面,這樣子就算是失敗,也可以從失 敗當中擷取心得應用到接下來的專案計畫。

第一個問題提到的是怎麼樣去應用人工智慧來去訓練,就我來說,也許十年後吧,但是現 在看到一般用途的 AI 人工智慧,其實還不是很成熟,但是特定領域的人工智慧其實使用很普 及,而且引用很多年的時間。譬如說在 1970 年代的人工智慧稱爲專家系統,專家系統其實他 就是一個 AI 或者是演算方法,他用的是人類專家的經驗來去解決特定領域的問題,譬如說核 電廠的管理,另外還有一些領域,這些專家體系可以做得更好,甚至比起人類真正的專家做得 更好,那麼也許就可以用這種特定領域的專家系統來去做訓練。除此之外,也不要忘了還有大 數據,或者是數據分析,在這些專家體系背後其實就是大量的數據,如果有足夠的實證來瞭解 所有公務人員的學習檔案狀況,還有目前所做的工作、參與的專案,就可以用這些大數據來選 擇哪些人應該接受培訓,這個就是數據分析可以提供的解決方案,提供更好的訓練,其實我不 知道是不是真的可以用人工智慧來去選才,或者是針對一些比較有爭議性的議題來給予協助。 譬如說在公部門政府採購很多時候會引發爭議,事實上國家文官學院已經有很多的個案,這 些都是由老師、講師所提供,如果我們能夠把相關的實證蒐集起來,那麼也許某一個學生他 用線上學習,描述目前在採購案面臨的狀況,而這個線上的專家體系就可以去提供足夠的建 議,來避免一些陷入訴訟的風險。這部分其實已經是我們想像上可以做到的,最後,我想回答 另外一位大學教授的問題,我們是同行,我相信在座大家其實應該都可以互相握握手,如果你 跟我們一樣是大學教授的話,大概都是有相同的感受,在這部分我想沒有捷徑,也無所逃避做 爲大學的講師、訓練者或者是訓練的輔導者、輔助者,我們自己也要終身學習、持續學習,像 我們參加這些研討會、參加座談會就是希望能夠瞭解有哪些最新的教學科技,所以我想我們要 持續的學習、不斷的嘗試,像在我自己的課堂上,大概十年前,我用了一些線上的平臺,像是 Moodle,要求我的學生必須要把他們討論的結果、意見或作業把他 PO 上去,課前就要做好, 所以,在課堂上的時間我們就可以更有效率的來把大家共同的問題拿出來討論,或者說大家有 不同的意見把它拿出來討論,這就是一個很簡單,但是很有效的實驗,做爲一個老師,我當然 上課之前一定要去備課,我才知道到底這篇論文學生看完他們有什麼樣的意見、想法,那上課 的時間其實很有限,我就可以去挑出有哪幾個議題我希望跟同學做更深入的討論,所以在這部 分我自己也還在持續的學習,我也要向各位坦承,我目前還沒有勇氣去攝影下來我自己的講 課,然後做這種翻轉教育,可能需要楊教授的幫忙跟指導,目前我真的還沒有勇氣,因爲我覺 得我好像演員的樣子,我比較喜歡在真正的教室裡,學生面前來表演,而不是在攝影機前面來 演出,所以這部分我想我還要再繼續的學習,做好準備,成爲一個眞正好的老師。

#### 4. 楊叔卿教授

其實不用去看自己在影片裡面的樣子,我們可以有所謂可汗學院的風格,大家都聽過可汗

學院 Khan Academy 風格嗎?大家如果在網路上看可汗學院的影片的話,你只會聽到老師的聲音,不會看到老師的身影,所以可以考慮一下用這個方法。我針對人工智慧說明一下,剛剛有問到人工智慧可不可以用到文官的培訓跟是否有具體的例子,其實我們日常生活人工智慧隨處可見,譬如說去機場通關會用電子通關,當然還是有一些航警的人員會去檢查護照,但現在已經有迅速通關的電子護照系統,大家有沒有用過 iphone 上面的 siri 語音助理,比如說幫我寄出這封 e-mail,大家有用過 siri 嗎?如果在公共服務上面也可以用到這樣的 AI 系統或工具的話,有一些比較日常性、重複性的工作就可以比較輕鬆的來解決。

我曾經合作一個專案,就是所謂的語音辨識技術,如果有大量的資料庫,那麼其實語言教師他們的時間很有限,但是如果能夠有一個人工智慧的講師,學員就可以在任何時間、任何地點自己練習語言,所以AI的講師機器人它不會累,我想AI的時代即將到來,在1997年的時候,IBM深藍電腦首次打敗世界的西洋棋冠軍,但是今年2017年,看到AlphaGo透過機器學習及進行深度學習,今年AlphaGo有更進步的表現,那在今年我們看到了非常驚人的結果,像是這個圍棋冠軍柯潔他說,我不相信AlphaGo可以打敗我,這是在賽前他說的話,但賽後我們都看到了結果,所以真的要留意AI的發展,到底要如何來去掌握這個新的趨勢,如何去運用新的科技幫助我們並避免它的缺點,善用它帶來的一些效益。

#### 十一、主持人:考試委員李選

在這場次結束之前,我想跟大家分享我自己的經驗以及感想,我想要強調一點,不管是教職員或是其他人,在我的這個年齡層,我指的是 65 歲以上的人是害怕機器的,我在念博士班學習電腦,當時是 1982 年到 1987 年期間,我大概是 32 歲到 36 歲,對我來說,當時要學電腦、要學機器是很困難的事情,學新的技巧也是,我去檢查了世界衛生組織對於年齡老化的定義,我非常的高興,因為在 80 歲以前,其實從 65 歲到 80 歲在世衛組織的定義這是中年,而 20 歲至 65 歲都是年輕人,我看了這個定義之後,我就知道我還是可以學習,我在大學任教已經有 30 年的時間,翻轉教育對我來說是很大的挑戰,我開始從我年輕的同事以及學生的身上學習,我跟他們說如果你能夠教會我,讓我學到、學得懂,你就可以拿到 A,因爲這表示你很有耐心也很有技巧,你可以教我這個年齡層的人學會,我相信共享可以幫助大家持續成長,可以避免失智,也讓大家常保年輕。

在今天的 80 分鐘當中,大家聽了我們演講人還有與談人提到怎麼樣在這新的世界生存、怎麼樣學習得更好、怎麼樣工作得更巧妙、怎麼樣跟新的世代更順暢的溝通,這個是在 21 世紀我們要創造的三贏,也就是政府、公務人員以及人民的三贏。

Transforming civil services with technologies: E-learning, mindsets and global views

Shelley Shwu-Ching Young



Transforming civil services with technologies: E-learning, mindsets and global views

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## **Outline**

- Introduction
- 2 Emerging technologies
- Changing paradigms of teaching and learning
- Transforming civil services with technologies
- Mindsets and global views for the prospective middle-to-senior ranking civil servants in the information age
- 6 Q and A



#### 1. Introduction



#### 1. Introduction



"The illiterate of the 21st century will not be those who cannot read and write, but those who cannot learn, unlearn, and relearn."

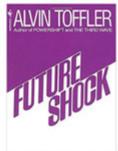
 A more quotable and rewrote version of the statement dispreading on the web

(Source: http://www.rhendgefieldgress.com/69/295/former-ridgefielderalvin-telfler-future-sheek-author-dies/)

"Tomorrow's illiterate will not be the man who can't read; he will be the man who has not learned how to learn."

- Alvin Toffler quoted a statement by a Herbert Gerjuoy in

"Future Shock" (page 414, 1984) "



MORE THAN SMILLION COPIES IN PRINT

Source: https://www.amazon.com/Future-Shock-Alvin-Toffleridp/0553277375 4

### 1. Introduction



- Learning is important! Emerging technologies enable learning!
- A new spirit of services?! Government has to adapt, and respond to many opportunities and challenge: to prompt the operation of a civil service system to reform.
- Transforming civil services with technologies:
   E-learning, mindsets and global views

5



2. Emerging technologies





· What are emerging technologies?



source: Computing and Technologies Minor url: http://cdt.nd.edu/

## 2. Emerging technologies-



Multimedia



Source: http://www.dife.info/index.php/art-design-and-technology/multimedia-production



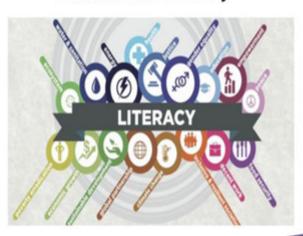


## Apps



(Source: 10 Best Android Apps For Students url: http://valuesdiary.com/best-android-apps-for-students/)

## Completed literacy Information literacy Digital literacy Multimedia literacy



Source: Liferacy Will Break All Shackles url: http://penciltext.com/literacy-will-break-all-shackles/



 Social media/Social networking: Skype/Facebook/Line/WeChat/Twitter/Kakao





Source: What Is Social Network? http://www.upsocialnetwork.com/

## 2. Emerging technologies



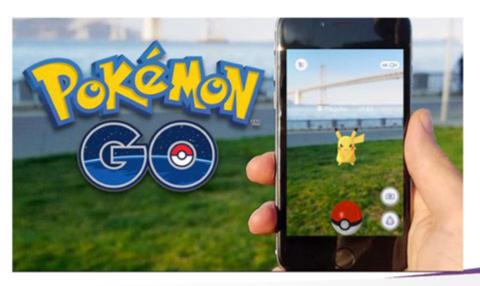
Virtual reality (VR): Second Life



(Source: Second life url: http://secondlife.com/)



Augmented reality (AR)



Source: Pokemon Go url: http://www.pokemongo.com/

## 2. Emerging technologies: Mixed Reality



Whale Surprise Jumps into a Gym in Mixed Reality (Exciting) by Magic Leap



Source: IamVR Official url: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LM0T6hLH15k

Source: ScubaFilmFactory url https://www.voutube.com/watch?v=REoHOC7Uv0

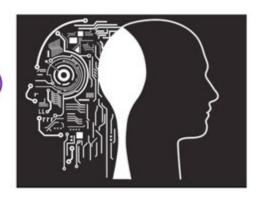
## Magic Leap gives a hope to cease Zoos and Aquaria

\_

2. Emerging technologies: Artificial Intelligence (AI)



- · Artificial intelligence (AI)
- Alpha go: Al + **Machine Learning**





Source: Yellow Page - Alpha Go url: http://www.aiyellowpage.com/content/alpha-go/

### 2. Emerging technologies



Game/gamification; Animation

Action games

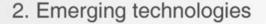


(Source: http://pichost.me/1513991/)

## Adventure games



(Source: https://www.gamespot.com/genre/adventure/)





Open Educational Resources (OER): MOOCs, TED, YouTube, Khan Academy

> xuetangX.com 堂在线























iversity



url: https://www.diygenius.com/the-ultimate-guide-to-moocs/)

### 2. Emerging technologies



 Civil servants should be able to take the advantage of the multi-learning opportunities afforded by the emerging technologies to equip themselves with the necessary skills and digital literacy, and global view.



(Source: https://cloudtweaks.com/2014/11/forrester-15-emerg



3. Changing paradigms of teaching and learning



3.1 Changing paradigms of teaching and learning: From traditional learning to e-learning



- E-learning or Web-based distance learning/online learning has appeared for decades.
- Teacher's role is changing from "The sage on the Stage" to "The Guide on the side."
- The integration of the IT in learning makes educators become guides on the side to assist learners.



## 3.2 Changing paradigms of teaching and learning: Mobile learning & BYOD



- BYOD (Bring Your Own Device): Anyone, anytime and anywhere
- Not only use portable devices in daily life, but also use their own devices to learn.



3.3 Changing paradigms of teaching and learning : OER & OCW,



- Open Resources (OR)/Open Educational Resources (OER) for lifelong learning.
- MIT OCW: Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) launched its OpenCourseWare (OCW) in 2001.











(Source: https://www.ted.com/, https://www.khanacademy.org/, https://ocw.mit.edu/index.htm,

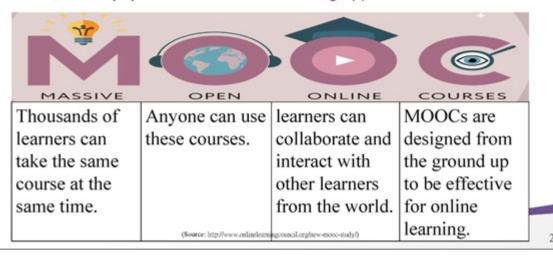
(Source: https://ocw.mit.edu/index.htm)

### 3.4 Changing paradigms of teaching and learning: MOOCs



### MOOCs (Massive Open Online Courses)

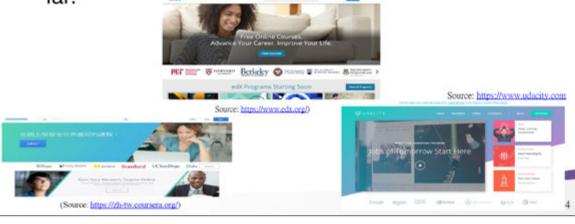
- 2012: The year of the MOOCs (New York Times, 2012).
- There's a tsunami coming by John L. Hennessy, president of Stanford University, 2012. Draw great deal of global attention and become a popular and influential learning approach.



3.4 Changing paradigms of teaching and learning: MOOCs



- Leading MOOCs platforms, in the USA: Coursera, edX, and Udacity.
- Coursera has the biggest course catalog among MOOC providers and highest total registered users by far.



## 3.4 Changing paradigms of teaching and learning: Comparison of OCW & MOOCs, etc.:



 Comparison of Online Course, OCW and MOOCs, is made to help readers understand the differences among the three online learning modes.

	Pattern	Course Number	Qualification Course	Course Time	Course Fee	Teacher- student interaction	Students Interaction	Course Assistant	Course Certification
Online Course	Hybrid (synchronous and asynchronous)	Limited	Limited	18 weeks	Charge	More	Yes	Degree Program (sach course one) Credit course (80 students/1)	Degree Program (Degree) General (Credit)
ocw	Online Course	Unlimited	Unlimited	Not necessarily	Free	No	No	No	No
MOOCs	Online Course	Unlimited	Unlimited	5~15 Weeks	Free (Certificatefee)	Less	More (Discussion forums, peer assessment, community)	30,000 people / 1 assistant	Apply for courses certified by the instructor to teach school

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## 3.5 Changing paradigms of teaching and learning: From MOOCs to SPOCs



- Some concerns over MOOCs: 1. low completion rates; 2. ineffective assessment; & 3. lack of interaction (Fischer, 2014)
- "Small Private Online Courses (SPOCs):
   proposed by Fox, allowing instructors to take the
   advantages of high-quality online videos and
   embedded assessment mechanism to familiarize
   learners with core knowledge and concepts of the
   curriculum.

## 3.8 Changing paradigms of teaching and learning: MOOCs Platforms in Taiwan



The leading MOOC platforms in Taiwan include:

ShareCourse	eWant	Open Edu	Taiwan Life
created by both NTHU and Netxtream Technologies Corp	initiated by National Chiao Tung University	Chinese Open Education Consortium, by Feng Chia University	initiated by Open University
·電路學 9.25 12.22 (	中国体教史(A)	WATER	Salvan LIFE Day of the salvan LIFE Day of th

27

3.9 Changing paradigms of teaching and learning:e-learning platforms implemented by government in Taiwan



- E-Academy for Civil Servants (文官e學苑);
- E-class Academy for Civil Services + Learning Platform (e等公務園+學習平台), have been gradually established over the past decades.
- Civil servants use digital learning to obtain lifelong learning hours.

3.10 Changing paradigms of teaching and learning:
E-Academy for Civil Servants, National Academy of CML Service (NACS)



 E-Academy for Civil Servants (文官e學苑) is sponsored by the National Academy of CML Service (NACS), (國家 文官學院), intended to be an online learning platform to train the national civil servants.





E-Academy for Civil Servants portal page (文官e學苑) Courses offerings of E-Academy for Civil Servants

Source: https://ecollege.nacs.gov.tw/Nacs/index

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3.11 Changing paradigms of teaching and learning:E-class Academy for Civil Services + Learning Platform



 E-class Academy for Civil Service + Learning Platform (e等公務園+學習平臺), formerly known as the E-class Academy for Civil Service (e等公務園).



Portal site of E-class Academy for Civil Services + Learning Platform

(e等公務園+學習平台入口網頁)



Consolidation of e-learning and digital resources for civil service from local governments

(Source: https://elearn.htd.gov.tw/mooc/index.php)



4. Transforming civil services with technologies



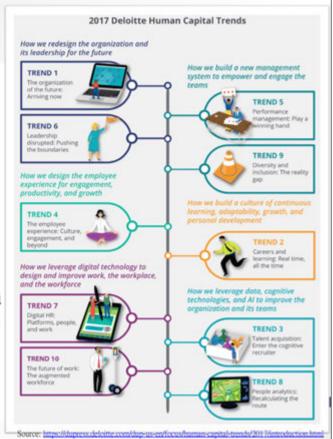
4. Transforming civil services with technologies:



- Human capital trends
- Future work skills, media/information literacy
- Civil services should be empowered by learning and social technologies

### 4.1 Human capital trends

- Human capital is "the skills the labor force possesses and is regarded as a resource or asset" (Oxford English Dictionary online, 2017).
- The most recent global human capital trends have been developed based on a survey of more than 10,000 respondents from 140 countries.



#### 4.2 Future work skills 2020



#### TEN SKILLS FOR THE FUTURE WORKFORCE

1 SENSE-MAKING

**DEFINITION:** ability to determine the deeper meaning or significance of what is being expressed



3 NOVEL & ADAPTIVE THINKING

DEFINITION: proficiency at thinking and coming up with solutions and responses beyond that which is rote or rule-based



5 COMPUTATIONAL THINKING

**DEFINITION:** ability to translate vast amounts of data into abstract concepts and to understand data-based reasoning



7 TRANSDISCIPLINARITY

**DEFINITION:** literacy in and ability to understand concepts across multiple disciplines



9 COGNITIVE LOAD MANAGEMENT

DEFINITION: ability to discriminate and filter information for DEFINITION: ability to work productively, drive importance, and to understand how to maximize cognitive functioning using a variety of tools and techniques



DEFINITION: ability to connect to others in a deep and direct way, to sense and stimulate reactions and desired interactions



4 CROSS-CULTURAL COMPETENCY

**DEFINITION:** ability to operate in different cultural settings



6 NEW-MEDIA LITERACY

DEFINITION: ability to critically assess and develop content that uses new media forms, and to leverage these media for persuasive communication



8 DESIGN MINDSET

**DEFINITION:** ability to represent and develop tasks and work processes for desired outcomes



10 VIRTUAL COLLABORATION

engagement, and demonstrate presence as a member of a virtual team.



4. Civil service empowered by learning technologies and social technologies: Taiwan



 In Taiwan, promoting e-learning for its civil servants has been one of the initiatives in the National program for e-learning since 2002.



4. Civil service empowered by learning technologies and social technologies: Taiwan



- TACST Model: Technological Application to Civil Service Training (TACST) Model, combined the worldclass ATD Model of training (ATD, 2014).
- The Model contains five dimensions, including (Ministry of Science and Technology, 2016, February; NACS, 2016):
  - 1. Environment and Technology
  - 2. Administration and Leadership
  - 3. Curriculum and Instruction
  - 4. Evaluation and Tracking
  - 5. Knowledge and Management



Source: https://www.td.org/Certification/Competency-Model

4. Civil service empowered by learning technologies and social technologies: The United States



- To meet the developmental needs of its civil service, the United States Government offers various channels to development and training.
- Three types of training within the United States Civil Service (Stafford, 2016).
  - 1. Job-specific-technical training
  - 2. Common to all federal employees
  - 3. Training specific to leadership growth



Source: https://www.theodysseyonline.com/method-learning-effective3

4. Civil service empowered by learning technologies and social technologies: The UK



- Civil Service Learning (CSL) provides learning and development for all civil servants in UK.
- They work with experts in learning and development to create and provide a range of high-quality learning that supports and equips civil servants to deliver excellent public services.



Source: https://civilservicelearning.civilservice.gov.uk/



5. Mindsets and global views



- Mindsets and global views:
   Vision and Government Digital Strategy: Think Globally and Act Both Locally and Globally
- US Government Digital Strategy, President Barack Obama said: I want us to ask ourselves every day, how are we using technology to make a real difference in people's lives.



(Source: https://obumawhitchouse.archives.gov/blog/2014/09/10/pessdent-obuma-wewill-degrade-and-ultimately-destroy-isil)

## Digital Government



Dullyling a 21 of Contuny Distform to Batter Sequentia American Descrip

Improving the delivery of services to the American people.

Source: http://www.chriscoldewey.com/2012/05/23/digital-government/)

5. Mindsets and global views: Create a growth-mindset culture and motivate learning



 Fixed mindset and growth mindset are used to describe the underlying beliefs people have about learning and intelligence. (Blackwell, Trzesniewski, & Dweck, 2007)



Source: https://medium.com/@ruth\_obo/growth-mindset-a3b13566a78d

4

5.3 Mindsets and global views: Create a growth-mindset culture and motivate learning



 Some constructive and useful approaches are suggested below to motivate the civil servants/adult learners.

1. Create useful and relevant learning experiences based on the age group and interests of the learners.	5. Accommodate individual interests and career goals
2. Facilitate exploration	6. Get examples of their workplace
3. Build community and integrate social media	7. Present the benefits of undertaking the course
4. Challenge through games	8. Ask learners for feedback

5 Mindsets and global views: Smart civil service and management



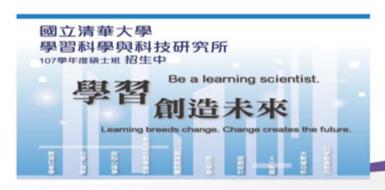
- Digital public services have been at the heart of stimulating growth and developing the next wave of competences.
- Smart Digital Promise: A smart civil service and management system along with the decent policy, creativity and design thinking in the near future.

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## Learning breeds change.

## Change creates the future.





## Thank you!





## Transforming civil services with technologies: E-learning, mindsets and global views

Shelley Shwu-ching Young/ 楊叔卿 Institute of Learning Sciences and Technologies (ILST) National Tsing Hua University scy@mx.nthu.edu.tw

#### **I** Introduction

Alvin Toffler in his book, **Future Shock**, quoted a statement by a Herbert Gerjuoy, "Tomorrow's illiterate will not be the man who can't read; he will be the man who has not learned how to learn (Toffler, 1970) (page 414)" from the Bantam paperback edition. To date, however, a more quotable and rewrote version of the statement dispreading on the web, is: The illiterate of the 21st century will not be those who cannot read and write, but those who cannot learn, unlearn, and relearn. Obviously, it claims the importance of learning as well as lifelong learning in the information era because information is growing explosively at an amazing speed and we have to be able to learn and relearn in order to keep abreast of the time. As a matter of fact, the famous Chinese saying by Confucius, Live and Learn, has been prevailing in our Society for thousand years. The philosophy has kept triggering our work and life forward. It is no exception to the civil servants.

Along with the advancement of media and technologies, learning has undergone transformation from the practices of face-to-face learning in the physical world to online distributed learning mode in the cyberspace in the information age. Learning technologies have been evolving from the era of paper, printing, audio-visuals, communication technologies to the emerging technologies of the present age. In this fast-changing world in the information age, significantly, emerging technologies have been changing our society and lifestyle.

In response to this world trend, the government has to adapt, and respond to many opportunities and challenges in order to prompt the operation of a civil service system to reform from traditional approach to a new spirit of services triggered by the advent of the emerging technologies. The public to whom the civil servants provide services are gradually shifted to diversity in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. However, relatively, the government departments are much less aware of information technologies. Thus, the changes brought about by information technologies should be a focus in the training courses for civil servants, particularly, the high-ranking ones, in terms of professional development and long-term training. The government should be committed to providing civil servants with technology-enhanced learning opportunities that would equip them with the skills, knowledge and mindset necessary to meet job-specific requirements for providing quality services to the diverse public in the digital age (Ladan, 2014).

Therefore, in this presentation, I will 1) briefly overview the highlights of the major or frequently used terms in emerging technologies; then 2) focus more on Changing paradigms of teaching and learning in the information age; then 3) overview the issue of transforming

civil services with technologies; and 4) lastly discuss and suggest mindsets and global views for the prospective middle-to-senior ranking civil servants in the information age.

#### II Emerging technologies

Learning technologies have been evolving over the past centuries from the paper to the digital formats. However, ever since the mid of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, there are a number of emerging technologies created as follows:

Multimedia; Hypermedia; Handheld technologies and devices; Open Educational Resources (OER): TED, YouTube, Khan Academy; Apps; Virtual reality (VR): Second Life; Augmented reality (AR); Mixed Reality (MR); Artificial intelligence (AI); Internet of Things (IoT) in education; Game/gamification; Animation; Social media/Social networking: Skype/Facebook/Line/WeChat/Twitter/Kakao; Social Network/Learning community; Cloud systems (Hub); Robot; .... (please see Appendix)

Well, just a few items have been named above. May I ask how many of our civil servants currently in this training program are familiar with the above-mentioned terms? Actually most of the terms have been hot, proliferating, and drastically changing our life in terms of communication, learning, entertaining and work, etc. If most of the civil servants are able to know the emerging technologies named above well, and appropriately apply them into life, learning and work, they, on the one hand, will be able to enjoy lifelong learning well; on the other hand, will be able to provide better civil service quality in terms of policy making, administrative management, communication and information diffusion. It is expected that nowadays the civil servants should be able to take the advantage of the multi-learning opportunities afforded by the emerging technologies to equip themselves with the necessary skills and digital literacy, and global view, etc. and ready for proving technological applications or technology-empowered services expected by the public who are either digital natives or digital immigrants (Prensky, 2001; NACS, 2016).

# III Changing paradigms of teaching and learning: Active and leaner-centered lifelong learning and management for civil servants

#### From traditional learning to e-learning

In the past, teaching paradigm people familiar with is the teacher-centered approach. "Sage on the Stage" is used to describe the educators who impart knowledge by lecturing to learners in the traditional classroom settings for centuries. However, with the advance of information technology incorporated in learning contexts, teaching paradigm has been shifted from "teacher-centered" approach to "learner-centered" pedagogy. When the Internet and computers along with the handheld devices become ubiquitous, to extend the paradigm to new fields of education is being required. The integration of the Internet and learning platforms makes educators become guides on the side to assist learners. Thus in the information era, the

teacher's role is changing from "Sage on the Stage" to "Guide on the side."

E-learning or Web-based distance learning/online learning is an alternative approach to teaching and learning, representing all or part of the educational model applied, that is based on the use of electronic media and devices as tools for improving access to training, communication and interaction and that facilitates the adoption of new ways of understanding and developing learning (Sangr, et al., 2012). E-learning has evolved in different ways in business, education, the training sector, and the military. It is not only a result of the increasing adoption of constructivist paradigms, but is also a consequence of the affordances of ubiquitous global networks that have facilitated the realization of individualized learning and interpersonal interactivity on a large scale (Nicholson, 2007).

#### Mobile learning (BYOD-Bring Your Own Device, anyone, anytime and anywhere)

Following the advance of technology and popularity of teaching equipment and mobile computing or portable devices, we could include PDAs, smart phones, tablet PCs and laptops into e-learning to make courses more accessible and portable (Majeed, 2014). People nowadays not only use portable devices to learn, but also use their own devices to learn, which is called BYOD (Bring Your Own Device), a strategy originally proposed by Intel's chief security and privacy officer (Harkins, 2009). To date, it is a concept that allows learners or employees to utilize their personally-owned technology, devices to stay connected to, access data from, or complete tasks for their learning or organizations. BYOD programs allow users to access employer-provided services and/or data on their personal tablets/e-Readers, smart phones, and other devices (Afreen, 2014).

#### **Ubiquitous learning**

Because of appearance of BYOD, ubiquitous learning has integrated high mobility with pervasive learning environments. While the learner is moving with his/her mobile device, the system dynamically supports his/her learning by communicating with embedded computers in the environment (Hung, & Young, 2017; Hung, & Young, 2015a; Hung, & Young, 2015b; Hung, Young, & Lin, 2015; Ogata, & Yano, 2004). Because of the above high degree of freedom ways, learning is not limited in formal place like classrooms or schools. Therefore, learning becomes a lifelong responsibility for any age of people. Traits of adult learners are next trend for part of courses designed.

### OCW, MOOCs/Mobil MOOCs and leading platforms in the USA & Taiwan, etc. & SPOCs

The advent of the Internet affords the e-learning or Web-based distance learning/online learning transcending geography and time a reality. However, the movement of the Open Resources (OR)/Open Educational Resources (OER), such as MERLOT, MIT OCW, Khan Academy, MOOCs, YouTube, TED, etc., creates tremendous formal as well as informal free online learning opportunities and facilitates innovative ways of lifelong learning and creates many online academic discipline communities since 1980s. The idea of OER was born of technological advances enabling the creation, organization, and dissemination of high-quality openly licensed online educational materials for people everywhere to share, use, and reuse

# The Trends and Challenges in International Human Resource Management 國際人力資源管理新趨與挑戰

knowledge more easily (Atkins et al., 2007; OLCOS Roadmap, 2007; The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation, 2013).

E-learning or Web-based distance learning/online learning has appeared for decades before the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) launched its OpenCourseWare (OCW) in 2001. E-learning mode includes five components: learners, instructor, curriculum, support systems, and distance education as environment (Schifter, 1999). Particularly, when e-learning is intended to for training, we need to take those factors of the diverse target learners into consideration, including their ages, gender, ethnicity, marital status, work status, computer skills, technology literacy and experiences, learning styles--auditory, visual, tactile, overall characteristics, etc. (Schifter, 1999). The above factors are challenging for course design. E-learning, thus, is complex and expensive in terms of quality digital course development, personnel support and systems maintenance, etc.

Therefore, OCW project was a monument in sharing their course content to the rest of the world at no cost. OCW combined the openness of a public library with the academic intensity of a university and combines world-class research and world-class teaching with the World Wide Web (Smith & Casserly, 2006). The OCW includes lecture notes, reading lists, course assignments, syllabi, study materials, problems sets and exams, illustrations and simulations, and streaming videos of inclass lectures (Kirkpatirck, 2006). In short, the goal of OCW is to create a global Web to offer open educational resources. However, OCW was mainly intended for content sharing. OCW differs from conventional web-based learning because it's a new and revolutionary method of sharing the contents freely to all navigators (Kim et al., 2006). Basically, it was a one-way asynchronous communication sharing mode. Eventually, lack of two way interactions was frustrating for many aspiring learners or educators in terms of learning in higher education (Liyanagunawardena, 2012; Weller, 2007).

MOOC is the advancing and evolving result of the Web-based distance learning or online learning. With the rapid development of learning technologies, Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs) have drawn a great deal of attention globally and become a popular and influential learning approach. The concept of open access to learning was taken in a different direction with the introduction of the massive open online courses (Fini, 2009). John Hennessy, President of Stanford University, claimed the phenomenon as "There' s a tsunami coming" (Brooks, 2012) because MOOCs could provide extraordinary opportunities and obstacles to learning at scale (Auletta, 2012; Freitas, Morgan, & Gibson, 2015). MOOCs become the official educational buzzword of 2012 (Daniel, 2012), and the New York Times called it the Year of the MOOC (Pappano, 2012).

MOOCs are providing access to world-class education to anyone with an Internet connection, which opens up a world of possibilities (Reviews.com, 2017). The basic of MOOCs should include qualifications below:

- 1. Massive: Thousands of learners can take the same course at the same time.
- 2. Open: Anyone can use these courses.
- 3.Online: learners can collaborate and interact with other learners from the world.
- 4. Courses: MOOCs are designed from the ground up to be effective for online learning.

Table 1 below- Comparison of Online Course, OCW and MOOCs, is made to help readers understand the differences among the three online learning modes in terms of pattern, course number, qualification, course time, course fee, teacher-student interaction, students interaction, course assistance and course certification.

Table 1 Comparison of Online Course, OCW (OER) and MOOCs

	Pattern	Course Number	Qualification Course	Course Time	Course Fee	Teacher- student interaction	Students interaction	Course Assistant	Course Certification
Online Course	Hybrid (synchronous and asynchronous)	Limited	Limited	18 weeks	Charge	More	Yes	Degree Program (each course one) Credit course (80 students/1)	Degree Program (Degree) General (Credit)
OCW	Online Course	Unlimited	Unlimited	Not necessarily	Free	No	No	No	No
MOOCs	Online Course	Unlimited	Unlimited	5~15 Weeks	Free (Certificatefee)	Less	More (Discussion forums, peer assessment, community)	30,000 people / 1 assistant	Apply for courses certified by the instructor to teach school

In the USA, there are several famous MOOCs platforms, including Coursera, edX, and Udacity. Coursera is a venture-backed, education-focused technology company founded by Stanford professors Andrew Ng and Daphne Koller. Coursera works with universities and other organizations to offer online courses, specializations, and degrees in a variety of subjects, such as engineering, humanities, medicine, biology, social sciences, mathematics, business, computer science, digital marketing, data science, and others. As of February 2017, Coursera had more than 24 million registered users and more than 2,000 courses (CardRates. com, 2017).

Coursera added 6 million new users in 2016, the same number as they did in 2015. But with 1700+ active courses and 23 million registered users, Coursera still have the biggest course catalog among MOOC providers and highest total registered users by far. A couple of courses from the catalog have over 1 million enrollments. These include Barbara Oakley's *Learning How to Learn* and Coursera co-founder Andrew Ng's *Machine Learning*.

## The Trends and Challenges in International Human Resource Management 國際人力資源管理新趨與挑戰



Figure 1: Screenshot of Coursera. (Source: https://zh-tw.coursera.org/)

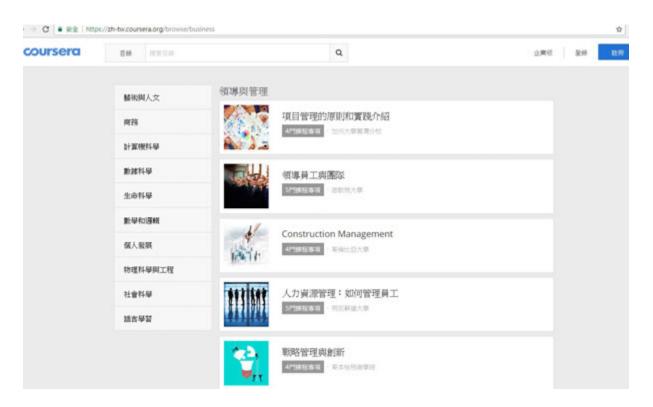


Figure 2: Category of Courses in Coursera (Source: http://zh-tw.coursera.org/browse/business)

The number of Specializations doubled in 2016 to over 160+. Here is a list of Coursera's most popular Specializations:

1. Data Science from Johns Hopkins University.

- 2. Python for Everybody from the University of Michigan.
- 3. Excel to MySQL: Analytic Techniques for Business from Duke University.
- 4. Business Foundations from the University of Pennsylvania.
- 5. Academic English: Writing from the University of California, Irvine.
- 6. Career Success from the University of California, Irvine.
- 7. Business Analytics from the University of Pennsylvania.
- 8.Improve Your English Communication Skills from Georgia Institute of Technology.
- 9.Big Data from the University of California, San Diego.
- 10.Digital Marketing from the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

edX, The Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) and Harvard University created in May 2012. More than 70 schools, nonprofit organizations, and corporations offer or plan to offer courses on the edX website. As of 29 December 2016, edX has around 10 million students taking more than 1,270 courses online. It hosts online university-level courses in a wide range of disciplines to a worldwide student body, including some courses at no charge. It also conducts research into learning based on how people use its platform. EdX differs from other MOOC providers, such as Coursera and Udacity, in that it is a nonprofit organization and runs on the Open edX open-source software (Shumski, 2013).

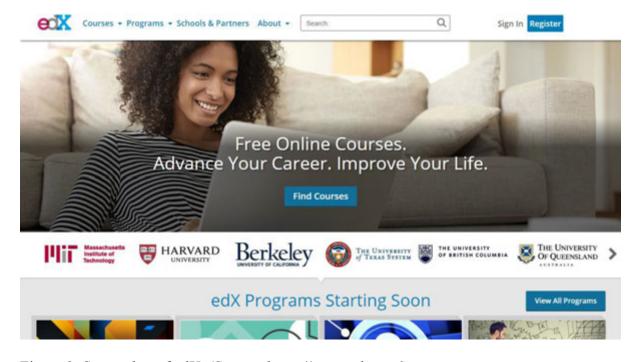


Figure 3: Screenshot of edX. (Source: https://www.edx.org/)

Udacity is founded by Sebastian Thrun, David Stavens, and Mike Sokolsky offering massive open online courses (MOOCs). According to Thrun, the origin of the name Udacity comes from the company's desire to be "audacious for you, the student". While it originally focused on offering university-style courses, it now focuses more on vocational courses for professionals (George, & Dellasega, 2011).

Get the edge over other job applicants. Learn directly from Udacity's Head of Recruiting

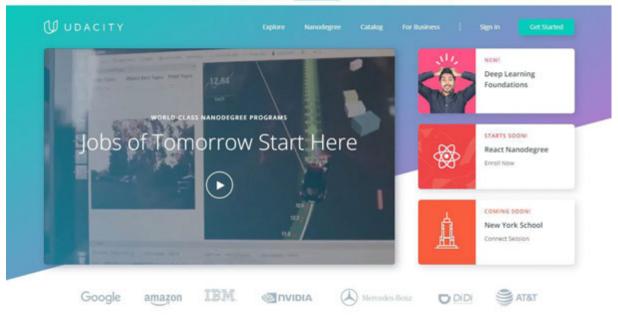


Figure 4: Screenshot of Udacity (Source: https://www.udacity.com/)

With the growth of leading MOOC providers such as Coursera, Udacity and edX, etc., combined with their partnerships with elite higher education institutions (HEIs) or distinguished businesses, the movement of MOOCs not only initiates brand-new ecosystem of open online education but also makes the appearance of higher education transformed (UNESCO, 2013).

On one hand, the high-quality, free of charge, and highly accessible video-based online courses benefit millions of learners worldwide with the open educational resources produced by prestigious universities. This triggers traditional universities to reimagine their roles and aims in the over-changing post-secondary education. On the other hand, some concerns are identified as directions to be modified in terms of the 1. low completion rates, 2. ineffective assessment, and 3. lack of interaction (Fischer, 2014). Therefore, many related studies focus on how to effectively use MOOC resources and improve the existing learning problems. Seeing that MOOCs allow anyone to access open and free learning resources for enhancing one's knowledge or skills without any prerequisites and limitations, worldwide universities must face up to the impact arising from MOOC and reconsider their own value and status (Universities UK, 2013). MOOCs in higher education would be socializing the workforce of the future into lifelong learning through technology. However, quality programs need to be in place with clear goals and appropriate pedagogy.

#### From MOOCs to SPOCs

In response to the above issues, Fox proposed a model called "Small Private Online Courses (SPOCs)" to supplement the residential classroom learning in order to increase instructor leverage, student throughput, student mastery, and student engagement via the use of MOOCs (Fox, 2013). The SPOCs allow instructors to take the advantages of high-quality online videos and embedded assessment mechanism to familiarize learners with core knowledge and concepts of the curriculum. In other words, the SPOC provides learners with video-based learning experiences before attending the physical class, while the instructors

and learners, for that reason, gain more opportunities to deepen learning experiences through groups discussion, teacher-and-student interaction, project/problem-based learning, simulation, and/or experiments during physical class hours.

When a SPOC is implemented at an institution, in concert with students, faculty determines which features and course content to utilize. This can include video lectures, assessments (with immediate feedback), interactive labs (with immediate feedback) and discussion forums used in MOOCs. Using MOOC technology allows the faculty to organize their time with students in different ways, such as allowing more time in class for project-based work instead of grading assignments or preparing lectures. SPOCs have been analogized to "next generation textbooks," by allowing faculty to decide how to use some or all parts of the SPOC (Parr, 2013). In a SPOC as in a MOOC, students typically access interactive content at their own pace. Instructors set their own grading scale.

#### Flipped learning

Recently, flipped learning, a student-centered pedagogy is widely accepted. Flipped classroom is a hybrid/blended learning strategy proposed by two American chemistry teachers Jonathan Bergmann and Aaron Sams. The flipped learning strategy reverses the traditional lectures and homework, which puts the lecture outside the classroom through intentional prerecorded online videos (Bergmann, & Sams, 2012). For the activities (mostly homework), the instructors and leaners will deepen their learning experiences in the physical classroom. Empirical studies have confirmed that flipped learning is an effective instructional strategy in terms of learning effectiveness, satisfaction, and engagement. In view of the population and prevalence of flipped learning, Pearson concludes flipped learning into four pillars, namely, 1. Flexible environment, 2. Learning culture, 3. Intentional content, and 4. Professional educator (Hamdan, McKnight, McKnight, & Arfstrom, 2013). In short, flipped learning has been particularly influential in contributing insights into student-centered learning education.

#### Mini-MOOCs

In the recent trend, MOOCs are offered in the format of micro learning by means of a mini program for 4 to 9 weeks for micro-learning purpose. Micro-learning is learning in smaller segments and goes hand in hand with traditional eLearning. Activities include short-term lessons, projects, or assignments with smaller amounts of information. The course material is broken into smaller lessons or modules, rather than teaching a broad topic all at once.

The Mini-MOOC for micro learning includes instructional objects and is limited in scope with regard to a definable set of competencies. Examples of topics that might be suitable for support with Mini-MOOCs are those aimed at introducing incoming college students to such things as 1. using the library and the Internet to find reliable resources, 2. developing argumentation skills, 3. refreshing basic mathematical skills, and 4, improving specific language skills, and much more. The point here is that a mini-MOOC should be tightly focused in terms of scope and aimed at specific skills that can be developed and testing using automated means available through the Internet. Hopefully, as the MOOC fervor fades, there will be increasing interest in and development of Mini-MOOCs (Spector, 2014).

Micro-learning can be best when the student truly needs the information or when they are the most receptive. These instances are real-life examples that they can relate to, such as reading a bulletin, catching up on recent tweets, or reading a blog article about cooking. Micro-learning occurs on a daily basis.

There are a few main advantages. For example, it gives the students the ability to gather information in small segments and helps them absorb it much more effectively. Another advantage is that the learning can be done on-the-go. Mobile learning allows learners to learn anywhere, anytime -24/7. Like eLearning, micro-learning can be accomplished in a variety of ways. Emails, online articles, multimedia videos, and short presentations can give the students the tools to achieve their end-of-course goals.

#### **MOOCs and e-learning Platforms in Taiwan**

A number of MOOCs and e-learning platforms are available in Taiwan. Most of the MOOC platforms have been promoted by the Ministry of Education (MOE), universities or government departments. A few platforms are founded by industry, similar to the creation of Coursera.



系列課程,專業精進,打造最扎 實的知識力



Figure 5: Taiwan MOOCs Portal website

Taiwan MOOCs is the portal site sponsored by the Ministry of Education (MOE). In line with the MOE to promote a new generation of digital learning programs, several leading platforms have been created and their platforms and courses offered could be accessed from the Taiwan MOOCs. The leading MOOC platforms in Taiwan include: ShareCourse (created

by both NTHU and Netxtream Technologies Corp.), eWant (initiated by National Chiao Tung University), Open Edu (Chinese Open Education Consortium, by Feng Chia University), Taiwan Life (initiated by Open University), Proera (closed, by Institute for Information Industry).

Taiwan MOOCs offer online courses provided by a number of universities. Course categories include religious philosophy, natural sciences, information engineering, medicine, business management, food home economics, humanities, arts, etc. However, Taiwan MOOC portal aims to promote the MOOCs as a demonstration site and all of the MOOC courses are distributed on different platforms supported by various universities.

It is expected that the Taiwan MOOCs will bring Taiwan to another level of higher education in terms of digital teaching methods and e-learning forms. The prestigious universities in Taiwan can be promoted to the world academic community, and gradually shape the sustainable management of the digital learning in MOOCs.

ShareCourse 學聯網 (http://www.sharecourse.net/sharecourse/)



Figure 6: Screenshot of ShareCourse (Source: www.sharecourse.net)

To date, ShareCourse is the leading Chinese language platforms in Taiwan. ShareCourse, similar to Coursera, was created by both National Tsing Hua University and Netxtream Technologies (before named Jie Liu Technology) Co., Ltd. in 2012.

ShareCourse offers a wide range of free courses and partial paid courses, and strive to implement the concept of lifelong learning. More than 800 quality university courses and training courses for career are provided by professional faculties of many allied universities. For instance, recently the functional training courses are focused on those very hot topics or themes such as Internet of Things, Python, and areas related to big data, etc.

Having flipped classroom learning and inspired active learning and blended learning mode, learners can watch videos at home and teach and share with the other learners online via the computer-supported-collaborative learning (CSCL) approach. Significantly, courses taking and progress of learning achievement can be adaptive and personalized via the Radar learning performance design and functional features embedded in the platform such as, the Word Cloud, keyword Cloud and Question Cloud generated by big data and machine learning, etc. Those functions rooted in learning analytics can help facilitate self-regulated learning and moreover, the learners can easily identify the course highlights or difficulties and quickly know their performance in relation to the whole class while they are learning at their own free time and pace in the online community. Moreover, course forums are provided to let learners discuss content of courses via voice, documents and messages.

After finish the courses, learners can take weekly online tests and final exam. Those who successfully completed their courses and passed the required exams can earn their certificate for free. Taking courses at the ShareCourse platform, adult learners can be empowered to enhance their competitiveness in the workplace and keep abreast of the time while working and evenetaully make their life better.

#### e-learning platforms implemented by government in Taiwan

In view of the need for effective incorporation of digital learning resources in the public sector and the promotion of digital learning in the public sector to respond to the impact of digital learning trend in the era of global competition and knowledge economy in the 21st century, the government in Taiwan also promotes the policy to let civil servants use digital learning to obtain lifelong learning hours. A number of significant e-learning platforms such as, E-Academy for Civil Servants (文官 e 學苑); and E-class Academy for Civil Services + Learning Platform (e 等公務園 + 學習平台), have been gradually established over the past decades.

E-Academy for Civil Servants, National Academy of CML Service (NACS) 文官 e 學苑, 國家文官學院 (https://ecollege.nacs.gov.tw/Nacs/index)

E-Academy for Civil Servants (文官 e 學苑) is sponsored by the National Academy of CML Service (NACS), (國家文官學院). National Academy of CML Service (NACS), established in July 26, 1999, under the Civil Service Protection & Training Commission (CSPTC), handles the statutory appointment training and related training to show excellent training performance. Therefore, E-Academy for Civil Servants is intended to be an online learning platform to train the national civil servants. The content of the course is mainly based on the skills and knowledge of the civil service. Registration of members is needed to verify the identity of civil servants.



Figure 7: E-Academy for Civil Servants portal page (文官 e 學苑)



Figure 8: Courses offerings of E-Academy for Civil Servants

#### **E-class Academy for Civil Services + Learning Platform**

e 等公務園 + 學習平台 (https://elearn.hrd.gov.tw/mooc/index.php)

E-class Academy for Civil Service + Learning Platform (e 等 公 務 園 + 學 習 平 臺), formerly known as E-class Academy for Civil Service (e 等 公 務 園), is a consolidated training platform for the training institutions implemented by both the Examination Yuan and Executive Yuan On June 15, 2015. The integrated platform intends to achieve the goal of single entry, multiple learning, complete record, value-added use in the public sector, with the vision of integration of public sector learning resources, strengthening the application of new trends in digital training, building a shared environment for learning resources and opening up. It is used as a public sector to promote the best choice for digital learning, and the construction of civil servants and the public a full range of digital learning channels, driven by

civil servants in the direction and efficient digital learning and training. Many e-learning and digital resources for civil service from local governments, such as Hsin-chu, Miao-Li, Tainan and Kaohsiung Cities have been consolidated to this platform.



Figure 9: Portal site of E-class Academy for Civil Services + Learning Platform (e 等公務園 + 學習平台入口網頁)



Figure 10: Consolidation of elearing and digital resources for civial service from local governments

The buzzword, MOOC, or e-learning etc. along with the uses of the handheld technologies has become one of the hottest topics in lifelong learning and training today. Digital courses offered in many different forms with different pedagogical modes could provide tremendous formal and information learning opportunities for all walks of life. Businesses or corporate are establishing e-learning departments to keep pace with the amount of professional training needed to keep pace with competition. One real outcome of e-learning initiatives would be socializing the workforce of the future into lifelong learning through all kinds of state-of-the-art technologies as afore-mentioned. However, to achieve successful e-learning, a quality program needs to be in place with clear goals, appropriate pedagogy and incentives, etc.

#### IV Transforming civil services with technologies:

- 1) Work skills, media/information literacy and human capital trends
- 2) Civil services empowered by learning and social technologies

Significantly, from the afore-mentioned e-learning modes along with the advances of handheld technologies, information technologies nowadays have become a powerful tool for learning and lifelong learning at anytime, anyplace for any person. However, why we need to take the advantage of those powerful functions and devices for gaining knowledge or information depends on human capital trends and work skills required for work and living.

#### **Human capital trends**

Human capital is "the skills the labor force possesses and is regarded as a resource or asset" (Oxford English Dictionary online, 2017). It contains the notion that there are investments in people (e.g., education, training, health) and that these investments increase an individual's productivity (Diebolt & Haupert, 2016). Human Resource can help leaders and organizations adapt to technology, help people adapt to new models of work and careers, and help the company as a whole adapt to and encourage changes in society, regulation, and public policy (Deloitte, 2017).

The most recent global human capital trends have been developed based on a survey of more than 10,000 respondents from 140 countries. In order to deal with the most challenging 5 issues (listed below), the organization identified 10 trends based on the survey to address those issues.

- I. How we redesign the organizational and its leadership for the future?
- II. How we design the employee experience for engagement, productivity, and growth?
- III. How we leverage digital technology to design and improve work, the workplace, and the workforce?
- IV. How we build a new management system to empower and engage the teams
- V. How we build a culture of continuous learning, adaptability, growth, and personal development?
- VI. How we leverage data, cognitive technologies, and AI to improve the organization

#### and its teams

The 10 human capital trends presented in the report *Rewriting the rules for the digital age: 2017 Deloitte Global Human Capital Trends is* worth our close attention for the civil development and training.

Ten human capital trends are highlighted and itemized below.

Trend 1. The organization of the future: arriving now (Issue I)

Trend 2. Careers and learning: real time, all the time (Issue V)

Trend 3. Talent acquisition: enter the cognitive recruiter (Issue VI)

Trend 4. The employee experience: culture, engagement, and beyond (Issue II)

Trend 5. Performance management: play a winning hand (Issue 1V)

Trend 6. Leadership disrupted: pushing the boundaries (Issue I)

Trend 7. Digital HR: platforms, people, and work (Issue III)

Trend 8. People analytics: recalculating the route (Issue VI)

Trend 9. Diversity and inclusion: the reality gap (Issue 1V)

Trend 10. The future of work: the augmented workforce (Issue III)

Most of those five issues involve uses of technologies for improvement or innovation. For example, trend 9 raises the awareness of the reality gap in diversity and inclusion. Despite these efforts, however, we see a reality gap. A new focus on accountability, data, transparency, and "diversity through process" is driving efforts around unconscious bias training and education throughout the business community. Issues around diversity and inclusion continue to be frustrating and challenging for many organizations but they are worth continuous efforts.

Ultimately, in Trend 10, it relates to the state-of-the-art technologies of our immediate concerns, such as Robotics, AI, sensors, and cognitive computing. They have become mainstream, along with the open talent economy. Companies and government in the future can no longer consider their workforce to be only the employees, but must include freelancers, "gig economy" workers, and crowds. In this year's survey, 41 percent of the respondents have either fully implemented or made significant process in adopting cognitive and AI technologies, and another 35 percent report pilot programs. Obviously, change is already taking place and we, in the global community, have to face the human capital trends while working on job development or training.

Actually the trends represent a new set of rules to make sense of the changing landscape of this new information era and workforce development and training. They reflect the shifts in mind-set and behavior that are required to lead, organize, motivate, manage, and engage the 21st-century workforce and call to action for Human Resources and business leaders. We must understand the impact of change and develop new rules for people, work, and organizations (Bersin, Pelster, Schwartz, &Vyver, 2017). These trends will result in the redesign of almost every job, as well as a new way of thinking about workforce planning and the nature of work, professional development and on-the-job training.

#### Future work skills 2020

Knowing the human capital trends, we need to know the important work skills required in the information era. According to a study administered to the subjects from Fortune 500 companies to governments and foundations, they identified six disruptive forces likely to reshape the future landscape of work as follows: 1. extreme longevity, 2. rise of smart machines and systems, 3. computational world, 4. new media ecology, 5. superstructed organizations, and 6. globally connected world (Davies, Fidler, & Gorbis, 2011) and then, furthermore, concluded ten skills that they believed to be critical for success in the workforce.

The ten skills and related abilities for the future workforce are elaborated below. 1. Sense-Making: Ability to determine the deeper meaning or significance of what is being expressed; 2. Social intelligence: Ability to connect to others in a deep and direct way, to sense and stimulate reactions and desired interactions; 3. Novel & adaptive thinking: Proficiency at thinking and coming up with solutions and responses beyond that which is rote or rule-based; 4. Cross-cultural competency: Ability to operate in different cultural settings; 5. Computational thinking: Ability to translate vast amounts of data into abstract concepts and to understand data-based reasoning; 6. New-media literacy: Ability to critically assess and develop content that uses new media forms, and to leverage these media for persuasive communication; 7. Transdisciplinarity: Literacy in and ability to understand concepts across multiple disciplines; 8. Design mindset: Ability to represent and develop tasks and work processes for desired outcomes; 9. Cognitive load management: Ability to discriminate and filter information for importance, and to understand how to maximize cognitive functioning using a variety of tools and techniques; and 10. Virtual collaboration: Ability to work productively, drive engagement, and demonstrate presence as a member of a virtual team (Davies, Fidler, & Gorbis, 2011).

All of the work skills and abilities could be well-adopted to transform civil service and empower civil servants through the incorporation of emerging technologies if we have a well-designed national strategic plan.

Nevertheless, in the ever-fast-changing world, the Fourth Industrial Revolution is coming. Not long ago (2017.05.27, https://udn.com/news/story/7001/2488899), we have been amazed by AlphaGo, the product of AI, beating Ke Jie (柯潔), the world's best player of the ancient Chinese board game. Very soon, by 2020 the Industrial Revolution will have brought us advanced artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning, robotics and autonomous transport, advanced materials, biotechnology and genomics. Less than three years from now, over one-third of skills (35%) that are considered important in today's workforce will have changed. Some jobs will disappear, others will grow and jobs that don't even exist today will become commonplace. What is certain is that the future workforce will need to align its skillset to keep pace (Gray, 2016).

Creativity will become one of the top three skills workers will need. New technologies and new ways of working, workers are going to have to become more creative in order to benefit from these changes. Robots may help us get to where we want to be faster, but they can't be as creative as humans yet. People expect artificial intelligence machines to be part of a company's board of directors by 2026. Mobile Internet and cloud technology are already impacting the way we work. Artificial intelligence, 3D printing and advanced materials are

still in their early stages of use, but the pace of change will be fast. Change won't wait for us. Business leaders, educators and governments all need to be proactive in up-skilling and retraining people so that everyone can benefit from the Fourth Industrial Revolution (Gray, 2016).

#### Civil service empowered by learning technologies and social technologies

In the knowledge-based society, the sharing and expansion of knowledge and information are the key factors for social development. Many nations around the world have created key policies for developing e-learning policy; e-learning has emerged as a new alternative in jobtraining.

Over the decades, uses of information technologies and e-learning have been introduced into governments and other public sectors as a new learning and training mode in many countries, such as Taiwan, the US, the UK, etc, and regions. In order to remove the negativity from the servants, the governments and other public sectors tried to build a well learning environment inside the organizations in the hope that the civil servants should realize that work and learning are not opposite, rather the two sides of one coin. Learning is the core of work, and the process of work is a process which is a kind of self-training and learning among all the staff (Yang & Ruan, 2007).

#### **Taiwan**

In Taiwan, promoting e-learning for its civil servants has been one of the initiatives in the National program for e-learning since 2002. Central and local government agencies have started to design e-learning courses to train their employees, and have made efforts to enrich the quality of their e-learning platforms. For instance, the Regional Civil Service Development Institute launched an e-learning system called "E-learning center," to provide various online training courses in 2006, and added a Web 2.0 tool entitled "Elite Social Network" to the platform in 2011, in which an exclusively individual forum for each local government was designed, where every learner has their own personal space where they can publish a weblog, share pictures, and manage web resources (Lee & Chou, 2014).

The Civil Service Protection and Training Commission (CSPTC) is responsible for drafting, determining, and implementing policies and regulations about training and interest protection of civil servants (Ministry of Science and Technology, 2016). To take the advantage of the advanced information technologies to enhance and transform civil service training, CSPTC called on industry, government, and higher education to jointly draft the White Paper on Technological Application to Civil Service Training (NACS, 2016). A Technological Application to Civil Service Training (TACST) Model, combined the world-class ATD Model of training (ATD, 2014), was designed. The Model contains five dimensions, including: 1. Environment and Technology; 2.Administration and Leadership; 3. Curriculum and Instruction; 4. Evaluation and Tracking; and 5. Knowledge and Management (Ministry of Science and Technology, 2016, February; NACS, 2016). CSPTC will form an industry-government academic alliance, which will transfer the training technology developed by CSPTC to the private sector and develop a high-tech training industry, boosting the skills and qualifications of industrial manpower.

#### **The United States**

To meet the developmental needs of its civil service, the United States Government offers various channels to development and training. There are individual, computer-based classes available through e-Learning sites, as well as resident and blended-learning courses, offered through organizations like the Office of Personnel Management's Center for Leadership Development. In addition, courses are offered through private-sector providers and public institutions of learning. Technological innovations and the ability to engage with one another almost anytime and anyplace are changing the way in which governments can train and educate employees. In essence, there are three types of training within the United States Civil Service: 1. job-specific–technical training; 2. common to all federal employees— recurring training- covering such topics as diversity, computer security and ethics; and 3. training specific to leadership growth. Training needs to be applied responsibly, enhance commitment and effectiveness in the interest of improved public service (Stafford, 2016).

#### The UK

As part of Civil Service Reform, the UK government aims to ensure that all civil servants have the tools and skills they need to provide public services more effectively; and can be deployed across departments. Civil Service Learning (CSL) provides learning and development for all civil servants in UK. They work with experts in learning and development to create and provide a range of high-quality learning that supports and equips civil servants to deliver excellent public services. The capability plan includes a strategy for building individuals' skills and competencies, and it examines how the Civil Service can use structures and management processes to harness these skills. For example, all civil servants are entitled to 5 days of learning and development each year, targeted to help them perform better in their work; there is a wide range of opportunities such as job shadowing and on-the-job learning, as well as formal training courses. (GOV.UK, 2014). The data, from Sopra Steria's third consecutive annual Government Digital Trends Survey, show that for most civil servants, 64%, their role is benefiting from a shift to digital, against 59% in 2015 (Hitchcock, 2017).

#### 2017 Deloitte Human Capital Trends

How we redesign the organization and its leadership for the future How we build a new management TREND 1 system to empower and engage the The organization teams of the future: Arriving now **TREND 5** Performance management: Play a TREND 6 winning hand Leadership disrupted: Pushing the boundaries TREND 9 Diversity and inclusion: The reality How we design the employee experience for engagement, productivity, and growth How we build a culture of continuous learning, adaptability, growth, and **TREND 4** personal development The employee experience: Culture, engagement, and **TREND 2** beyond Careers and learning: Real time, all the time How we leverage digital technology to design and improve work, the workplace, and the workforce How we leverage data, cognitive technologies, and AI to improve the TREND 7 organization and its teams Digital HR: Platforms, people, and work TREND 3 Talent acquisition: Enter the cognitive recruiter TREND 10 The future of work: The augmented **TREND 8** workforce People analytics: Recalculating the route

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Figure 11: Rewriting the rules for the digital age: 2017 Deloitte Human Capital Trends

## V Mindsets and global views for the prospective middle-to-senior ranking civil servants in the information age

As mentioned earlier, the Fourth Industrial Revolution is coming and will bring us advanced artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning, robotics and autonomous transport, advanced materials, biotechnology and genomics and the impact will be will lead to the disappearance of some jobs and new workforce (Gray, 2016). While we are living in the networked digitalized global village, how are we going to align our training with the most recent global human capital trends to cultivate civil servants nationwide with the important work skills and relevant abilities to transform civil service and empower civil servants through the incorporation of emerging technologies?

## Vision and Government Digital Strategy: Think Globally and Act Both Locally and Globally

Being the civil servants, we need to follow our Government Digital Strategy to align ourselves to the world trend. However, it is important for us to adjust our views from the traditional perspective, "Think globally and Act locally" to the innovative one, "Think globally and Act both locally and globally that can be empowered by the uses of emerging technologies.

Here I would like to take the technologically leading country in the world, US, as an example for reference. Definitely, as indicated earlier, digital technology is having an impact on civil service workplaces. It is important for a government to have the Government Digital Strategy and establish steering committees and/or partnerships with the leaders or representatives of the information entrepreneurs (USA, 2011; Hitchcock, 2017).

For example, in the US Government Digital Strategy, (https://www.cio.gov/agenda/modernization/digital-strategy/) President Barack Obama said:

I want us to ask ourselves every day, how are we using technology to make a real difference in people's lives.

Eventually, President Obama charged his civil servants with harnessing the power of technology to help create a 21<sup>st</sup> century digital government – one that is efficient, effective and focused on improving the delivery of services to the American people.

Furthermore, for instance, the Open Data policy under the Digital government strategy was developed to provide agencies with guidance on improving digital services and to enable the government to thrive within the fast-paced, ever-changing world of technologies. Open data nowadays is essential. Designing for openness from the start – making open data the default for government IT systems and embracing the use of web APIs—will enable government to more easily deliver information and services through multiple channels, including mobile, and engage the public and America's entrepreneurs as partners in building a better government.

To meet this end, a conceptual model that acknowledges the three "layers" of digital services was developed:

- 1. The information layer contains digital information.
- 2. The platform layer includes all the systems and processes used to manage this information
- 3. The presentation layer defines the manner in which information is organized and provided to customers. This conceptual model represents a fundamental shift for the US government to transform the digital civil service.

Technologies are drastically transforming our way of learning, communication and our daily lives in terms of computing power, high-speed networks, and the growing mobile revolution, that, as Bill Gates pointed out, has made all of information at our fingertip since the turns of the 21<sup>st</sup> century and brings new innovations in every aspect. Today, a new set of digital working skills is important. Government should focus more on long-term strategies, talent mobility, and organizational ecosystems and networks to facilitate both individual and organizational reinvention. The problem that we face today is not simply reskilling. Rather, the government must look at leadership, structures, diversity, technology, and the overall experiences of the civil servants and people in new and innovative ways (Deloitte, 2017; NACS, 2016;).

#### Lifelong training and e-learning via multi-paths

Emerging technologies such as networked computers and hand held devices afford a variety of digital learning modes that expand course offerings, experiences, and learning materials. Emerging technologies support learning 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, can help build 21<sup>st</sup> century skills, increase learner engagement and motivation, and accelerate learning. Online learning and the use of open educational resources and other technologies can increase tremendous learning opportunities, accelerating the rate of learning, reducing costs associated with instructional materials or program delivery, and better utilizing learning and instructional time.

Training and development via the uses of emerging technologies have the benefits to: 1. Increase the confidence, motivation and commitment of staff; 2. Provide recognition and enhanced responsibility; 3. Give feeling of personal satisfaction and achievement, and broaden opportunities for career progression; and 4. Help to improve the availability and quality of staff (Ademolekun, 1983; Mullins, 1999).

After we have reviewed and examined those trends and work skills in the 21<sup>st</sup> century, obviously, we know all of our civil servant should have to learn and relearn in order to keep pace with the time. For working people, adoption of e-learning, such as the existing MOOCs, SPOCs or any OER or development of job-specific course modules or contents along with multi ways of learning, such as micro-learning, blended learning, personalized learning, etc. would be ideal approaches for civil servants to relearn. While conducting training following significant models, such as the ATD model and/or TACST Model for job training to the

diverse groups of civil servants, we need to understand what are the traits or characteristics of the target learners, their learning styles, preferences of learning modes, computer skills or information literacy, etc. in order to design and create the right course content and structure, and adjust their attitude when we are working on e-learning course design.

However, most of the civil servants are adult learners. They are characterized by maturity, self-confidence, autonomy, solid decision-making, and are generally more practical, multitasking, purposeful, self-directed, experienced, and less open-minded and receptive to change. All these traits affect their motivation, as well as their ability to learn (Pappas, 2013). For instance, prospective middle-to-senior ranking civil servants are very important assets and play an influential role to the country, but in general, they might have technological phobias or less open-minded so that more resistant to adapt to change, for example, uncomfortable in using smart phones, or those popular social media, such as Line, Facebook, LinkedIn, WeChat, What's app, Instagram, Kakao, etc.

#### Create a growth-mindset culture and motivate learning

Thus, one the one hand, it is necessary for us to create a culture of growth mindset rather than fixed mindset. Fixed mindset and growth mindset are used to describe the underlying beliefs people have about learning and intelligence. This is important because individuals with a growth theory are more likely to continue working hard despite setbacks and individuals' theories of intelligence can be affected by subtle environmental cues. For example, if we give learners praises, such as "good job, you're very smart," they are much more likely to develop a growth mindset. When learners believe they can get smarter, they understand that effort makes them stronger. Therefore, they are willing to put in extra time and effort, and that leads to higher achievement (Blackwell, Trzesniewski, & Dweck, 2007).

On the other hand, when we want to introduce learning technologies and the changing workplace, we need to motivate the civil servants/adult learners, by taking a number of constructive ways. Some useful approaches are suggested below to motivate adult learning. 1. Create useful and relevant learning experiences based on the age group and interests of the learners. Adult learners appreciate more practical knowledge, rather than extraneous facts and theories; 2. Facilitate exploration: Adult learners, sometimes like to take the opportunity to construct knowledge in a way that is meaningful to them; 3. Build community and integrate social media. Nowadays, social media are a very powerful tool for collaboration, commenting and sharing. A story about how President Obama and people benefited from using the Tweet for gaining immediate digital information via Twitter. When a 5.9 earthquake hit near Richmond, Virginia on August 23rd, 2011, residents in New York City read about the quake on Twitter feeds 30 seconds before they experienced the quake themselves. We can facilitate group discussions and communities. Learners will quickly start exchanging knowledge, and will have fun; 4. Challenge through games: Come up with different problem solving exercises and case studies via games or gamifications; 5. Accommodate individual interests and career goals: Empower learners to work on these goals and individualize the training to suit their needs; 5. Get examples of their workplace: Adult learners may not always remember to associate what is learned with its application at the workplace. Sometimes they might need reminders and a clue to help them make that connection; 6. Present the benefits of undertaking the course, example, get extra one day off as an incentive; 7. Ask learners for feedback: It is motivating to know that their opinion contributes to the course. If we can try to integrate some of the above principles of Andragogy into the eLearning courses, we could inspire adult learner's engagement and motivation (Pappas, 2013).

In addition to establish the culture of growth mindset and to motivate learning and training via the integration of emerging technologies, a mechanism of incentive of promotions systems should be implemented for sustainability. The changes brought about by information technologies has become a focus in the training courses for civil servants, particularly, the high-ranking ones, in terms of professional development and long-term training in the work. In addition, the government should be able to set up a long-terms goal coupled with a robust rewarding or promotional mechanism to train and engage the civil servants to develop those work skills align with the human capital trends to meet job-specific requirements for providing quality services to the diverse public and meet the challenges from the complex system in the digital age (Deloitte, 2017; NACS, 2016; Ladan, 2014; Davies, Fidler, & Gorbis, 2011).

#### Smart civil service and management

Recognizing that innovation and change will not happen overnight, we need to adopt an efficient and cost-effective implementation strategy to transition all existing systems and information upfront. Digital public services have been at the heart of stimulating growth and developing the next wave of competences. As more transactional services move online with high efficiency, the government is transforming the way it interacts with citizens while also making a lot of savings.

More state-of-the-art technologies, such as AI, robots, etc. should be also in place to empower civil service and push every level of government departments to look for advanced, efficient and fast new solutions. For instance, how can we apply design thinking to implement the AI e-examination systems to recruit the most talented people for the smart civil service and management? Moreover, how could we incorporate smart learning and smart management empowered by emerging technologies in every aspect of civil service in the government departments? Ultimately, a smart civil service and management system along with the decent policy will be challenging us with our creativity and design thinking for making a Smart Digital Promise in the near future.

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#### **Appendix:**

#### Active, self-regulated, self-paced learning

Being an effective student requires the ability to guide one's own learning activities effectively. Students choose what to study, how to study, when to study, and how long to study; these self-regulated aspects of learning have important implications for the effectiveness of their learning efforts and achievement in education (Dunlosky & Theide, 1998). One of the most fundamental aspects of self-regulated learning is deciding how to allocate study time across items. Learners usually devote more time to items they judge to be difficult, at least when no time constraints exist. (Tullis & Benjamin, 2011)

#### Animation

One of the most exciting forms of pictoral presentation is animation. Animation refers to a simulated motion picture depicting movement of drawn (or simulated) objects. The main features of this definition are as follows: (1) picture – an animation is a kind of pictorial representation; (2) motion – an animation depicts apparent movement; and (3) simulated – an animation consists of objects that are artificially created through drawing or some other simulation method. In contrast, video refers to a motion picture depicting movement of real objects. Similarly, an illustration is a static picture of drawn (or simulated) objects whereas a photo is a static picture of real objects. The consensus among media researchers is that animation may or may not promote learning, depending on how it used. Taking a learner-centered approach, we aim to understand how animation can be used in ways that are consistent with how people learn. Instead of asking, "does animation improve learning?" we ask "when and how does animation affect learning?" (Mayer and Moreno, 2002)

#### **Apps**

The Apple iPad and other new tablet computers are adding to the mobile apps frenzy. Today, new iPhone or Android phone users face the quandary of which of the hundreds of thousands of apps (applications) they should choose. It seems that everyone from federal government agencies to your local bakery has an app available. Given the enhanced capability of mobile Safari, Apple even encouraged developers to add functionality to the iPhone by creating Web apps. (Godwin-Jones, 2011)

#### Artificial intelligence, AI

The field of artificial intelligence, or AI, attempts to understand intelligent entities. Thus, one reason to study it is to learn more about ourselves. But unlike philosophy and psychology, which are also concerned with intelligence, AI strives to build intelligent entities as well as understand them. Another reason to study AI is that these constructed intelligent entities are interesting and useful in their own right. AI has produced many significant and impressive products even at this early stage in its development. Although no one can predict the future in detail, it is clear that computers with human-level intelligence (or better) would have a huge impact on our everyday lives and on the future course of civilization (Russell et al., 1995).

#### Augmented reality, AR

Augmented reality (AR) is this technology to create a "next generation, reality-based interface" (Jebara, et al., 1997) and is moving from laboratories around the world into various industries and consumer markets. AR supplements the real world with virtual (computer-generated) objects that appear to coexist in the same space as the real world. AR was recognized as an emerging technology of 2007 (Julier & Bishop, 2002), and with today's smart phones and AR browsers we are starting to embrace this very new and exciting kind of human-computer interaction (Van Krevelen & Poelman, 2010)

#### **Blended learning**

Learning requirements and preferences of each learner tend to be different. Organizations must use a blend of learning approaches in their strategies to get the right content in the right format to the right people at the right time. Blended learning combines multiple delivery media that are designed to complement each other and promote learning and application-learned behavior (Garrison, 2004). Blended learning solutions are a great way to initiate an organization into e-learning. Using blended learning benefits the learner, the training staff and the organization's bottom line. Blended learning allows organizations to gradually move learners from traditional classrooms to e-learning in small steps making change easier to accept (Driscoll, 2002).

#### **Cloud systems**

Cloud computing refers to both the applications delivered as services over the Internet and the hardware and systems software in the data centers that provide those services. Cloud computing, the long-held dream of computing as a utility, has the potential to transform a

large part of the IT industry, making software even more attractive as a service and shaping the way IT hardware is designed and purchased. Developers with innovative ideas for new Internet services no longer require the large capital outlays in hardware to deploy their service or the human expense to operate it (Armbrust et al., 2010).

#### Computer Supported Collaborated learning, CSCL

Computer-supported collaborative learning (CSCL) is a pedagogical approach where in learning takes place via social interaction using a computer or through the Internet. This learning method environment often lacks the social interaction. Therefore, CSCL environments are used predominantly during task execution, excluding social, off-task communication. Finally, users are often unacquainted to each other and have 'zero-history'. These aspects are normally not present in face-to-face settings (Kreijns et al., 2003).

#### Corporate training/education

Because of the learning styles and platforms are increasing, corporate training is not only belong company which has large scale but also suit for all needed corporate. In the context of the globalization of markets and the free availability of technology, enterprises have been compelled to seek improvements in performance from the better utilization of their human resources. Therefore, there is a need to understand clearly the role of training shaping the ability of enterprises to undertake successful organizational change (Smith et al., 2003).

#### Flip classroom learning

Learning styles theory has long been used by educators to enhance the learning experience by individualizing it to accommodate the various ways that students perceive and process information. Although learning style principles have been widely applied to more traditional teaching-learning format, educators have just begun exploring the potential application to asynchronous formats (Kim & Chris, 2001). It's not surprising that when the next new thing—the flipped classroom—hit the hallways of America's school, it was met with hesitation and skepticism from teachers, parents, and educational critics. The "flipped" part of the flipped classroom means that students watch or listen to lessons at home and do their "homework" in class (Fulton, 2012).

#### Game /gamification

Gamification (Deterding et al, 2011) is the use of game-play mechanics for non-game applications. Any application, task, process or context can theoretically be gamified. Gamification's main goal is to rise the engagement of users by using game-like techniques such as scoreboards and personalized fast feedback (Flatla et al, 2011) making people feel more ownership and purpose when engaging with tasks (Pavlus, 2010). Gamification is used in several different contexts mostly business and marketing, but we further wish to demonstrate its utility and importance in the educational environment as well. By incorporating game elements into work activities we wish to raise motivation (Shneiderman, 2004) but, in order to do so, we need to pay attention to the integration of tasks and exercises within the game design (Von Ahn and Dabbish, 2008).

#### Handheld technologies and devices

Wireless technologies such as Bluetooth and IEEE 802.11 (Wi-Fi), handheld devices are communicating more frequently with conventional computers in offices, meeting rooms, classrooms, and homes. The smart homes of the future will have ubiquitous embedded computation, and an increasing number of appliances can already communicate wirelessly. The authors launched the Pebbles project to determine whether a handheld device, such as a personal digital assistant (PDA) or cell phone, could serve as a simpler, more effective remote control (Myers et al., 2004).

#### Hypermedia

Typically hybrid media products are combinations of electronic media and printed media. Hybrid media as a field of research is quite young. However, hybrid media products have been in daily use in people's lives for a long time. As an example of daily use hybrid media product we can mention the television program information coded and printed in newspapers (Louho et al., 2006).

#### Internet of Things (IoT) in education.

The Internet of Things (IoT) is a new paradigm (Shi et al., 2010) which has been gaining space, thanks to advances in telecommunications such as the expansion of broad bands, the new IP protocol version 6 and nanotechnology integrated into countless electronic devices, ranging from mobile devices, vehicles, appliances and more. It is to integrate all these devices into the network, which can be managed from the web and in turn, provide information in real time (we can know their status and features on line) and also allowing the interaction with people who use it. Education, as any human activity nowadays, has not been immune to this phenomenon dating from the e-learning, m-learning (Sharples et al., 2010) up to the u-learning (Bomsdorf, 2005), this finally as the leap to the pervasiveness of knowledge. The potential of ubiquitous learning is reflected in increasing access to learning content and collaborative learning environments supported by computers anytime, and anywhere. It also allows the right combination of virtual and physical spaces. The purpose of ubiquitous computing technology is basically improving learning processes. It is trying to adapt learning resources to different contexts of use of apprentices. Being in this area where the internet of objects plays an important role in learning processes in formal and informal education.

#### Media/information literacy

A multi-perspectival approach addressing issues of gender, race, class and power is used to explore the interconnections of media literacy. Media literacy helps people to discriminate and evaluate media content, to critically dissect media forms, to investigate media effects and uses, to use media intelligently, and to construct alternative media (Christ and Potter, 1998). Scholars suggest that media literacy is one of the much literacy that students need in the twenty-first century to participate more effectively in the democratic process. While there is growing interest in the need for media literacy, there is also much debate about why and how to teach it (Hobbs, 1998). The media literacy movement has done excellent work in promoting important concepts of semiotics and intertextuality, as well as bringing media culture into

public education. However, without cultural studies, transformative pedagogy, and a project of radical democracy, media literacy risks becoming another cookbook of conventional ideas that only improve the social reproductive function of education (Christ and Potter, 1998)

#### Mixed Reality, MR

Mixed Reality (MR) environments are defined by Milgram as those in which real world and virtual world objects are presented together on a single display (Milgram & Kishino, 1994). Single user Mixed Reality interfaces have been developed for computer aided instruction (Feiner et al., 1993), manufacturing (Cruz-Neira et al., 1992) and medical visualization (Bajura et al., 1992). These applications have shown that Mixed Reality interfaces can enable a person to interact with the real world in ways never before possible. For example, the work of Bajura et. al. overlays virtual ultrasound images onto a patient body, allowing doctors to have "X-Ray" vision while performing a needle biopsy task (Billinghurst & Kato, 1992).

#### Multimedia

Multimedia is being used increasingly to provide computer based instruction. One reason for this trend may be the assumption that multimedia information helps people learn. To find out whether there is empirical support for this assumption, this paper reviews studies from a wide variety of fields to show that multimedia -may be able to help people learn more information more quickly compared to traditional classroom lecture (Najjar, 1996).

Open Educational Resources, OER: TED, YouTube, Khan Academy The term Open Educational Resources (OER) first came to use in 2002 at a conference hosted by UNESCO. Participants at that forum defined OER as: "The open provision of educational resources, enabled by information and communication technologies, for consultation, use and adaptation by a community of users for non-commercial purposes." The currently most used definition of OER is: "Open Educational Resources are digitized materials offered freely and openly for educators, students and self-learners to use and re-use for teaching, learning and research." To further clarify this, OER is said to include: learning content, tools and implementation resources (Pawlowski & Bick, 2012). Although the most used, this definition needs further refinement. To start with it is not obvious what is meant by "open". Walker defines "open" as "convenient, effective, affordable, and sustainable and available to every learner and teacher worldwide" and Sir John Daniel speaks of "the 4 As: accessible, appropriate, accredited, affordable" (Downes, 2006).

#### Personalized learning

The implementation of this proposed personalized learning recommender system can support students online learning more effectively and assist large class online teaching with multi-background students (Lu, 2004). Therefore, on the educator's side, educators need an automatic way to get feedback from learners in order to better guide their learning process. On the learner's side, it would be very useful an e-learning system could automatically guide the learner's activities and intelligently generate and recommend learning materials that would improve the learning (Zaiane, 2001).

Social media: Skype/Facebook/Line/WeChat

Social media are computer-mediated technologies that facilitate the creation and sharing of information, ideas, career interests and other forms of expression via virtual communities and networks. (Lenhart et al., 2010) Interactive, community-focused online tools—like Skype, Twitter, Facebook, YouTube, blogs, wikis, and the educational software Blackboard— are becoming so dominant in the classroom that it's hard to imagine any professor or student making it through a week without them (Gao et al., 2011).

Skype, a software application that allows users to make voice calls over the Internet, was also used to connect with experts in different states – and in one instance, in a different country – using real-time video chat functionality. This social networking application enabled a livelier conversation than is generally possible using a conference call setup. The computer-to-computer connection also precluded long-distance calling costs (George and Dellasega, 2011).

Facebook is currently the most commonly used online social network, with over 400 million users worldwide (Lenhart et al., 2010). Users can add other users as "friends", exchange messages, post status updates and digital photos, share digital videos and links, use various software applications ("apps"), and receive notifications when others update their profiles or make posts. Additionally, users may join common-interest user groups organized by workplace, school, hobbies or other topics, and categorize their friends into lists such as "People From Work" or "Close Friends". In groups, editors can pin posts to top.

LINE and WeChat apps for inquiring information and help requests and constructive feedback to peers for a project or class material and also for staying connected closely and collaboratively with peers between classes. They took over the leading position of Facebook in Asia (Wang et al., 2013).

LINE, created by NHN Japan in 2011 is the most popular social networking app in Japan and Taiwan. It is a proprietary instant messaging application for hand-held devices and PCs. LINE users can send their images, video, audio media messages to their friends who can view one another's profiles and make free VoIP calls. Throughout the world, LINE has 100 million users and 400 thousands active users daily (Nay, 2013).

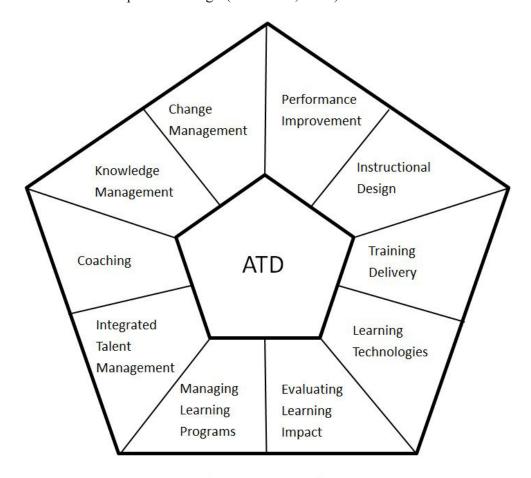
WeChat (also known as Weixin), launched by Tencent China in 2011 was one of the most popular mobile social networking app in China. It is a mobile phone text and voice messaging communication service. WeChat provides multimedia communication flexibility with text messaging, voice recording and messaging, broadcast messaging, file sharing, video calls and location sharing. With the location-based social plug-ins feature, it also provides unique meetand-greet features like "Look Around", "Shake It", and "Drift Bottle" to chat with and befriend with local and international WeChat users (strangers). As of January 2013, WeChat has 300 million users (WeChat, 2013).

#### Social Network/Learning community

learning community is a group of people who share common academic goals and attitudes, who meet semi-regularly to collaborate on classwork. Such communities have become the template for a cohort-based, interdisciplinary approach to higher education. This may be based on an advanced kind of educational or 'pedagogical' design (Goodyear et al., 2006). Schools that function as learning communities have a sense of caring, togetherness and belonging with a pervasive commitment to improving the educational experience of all members (Shain, 2001).

#### Virtual reality, VR

Virtual reality (VR) is a computer technology that uses Virtual reality headsets, sometimes in combination with physical spaces or multi-projected environments, to generate realistic images, sounds and other sensations that simulate a user's physical presence in a virtual or imaginary environment. Virtual reality technology has the potential to support integration of natural human motions into the computer aided assembly planning environment. This would allow evaluations of an assembler's ability to manipulate and assemble parts and result in reduced time and cost for product design (Seth et al., 2011).



T & D Areas of Expertise

Business Skills	Global Mindset	Industry Knowledge		
Interpersonal Skills	Personal Skills	Technologies		

#### **Foundational Competencies**

#### **Areas of Expertise:**

- 1. Instructional Design: Design and develop informal and formal learning content using a variety of methods. Be able to: Conduct a needs assessment; Identify appropriate learning approach'; Apply learning theory; Collaborate with others; Design a curriculum, program, or learning solution; Design instructional material; Analyze and select technologies; Integrate technology options; Develop instructional materials; Evaluate learning design.
- 2. Training Delivery: Deliver informal and formal learning solutions in a manner that is both engaging and effective. Be able to: Manage the learning environment; Prepare for training delivery; Convey objectives; Align learning solutions with course objectives and learner needs; Establish credibility as an instructor; Create a positive learning climate; Deliver various learning methodologies; Facilitate learning; Encourage participation and build learner motivation; Deliver constructive feedback; Ensure learning outcomes; and Evaluate solutions.
- **3.** Learning Technologies: Apply a variety of learning technologies to address specific learning and performance needs. Be able to: Use technology effectively across the different areas of expertise; and Identify when and how to use technology as a training and development solution.
- **4. Evaluating Learning Impact:** Use learning metrics and analytics to measure the impact of learning and performance solutions. Be able to: Identify customer expectations; Select appropriate strategies, research design, and measures; Communicate and gain support for the evaluation plan; Manage data collections; Analyze and interpret data; Apply learning analytics; and Make recommendations to aid decision-making.
- **5. Managing Learning Programs:** Provide leadership to execute the organization's people strategy; implement learning projects and activities. Be able to: Establish a vision; Establish strategies; Implement action plans; Develop and monitor the budget; Manage staff; Model leadership in developing people; Manage others; Manage and implement projects; Manage external resources; and Ensure compliance with legal, ethical, and regulatory requirements.
- **6. Integrated Talent Management:** Build an organization's culture, capability, capacity, and engagement through talent acquisition and employee development. Be able to: Align talent management to organizational objectives; Use talent management systems; Equip managers to develop their people; Organize delivery of developmental resources; Promote high-performance workplaces; Coordinate workforce and succession planning; Facilitate the career development planning process; Facilitate career transitions; Support engagement and retention efforts; Implement individual and organizational assessments; and Use talent management analytics to show results and impact.
- 7. Coaching: Apply a systematic process to improve others' abilities to set goals, take action, and maximize their strengths. Be able to: Establish coaching agreement; Establish trust and intimacy with the client; Display coaching presence; Demonstrate active listening; Ask powerful questions; Use direct communication; Create awareness; Design learning opportunities; Develop goals and plans; Manage progress and accountability; Meet ethical guidelines and professional standards.
- 8. Knowledge Management: Capture, distribute, and archive intellectual capital to encourage

knowledge-sharing and collaboration. Be able to: Advocate knowledge management; Benchmark knowledge management best practices and lessons learned; Encourage collaboration; Facilitate social learning; Establish a knowledge culture; Support the development of a knowledge management infrastructure; Leverage technology; Manage information life cycle; Design and implement knowledge management solutions; Transform knowledge into learning; Evaluate knowledge management success.

- **9. Change Management:** Apply a systematic process to shift individuals, teams, and organizations from current state to desired state. Be able to: Establish sponsorship and ownership for change; Build involvement; Create a contract for change; Conduct diagnostic assessments; Provide feedback; Facilitate strategic planning for change; Support the change intervention; Encourage integration of change into organizational culture; Manage consequences; Evaluate change results.
- **10. Performance Improvement:** Apply a systematic process for analyzing human performance gaps and closing them. Be able to: Identify the customer; Conduct performance analysis; Conduct cause analysis; Analyze systems; Gather data; Incorporate customer and stakeholder needs; Select solutions; Manage and implement projects; Build and sustain relationships; Evaluate results against organizational goals; Monitor change.

#### **Foundational Competencies:**

- 1. **Business Skills:** Demonstrate business understanding and drive business results and outcomes. Be able to: Analyze needs and propose solutions; Apply business skills; Drive results; Plan and implement assignments; Think strategically; and Innovate.
- **2. Global Mindset:** Work effectively with people across borders, cultures, and generations. Be able to: Accommodate cultural differences; Convey respect for different perspectives; Expand own awareness; Adapt behavior to accommodate others; Champion diversity; and Leverage diverse contributions.
- **3. Industry Knowledge:** Maintain knowledge of relevant industries and industry segments. Be able to: Maintain own professional knowledge; Keep abreast of industry changes and trends; and Build industry sector knowledge.
- **4. Interpersonal Skills:** Interact with others in a way that builds influence and trust. Be able to: Build trust; Communicate effectively; Influence stakeholders; Network and partner; Demonstrate emotional intelligence.
- **5. Personal Skills:** Demonstrate adaptability and continuous learning. Be able to: Demonstrate adaptability; and Model personal development.
- **6. Technology Literacy:** Demonstrate awareness of and proficiency in existing and emerging technologies. Be able to: Demonstrate awareness of technologies; Use technology effectively.

#### Learning Technologies at TIFA Belgium: searching for balance *Jean-Marc Everard*





## Back in 2004: 5 reasons why

- · democratisation of training: Larger target audience
- · Permanent access to the training: training rhythm
- Larger pedagogical possibilities: pre-test, surveys, follow up after training,...
- Widening of the type of training offer: classroom,
   blended-learning, e-learning, ...
- Change in the training experience: training when and where needed, flexibility



We've promoted

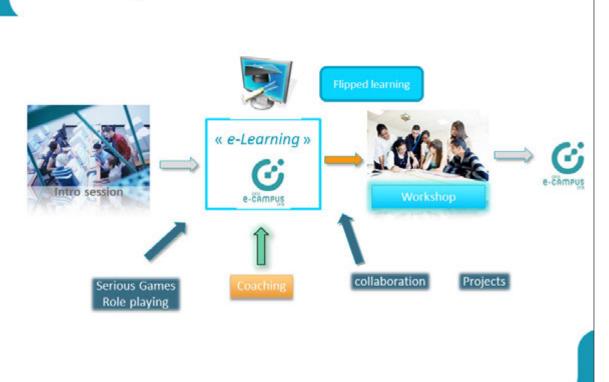


approach...

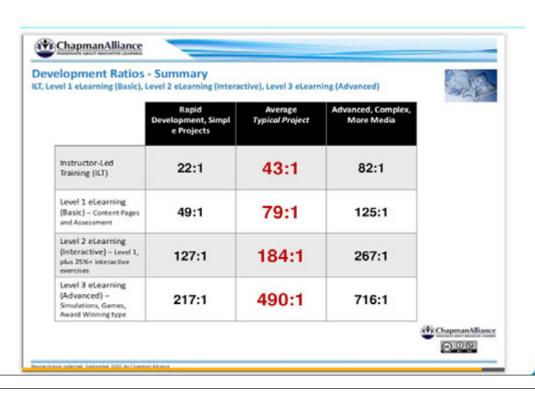


3

# TIFA's Traject



#### Average production time



# Learning Technologies Trends













# Changes?





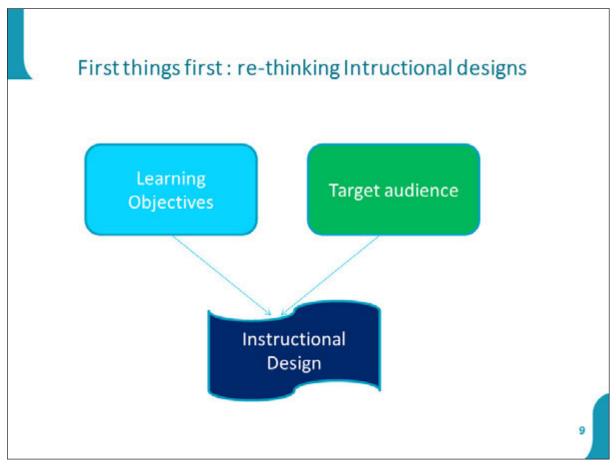


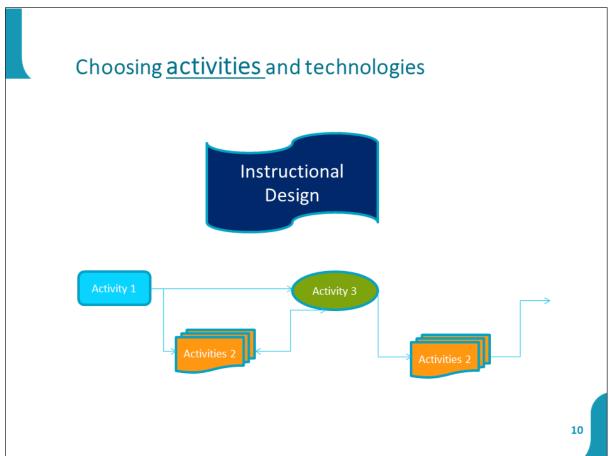
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## Challenges in the belgian Public sector

- · Fast changing working and living world
- Gap between senior-management and new civil servants regarding new technologies
- 2 tempo of evolution between technologies and regulations/proces/rules
- · Quick evolution of base materials
- Changing role of trainer (from « Sage on the stage » to « Guide on the side », Dr. Young 2017)

Q





## Learning technologies as a medium

A medium to reach : Higher impact, Authenticity, trial and error









11



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## Choices for management & leadership trainings



- ✓ Focus on activities (instead of e-learning)
- ✓ Self-services : co-creation of online materials
- ✓ Training as a safe place to experiment
- ✓ Flipped learning
- ✓ Co-lab (collaborative learning)
- ✓ Orientation tests & gamification
- ✓ Real life projects
- ✓ Coaching
- ✓ Events to share



- Apps
- ✓ Tools
- ✓ Games ?

#### Experimeting new learning technologies: P.O.C.



Webinars
Webcastings
360° videos
Voting systems
Selfie video
Gamification (Thiagi...)
xAPI

And adapt, transform, use it or leave it if not suitable

# THANK YOU!

谢谢

Transforming Civil Services with Technologies: E-learning, Mindsets & Global Views

Naiyi HSIAO





# Transforming Civil Services with Technologies: E-learning, Mindsets & Global Views

Discussant, Naiyi HSIAO
Associate Professor, Dept. of Public Administration
National Chengchi University

2017 International Conference on Human Resource
Development in the Public Sector

Civil Service Protection and Training Commission Examination Yuan

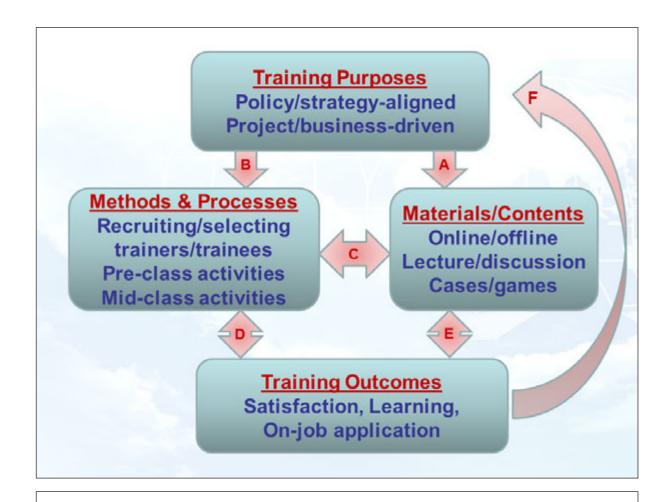
# **Emerging ICTs & Training/Learning**

#### Information & communication technologies

- Multimedia, animation, computerization
- Internet, hypermedia, website, social media
- Cloud services, 4G, 5G, Internet of Things (IoT)
- Augmented/virtual/mixed reality (AR/VR/MR)
- Artificial intelligence (AI), robot ...

#### ICTs-empowered training/learning activities

- Self-paced/personalized learning
- Computer supported, blended, flipped learning
- Open educational resources
- OCWs, MOOCs, SPOCs ...



# **ICTs-penetrated Civil Servants Training**

#### Goal-oriented design of training materials & methods

- (A) Competencies to be trained, e.g., core to tasks but unequipped now or in the next step of careers
- (A) Linking training records with present/future tasks
- > (B) Evidenced-based selection of trainers/trainees

#### Hybrid/Online-to-offline (O2O) training systems (C)

- Self-paced pre-class videos/slides/cases/games, & assignments/discussions
- Mid-class lectures/discussions & games
- Problem/project-based learning (PBL) with O2O activities

# **ICTs-penetrated Civil Servants Training**

#### Implementation of training activities

- (D) Recorded/logged learning portfolios & activities
- (E) Post-training discussions/applications on -job

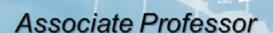
#### Evaluation & feedback

- (D) Post-training satisfaction online survey
- (E) Revise training methods/materials based on hybrid post-training tests
- (F) Evidence-collected/analyzed for more aligning training contents/materials & methods/processes
- (F) Linking training outcomes with HRM e.g., motivation, tasks assignment, rotation, promotion, etc.





# **Naiyi HSIAO**



Dept. of Public Administration
National Chengchi University (NCCU)

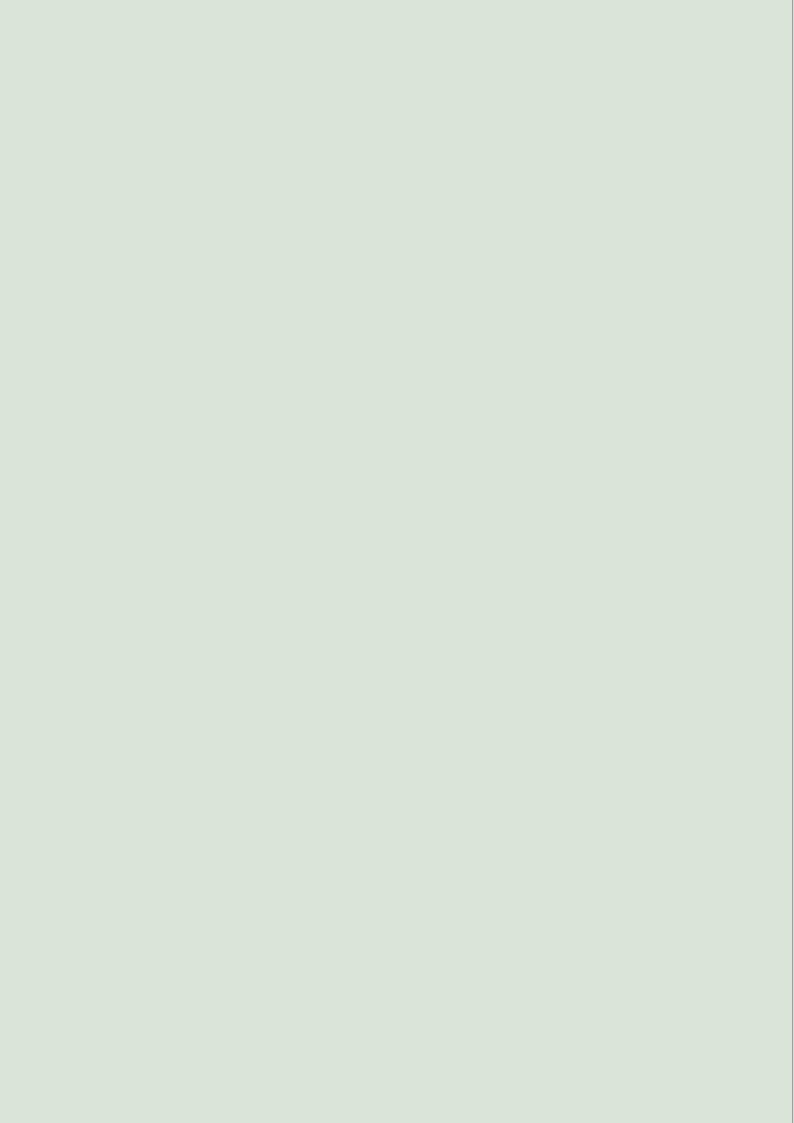
# **Deputy Director**

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#### 肆、專題演講 II

一、時間:106年10月24日(星期二)下午1時30分

二、主題:荷蘭文官創新課程設計新趨

三、演講人:荷蘭公共行政行政學院副院長兼智庫主任 Martiin van der Steen

#### 四、內容:

首先非常謝謝郭主委的邀請,我是 Martijn van der Steen,來自荷蘭公共行政學院,過去我們有好幾次接待保訓會的成員來荷蘭參訪,這次我也看到上次來荷蘭參訪的學員在現場,謝謝你們,很高興能夠來到這邊看到這麼多的老朋友,出國走走都是很好的。今天要跟各位談的是創新課程設計,不過可能切入的角度跟前面幾場演講不太一樣,前面的講者把重點放在文官體系當中如何運用科技來提升教育訓練的成果,但是今天我的報告科技的含量很低,基本上沒有關於科技與技術的成分,但是我還是希望對大家有所幫助,也能夠跟早上大家聽到的內容是有互補、相輔相成的效果。

報告分成四個部份,首先很簡短地跟大家介紹一下我自己服務的機構「荷蘭公共行政學院」, 也要跟各位說明到底荷蘭文官體系的訓練如何進行?並介紹荷蘭的文官體系,另外,就會提到在文 官訓練上常常遇到的難題,就是如何從教室,至少是在學校教室裡所提供的訓練,是否真正能夠應 用到文官體系、工作職場,當中的落差有多大,有沒有辦法縮減、彌平這樣的落差,最後也會提供 給大家一些在荷蘭我們所做的努力及實例,如何去縮減這樣的落差。除此之外,除了有解決方案外, 未來也有一些新的挑戰有待克服跟解決。

荷蘭公共行政學院成立於 1989 年,一開始是由七所專門教公共行政課程的大學結合而成立,所以學院其實是一個大學的網絡,由不同的大學集結起來的一個小規模的公共行政學院,一起設計、提供在荷蘭最高官階的前 5% 的文官相關訓練,荷蘭基本上總共分成 17 個層級的文官體系,我們訓練的人員大部分都是 14 到 17 級的文官人員,所以高階的文官會到公共行政學院受訓,並且學院是一個獨立的民營機構,換句話說,荷蘭並沒有一個所謂的國家文官學院做文官訓練,文官的訓練就是由大學、訓練機構,或者是像荷蘭公共行政學院這種民間的機構來提供,所以文官可以自己選擇要去上哪一個機構提供的課程。很值得慶幸的是很多高階文官都選擇到荷蘭公共行政學院來上課,另外,學院也有一些課程是可以大家公開登記、選課,還有一些課程是內部性的課程,可能是針對一些大型的市政府,或者是特定部會提供的課程,他們希望有客製化的訓練,也就是說針對特定部會的課程。此外,學院也有一些是沒有學位、短期的訓練課程,學院很多課程也獲得歐洲公共行政認證協會的認證。另外,學院還有一個智庫或者是說一個顧問諮詢團隊,這可以說是一個無心插柳的結果。

在學院教育課程之外,有很多公務人員來請教他們實務上的問題,也許可以用相關的這些案例 來做研究,所以慢慢地學院也成爲了一個智庫,它其實是一個研究單位,會定期地出版研究報告, 大家可以到學院網站上下載。另外,學院也有很大的一個校友會,都是中高階的文官,他們也常常

# The Trends and Challenges in International Human Resource Management 國際人力資源管理新趨與挑戰

會對於智庫所發出的報告提出評論,有的時候是正面的意見,有的時候是批評的聲音,所以能夠跟 學院的畢業校友保持聯繫,是一件很棒的事情。

接下來介紹一下荷蘭的文官體系,荷蘭跟臺灣的制度很不一樣。荷蘭總共有 17,000,000 的人口,總共有 1,000,000 的人是在文官體系裡服務,不過荷蘭的公部門、政府部門並不是一個企業,但也沒有所謂的公務人員體系。在荷蘭,文官體系是由中央政府、各部會、各省政府,還有地方政府、警政單位、軍方、水利局等等,這些單位形成我們的文官體系,而這些機構都是各自獨立的機構,所以我們不像臺灣是由一個中央統整的公務部門、公務體系,在荷蘭我們的文官體系是由個別獨立運作的機構所組成的,所以每一個地方政府、市政股它們會自己去聘僱它們的公務人員,也有自己的訓練課程。

荷蘭的公共行政學院就常常跟這些不同的機構保持聯繫,瞭解他們不同的作法,同樣的,更多的一些關於荷蘭文官體系的背景資訊,基本上,荷蘭並沒有所謂的政治任命在我們的文官體系當中,整個來說,最多就是二十個政治任命人員,因爲每一個部會它至少可以有一位所謂政治任命的顧問、職級,其他都是專業的文官人員、專業的公務人員,如果更仔細去看,當然有些人具備特定政黨背景,但這個是巧合。除此之外,荷蘭的高階文官跟政治人物之間彼此是有深刻的理解,他們也知道必須要合作,因此,大家對於文官體系不會恣意批評,政治人物都很清楚他們必須要跟官僚體系、科層制度、文官體系一起合作,有的時候就算有一些政治任命的人物,他們也知道必須要配合部長。而且荷蘭針對於文官體系很少有所謂的政治辯論,有的時候當然難免會有一些批評跟聲音,但是整體來說,荷蘭整體的環境對於文官體系是相當友善的,如果有任何批評的聲音,通常是政策執行面上的批評,並不是針對文官的體系、素質或品質有所不滿,通常是政策執行上一些小差池引發的批評。

另外,荷蘭高階文官的一個發展跟臺灣的制度又不太一樣,可以做一個有趣的比較,在荷蘭升遷與否是以功績為基礎,也就是實力,而且大部分的文官都是職涯制,在政府單位服務很久的時間,升遷與否就是看他們的績效、他們的工作技能,如果他們工作表現得出色自然就有升遷的機會,但是我剛剛提到荷蘭不是一個由中央統整的文官體系,不是由一個中央政府的人事部門或銓敘部管理,因此每一個組織必須要自己管理你的公務人員,那當然所有空缺、職缺會在政府的網站上公布,可以自己提出申請,所以是由個人去提出申請才有獲得這個職缺的機會,或者是升遷的機會,它是一個申請並獲得聘任的過程,而不是被指派之後,就必須按照這個新部門的規定來行事,這個差異很重要,因爲在荷蘭的文官可以決定自己的職涯發展路徑,有一些人很成功,有些人可能在同樣的職位一待就是幾十年,因此這個差異我覺得很重要。在荷蘭,要獲得升遷其實就是要建立好的名聲、有良好的人脈網路,不管是在學院受訓,或者是其他的機構受訓,通常都會有一些考試獲得結業證書,但是這不是可以升遷的基礎,文官要能夠升遷主要就是他們能夠接受新的訓練,有新的技能,他們的簡歷表上看起來資歷更漂亮,更適合接下來更高層的職務。因此荷蘭並沒有所謂考試升遷的制度,而是憑公務人員的名聲好壞,網絡是否建立得很紮實,用人唯才指的就是獲得聘任,是因爲周遭的人看過這個人的表現,覺得的確是個人才。在這樣的體系當中我們提供的訓練,包括了學習

新的技能,可以把工作做得更好,更重要的是,為什麼很多人會來荷蘭公共行政學院受訓,主要也是學院在這方面有很好的名聲,也是一個知名的品牌,這也是為什麼像 IATA 國際航空運輸協會會選擇哈佛商學院來合作。

當然我剛剛提到的所有大原則都會有例外,比如說十五職等以上的職位是有一些內政部在管理 的單位,他們處理的是高階文官的職涯發展,這當然對政府來說也非常的重要,因爲他們當中有很 多都是我們的學員的來源所在,我剛剛有強調一個落差,我指的是什麼呢?我想要跟大家說明這點 最好的作法,就是講笑話。這個笑話來自明茲伯格的書,明茲伯格大家可能都知道他有講到組織理 論、管理理論等等,並同時爲一位管理大師,明茲伯格對於哈佛商學院其實有很多的批評,對於商 學院的畢業生也有很多的批評,因爲在商學院講的都是個案研究,考試也都是個案的導向,所以他 的笑話是這樣的:有一位哈佛的畢業生,他來到第一個企業工作,他坐在辦公桌後面並已經蓄勢待 發要工作了,就按鈴跟他的秘書說:「好!把我的第一個個案帶進來!」大家應該要笑啦!我可以 再說明一下,如果沒有聽懂的話。總之呢,就是這個人過去學到的只是解決個案,所以他的思維就 是以爲企業界一切都是個案,所以他就按鈴跟秘書說:「把第一個個案帶進來,我可以開始解決。」 這就是他在商學院學到的那一套,所以他當然會這樣講也是可以理解的。不曉得剛剛這個笑話大家 覺得好不好笑,但重點在於我們教學生及教導主管的方式通常都是透過個案研究、教科書、例子、 作業、寫下來的各式各樣的文獻,他們要從書上學習很多概念,這個就是教學的世界,教室裡有很 多這樣的事情。可是在世界的另一端、在職場裡,所有的東西,在教室裡會有的不見得存在,而公 務人員、文官每天處理的是什麼?他們要處理相當多的議題,但是這些議題不像教科書上面所看到 的個案寫得清清楚楚,你可以看第三頁或第二十頁讀到什麼資訊,然後參照所有的附錄就可以找到 資料。其實世界上的現實是更加複雜、更加錯綜難解的,要怎麼樣把現實,把非常錯綜複雜的現象 帶進教室裡,讓學生不會再犯同樣的錯誤,去職場的時候會叫別人把下一個個案帶進來,這是一個 很重要的目標。怎麼樣把工作的現實,也帶進去教室裡,讓學員可以真正學到,假設你想要把問題 概念化其實有三個元素:我們要把它重新安排跟結合,可以用不同的字眼來講這件事,但通常它都 會牽涉到學習、理論、概念,這些都是教育訓練的一部分,對於文官來說也是如此。當然在公共行 政方面,我們有相當多的概念跟理論,而學習就是把這些理論帶進教室裡,提供大家一些想法,讓 學員可以應用出來,這個就是這三者學習理論跟實務之間的關係。先是學習理論,然後在實務當中 去應用出來,不過就跟前面這個笑話一樣,我們其實必須要把文官的現實與文官的教育訓練結合, 這兩者是不一樣的。

那我們怎麼樣做結合呢?傳統的教育方法當然就是前面有人在做簡報,大部分的大學也是老師 在講一個概念,跟學員說有什麼樣的概念,希望學員可以應用出這些概念,再來還有個案研究,寫 一些很漂亮的個案,裡面包含了某些理論,那麼研究了這個個案之後,學員就學會了這個理論,但 是這個個案研究有一些問題,就是它沒有辦法去反映現真實世界的錯綜複雜程度,接下來要解決的 就是怎麼樣把現實世界的錯綜複雜帶進文官的培訓裡。傳統的教學就是比較像是現在在做的,這邊

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有理論、有概念,創造一個學習的空間,就像今天的研討會,然後希望在座的各位可以從這些概念當中學習,把這些概念應用到實務裡,那個案研究呢,是稍微不太一樣的模式,你有一個實務的案例,然後這個案例裡面包含某些理論的重點,學員去做個案研究、個案教學、問卷討論會怎麼做,會解決這個個案裡面的難題,希望透過這樣的方式,未來他們在職場實務的時候,可以把他們學到的東西應用出來,剛剛這些教學法究竟有沒有效,當然大家可以討論,不過重點就是我們在公務人員的體系裡面。就像我們今天早上討論到的,其實文官體系在改變,現實世界也在改變,我的分析和觀察是剛剛說的傳統教學方法,其實沒有辦法因應現在不斷變遷的社會。

我有新加坡大學任教的同事,他寫了一本書叫做《在 VUCA 世代的公共行政領導》,VUCA 這個縮寫是很有意思的,VUCA 代表就是現在的公務人力面臨的現實,VUCA 是四個英文字的縮寫,代表的是多變、不確定、負責以及混沌不明,VUCA 這個縮寫字要代表的就是在今日的世界,在今日的文官體系裡,大家經常會遇到這四個面向,有很多的多變,因爲發展得非常快速,比過去都快,再來有很多的不確定性,因爲我們不曉得究竟現在發生什麼事,未來又會是什麼樣的面貌,我們不曉得數位化會帶來怎麼樣的結果,或者是人工智慧有什麼樣的結果等等,可以做很多的討論,但是究竟結果會怎麼發展,沒有人確定,再來有很高的複雜度,我們沒有辦法預測系統,系統當中有很多的相互影響,我們沒有辦法完全預測,這就是複雜度。再來混沌不明,我們沒有辦法很清楚地劃分非黑即白,我們沒有辦法知道事情究竟有什麼樣的發展,這個就是我們現在文官服務的情境,這就是 VUCA 的世界。那什麼樣的教育可以讓大家因應 VUCA 的世界呢?爲了要再說明清楚,我就談 VUCA 當中兩個很重要的概念,這兩個概念我們常常用,但是,大家應該要分得更清楚,VUCA 這邊談到的是錯綜難解,我們常常說這是一個非常錯綜難解的問題,哇!這相當複雜、相當的錯綜難解等等,我們常常用英文的 "complex" 這個字。另外,我們其實也應該要想一下,用這個字眼的時候究竟意味著什麼?

這裡 Dan Snowden 提出四種體系,首先是一個簡單的系統,簡單的系統有兩個面向,它的變數很少,它的參數很少,而且它是一個穩定的因果關係,也就是說每一次你都可以用同樣的因應方式就會得到一樣的結果,比如說烤蛋糕,就是一個簡單的系統,但是假設你知道食譜,然後你會去烘焙蛋糕的話,基本上每一次用同樣的食譜來做同樣去烤,就會烤出同樣的結果,也就是說你的變數很少,而且結果很容易預測,這個叫做簡單的體系。另外一個體系呢,叫做一個複雜的體系,複雜的體系裡面有非常多的變數,但是他的因果關係仍然是相對穩定的,大部分的科技、大部分的系統都是複雜的系統,比如說想要上火星或者是上月球,這些就是所謂複雜的系統,裡面有很多的變數,對我來說太多了,太多的面向很難完全理解,但是因果關係是穩定的,所以可以預測後果你也可以寫出手冊,大家照著做就可以理解,這個就是專家的角色、專家的領域,比如說我當然沒有辦法打造火箭然後上月球,可是世界上有很多專家做得到,那各位現在在用的科技裝置,我也製造不出來,但是世界上有很多專家,還有來自臺灣的專家可以做出這些科技裝置,這就是所謂複雜的體系。再來還有一個錯綜的體系就完全不一樣,一個錯綜的體系指有好幾個變數,好幾個元件、要素,但是來還有一個錯綜的體系就完全不一樣,一個錯綜的體系指有好幾個變數,好幾個元件、要素,但是

更重要的是這些元件、要素之間的關係是會變動的、會改變,它們會彼此交互影響,比如說社交關係,人的社交關係就是會變動的,它就會產生錯綜的體系,系統在回應的時候就會改變關係,因此錯綜難解的體系是一天到晚在變動的,不斷地在適應,可能會有新的變數進來,也就是說從基本面上來考量,永遠沒有辦法全面地瞭解一個錯綜難解的體系,我們只能夠盡能力去瞭解它,盡可能逼近它,盡可能地體驗它、觀察它,跟它互動、交流,然後你對於這個錯綜難解的體系就會有一定的瞭解。可是這個錯綜難解的體系,永遠沒有辦法用手冊說清楚,這是沒有辦法完全理解的一個體系,所以錯綜難解跟複雜是不一樣的。再來就是混亂的體系,混亂的體系裡面完全沒有因果關係可言,比如說賭博就是一個混亂的體系,但是當然很多賭徒會認爲他們有找到這個賭博體系當中的因果關係,但其實是沒有辦法預測的,講了這麼多這些爲什麼重要呢?我們把大部分的課堂、教學計畫、文官遇到的事情當作是一個複雜體系裡的事情,但是真正的世界裡面,錯綜難解的系統、關係是不斷地在變動,這個就很難反映在教室裡,這也是前面講的笑話的真意。重點是要蒐集資訊並把它寫下來,這樣就是一個複雜體系的案例,可是這些都是文字寫下來,並沒有辦法跟它互動、交流、得到對方的信任等等,教室裡面無法重新複製現實世界裡面的錯綜難解,那要怎麼樣把錯綜難解這個體系放進教室呢?就是把現實生活搬到教室裡,我覺得這是我們在教公共行政的時候,在談文官培訓的時候很重要的一個任務。

接下來要討論是否有一些學習的模式,可以讓我們爲 VUCA 的世界做好準備?這也是文官處理 的問題,這個是學習的一部份,這也是教室裡會發生的事情,我們是否可以把剛剛說到的錯綜難解 的特質帶進來?我們要做的事情基本上就是把這個笑話翻轉過來,不是把下一個案例帶進來,而是 是否可以把更多現實生活的案例帶到教室裡,這就是我們在荷蘭公共行政學院要做的事情。換句話 說,請不要忘了我們訓練的都是高階的荷蘭文官,我們給他們的不是個案,是邀請他們進到教室裡 來,這些文官本身手上可能就有一些個案可以來分享,並有很多很複雜、難解的個案可以帶到教室 裡面來,學院的角色就是打開大門,請他們進來分享自己的經驗,這是我們學習的起點,每個參與者、 每個學員自己帶個案來,這是我們第一手的教材。至於教師,談到了在臺上的智者,我忘記另一個 是什麼,在這樣的模式之下,教師他其實就好像是一個會議的召集人,我們把實務工作者、把學界 的人帶過來,讓他們有所互動,在這樣的一個空間裡,參與者不是單向的接收資訊,他們是共同創 作者會去提出問題,也必須把手上自己的個案像教材一樣帶進教室裡面。當然有的時候作爲這個召 集人,我也要上臺去講課並會把理論的部分先幫大家做說明,但是一定是我們先看過這些複雜難解 的個案之後,雖然我在這邊是做演講,重點是演講的東西是否對於解決手上複雜難解的問題有幫助。 其實我知道這樣的一個翻轉是很困難,教學的品質它定義跟過去有所不同,作為教師你必須要能夠 去讓學員有對話、有討論、有省思的機會,但同時作爲老師,你必須要夠聰明能夠提供一些這種概 念上的啓發,但同時你也必須要有交際的能力、社交的能力去引導學生做反思。

我要分享大家兩種我們在做的型態說明,第一型態,就是所謂的學習工作室 "Ateliers",它就有點像是一個工作坊、工作室,像傳統的手工藝它可能就是在一個小小的工作室裡面完成的,有專

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門的工作、專門的素材,但同時在這一個工作室裡面有機會實際去應用這些工具、這些材料。這種 學習工作室它就是一個像培養手工藝工匠的這樣的一個場域,那麼通常是大概不超過 12 個高階文官 會參加這樣的一個小型的工作室,有一些可能是來自不同部會、省政府的高階文官,他們都是各自 組織裡面的首席策略家、謀士,他們是來自不同單位,都是專門做策略的人,那我們把他稱爲所謂 的"in company"。像學院最近在荷蘭第二大城市鹿特丹市政府,幫他們去針對市長、資深的市政顧 問來去提供這樣的一個小型的學習工作室的課程。在這個工作室裡面,我們把學員當作是手上有個 案可以分享的人,在這個課程裡,所有學員一起來解決他們各自帶過來的問題、個案。有一些的確 是複雜、錯綜難解,在這個學習過程當中,同時也在做他們原來工作上要解決的事情,那麼至於所 有的教學人員,主要就是去統整整個討論的過程,同時也要去找出來,到底這些學員需要哪一些概 念,才能夠瞭解他們手上的個案。爲什麼這麼錯綜、複雜、難解,讓他們知道有哪一些可能的解決 方法,所以先把個案提出來,然後才提概念,那我自己教很多不同的概念,可是事先我會先仔細看 這一群學員需要的是什麼,然後我才去做這個講課,再不然我找別的教授去做這個講課。換句話說, 先看個案再講授概念,而在學員來說,他們也要去設計可能的選項來去解決這些個案、問題,等於 是跟同班的學員一起討論他們遇到的兩難、困境。有一些情況他們會去檢討大家提出來的一些意見, 有的時候也會去設計一些解決方案的原型,最後希望能夠找到真正且實用的解決方案。那通常我們 是沒有考試的,我們會請這些學員把自己想出來的解決方案拿出來做報告,可能是座談的方式。通 常會去找這些資深的文官,他們都是學院畢業的校友,成爲好像是一個專家小組,然後我們請這些 學員把解決方案講給這些資深的文官聽,或者是給比較資深的、學術界的人員來聽聽看,這就是他 們的考試。所以這種考試不是紙筆的考試,而是去簡報看看你所想出來的解決方案,是不是真的適 合不同情境下要解決的難題。那些聽簡報的人可能是學員的同學、資深的文官,或者是學術界的人 士。基本上,很多人會質疑學院是否有獲得認證,因爲大家可能會說沒給分數,那這樣的話他們會 不會就很隨便?其實不會,因爲面對聽他們簡報的人是他們的長官、老闆,或是其他一樣是公務人 員的學員,所以這種簡報形式的考試,他們很認真在做。

另外一種形式其實也是類似的原則,就是學習旅程,這種學習方式是走出教室外,實際去體驗問題,不是請學員把問題帶到教室來討論,而是直接到實際的社區、問題發生的地點去瞭解,最重要的是學員能夠實際去親身聽到、看到,到底這個問題如何發生?在什麼樣的地點?好,談到這一點,早上有講者也有提到臺灣的美食,要體驗臺灣的美食最好的方式不是聽我講,我可以跟大家說:「喔!真的好好吃!」,但其實真正要體驗臺灣美食,還是要親自去品嚐。很多政策問題要解決也是一樣,你可以去談一些這個都市中心的這個貧民窟的問題,或者是城鄉落差的問題,要解決這些問題還是實際走入那個地區去體驗、去看才知道。所以我們就有一些參訪的課程是到一些比較落後的地區,之前很多市政府的都市規劃人員,他們是找大數據來分析,檢討之前的市政規劃,列出來好多好多的問題。但這種訓練方法是把這些文官、公務人員直接帶到這些所謂相對落後的社區,讓他們住在那邊,並去問當地的居民,是否可以進到居民的家來看一看,問問看他們在這邊生活的體驗,有的時候這種實際的體驗非常有震撼力。在這種落後社群的參訪,你可能十二個人到當地去,

比如說到鹿特丹市最貧窮的社區,鹿特丹是荷蘭第二大城,我們到了最貧困的這個社區去看,結果 我們有三個學員當場就被搶了。當然這不是我們設計的課程的一部份,但那對他們來說是很特別的 體驗,因爲這些學員他們想要知道的是這社區很危險、不夠安全,所以一般人很少會上街頭,在街 上常常是罪犯、混混才會出來,很少會看到像我們這些學員走在街上。但我們希望安全的社區是老 年人、幼兒,像我們一樣,一般的上班族都可以在街上安心走動的,所以這麼危險的社區我們要如 何去改善?所以這個又回到一個概念的問題,爲什麼這裡有搶劫案發生?是不是就是因爲像這樣治 安的問題讓很多人根本不敢走出家門之外,於是這些學員他們開始會從不同的角度來思考有什麼解 決方法,他們提供解決方案的方向,就跟以前在辦公室裡想的不一樣了,之後他們就會把這樣的學 習心得應用在都市規劃政策裡面,我覺得這是一個很有意思的學習方法。當然不是所有的學員都會 被搶劫,因爲有不同主題的學習團隊,但重點是他們實際地去聽、去看、去感受這些問題,這就是 我們對這些文官提供的訓練。那同樣這種方案考試的方式,一樣是要請他們把想出來的解決方案跟 當地居民來做簡報,聽聽看當地居民的反應怎麼樣。除此之外,學員也要跟他們的長官、更高階的 文官,還有學院、學術界的人士來提出他們的簡報及解決方案。所以等於是把實務帶到學習的過程 當中,然後再加入理論,讓大家對實務與理論關係有不同的想像,真正把複雜難解的現實生活帶進 我們學習,帶進教室當中。那我們學到哪一些重要的心得,首先,在做教育訓練的時候一定要很精 心地來去做準備。除此之外,在這些課程實施的過程當中,可能會有一些意外的情況出現,所以你 要有心理準備可能會有一些你沒想到的情形出現。這其實對於教學人員來說負擔滿重的,因爲你要 能夠去帶動討論、反省,提供輔導、訓練,所以這方面的教育教師可以說要有十八般武藝。另外, 這些參與者如果不願意投入,或者沒有辦法彼此之間有所互動,那麼這樣的訓練方式就沒有辦法奏 效,這個是這一類型的訓練的一個弱點,所以你一定要愼選參與的學員。除此之外,我們對於舉辦 的地點、計畫的焦點,我們也非常在意,並不是每個問題都可以拿來作爲學習的個案,有的時候因 爲這些他們帶來的個案都是我們課程學習的核心,所以我們一定要很小心地先做一些篩選。另外考 試也是關鍵,我說了事前的規劃很重要,但最後你會發現透過不斷地試驗,這些學員他們會越來越 清楚他們在學的是什麼。但我想要設計這一類的課程,最重要的就是"Just do it!",去放手做就對了! 那看看他們在這樣的情境,可以怎麼樣地掙扎、怎樣樣地嘗試不同的做法。我的報告大概就到這邊, 非常謝謝大家,也希望大家覺得我的報告有所幫助,謝謝!



#### Creative Course Designing trends in Civil Servants Training in The Netherlands Martijn van der Steen



# Overview of the presentation

- 1. The Netherlands School of Public Administration
- 2. Bridging the gap between the classroom and the workplace
- 3. Examples from NSOB in The Netherlands
- 4. Lessons learned and Challenges ahead

NSOB .

# 1. The Netherlands School of Public Administration (NSOB)

- -History (1989 now)
- -University network
- -Independent and private
- -Teaching open courses and in company
- -Accredited by EAPAA
- -Think tank and consultancy

NSºB . .

# **Dutch Civil Service**

#### basic facts

#### Netherlands

- 17 million inhabitants
- Public sector and government: 1 million employees
- · But: public sector is privately organized

#### Civil Service

• Central government (11 ministries)	120.000
• Provinces (12)	12.000
• Local government (393)	170.000
• Police	63.000
• Military	65.000
• Water Boards (24)	12.000

NSºB . .

## **Dutch Civil Service**

# politics?

- -No political appointments in the civil service
- -But.... (balance in political background)
- -High trust relationships between politicians & top civil servants
- -Hardly any political debate on the civil service
- -Mildly-critical reorganizations and budget-cuts for the civil service
- -Critique mostly on the basis of incidents in policy-execution
- -Professional role and position of civil service beyond doubt

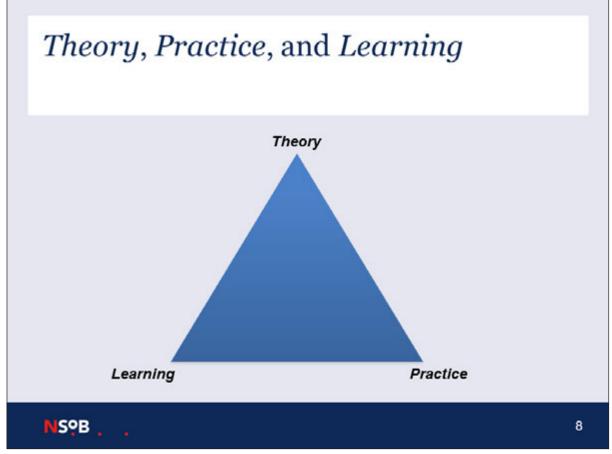
NSOB . .

# Executive development

principles of the system

- -Merit based, career system
- -But not centrally controlled, "individual careers"
- -Apply & appoint, instead of appoint & comply
- −No examination system, reputation, network => *merit*
- -Training and development to acquire skills and authority
- -Top-level (15+): ABD, *more* controlled careers



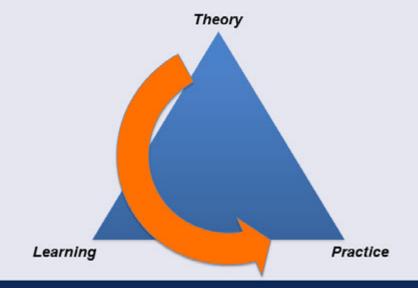


# Bringing practice into the classroom

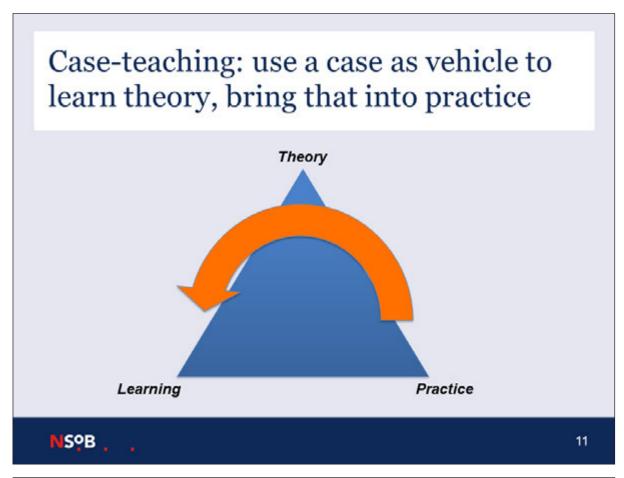
- -*Challenge*: connecting public administration <u>work</u> to public administration <u>education</u>
- -Traditional method of education: case-teaching
- -Streamlined cases that propose dilemmas of practice
- −But casos that do not fit with the messy reality of work
- -How to prepare civil servants for 'real work'?

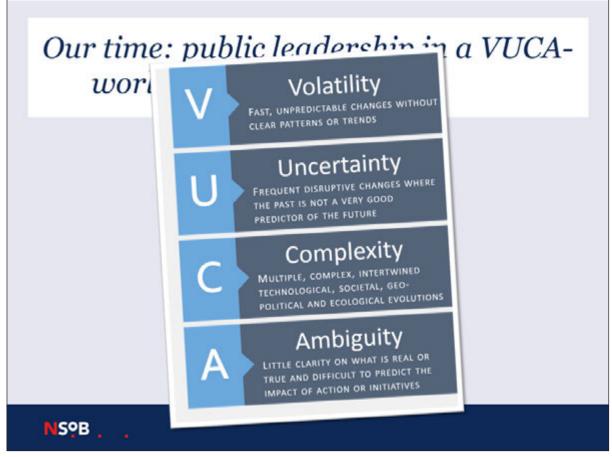
NSOB . .

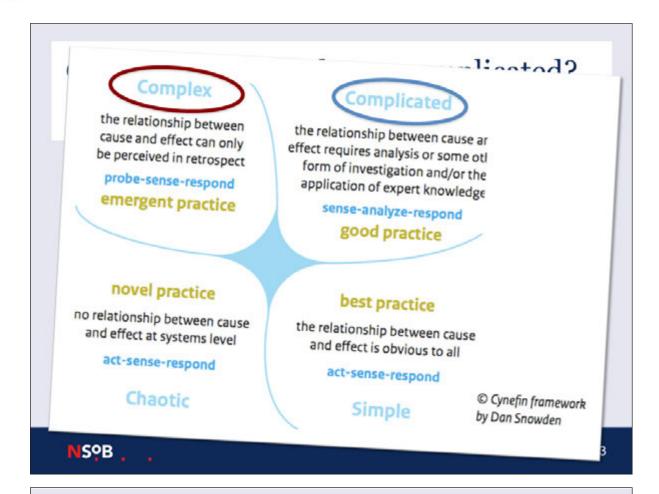
# Classic instruction: instruct a theory and apply that in practice



NSOB .

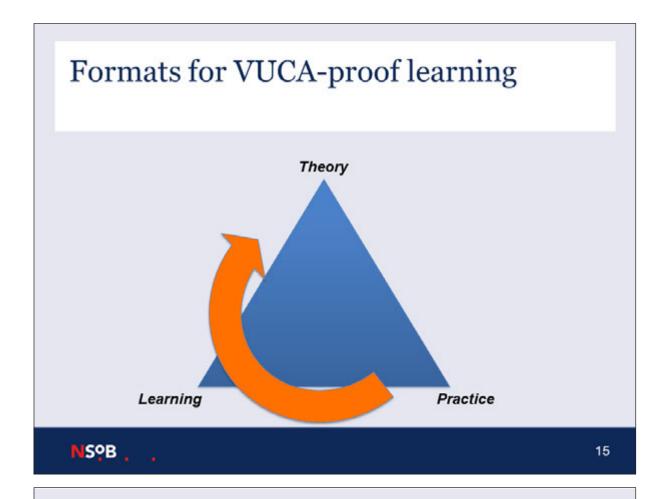






# The gap between classroom and workfloor; *is learning VUCA-proof?*

Traditional learning	Every-day practice
Classroom	Workfloor
Lectures	Experience, interaction
Slides, reports, books	Talk, coffee-machine, memos, rumours, news-reports, briefings
Cognitive-analytical	Social-interaction
Complicated	Complex





- -Invite practice into the classroom
- -Participants as "carriers" of practical complexity
- -Individual cases of each practitioner
- -Teaching-staff as convenors
- -Participants as co-producers
- -Quality = reflection, discussion, conceptual contribution

# 3. Examples and experiences from the Netherlands: 2 tested formats

- -Format 1: *Learning Ateliers*
- -Format 2: *Learning Journeys*

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# Format 1: *Learning-ateliers*

- -Program centred around specific *topics*: e.g. strategy, foresight, networked governance, citizen participation, regulatory enforcement; often also 'in company'
- -Participants as "carriers" of practical complexity: *they all have a case*; to share and to work on during the program
- -Faculty proposes concepts, participants use them for reflection on their case *concepts follow cases*
- -Participants design options and repertoire for their case
- -Examination: presentation of options to senior management, to senior-faculty, and application in practice

# Format 2: Learning Journey

- -Program designed to *experience* problems as they happen; look, feel, smell, and interact with the issue
- -Groups centred around a <u>problem</u> (e.g. Organized crime, Improving weak neighbourhoods, Inspectorate of Education) or <u>generic groups</u> that visit particular recurring or shared problems (e.g. Directors of Provinces)
- -'Real world' as *locus* (place) for learning about *focus* (conceptual content)
- -Experience leads to better understanding of the problem, to better solution-design, and to *second-order learning*
- -Examination: on-site interaction, presentation to senior-management, assessment by academic staff.

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# Formats for VUCA-proof learning Theory Practice

NSOB

## Lessons learned

- -Management of expectations (expect to be surprised)
- -High demands on staff: concepts, theories, but also process, facilitation, coaching, and a sense of practice
- -Participants make or break the program
- -Locus and focus: not every problem is a case for learning
- Experimentation is key, 'license to fail', invitation to struggle

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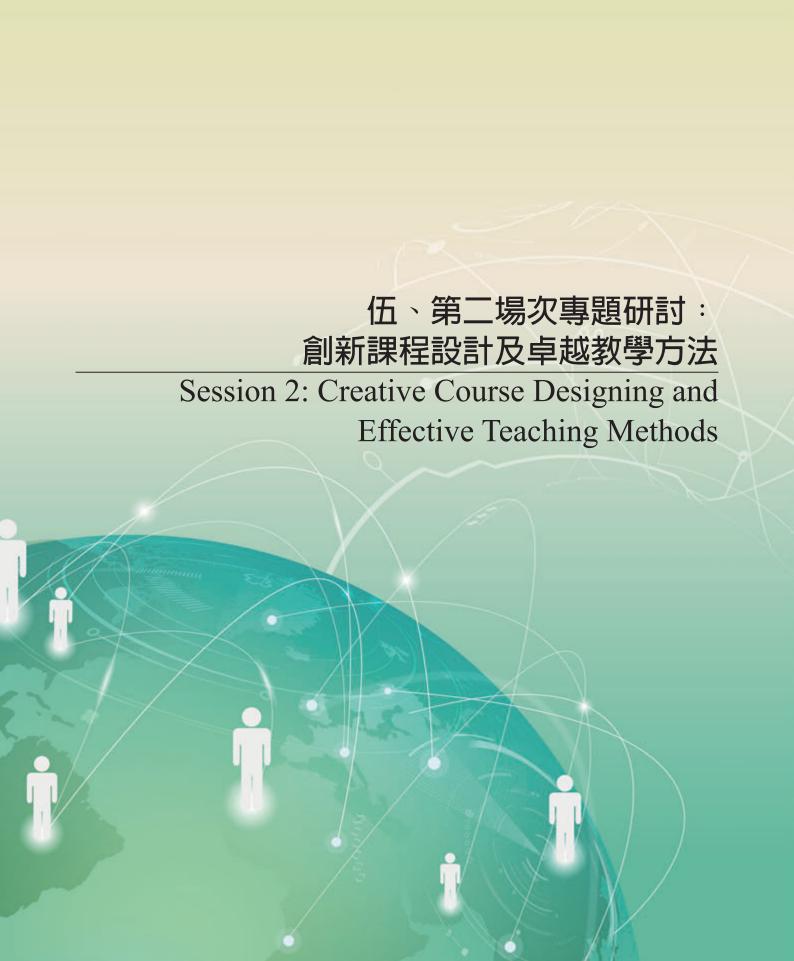
# Thank you!

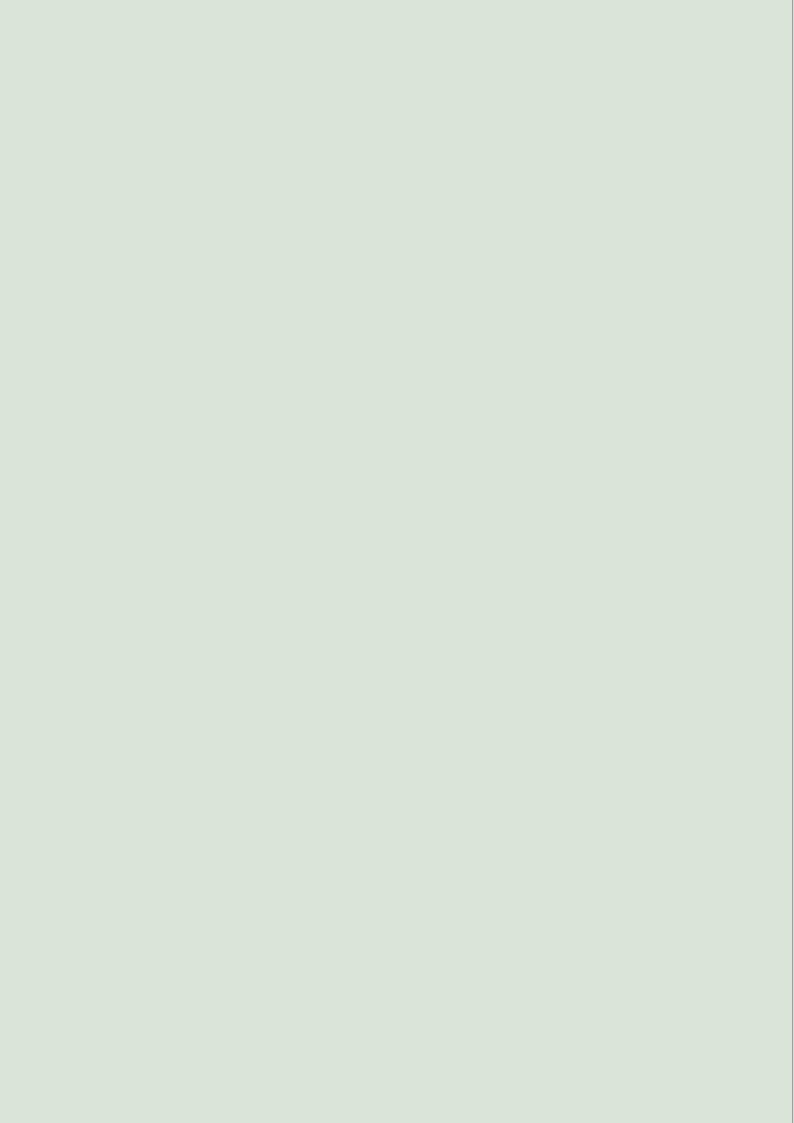
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#### 伍、專題研討 II

一、議題:創新課程設計及卓越教學方法

二、時間:106年10月24日(星期二)下午2時40分

三、主持人: 考試委員 詹中原

四、演講人:國立政治大學公共行政學系教授 陳敦源

五、與談人:

(一) 荷蘭公共行政學院副院長兼智庫主任 Martijn van der Steen

(二) 世新大學行政管理學系教授兼公共事務長 葉一璋

#### 六、主持人:考試委員詹中原

各位午安,這個場次討論的主題是課程設計跟教學方法。當然,我們想要聽到的是創新的課程 設計以及卓越的教學方法。這邊再次感謝大家的參與。今天的場次,共有一場專題演講、兩位與談人。 容我先介紹這三位學者,然後進行演講。首先演講的是陳敦源博士,他也是我在政治大學的同事, 他從美國羅徹斯特大學取得博士學位,也曾經擔任過政治大學公行系的系主任,和政治大學社會科 學院的副院長。以上是我們演講人的介紹。

#### 七、演講人:陳敦源教授

主持人詹博士、各位來自海外的貴賓、各位在座的同事、各位先生、各位女士午安。第一次接 到這個任務的時候,我的想法是應該多談一點評估,每年政府花好幾百萬在訓練,當然想要知道評 估的效果如何。不過在準備投影片的過程中,我覺得我們需要更多的是創新。今天的演講,是我努 力一個月來,掙扎、奮鬥的結果。我想跟大家分享的是,創新課程設計以及卓越方法,我也會用我 自己的經驗來跟大家分享。講到文官訓練的時候,也會提出如何創新。需求這個部分,首先美國威 爾遜總統說過,他說公共行政是一個專業的學術領域。因爲是有需求的,那我們需要創新,也是因 爲大家對於創新有需求,我們想要在世界各地的文官都有創新的表現。再來,有兩大焦點是我們在 創新時候要注意的。首先,公務人力體系的訓練、創新,需求其實非常的大,我們可以把它總結成 以下五點,第一個,公民對於服務的要求越來越高,第二個,政府的預算比以前受到更多的限制, 特別是訓練資源也較過去缺乏,因爲現在預算有限。因此,政府的決策者在經費不足的時候,往往 都會想先刪減訓練的預算。再來,政府其實改變得非常快。第四點,政治人物都會質疑訓練的經費 花的是否值得。比如說,國會的立法委員就會說,你要給我看證據啊,訓練花那麼多錢,是有什麼 成果?是不是花了這些錢,讓公務人員去渡假村渡假呢?這些是國會政治人物會有的質疑。再來, 即便是文官學院也都會想要看到訓練的證據,專業學者也一樣。接著我們來看這方面環境給我們的 壓力。2017年講到未來的幾大人力基本趨勢,其中有六個都是跟公務人員的訓練息息相關,特別是 第五點,也就是我們怎麼樣建立起持續學習的文化,讓大家可以用新方法成長。我們要用創新的方 式讓組織可以像一個有機體一樣,可以不斷地成長。在這個年代這樣的能力非常重要,這也是一個

#### The Trends and Challenges in International Human Resource Management 國際人力資源管理新趨與挑戰

重要的角度,怎麼樣營造一個創新的環境,讓政府機關可以自己去成長。我另外想要指出其他的一些趨勢,這邊投影片列出來的是成人學習的十大趨勢,就像前面蕭博士講到的,我們現在有新的科技,都會影響到成人學習。在這邊有列出一些引言,比如說現在因爲都市化、自動化與全球化,所以我們看到前所未有的新事物、新複雜度,未來會有更多變化,越來越多的事情會改變,會有越來越多的成人學習會搬到線上,變成數位化、變成行動化或者是混合式,我想這也是文官學習會面臨的趨勢。我們需要更好的反饋也要跟員工建立夥伴關係,所以我們在成人學習的部分,必須要多關心這個趨勢。

剛剛講的是我們身處的大環境,接下來,想跟大家說明訓練的創新模式。在輸入這邊,有員工他們的背景以及職能需求,進入我們所謂的變革箱。那麼輸出就是員工的績效、組織的績效、組織的結果。我們也需要這樣的做法、這樣的模式。特別是我們處在民主的體制,課責就會變的更加地重要。那麼在這改變的過程當中,我們有幾個重點,一個是訓練的方法,一個是訓練的設計,最後一個就是訓練的評估。首先,先舉我自己爲例,大概三年前我開了一個臉書的粉絲專頁,我把它叫做貓空論壇。一開始開這個專頁,只是好玩,但是後來發現有越來越多的文官都加入這個論壇,這就造成了相當大的改變,像我剛剛講的改變的三大重點,其實都有在我們的貓空論壇討論到。我主持這個專頁,主要內容是我提出來的,我每天都會評論跟公共行政相關的新聞,很多人都到這個專頁按讚及閱讀,寫了三年多來就有相當多的案例,所以我把些資訊總結成很多上課可以用的教材,這就是內容創造的方式,每天都會出現新的內容。第二個重點,就是我們用臉書作爲一個教室,不論時空的限制,其實大家都可以隨時進入這個論壇來做學習,成爲線上的課堂這就是新的方法。用社群媒體的方式,在線上有課堂,大家可以知道我用臉書上癮其實滿嚴重的。這邊臉書會提供粉絲專頁的各種資訊,可以選擇不同的頁面,可以知道是哪類型的使用者會來你的專業,有多少人來跟你互動,有多少人按讚,有多少人不喜歡,還是有些人單純潛水並沒有互動。這些是臉書會提供的分析資料,所以可以去根據這些分析資料去訂出策略,這就是我個人的例子。

假設我是公共行政的教授,在這個數位的世界,我們其實在課堂裡面教學之外,我們還有什麼 角色可以扮演呢?其實我們還可以創造更多的學習空間,這其實也跟我剛剛說的模型息息相關。接 下來我要談到內容的創新,爲什麼會先說到內容呢?是因爲我很喜歡下面兩則卡通,左下角說我的 簡報已經有連結、有高畫質的影片,而且有非常高畫質、厲害音效及特效,現在的話,我只要需要 一個主題,有時候我們會覺得萬事具備,獨缺內容,沒有好的主題、沒有好的內容,這就是我要講 內容的原因。現在技術演進的非常快,老師已經跟不上速度了,所以這邊有一個老師躲在桌子下, 然後外面的人就說沒有什麼好擔心的,這只是一個新的教學工具而已。也就是說,現在工具很多, 可是大家不見得有內容。我覺得在文官的訓練也是一樣,我們必須要有好的內容,就像提到用臉書 的論壇創造內容。雖然在知識的領域,我們不見得都可以找到很好的內容,比如說一個跟衛生福利 部做的專案,2013年時,衛福部基本上就是原來的衛生署跟內政部裡面的社會司結合再一起,這兩 個組織合併成爲衛福部。裡面就有兩種不同專業的人士,一方面是衛生背景的人,一方有社工專業 背景的人士,他們的教育背景非常不同,所以他們兩種人聚在一起開會時,往往都要吵架。我們要怎樣把這兩類的人,好好再一起訓練,我們爲了他們設計了「米老鼠」的運作方式,也就是專業一跟專業二兩者可以結合在一起。首先是要找到目標,請大家一起找到目標。我覺得在做訓練的時候,學員之間的互動是很重要的。然後,我們先找到大家重疊的部分,共同的組織目標是什麼,接下來,教他們合作的技巧。所以有時候我們會因爲大家的專業領域不同,而無法合作,我們要透過內容,讓不同專業的人可以做跨領域的訓練。

另外,我還要舉一個內容創新的例子,怎麼樣讓人力資源數位化。因爲我們現在生活的社會,數位化的程度與日俱增,而在我們的文官體系當中,可能大家一進來,大家就會工作二、三十年。要如何與數位化與時俱進,像現在我們有數位化政府的研究中心,在過去十年來,我們就透過電子治理研究中心,不只做到電子的治理,也在做到電子民主化,讓公務人員知道,如何會有新的發展,這是第三個我想跟大家分享的內容創新。你必須要有創新的內容可以去做訓練,讓整個公部門的人力資源可以去轉型。接下來要談的是方法上的創新,這方面當然過去二十年來有很多新的工具,我曾經在很多大學還有在臺灣各地的訓練機構做過調查。比如說,在過去的十年當中,大家都提到複合式的訓練,像在這個圖一樣,也就是說,你先在家裡上一些線上的課程,來到教室後,你要做的第一件事情,就是我們會先有一個學習團隊,你會有一些問題,並由你們這個團隊一起回答勾選,用這樣的刮刮卡,你就可以知道你的答案對不對,如果答錯了你就刮更多,我們就可以計算你們的分數,那講師他們蒐集了這些刮刮卡之後,我們就可以知道之前的線上訓練是不是有不好的地方,可以透過課堂上的教學來補足。所以我們必須要有好的方法,去結合線上以及線下的課程學習,這就是一種混合式的學習,刮刮卡就是其中一個方式。那另外像是醫護人員,像醫學院有很多這樣的訓練,我就是從衛福部的同仁中學到的。

第二個方法上的創新,有紙跟筆你可以把問題寫下來,但現在也有線上的 app 就是 slido。也就是說今天大家進來這個教室裡,你都可以用這個 app 來提問,不管上面的講師是誰,或是說你希望由誰來回答,不用浪費時間,也許老師可能講了四十分鐘,休息十分鐘,老師就可以看看學生在剛剛的四十分鐘當中,有提了哪些問題,可以去改善學習上的互動。大概在半年前,我才學會去用這個 app,所以我只要演講,就會特別去打卡 slido 的 app,而且這些問題都會在手機儲存下來,日後可以再回頭看,這些就是在教學方法上的創新。

最後一個就是怎麼樣去改善學員的體驗。在沃爾瑪超市,就有去用 VR 虛擬實境來培訓他們新進的員工,所以我想,在未來不只是學員,只要跟人有所互動,這個方式都可以有所改善。我們可以讓員工透過虛擬實境的方式,改善他們的服務態度、服務品質。所以在未來,我們可以做更多課堂學員的訓練,只要涉及跟人有關的訓練,我們都可以透過這種新的方式來進行訓練。接下來要提到的是評量,其實政治人物都很關心到底政府的預算,錢都花到哪裡去。因此,我們要有更多的方法來做評量。像現在我們看到有關公務人力訓練成效的評估,就是現在最新的計畫,其實很多的訓練人員都覺得自己的方法很有效,問題是他沒有數據,沒有辦法去做支持。有一個很有名的理論,

提到我們很多的時候大概只能做到第一、二級的評量,但很多時候我們只能做到最基本、一次性課 後的評量。所以我們其實在評量部分,要有更多的資源、經費的投入,才能做更深入評量。而且這 些評量的結果,我們可以讓政治人物看到我們的錢,事實上是有花在刀口上。這個也是評量上要有 所創新才行,接下來,大概兩年前一個國家文官學院真正發生的例子。文官學院要我做一個評量, 我就做了一個實驗,就是說有沒有用影像在課堂上,對教學成效有什麼樣的影響,那我們也會有前 測、中測跟後測。你可以看到現在有的一班是沒有用影片,另外一班是有用影片。雖然我們主要訓 練的是環保意識,這種環保意識,的確透過影片是會有強化和激勵的效果,所以從這邊的數據,很 清楚地可以看到這就是我們實驗進行的場域。透過影片作為一個輔助的教具其實很有效。最後一個, 大概在十年前,大家都在瘋個案教學,每個人都在說哈佛的個案教學。大家都要去學哈佛的個案教 學,只要是哈佛個案教學那就是很棒,但是沒有人問,難道這就是一個好的文官訓練方式嗎?所以 我就做了一個準實驗性的研究,同樣是在國家文官學院來進行,比如說有八十個受訓的學員,我隨 機把他們分成甲班跟乙班,比如說甲班先上三小時的課程,這個課程的內容當然必須要有很好的控 制,可能是教授領導風格。那另一班,教學跟老師都是一樣,唯一的差別是教學方法不一樣,甲班 是老師講授的方式,另一班則是哈佛的教育方式,非常了不起的教學方法。每一班我們都一樣會有 前測、中測與後側,不用去問學員他們的主觀滿意度評量,我們單純去看學生的教學成效是如何, 我們可以去比較甲班後測的成果。或者是我們可以看甲班前測跟後測的差距,乙班前測跟後面的差 距。結果我們發現兩點,第一個沒差別,這個不太好,但好消息是,他們的知識基礎沒有差別,這 就表示,很有意思,有的時候如果是沒有文官經驗的學員,你可能訓練方式不一樣,我們訓練的都 是有十年以上經驗的公務人員,那麼什麼樣的教法沒差,但是如果是剛畢業的大學生,可能他們沒 有足夠的背景基礎、知識,那可能教法不同,結果就不一樣,那可能要有數據來看看。所以到底大 家在爲之瘋狂的教學方法真的有效嗎?

最後做個總結,我剛剛給大家看了訓練、創新的模型,但是還有一些是我們未來要加緊努力的, 比如說我們要改變未來文官培育的方向。首先,要想的是創新的來源是哪裡?我覺得需求是最重要 的。但不論如何要創新,要有人才、資金,是要從外部取得這樣的人才跟花錢就好。還是說你想要 訓練你內部的人員來做訓練。不過,很不幸的是,在臺灣,特別是公務部門的人力,他們通過公務 人員的考試之後,好像就不用再上統計學的課程了,因此,很多時候,大家對於統計的掌握就不是 很好,所以這時候就會有很大的落差。第二個就是在政治上的可行性,只要從政治人物當中,取得 更多的預算,你大概要提出更多的證據,否則你要他們多給錢,就越來越困難的。這些訓練的相關 人員、分析,讓我們去瞭解到底哪些人參加訓練、執行訓練,而到底哪些人可以提供必要的訓練的 資源把培訓做好。其次,就是訓練要創新,組織才能創新。其實大家如果要觀察一個組織到底未來 前景如何,就觀察他們的公務人力的訓練機構,如果大家都死氣沉沉的,那麼這個組織大概也就不 行了,謝謝大家!

#### 八、主持人:考試委員詹中原

謝謝教授。剛剛他講了幾個重點,包含創新的內容、創新方法、創新評量,剛剛也跟我們介紹到米老鼠法,也就是一個跨領域的策略方法。另外,提到美國沃爾瑪的例子,利用虛擬實境來鼓勵創新,改變創新的方式,我也覺得這相當有價值。最後一點同樣重要的是評量,這讓我好像回到當時在學實驗方法學的課程,比如說,後面有一張投影片讓我想到索羅門的實驗設計。好的,我們再次感謝陳教授。接下來,我們要請 Martijn van der Steen 先生來跟我們與談,他目前是荷蘭公共行政學院的副院長,同時也是智庫的主任,也是荷蘭蒂爾堡大學公共行政學的博士。

#### 九、與談人一:Martijn van der Steen 副院長

謝謝陳教授剛剛的演講,我現在的角色是與談人,在荷蘭與談人通常是要批評剛剛的演講,不過對我來說有點困難。通常與談人是要批判剛演講的弱點,要指出不足的地方,不過在今天的例子,我覺得相當地困難,因爲這個演講不容易準備,而且剛剛提到的論點我都非常認同,我也要感謝您,我也從中學到非常多,所以我今天要用不同的方式去與談。從陳教授的簡報當中說了很多創新的元素,系統化地分析了很多元素,比如說提到準實驗室的方法來評估個案教學法的效果,對我來說很有意思。我也想要知道,早上上課跟下午上課是不是有什麼差異。我會猜測可能下午跟上午教學會有不同差異。

接下來,我想聚焦的,不見得是教學的創新,我想要先退一步來問一個問題,我們是教怎樣的 公共行政?我們要來談教學方面的創新方向和程度,也許跟我們要教的公共行政是息息相關的,我 覺得公共行政包含不同的面向。接下來提到的東西,可能去荷蘭上過課的學員是十分熟悉,我講到 問題有不同的型態,我這邊是中文版,這中文不是我打的。問題的面貌在改變,我們在公共行政, 在公務體系遇到的問題在改變,有一些問題是典型,是重複在出現,我們知道這些問題複雜但不算 錯綜難解,可是現在有越來越多難以去適應的問題,這些東西就需要不同類型的公共行政,公共行 政也需要創新,需要文官去處理不同類型的問題。我們可以看到有不同類型的公共行政,像我是公 共行政的學者,我在荷蘭公共行政學院,在研究什麼是治理,然後畫成二乘二的矩陣,然後去看不 同的公共行政。公共行政就像是傳統的,根據立法去看公行,依法行政、依法治理,只要你依法行 政就是好的。一切都要遵守法律、程序,你要去照規則去行事,這樣就做到公務人員的責任。他是 以法律的角度來看公共行政,做公共治理。不過,公行也可以從不同的角度去做切入,在九零年代 出現了一種新的公共治理,叫做新公共管理,簡稱 NPM。新公共管理的思潮會出現,其實就是傳統 公共行政的反思,因爲提到過去的公共行政,大家都覺得說效果不彰,甚至沒有效率,而新公共管 理重點就是效果。如果你可以把工作做得很有效果,那公共行政就是做得好。結果做得好不好,成 果如何,效率好不好,就是公共管理的重點,新公共管理中也非常重視問責的制度。我們也學到其 實公務體系所處理的很多問題,都不是單一部門可以去解決的,大家需要跟其他部會合作解決,大 部分的公共議題都需要大家合作,才可以解決。比如說,你要改變能源體系,改成石油清潔能源, 想要追求循環經濟等等,都需要私部門及科學家的參與,事實上都還是需要很多部門的一起大量合 作,這就是要做到網絡治理,而網絡治理的重點在於把所有相關的組織都齊聚一堂,然後一起解決,

或者是去簽一個合約,然後大家一起依照這個承諾去做事。

最近,我不知道這是不是新的概念,在荷蘭和很多國家,越來越多人談這個主題,這是第四個 面向跟公共行政有關,他講的是社會韌性的概念,也就是由社會去解決社會的問題,而不是政府來 解決,我們從社會當中一些行動者,不是由政府激勵,他們自己想辦法追求永續能源。在荷蘭很多 的轉型是由私部門去推動的,荷蘭的政府政策作爲不多,但是荷蘭的私部門,非常積極在推動能源 轉型。如果這都是社會上的人自己在做,那爲什麼跟公共行政有關?比如說,在荷蘭有些人會爭論 綠色能源的問題,有些人他可能因爲要追求綠能,但是他們沒有申請搭建太陽能板,這時候政府要 怎麼做?政府是要罰他們沒有申請建照,還是會說這些人搭太陽能板非常好?這就是政府的一個難 題。我覺得非常有趣的是陳教授的簡報提到教學方面的創新,我覺得剛剛說明的四種治理方式,就 是需要不同的教學法,假設我們更深入的來看,像是有以立法爲主、績效爲主、效率爲主、網絡爲 主,又或者是右下角積極的社會,主動回應的國家。我們再進一步來看,這四個象限需要什麼樣的 領導能力?事情是這樣的,大家可以想像不同的治理,需要有不同的領導,也需要不同的教育訓練, 也需要不同的教學創新。在左下角我們需要怎麼樣的領導呢?就是專家,比如說,我們需要法律方 面的專家,他們知道相關法律體系的運作、法律規範,他們在組織經驗夠久就知道怎樣教導別人。 而左上角呢,重點就是學習一些管理的技巧跟管理的績效,學會去管理組織的流程,設立目標,激 勵大家完成目標。更重要的職能是社交上的技巧,比如說右上角,你想要做到公私部門合作的話, 就要引領組織跟其他組織溝通、談判,要跟外界互動。在右下角,比如說要做到社會韌性的話,就 必須能夠挺身而出及因應,比如說,這些搭建太陽能板的民眾,我們必須要去處理錯綜難解的問題, 所以他需要的領導能力也不一樣。我覺得剛剛的討論提到的創新、教學與訓練非常有意思,我覺得 我今天講的,其實可以跟您的簡報相輔相成。我們可以來探討不同的領導能力、不同的公共治理, 他們需要怎樣的創新?如果我們去更仔細地關注新的技能,比如說數位素養,虛擬實境等等,我們 該怎麼去實際應用,每次想到這些的議題,我的想法是越往左邊去,我們越能夠仰賴技術方面的創 新,比如說線上的學習,或是私人小型的線上學習。不過呢,如果往右邊走的話,你就需要更多的 互動,人跟人的互動,而不是科技。我抛出一個問題,其實我自己沒有答案,不過陳教授的簡報, 讓我對於這些問題的思索,更加地清晰,非常感謝您,那我也希望我們能一起攜手來解決這樣的問 題,謝謝!

#### 十、主持人:考試委員詹中原

謝謝,van der Steen 副院長。我想我們可以把這張投影片繼續留著,這邊我們看到的是四個不同的類別,這也讓我想到在公共行政領域,公共行政領域有一個經典的理論,也就是 NPM。現在大家通常都說就是所謂的 New Public Service,新公共服務,也就是從政策的結果到所謂的公務文官體系的結果。從政府的角度來看,其實就是一個由外而內跟由內而外,這兩個面向,我們可以看到這個不同的變化,到底現在哪些領域出現了改變。這就是我們所處的社會、政府、脈絡、背景不一樣了。現在的社會脈絡、政府的處境跟過去已經是不一樣了。其次,對政府來說,由於所處的環境、脈絡

不一樣,領導風格、領導政策也要改變,需要的領導風格也不一樣了。因此對於機構或者是訓練組織來說,也必需要與時俱進,從內容導向,方法到評量都要跟著改變,我想這就是我從 van der Steen博士身上學到的很重要的一點,非常感謝您的評論。接下來這一位,我們第二位與談人葉一璋教授,葉教授他是在南加大取得博士學位,他在世新大學服務,同時也是行政管理學系的系主任,我們接下來就以掌聲歡迎葉教授。

#### 十一、與談人二:葉一璋教授兼公共事務長

謝謝我們的主持人,謝謝詹教授。各位與談人、各位貴賓,以及各位在座的同仁,我想也呼應剛剛 van der Steen 副院長的發言,真的很高興看到在座許多的老朋友、好朋友,我非常感謝保訓會主辦這麼精彩的國際研討會。各位所做的工作,的確是在人力資源發展方面走在最前端,我很高興有機會來參與這個場次的研討,而且過去到現在連續三年我都出席這重要的一場國際研討會,也很榮幸擔任與談人。針對創新課程設計及卓越教學方法來提供我個人的一些意見,其實剛剛陳教授在一開始講的,也是我今天想要講的結論,那就是全球人力資源趨勢大調查,我想從這個開始談起,因爲在這個領域其實有很多的方法是在運用數據的蒐集,而且用更進步的技術來蒐集、分析人的資料來做所謂的人員分析。在政府部門我們可能用另外一個說法,叫做所謂的魔球政府,魔球 Money ball 其實是在企業界公部門都很喜歡用的一個比喻,稍後我會跟大家說明,到底什麼是魔球,這個比喻是指什麼。

首先,人力資本已經有所改變,過去的人力資源開發方式可能已經不再適用,在數位時代,我 們有許多新的規則,新的規則對於組織來說,他們必須要更有彈性、更靈活的組織架構,讓員工能 夠更快速、更容易、更長期的累積他們的工作技能,同時要善用員工本人的體驗,從員工進來公司 到他們最後退休爲止,這些都可以透過社群網路分析認知技術,來去蒐集、追蹤人們的行爲方式, 透過數位職場以及數位工作力,讓大家可以更有向心力。透過所謂的人員分析,我們也可以來做營 運以及管理的決策,同時運用認知科技,可以去運用一些所謂自由工作者的人力,我想我就先停在 這裡,這當中提到了所謂的人力分析以及人才的獲取,這裡主要就是分析科學對於人力資源的開發 有什麼效益,我們怎麼樣去利用人員相關的資訊,把它納入我們的人力資源管理當中,我們知道, 認識我們的這些工作人員、運用這些分析技術以及蒐集員工的行爲資訊。但在企業界很常用的一些 方式,不見得適用於公部門,所以我們其實遇到很多的阻力跟挑戰,特別是在公部門。現在就算技 術如此,科技如此的進步,可以說讓我們生活、工作各個層面都有突破性的變化,但是在公部門, 我們很多時候,才剛剛起步使用這種人力分析的技術。剛剛陳教授提供了很多的研究成果,包括了 內容、教學方法的創新,我也想分享一下我個人研究的一些發現。我有透過研究計畫來去蒐集數據, 這些數據都是跟數位學習有密切關係的,透過數位學習及線上學習,如果我們把相關的數據來用做 課程的設計,或者是教學方法的創新,我相信將有助於讓我們的公務人力能夠更有效的執行各項公 部門的政策。這邊很快的我再複述一下陳教授他提到的六個如何去做的重點,當我們要重新去設計 能夠因應未來的組織跟領導力的時候,就像 van der Steen 副院長剛剛也提過,我們照既定的規則跟

結構走,但是公部門目前的組織設計,它並沒有去鼓勵我們希望看到的一些行為,大家都是照既有的規則行事,所以結構設計本身就是一大阻力,讓我們要推動改革越加困難,怎麼樣能夠去讓員工的體驗有所改善,讓他們更敬業、更投入,其實預算的限制是一個很重要的因素。

另外,雖然有很多的挑戰、很多的阻力,要改善我們整個公部門的組織架構,但是我們相信, 數位科技可以爲我們帶來新的契機。我們可以利用數據、科技、人工智慧、認知技術來改善我們的 人力資源管理。接下來,到底有哪一些具體的作法?企業界他們如何去強化他們的人力資本。在這 裡,我想回到剛剛我們所說的 Deloitte 他們在 2017 年所公布的一個研究報告,談的就是全球人力資 本最新發展趨勢,另外 KPMG 也是非常知名的一個企管顧問公司,他們也有年度的報告,談的是以 實證爲基礎的人力資源管理,所謂的以實證爲基礎的人力資源,其實就是我們所說的 Deloitte 報告 中所提到的人力分析。要強化人力資本的另外一個方法,那就是重新去設計符合人性的科技,這是 Hamo 教授所提出來的,在這邊我想把他的重點跟大家說明一下。如果你想要重新設計一下你的組織 架構,能夠因應未來的變化,首先就是要去確定你的組織,改組之後它是符合人性的,畢竟目前的 環境變化如此迅速,Hamo 教授就說其實人類已經做了很多的調適,所以,你要讓這個組織在改造的 時候能符合人性,能夠去爲未來做好準備。另外,策略性人力資本我想大家提的很多,已經成爲在 教科書裡面會有一個專章。人力資源或者是人力資源管理,它應該是一個組織策略管理的工具,也 就是說人力資源管理不是只有聘僱人員、留住人才,你必須要更進一步讓人力資源管理成爲政策, 特別是策略性決策的一個投入因素,這邊我要強調來自哈佛商業評論的一點,這是知識管理方面的 一位專家 GP 所提出來的,如何應用人才的分析,他這邊指出了六種人才分析法,可以幫助企業回答 重要的人才問題,這六種人才分析法,像是人力資源還有分析式的 HR 等等,他用了一些公司的成 功案例,來說明使用人才分析法可以有什麼樣的好處,讓這些公司的表現可以勝過他們的競爭對手。 我們再來說魔球,魔球的例子在很多管理界的大師都會提到,這是什麼意思,公部門的魔球講的就 是,政策制定者他往往需要仰賴直接或者是判斷力或者是先前的經驗,或者是聽了特殊利益團體的 方法,就來決定怎樣花納稅人的錢,所以很多預算花下去,我們沒有辦法說明說它背後有什麼樣的 實證,只有百分之一的預算花出去其實是有實證基礎的,剩下百分之九十九都沒有,而現在各國政 府的預算有限,我們就必須要遵循這個實證爲基礎的政策制訂方法,解決的方法就是運用魔球的策 略, Billy Beane 它曾經是奧克蘭球隊的知名的經理人,他使用了數據分析來克服他們球隊資金不如 大球隊的困難,他會看球員的上壘率是多少,而不是看他們平常的打擊率,一般棒球界看的是打擊 率,但他會去看新的數字,比如說上壘率。他蒐集了資料,後來就克服球隊經費有限的困難,這是 一種非常有效的方式,可以讓表現超過競爭對手,因爲奧克蘭隊他們球隊的經費、球員的薪水是整 個聯盟倒數第二的、經費只有洋基的三分之一,他們的表現,卻可以是全聯盟最好。好的,我的時 間到了,謝謝。

#### 十二、主持人: 考試委員詹中原

葉教授剛剛不斷的提到,我們用商業界的思考方式,要把資源放在有實證支持的事情上,也可

以善用數位的方法,來做組織裡的訓練,當中有一句話讓我印象深刻,假設你能夠設計好的企業架構,你就非常容易得到人才,換句話說,組織的架構設計會是人才管理的一環,那最後他也提到魔球的案例,我們可以從魔球的故事當中學到一些教訓,把它應用到公共治理,剛剛有提到一個數字,只有百分之一的預算花下去是有實證支持的,剩下的百分之九十九的預算我們往往沒有辦法提出證據來支持。我想在人才管理的部分,的確提出了很多值得我們省思的論點。接下來,我們開放現場提問,各位如果有問題,歡迎舉手提出。

#### 十三、綜合討論:

(一)提問人:交通部民用航空局民航人員訓練所副所長 林昌富

#### 1. 提問要旨

謝謝主持人,我叫林昌富,我的工作就是航空管制,我們控制飛機的起降,讓飛機可以有固定的間隔、安全的間隔,可以起降,這是我們日常的工作。我想請教荷蘭的教授,van der Steen 副院長。您說到學習的工作室、學習的旅程,我們在航空控制方面可以做到非常的專業,不過有時候航管人員,還是不免會犯錯,我們有時候會出現隔離不足的狀況,在那樣的狀況發生之後,我們有時候會召開委員會,委員會的成員就是我們航管相關的高階主管,他們會討論這個事故,要讓大家瞭解個案的情況,也要讓大家確保同樣的事情不會再發生。那麼,在您的演講當中,提了不同的方法,那哪一種方法,比較適合我們的情況呢?是學習的工作室,還是學習的旅程,還是兩者都適合,因爲我們真的希望教育我們的同仁,避免他們犯同樣的錯誤,謝謝。

#### 2. 回應:Martijn van der Steen 副院長

好,剛剛是林先生,對嗎?謝謝您的提問,我昨天飛到臺灣,我也覺得非常的安全,所以您的任務非常圓滿成功。我也完全瞭解您所面臨的困境,八年前,我們做了一個小小的場次,學員是荷蘭的航空管制員,他們當時非常擔心在阿姆斯特丹的 Schiphol 機場,有很多虛驚事故,就是差點出事。那麼,如果您能夠報告這些事故的話,你就可以從中學習。可是後來政府就要求這些個別的航空管制員也要爲這些虛驚事故負責。因爲虛驚事故通報出去之後,其實航管員自己的業績會受到質疑,所以大家都不敢通報虛驚事故,那麼我想最重要就是要討論這件事情。我知道您想要這個學習,不只是一小群人可以接收到,而是讓更多人、更多航管人也可以從中學習。我覺得兩種的方法,都很適用,不管是學習工作室或是學習旅程都好。重點是創造一個安全的環境,讓大家可以放心討論,讓大家可以分享他們的洞見,要創造一個體系,讓大家願意進來,比如說願意談虛驚事故,而不是去懲罰他們的虛驚事故。在這方面的文獻探討其實相當多,我想您要讓這些學員、這些與會者他們體驗到通報這件事兩難,有些人可能不通報是因爲他們不瞭解,有些人他們不通報,可能是他們覺得通報之後,他們自己的工作會不保等等。總之,我們要先讓他們有安全的環境,並不是說有某一個特定的方法特別適合您所提到的這個問題。

#### 3. 回應: 陳敦源教授

有關於這邊的安全訓練,我不知道大家有沒有看過一部電影,那就是在紐約哈德遜河上面,薩利機長成功的讓飛機降落在哈德遜河上,我還記得在那部電影當中,他們有討論到我們訓練機師,用的是模擬器。但是模擬器本身後面的假設,就是人是完全理性的,所以你如果沒辦法確定你所選擇的這些學員都是完全理性的,那麼也許我們在訓練機制上就必須要把人性的考量放進來,我還記得在薩利機長那一部戲當中,航空主管機關他們後來就變成是用其他機長用機器模擬的方式,來質疑薩利機長當時的處置做法。後來,薩利機長在聽證會上,他就說,我只有22秒的時間來做出反應。所以我們的訓練機制,它背後的認定,就是跟現實是不一樣的。今年的Richard Thaler 諾貝爾獎得主,他們就是在討論,大家其實不是完全理性,我們會偷懶,我們很多時候會想走捷徑,所以不只是飛行的模擬器的訓練而已,所有的訓練機構、訓練課程、訓練機制,都應該要稍微想一下,大家對於人的定義到底是什麼?謝謝。

#### (二)提問人

#### 1. 提問要旨:

各位貴賓午安,各位與會人士午安。我是馬斯克的粉絲,馬斯克也就是推動 Space X 還有 Tesla 電動車的大老闆,他做到了美國太空總署做不到的事情,比如說他讓火箭可以回收再利用。那麼,他現在也在追求永續環保的交通運輸。以他爲例,大家覺得他的管理風格如何?他是如何做到這些事情,但公部門卻做不到?

#### 2. 回應:葉一璋教授兼公共事務長

在這部分,也許可以跟大家分享一篇文章,那就是所謂的隨需型的人才,Talent on demand。陳教授在演講當中有提到,你必須要決定到底你是要外包還是要內部培訓?如果是隨需型的人才,那就表示,有必要的時候你可以內部找到這樣的人才。但有必要的時候,你也可以從外部找到這樣的人才,但是在特定的情況之下,還是必須要自行培訓,才能夠完成內部的人才接班,所以這可以是一個蠻有用的方式。在那篇文章當中他提到了在什麼樣的情況下,在什麼時間點,你的人才資料庫、人才庫存量,要怎麼樣去做管理。第二位女士剛剛提的問題,針對管理風格可不可以來做分析,我覺得現在有很多的企管顧問公司他們都有這方面的專業能力,顧問公司他其實可以到組織裡面去分析組織的員工,甚至可以指出哪些員工生產力比較高,哪一些員工個性比較內向,哪一些公司的員工他們其實是好像表面很友善,其實是一肚子的鬼胎,所以他們會用個人特性分析來蒐集大量的資料。剛剛我也說了人才分析的方法,很多的公司他們會用 Google,因爲大家上 Google 的時候,你可能比較不能找到他們的資料,但是並不表示他們不具備專業的能力,所以有的時候是錯誤不當的管理,或者是這些員工他們在組織裡面沒有獲得良好的評價、應有的評價。因此,當我們要去分析什麼樣的管理風格,適合什麼樣的員工性格、特質,以及人力資源、作法,才能夠真正將整個組織的

績效拉抬上來。

#### 3. 回應:Martijn van der Steen 副院長

好的,第二個問題,其實我很想回答您問的這個問題,因爲基本上我有一輛特斯拉的車,也做 了很多的研究,在我們學院有去研究電動車,到底應該要有什麼樣的政策來推動電動車。我有機會 去參訪特斯拉的工廠,應該是13年前的時候吧,當時他們還在開發Model X,當時我還有坐進他們 的原型車裡面,當我參觀工廠的時候,我們沒有跟 Elon Musk 談到話,但是所有的員工都是充滿了 熱忱,同時其他的業務夥伴卻在說,其實 Tesla 在做的事情根本是不可能完成的事情。但是所有特斯 拉的員工都滿懷信心,但其他的人卻說,他們是不可能完成任務的,我那時候就覺得很好奇,到現 在我還是很好奇,到底特斯拉是怎麼做到的,我們也當然後來做了一些分析,我覺得 Elon Musk 的 風格,他非常具有遠見,他能夠創造出大家想像不到的事物,然後去建構相關的製程,實現他的願景。 如果要把他的領導風格放到公部門,我就有點猶豫了,因爲他其實承擔很大的風險,這家公司其實 有兩次瀕臨倒閉,所以對政府來說這個風險太大。很有意思的是,你有沒有創新的能力,而且有能 力去做到別人覺得不可能的事情,而且從那次參觀特斯拉的工廠,我也發現他本身不是出身汽車業, 而是 IT 產業。所以他有很多全新想法,這也讓特斯拉能夠締造今日的成就。現在,在荷蘭很多的公 部門,他們也會舉辦所謂的駭客松的活動,也就是說請年輕人來參加駭客松二十四小時的活動,給 他們一些問題,讓這些年輕人解決這些問題,這些年輕人一開始不知道這個組織在幹嘛,也不知道 這些問題是什麼,但是他們就是有二十四小時的時間想辦法來腦力激盪,想辦法來解決問題。所以 我想從特斯拉還有 Elon Musk 身上,我們可以學到的就是,我們可以是完全的局外人,但是我們還 是有可能找出別人無法想像的解決方案,我們有跟特斯拉的財務長見面、討論,他提出了很多的技 術性細節,Elon Musk 是一個很有遠見跟想像力,但是他的財務長是非常注重細節的。

#### 4. 回應:陳敦源教授

有關於第二個問題,我想分成兩部分來回答。第一個,如果你真的想要向企業界一樣蒐集資料、數據,你必須要先建立數據資料庫,才能夠做到葉教授所說的人力資源分析。重點是在臺灣有怎樣的人力資源資料庫呢?目前呢,好像只有一個,而且是行政機關在用,在過去幾年,我也因爲研究的關係用了很多這個資料庫的數據,但是我發現他們大部分是爲了行政管理所蒐集跟整理的資料。譬如說所有公務人員,他們的電郵帳號並不是最新及最即時的帳號,這個有時候我們要做問卷調查就很困難,那有的時候你還是要用實體的、紙本的問卷,這個就會影響到研究進行的時程。所以我覺得臺灣如果真的要做到人力資源數據分析的時代,你必須要把資料庫先把它建立起來。其次,所有的公務人員,你們的電郵帳戶應該要隨時更新,否則的話,要做任何的資料蒐集在臺灣成本都偏高。我們可以談很多企業界創新的作法引進公部門,但前提我們要有自己的資料庫,否則的話什麼也做不成。第二點,臺灣是一個滿特殊的案例,就像所有的儒家社會一樣,我們的公務人員,必須要通過非常嚴格的國家考試才能夠成爲公務人員。這個其實對於訓練機構也帶來了一些難題,因爲

就是這些通過國家考試的人,才有可能進入你的機構受訓。幾年前我有做一個研究,到底是哪種人會通過這麼嚴格的紙筆國家考試?我們用了好幾個變項,包括了公務人員動機,根據過去二十年包括了美國跟歐洲的調查都顯示會進入公務體系、文官體系的人,他們其實都比起沒有加入文官體系的人有更高的工作動機。但是在臺灣,我們的篩選機制只有紙筆測驗,而且通過率只有8%,所以你一定要去補習班,甚至要放棄你之前的年資,一定要好好用功才能夠通過考試,那最後選出來的人,是什麼樣的人進入文官體系,我這邊有一些實證供大家參考。在臺灣,通過考試的人比起那些沒有通過考試的人,他們擔任公務人員的動機反而是比較低的,工作動機也是比較低的,並沒有比較高的工作熱忱。在這方面,我們當然可以花大錢來做訓練,但是假設我們還是用非常傳統的方式來選才,從大學生當中選出來的公務人員,那麼我們選出來的人,可能不見得那麼適合擔任公務人員,如果需要證據的話,我想其實我們需要提供更多這方面的證據來討論真正的問題所在爲何,謝謝。

#### 十四、主持人: 考試委員詹中原

今天早上,我聽到一件事情讓我相當的驚訝,在俄羅斯會先提供一年的訓練,做完了一年完整的訓練之後,這些人就可以參加考試進入體系,也許之後我們來自俄羅斯的講者可以跟我們多談。在通過訓練及通過考試之後,這樣子就可以成爲正式的公務人員,這跟我們的流程截然不同,我們是先考試,然後才有比如說文官學院、或者是保訓會,接受這些通過考試的人,對他們提供訓練。剛剛說到,我國國家考試的通過率是百分之八,這些通過考試的人就進到公務體系裡,也許這是問題所在。這跟動機息息相關,非常的有趣,有其他的問題嗎?歡迎提出。有沒有想要補充的呢?在今天的場次裡,我們其實有幾點可以思索,對於訓練機構來說,我們想要提供訓練,我們應該像陳教授說的要有一些假設,這對我來說是第一次聽到,我們需要有一定的思考方式,我們要瞭解人的認知,我想這會是一個艱難的工作,對於文官學院來說,還有保訓會主委,這是未來的重任,這對我來說也是新事物,另外我們也知道您剛提到今年諾貝爾經濟獎得主提出的理論,再來 van der Steen 副院長講到您的二十四小時駭客松,給年輕人機會去創新,找到新的解決方法,這邊我想到兩件事情,讓我想到自己的博士口試。那個時候我們會從賓州政府那邊收到考試題目,比如說賓州政府遇到什麼樣的問題。接下來,下個週末,就要提出問題的解決方法,這也讓我想到第二件事,也許有人聽過最近有創客的運動,我想在課堂裡也可以運用創客的方法,也許我們可以在我們的訓練課程中試著應用這些方法。這個場次已到尾聲,謝謝大家參與,我們在此告一個段落,謝謝大家。

## Innovative Program Design and Excellent Teaching Methods *Don-yun Chen*



2017 International Conference on Human Resource Management in the Public Sector, Taipei, TAIWAN, ROC



# Innovative Program Design and Excellent Teaching Methods 創新課程設計及卓越教學方法

### DR. DON-YUN CHEN

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION NATIONAL CHENGCHI UNIVERSITY







## Outline

- 1. Introduction
- 2. Environment Outlook
- 3. Innovation Content
- 4. Innovation Method
- 5. Innovation Evaluation
- 6. Conclusion





### Lecturer

### Dr. Don-yun Chen

Full Professor

Dept. of Public Administration, NCCU

PhD in political science from University of Rochester (1997)

### Major

Democratic Governance, Bureaucratic Politics, Public Policy Analysis and Management, Communication and Public Policy

### Recent Researches

Taiwan Government Bureaucrat Survey, TGBS; E-governance; National Health Insurance Policy



# The Pressure of Public Sector Training & Development Innovation



- 1. The demand of service quality from citizen is getting higher everyday.
- 2. The budget to do government service is more limited than before. (training resources)
- 3. The change of governing environment is changing all the time.
- 4. The constant doubt from politicians about training spending worthiness.
- 5. Even supervisors and trainees need proofs of training effectiveness.

# 2017 Human Capital Trends with Six "How" Questions

- 1. How we redesign the organization and its leadership for the future?
- 2. How we design the employee experience for engagement, productivity, and growth?
- 3. How we leverage digital technology to design and improve work, the workplace, and the workforce?
- 4. How we build a new management system to empower and engage the teams?
- 5. How we build a culture of continuous learning adoptability, growth, and personal development?
- 6. How we leverage data, cognitive technologies, and Al to improve the organization and its teams?





## Ten Trends in Adult Learning

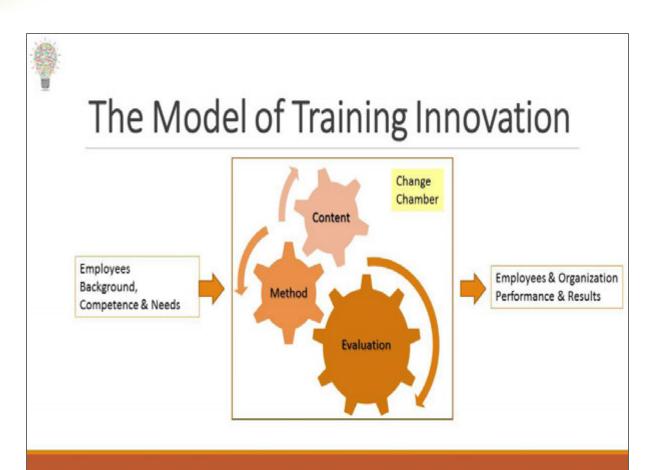


- 1-3. Online, mobile and blended
- 4. Broader aims
- 5. UI/UX
- 6. Better Feedback
- 7. Learner supports
- 8. Employer partnerships
- 9. Mix & Match + Support
- 10. Collaboration for scaling effective solutions

Urbanization, automation and globalization are resulting in unprecedented waves of novelty and complexity. The only thing we can be sure of is that change will occur more rapidly and more unexpectedly in the future. And that means we all need to learn fast and keep learning.

Getting Smart

(http://www.gettingsmart.com/2017/09/10current-and-emerging-trends-in-adult-learning/)







## Content Innovation (2) The Need for Cross-boundary Training

<Case Background>: 2013 Ministry of Health and Welfare formed by combining Ministry of Health and Sector of Welfare in the Ministry of Interior. Two kind of professional public servants need to work even closer together.





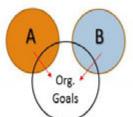


How to train them to work together to solve boundary-spanning problems?



Social Welfare Workers









- 1. Goal-looking
- 2. Overlap cross first
- 3. Collaboration



## Content Innovation (3) How to Digitalized Human Resource?

#### Prepare the government workforce for the future?

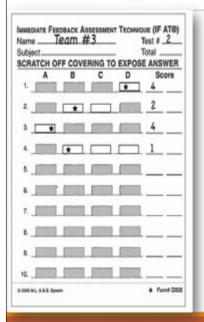
What is the future? Work automation, Big data, Crowdsourcing, Clouds, IoT, Al..... We need to upgrade government workforce into digital or internet age.

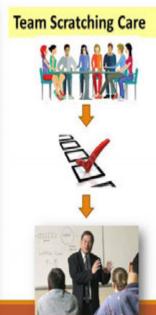




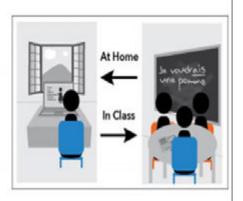


## Method Innovation (1) How to Improve Blend Effectiveness?





The new trends of "Flipped" and "blended" classroom need to confirm how trainees have got from those on-line or non-on-line pre-classroom studying?





# Methods Innovation (2) How to Improve Classroom Engagements?

slı.do





The time in real class is limited, but questions are unlimited. The Slido solution can improve classroom engagements and, with paying some fee, it can survey class opinion in real time.



## Method Innovation (3) How to Improve Trainees' Experience?

Civic engagement is inevitable, but training is lacking experience effectiveness. Virtual Reality might be the future.









## Evaluation Innovation (1)

Do Leadership Training and Development Make a Difference in the Public Sector? A Panel Study

The empowering of public sector officers in the Mauritian public sector in the context of reforms: How far has management education helped?





# Evaluation Innovation (2) Can Visual Aid improve Learning?

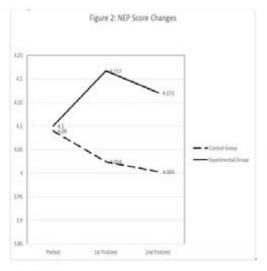
A Case of newcomers' training in NACS.

Dependent Variable: PSM

Independent Variable: Environmental training

Control: Video or not.

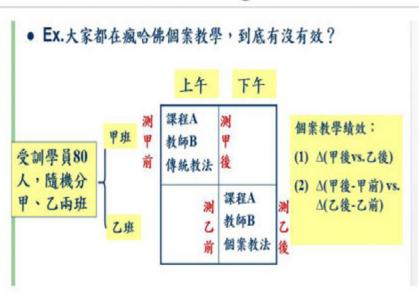




The Video Effect



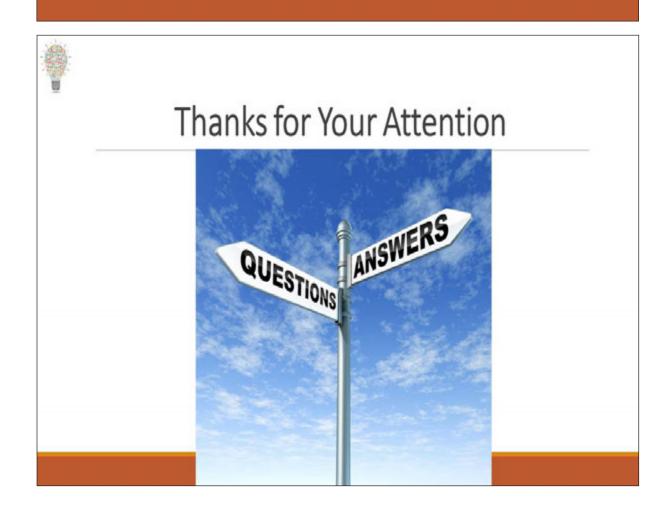
# Evaluation Innovation (3) Is Case Teaching Better?





## Conclusion

- 1. Sources of innovation: Money & Talent (buy or made?)
- 2. Political Feasibility: Evidence-based Training Performance Exhibition
- 3. Who Care? Training Stakeholders Analysis and Satisfaction Surveying
- 4. Innovation in Training is the base of all organizational innovation!





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the success case method (SCM) technique (Evaluating Training for New Government Officials: A Case Study Using the Success Case Method Chan Lee, Dongwon Jeon, Wooseok Kim, Jaeeun Lee, 2016)

an effectiveness assessment survey (Assessment of effectiveness of public integrity training workshops for civil servants – A case study, Katalin Pallai, Aniko Gregor, 2016)

Theory Development: The Pathways That Make New Public Employees Committed: A Dual-Process Model Triggered by Newcomer Learning, Filipe Sobral Liliane Furtado Gazi Islam, JPAR, 2017)

#### Collaborative Governance in the Netherlands Martijn van der Steen





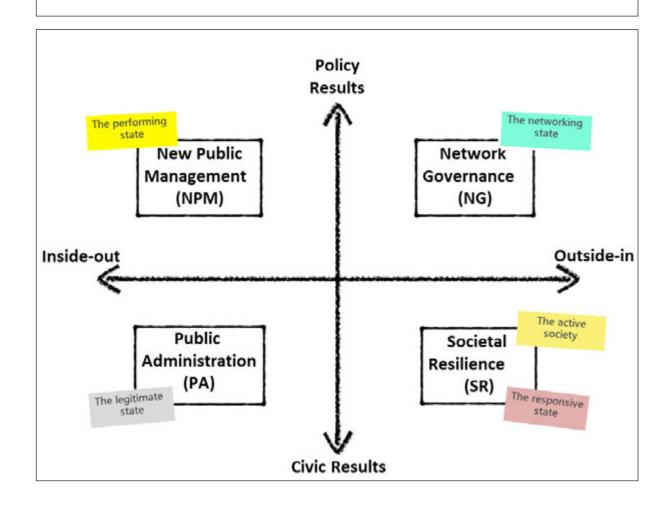
## A changing shape of problems

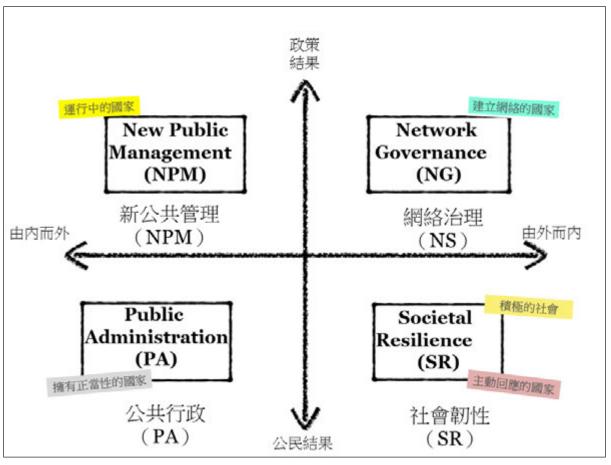
- "Wicked" (Thomas, 2001), as opposed to "tamed"
- · "Adaptive" (Heifetz, 1994), as opposed to "fixed"
- "Complex" (Collander & Kupers, 2014), as opposed to "complicated

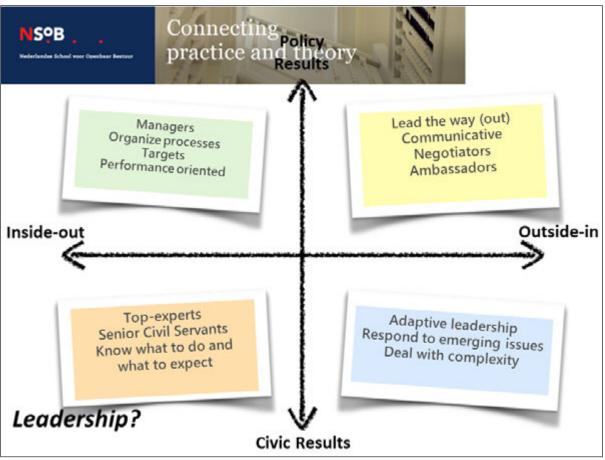


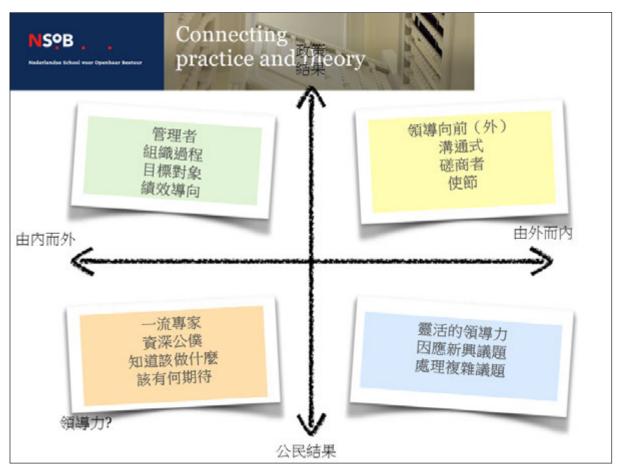
## 問題的面貌在改變

- 「桀驁不遜」(Thomas, 2001)而非「溫馴乖巧」
- 「調適應對」(Heifetz, 1994) 而非「固守成規」
- 「精細」 (Collander & Kupers, 2014) 而非「複雜」











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## Approaches to Strengthen Human Capital of Public Sector: Promises & Challenges *I-Jan Yeh*

# APPROACHES TO STRENGTHEN HUMAN CAPITAL OF PUBLIC SECTOR: PROMISES & CHALLENGES

強化公部門人資能力途徑的前景與挑戰

Kevin I.J. Yeh 葉一璋

Professor, Dept. of Public Policy & Management, Shih Hsin University

台灣透明組織

## Overviews: Setting the Scene

- □ The Emerging Business Approaches to Talent Management
- ☐ The Challenges Public Sectors Face Adopting Business Approaches
- The Promises Hold for the Leverage of Data, Cognitive and Digital Technology in Strengthening HR Management of Public Sector
- Data-driven, Evidence-based government: A new approach to governing
- Money ball for government
- Some Analytics in Public Sector HR Training

## The Six How's: Promises & Challenges

- 1. How we redesign the organization and its leadership for the future? Challenge
- 2. How we design the employee experience for engagement, productivity, and growth? Challenge
- 3. How we leverage digital technology to design and improve work, the workplace, and the workforce? Promise
- 4. How we build a new management system to empower and engage the teams? Challenge
- 5. How we build a culture of continuous learning adoptability, growth, and personal development? Challenge
- 6. How we leverage data, cognitive technologies, and AI to improve the organization and its teams? Promise

#### 台灣透明組織

## Business Approaches to Strengthen Human Capital 強化人資能力的企業途徑

- □ New way to talent management: Talent on Demand人 才培訓新觀點--人才隨選
- □ Reinventing the Technology of Human Accomplishment 重新設計符合人性之組織架構
- □ Competing on Talent Analytics 識才決勝點
- □ Strategic Human Capital 策略人力資源
- □ Human Performance Technology(HPT) 人力績效科技

# Talent Analytics in Business Practices 人才分析法

- □ Leading companies such as Google, Best Buy, P&G, and Sysco use sophisticated data collection technology and analysis to get the most value from their talent. Google、百思買、寶僑、西斯科等領先業界的公司,運用複雜的資料收集技術和分析,從人才得到最大的價值
- □ These companies have taken the guesswork out of employee management by leveraging analytics to improve their methods of attracting and retaining talent, connecting their employee data to business performance, differentiating themselves from competitors, and more. 這些公司排除員工管理中的不確定因素,做法是利用分析法來改進求才和留才的方法、將員工資料與業務績效連結、讓自己與競爭者有所區隔等。

台灣透明組織

# HR Challenges in Public Sector 公部門人資之挑戰

- □ Public service transformation is critically dependent on key people management issues such as developing new skills, changing engrained behaviors and managing the uncertainty and conflict that can arise as a result.公共服務的變革有賴於發展新技能、改變根深蒂固的行為、以及管理不確定性與衝突等主要人管的議題
- □ Widespread failures for the government's public service reform plans to deliver lasting improvements mainly because they under-emphasis HR management issues. 政府在公共服務的改革計畫未能持續與廣泛失敗的主因,主要是不重視人力資源管理的議題
- □ Governments have seen public sector HR as a cost to be managed, but not as a crucial strategic function. 政府並未將人力資源視為重要的策略功能,而是將人力資源當成成本來管理

# Obstacles Public Sector Facing in Human Resource Development

- □ There are more limitations on public-sector managers due to statutes and regulations.
- □ The public sector works within fixed budgets; little leeway in budget strategy.
- No clear reward for activities, and no clearly-defined bottomlines.
- □ Equity, accountability, openness, and correctly following procedures are rewarded more than risk-taking and innovation.
- □ Activities and employees are subject to extensive external forces; there are often multiple and conflicting inputs and interests.
- □ Public sector organizations are "mission-driven", as opposed to profit –driven.

Publin Report No. D9, Innovation in the Public Sector 台灣透明組織

## Analytics Approaches in Government

- Analytics are the extensive use of data, statistical and quantitative analysis, explanatory and predictive models, and fact-based management to drive decisions and actions.
- □ The focus on producing "evidence" of government performance has intensified, in conjunction with the expansion of "evidence-based policymaking"—that is, policies and practices based on scientifically rigorous evidence (Sanderson, 2003).
- □ Data-driven, Evidence-based government: A new approach to governing
- Money ball for government

## Innovation in Contemporary Policing 現代警政的創新途徑

The Leverage of Data, Cognitive and Digital Technology in Contemporary Policing

- CompStat Policing
- Intelligence-led policing
- Evidence-based policing

2012 Management and Supervision in Law Enforcement 台灣透明組織

### CompStat Policing

- A method of management accountability and a philosophy of crime control
- □ Four principles of CompStat:

Accurate and timely intelligence: know what is happening.

Effective tactics: have a plan.

Rapid deployment: do it quickly.

Relentless follow-up and assessment: if it works do more, if not, do something else.

- You can't manage what they don't measure.
- Helps draw sharp attention to problem areas
- Puts facts in place of impressions

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# Evidence-Based Policing 循證基礎之警政

- Monitoring and evaluating program outcomes
- Analyzing whether it makes a difference
- Making adjustments to improve outcomes
- Includes training, innovation, efficiency, fiscal responsibility and ongoing communication
- Partnering with colleges or universities
- Reporting failure

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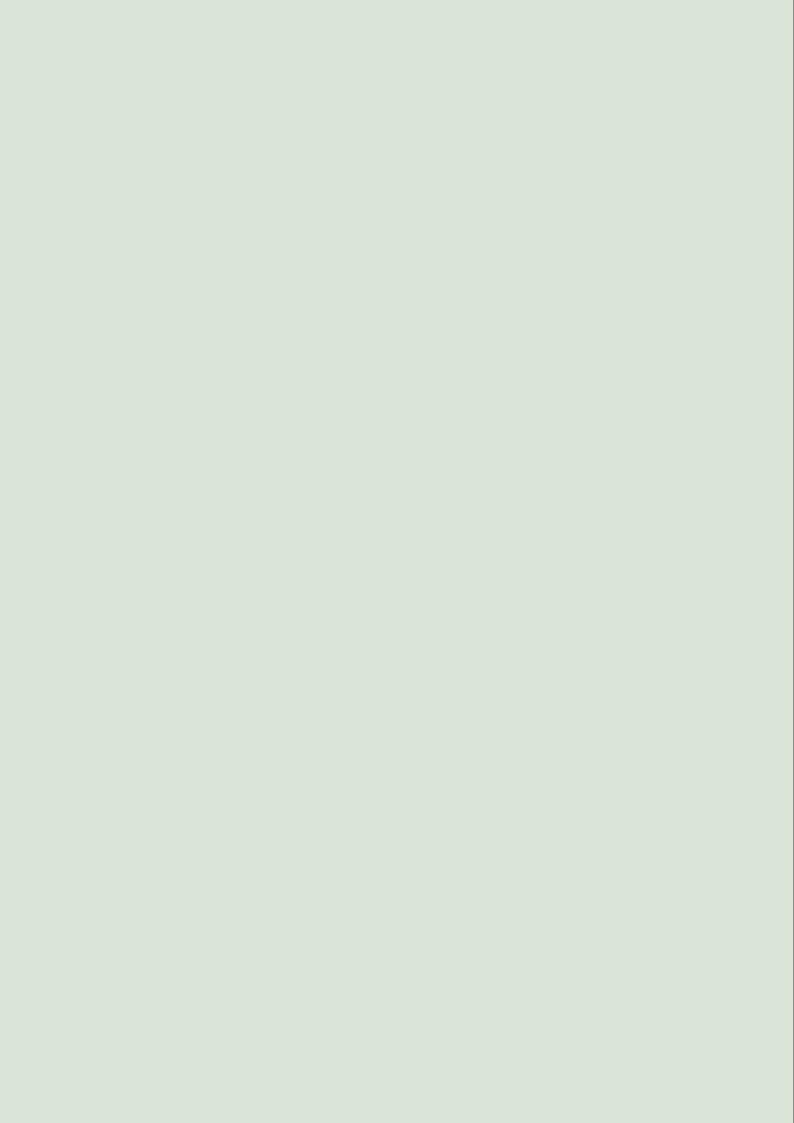
# Intelligence-Led Policing 情資導向警政

- Methodical approach to preventing, detecting and disrupting crime, including terrorist activities
- Business model and managerial philosophy
- Fusion centers collect, integrate, evaluate, analyze and disseminate information

2012 Management and Supervision in Law Enforcement 台灣透明組織

## Many Thanks!謝謝聆聽





#### 陸、專題演講 III

一、時間:106年10月25日(星期三)上午9時

二、地點:國家文官學院國家文官講堂

三、主題:瑞士公務人員訓練趨勢

四、演講人:瑞士洛桑大學高級公共管理學院教授(前院長) Jean-Loup Chappelet

#### 五、內容:

謝謝您的介紹,也謝謝主辦單位邀請,很高興來到這裡,我教學的科目是公共管理,特別在管理資訊系統的議題上。對於新科技用在訓練上我有蠻多經驗,包括線上學習、數位學習,還有磨課師等,這些都是性質類似的科技革命。但今天要講的不是這些議題,這次要談的是瑞士公務人員訓練趨勢,特別是洛桑大學公共管理學院,在九月份臺灣高階文官參訪團來到我們學院,如果大家沒機會來到瑞士,或對於瑞士不熟悉,希望今天的報告對大家有新的想法,特別是公務人力新的制度。

很快地爲大家介紹一下瑞士,我們是在中歐的一個小國家,實施憲政民主制度,有八百萬的居民,瑞士的外籍人士比例相當高,有四分之一的比例,像是在日內瓦比例高達百分之四十,因爲瑞士有很多國際組織總部,大城市外籍人口比較高,以全國來說外籍人口比例是四分之一。另外,瑞士的文官體系中也可以聘用外籍人士,包含警政體系。瑞士有四個官方語言,最普遍的是德文、其次是法文、義大利文、羅曼什語,羅曼什語在我們西南部地區比較多人使用,我們主要工作語言是德文和法文,從1992年加入聯合國,是比較新的成員,一開始瑞士人民不想加入,透過公投才決定加入。瑞士不是歐盟成員,歐盟現在有二十七個會員國,因爲英國脫歐,德國、法國、義大利都是主要成員國,雖然我們不是主要的歐盟成員國,但我們和主要國家都有密切的經貿往來及訂定經貿協定,所以瑞士跟歐盟國家政策配合度非常高。

和臺灣一樣,瑞士也有一位女性的 Leuthard 總統,才剛上任一年,瑞士總共有七個部會首長, 他們輪流擔任總統一職,每年都會有一位新的總統,從年初到年底,今年是 Doris Leuthard 女士擔任。 接下來介紹一下,瑞士的政府層級和其他國家很相似,分成地方政府層級,2,500 個地方市政府,數 字在逐漸減少,主要是因爲很多市政府覺得自己規模太小,要合併起來,才能夠提高整個管理行政 效率,中間層級是州,有 26 個州,有自己自治權的州政府,有很多職能在州政府內完成,最上面則 是聯邦政府,可以想像從地方政府層級,就有很多公共行政、文官、公務人力需求,一直到聯邦政 府層級都是如此。

大家可以想像在教育、社會、工作及健康醫療都是由州政府主導,管的事情、範圍最多。提到外交事務、軍隊、國防則是由聯邦政府負責,聯邦政府相較於州政府權力範圍比較有限,除了中央聯邦政府的公務人力之外,還有國營企業,屬於州政府或聯邦政府所持有的公營企業,像是郵局、聯邦鐵路公司、空管局,空管局是管理瑞士各航空公司的業務。在瑞士法定的退休年齡是65歲,最近希望能做一些修改,男性是65歲退休,最近有說要改成67歲,女性還是64歲法定退休年齡,所

有的公務人力都是如此,像有一些獲得諾貝爾獎的教授,在公立大學教書,像蘇黎世大學教授也是被迫 65 歲退休,他在 65 歲滿了以後就搬到美國去,讓他可以繼續任教,有些例外可能是在 70 歲之後在公部門任職,這邊不同的旗幟代表各個州政府。瑞士公務體系的主要資金來自地方政府、州政府的稅收,尤其是地方政府的稅收比較多,通常會和州政府共享稅收來源,是直接的稅收來源,如果是間接的經費來源包括聯邦政府提供的經費。另外,還有加值稅,加值稅目前稅率蠻低,聯邦政府可以收加值稅,如果是州政府的話,一般人民是百分之八十的關稅,如果是企業是百分之十五,這就是包括聯邦政府、州政府、地方政府層級不同的稅收。

另外,大家可能沒有想到,在瑞士來講公務人力不是透過國家考試甄補,和臺灣、韓國、中國、 法國作法不一樣,沒有所謂國家考試或地方政府考試來招募人力,基本上都是在地的政策以及依據 資歷選擇招募,這是一個開放競爭的制度,所有職位幾乎都是對外公開招募人力,只要招募者有興 趣,可以將自己的簡歷寄過來,若中選就可以參加面試,再由僱主決定可不可以錄取,當中有很多 彈性空間,唯一的例外就是外交人員,因爲是屬於聯邦政府管轄範圍,他們可以選擇只有透過非常 嚴格的外交官考試,二十五歲以上,每一年我們大概只有選出 10 到 15 位的外交官人選,考試競爭 非常激烈,其他公務人員幾乎是透過面試,還有簡歷的審查。

這邊我想給大家三個例子,到底怎麼樣刊登廣告招募公務人員,第一個是聯邦政府的裁判局,屬於司法部門的職缺,另外是高中的董事職位,教育屬於州政府管轄範圍,最後是在我們首府附近的一個小市鎮,是一個公共工程的主管,這些職缺都刊登於報紙上的廣告,可以寄自己的簡歷到這些單位,符合資格就會通知接受面談,看適不適合這個職位,這個就是瑞士招募公務人員的模式,現在比較少在報紙刊登,現在比較常透過網站。總之,透過不同媒體公開訊息,當然要招募人才的時候,瑞士也會在內部選拔及向外部招募,外部人才要和內部競爭,這也意味著,剛剛說到不同政府層級都會有負責不同層級的人事業務。

接下來和大家舉三個簡單的例子,首先是聯邦層級的聯邦人事局,處理的是聯邦政府所有人事資源,州等級部分以佛德州爲例,再來用市政府層級日內瓦例子,日內瓦有一個人事行政局管理市政府單位的人事,在聯邦層級我們有 OFPER 縮寫代表聯邦人事局,上面有看到聯邦人事局的標誌,及四個官方語言,包括德文、法文、義大利文、羅曼什語,聯邦人事局的正式標誌,他管理聯邦層級人事事務,旗下管理有 39,000 名員工,屬於全職的是 34,000 名,百分之四十三是女性,百分之五十七是男性,根據最近的統計數據,當中有百分之二十四的人是兼職員工,其中百分之一點五是身心障礙人士,有些政策是鼓勵身心障礙人員就業,在聯邦層級每一個文官都至少要會說四個官方語言中的兩個官方語言,而百分之七十一來自德語區,百分之二十二來自法語區,百分之七來自義大利語區,羅曼什語沒有相關的數字,因爲會說的人不太多,全瑞士只有 15,000 名,聯邦公務人員不見得都會說。

接下來是文官每年年休假的部分,年假一般是五週,年紀到了50歲到59歲的文官,可以多一

週變成六週年假,60到65歲有七週的年假,65歲以上是退休年齡,爲固定薪資,根據不同等級有不同薪俸,我們文官分不同職等,每個職等都有薪資的上下限,到某個職等從下限開始,然後慢慢調上去,到了這個等級職等的薪資上限,就會提到更高一級的職等,一個職等到一個職等之間可能需要花10到15年的時間,每一週工作時數介於42到43小時,以聯邦來說,工作負擔相當高,大部分職位很難說工作時間究竟多少,不見得大家都要打卡,工時相對來說較長。這個就是聯邦人事局成立的聯邦招募的入口網站,所有職缺都可以在聯邦政府入口網站找到,有興趣的人都可以到這個網站去尋找職缺。

州的層次舉例的是佛德州,佛德州管理的人事組織是 39,000 名,當中包含很多在醫院就職的員工。另外,還有一個是大學的醫院叫做蘇黎世大學,這個是瑞士很知名的大學,在巴塞爾、伯恩、日內瓦等等都有一些醫院,剛剛說到 39,000 名員工,也包含在醫院任職的 7,000 名員工,另外,在洛桑大學還有 5,000 名員工,是在教授以外的人數,所有在州層級的員工都分成 400 種不同的工作類型,我們有個開放清單,大家可以看到有哪些不同類型的工作,比如有正教授、副教授、助理教授,這些不同的工作類型都對應到一定的職等,也就對應到一定的薪俸,每一年在同一職等也會依程度調薪,也會根據通膨程度調整州政府等級公務人員的薪資。另外,州政府等級人事局也經營三個幼稚園照顧員工的小朋友,總共照顧 132 位員工的小朋友,在瑞士大家很重視這點,父母在工作的時候小朋友要得到妥善的照顧,州政府的人事組織提供這樣的服務,受到員工相當大的感激和喜歡。而職業訓練的部分是透過 CEP 基金會來提供,該基金會跟州政府是獨立出來的,基金會主席是SPEV 的主管,但是主席獨立於人事單位以外,提供佛德州公務人力相關培訓,例如 IT 技能等。

接下來,講到城市層級,日內瓦市政府員工有四千名,雖然數量較少但對於市府也非常重要,需要一個專職的人事局來管理市府層級公務人員,總共照顧五個不同部門、領域,例如職涯規劃、職能發展訓練、招募、職場安全與健康,是市府層級人事局主管的;也要支持所有相關的人事政策,例如薪資制定、人資管理策略與執行,比如說,爲未來傳承的規劃等;此外,也要負責市府層級的評量政策。

剛剛舉的三個例子來介紹不同層級人事管理,人事管理是分散式,市政府、州、聯邦的層級。接下來探討如何成爲公務人員及成爲公務人員有什麼條件。首先,沒有國家考試,所以想要成爲公務人員就要在專業領域有好的教育學歷,好的學歷指高等教育學歷,或專業教育學歷,例如 CFC 或瑞士職業教育學歷,職業教育跟高等教育是瑞士引以爲傲的雙軌制度,除了好的學歷也要有好的簡歷和豐富的經驗、個人的技能以及持續的教育訓練,光是學歷還不夠,也要證明自身的工作經驗,除了原來的學位外,在工作的十年中也有持續的教育訓練和進修,也必須證明自己瞭解官方語言,最好是懂兩個語言(德文、法文),在聯邦政府層級這點比較重要,州政府的等級對語言比較寬鬆。再來,工作經驗很重要,這點在私部門工作也是很好的加分,很多公務人員先前在私部門服務,在申請公務人員職位的時候也是一個加分,有些人也會反其道而行,會從公部門開始再到私部門服務。除此之外,過去在申請時也要證明自己是住在當地,例如你要申請市政府職位,就要證明你住的公

寓或房子位在城市裡面,現在雖然比較不重視,但是還是列爲條件之一,以現在就住在這個區域或城市或承諾未來會搬到那個城市做爲證明,這對於州和市府層級是比較重要的,對聯邦就不是那麼重要,瑞士的首都是伯恩,但很多聯邦的員工可以住在洛桑每天搭火車通勤,這其實不難,很多瑞士人工作地方和居住地方都在兩地,因爲可以很輕鬆的通勤。

接下來介紹高等教育的學歷,這對求職來說非常重要,瑞士有十所大學,可以提供博士、碩士及學士學位,這是透過波隆納協定所通過的全歐洲適用的制度,這十所大學中有五所是在世界排名前 200,是根據上海時報的排名,以下爲知名的五大大學:日內瓦大學、洛桑大學、伯恩大學、蘇黎世大學、巴塞爾大學,這十所大學的經費都來自州政府;還有兩個聯邦所支持的理工學院,分別在蘇黎世和洛桑,他們是全世界排名一百大的理工學院,預算完全來自聯邦政府,所以稱爲聯邦理工學院;另外還有七所應用科學的大學,是在州政府層級成立的,可以提供碩士和學士學位,不提供博士學位;此外還有一個公共行政的學院,也就是我所任職的洛桑大學高級公共管理學院(IDHEAP)。

洛桑大學高級公共管理學院從 1981 年成立到現在,2013 年正式成爲洛桑大學一部分,包括了犯罪學和公共管理。瑞士洛桑管理學院 (IMD) 也是全球知名的商學院,是我們學院創辦人,當時是雀巢的 CEO 所成立,後來才成立的高級公共管理學院,同樣也是希望訓練雀巢的人員,但後來擴大了訓練的對象範圍。我們也獲得國家機構 AAQ 的認證,所有瑞士公立大學都必須通過 AAQ 認證,在歐洲層級我們也通過歐洲公共管理認證學會 EAPAA 的認證。我們所有的課程,公共行政博士學位從1998 年開始課程,如果已經上了兩年碩士課程取得碩士學位,接下來可以花三到五年取得博士學位,這是平均波隆納大學教育系統當中取得博士學位需要的時間;另外還有公共行政碩士 MPA,通常針對是中階文官,可以算是高階主管課程;另外,伯恩大學和 Lugano 大學合辦的課程是教導學員如何成爲一個好的公務人員,特別是從聯邦政府或州政府行政的角度提供這樣的訓練;還有一些證書和文憑的訓練課程,如果是 CAS 和 DAS 的話通常是 12 天短期的訓練課程,就可以獲得 30 個歐洲轉換學分 (ECTS),是波隆納大學教育宣言統一規定的學分制度;此外大部分是關於公共行政和管理的課程,大概是 15 個 ECTS 的學分;沒有學位的短期課程,可以在不同領域,例如電子治理、電子政府;也有國際 MPA(IMPA) 的課程,但這課程已經停止招生。

接著,介紹短期課程,這不是學院主要的課程,但對於訓練文官很方便,可以幫助公務人員針對特定議題溫故知新,例如就業與專業融合政策,由波納力教授開課,12天的課程在禮拜三早上到晚上,因此就算是全職工作還是可以上短期進修課程,畢竟一週請一天的假應該還可以,上完12周的課程就可以獲得證書,當然最後還是要通過考試,通常是一份報告然後要通過口試,一般是法文授課,有時候也會用英文或德文,因爲學院是在瑞士的法語區,這是由洛桑大學主持的課程,而不是只有高級公共管理學院開設的課程。

此外,我們還有專業技職教育,因爲在任何年齡的班級只有五分之一是上高等教育課程,其他

八成是上專業和技職教育訓練,所以其實瑞士年輕人想要上大學沒問題,但沒有強迫性,在高中畢業後可以自己做選擇,大部分會選擇接受 CFC 專業教育,是一個文憑或專業證書。瑞士失業率很低,全國只有 3.5%。

瑞士公務人員工作比較沒有吸引力,初階公務人員的薪資水準比較不具吸引力,雖然有一定的工作保障,但私部門金融業、保險業的起薪更好,因此公務人員一開始對很多人不是有吸引力的工作。IDHEAP 畢業的學生很容易可以進入文官體系工作,但只有 15% 的博士學位校友會進入學界服務,85% 會進入文官體系當高階主管; MPA 畢業生透過這個學位可以更快獲得升遷機會,有時候也可以轉換不同領域;如果是比較年輕的畢業生也可以透過 PMP 學位的取得公務體系較初階入門的職級。

瑞士的專業教育,有 85%的年輕人進入專業教育取得 CFC, CFC 比高等教育的學士學位低一層級,州政府有很多專業教育機構會提供持續進修的機會,例如 CEP;在聯邦政府有 CFAF 來提供持續進修的專業教育。在瑞士還有很多公、私部門持續進修教育機會,除了洛桑大學高級公共管理學院外,在很多機構也有,不過我們有獲得一個 Eduqua 標籤,讓潛在學生可以看到到底哪個提供進修教育的學校是比較好而且有吸引力。

在新趨勢上,很多教育機構會用社群網路來做人員招生,在公務體系也會用社群網路來做人力招募。此外,過去十年來,我們也看到公務人員在地方政府的地位好像慢慢往下滑,至少比起十年前不是那麼好,過去公務人員大部分來自法律系的畢業生,但現在越來越少,比較多是公共管理或公共政策的主修者,這也反映了過去這幾年來公共行政領域變革,公共行政從二次世界大戰之後,公共政策角色越來越重要,公共管理也越來越獲得重視,不過將來更要把重點要放在公共治理。

基本上牽涉到不同政府之間網絡的連結,學校之間網絡建立也越來越重要,我們傳統上有所謂 3E,經濟、效率、效能,提供多少資源、創造多少服務,就政府的成員而言,可能還要想到另外一個三角形,需求、目標以及服務,另外還有品質和機會,在民主體系中還有國會監督,國會最關切當今經濟的發展,在像瑞士這樣的直接民主當中,人民非常關心政府是否提供良好的公共服務、政府效能是否提升,到最後其實會看到有六個面向,三個E是一開始在公共行政一定要顧及的,另外還有三個O包括執行、品質等新的面向。演講到此結束,謝謝大家。

# Trends in Swiss Civil Servants Training *Jean-Loup Chappelet*



CSPTC 2017 - 25 October 2017, am

## Trends in Swiss Civil Servants Training

Prof. Jean-Loup Chappelet, PhD, Swiss Graduate School of Public Administration (IDHEAP), University of Lausanne

### Switzerland



- Constitutional democracy
- 8 million inhabitants
- About 25% foreigners
- Foreigners can be employed in the civil service, even police
- 4 languages, 2 working languages (German, French)
- Member of UN since 1992
- Not a member of the EU (European Union), but many bilateral agreements with the EU, in particular for EU workers
- Women president in 2017 (Ms. Doris Leuthard)



## 3 levels of government

- Local: about 2500 communes (decreasing number)
- Regional: 26 cantons (small sovereign states)
- National: 1 Confederation of cantons (federal state)



- Many public administrations at each level
- · Education and Health-social at cantonal level
- Few competencies at the federal level (foreign affairs, army, pension system )
- Also many civil servants in public enterprises owned 100% by the Confederation such as Post Office, Federal Railways, Skyguide, etc.
- Retirement compulsory at 65 for all civil servants (a few exceptions possible)

# System funded by taxes at all 3 levels

- Direct
  - Federal
  - Cantonal
  - Municipal
- Indirect
  - Federal only
  - VAT Valued Added Tax
  - Customs taxes
  - Miscelaneous

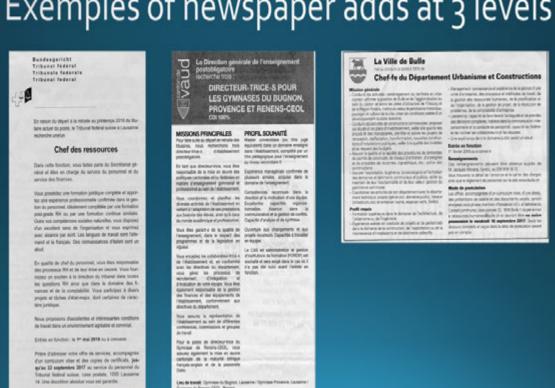




## No civil servant system based on exams

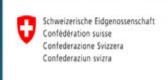
- Unlike Taiwan, China, Korea, France, etc.: no national/cantonal exams
- No examination Yuan
- Each level recruits as it pleases based on local rules and candidate CVs
- Based on open publicity and interviews with the future direct employer
- · Large leeway left to public employers
- One exception: Diplomatic service (federal level) to be entered only through a very difficult exam (10-15 accepted out of 200 candidates/year)

# Exemples of newspaper adds at 3 levels



### HR Office in each administration

- Federal: OFPER Office fédéral du personnel
  - · www.epa.admin.ch/epa/fr/home.html
- Cantonal: SPEV Service du personnel de l'Etat de Vaud
  - www.vd.ch/index.php?id=3628
- Local: DRH-GE Direction des ressources humaines de la ville de Genève
  - www.ville-geneve.ch/administration-municipale/departement-financeslogement/services-municipaux/direction-ressources-humaines







### **OFPER**



- OFPER manages the federal HR policy
- 39,000 staff (equivalent to 34,000 full time staff), about 43 % women and 57 % men
- 24 % are part time1,5 % handicapped people
- Each worker speaks at least two languages (71 % German, 22 % French, 7 % Italian)
- Vacation
  - 5 weeks (20-49 year old)
  - 6 weeks (50-59 year old)
  - 7 weeks from 60 year old to 65 compulsory retirement age
- · Salaries according to classes with minimum and maximum salaries within class
- · Between 42 to 43.5 hours per week
- Federal jobs portal: <u>www.stelle.admin.ch/stelle/fr/home.html</u>

### **SPEV**



- SPEV manages the canton of Vaud HR policy
- About 39,000 employees including 7,000 at CHUV and 5,000 at UNIL
- 400 job types (e.g. full professor, associate professor, assistant professor, teaching assistant, etc.), with open directory
- Each employee's salary increases automatically every year + eventual inflation as decided by Cantonal Government
- SPEV runs 3 kindergartens (132 employees' young children)
- Skills training through separate foundation CEP (Centre d'éducation permamente)

## DRH-GE



- Manages the HR policy of the City of Geneva
- · About 4,000 employees
- 5 sectors:
  - · Careers and competencies development
  - · Training and recruitment
  - · Health and security at the workplace
  - · Support of all HR policies
  - · Strategic and operational HR management
- In charge of the municipal evaluation policy



## Recruitment requirements for civil servant

- A good degree in the field
  - · Higher education (bachelor, masters, doctorate) or
  - · Professional education (CFC, brevet)
- Personal skills and continuing education training
- National languages
- Experience (especially in the private sector)
- · Living in the region (or promise to move)

## Swiss Higher Education degrees

- 10 Swiss universities (PhDs, Masters, Bachelors)
  - 5 in top-200 universities according to the Shanghai or Times rankings (Geneva, Lausanne, Bern, Zurich, Basel)
- 2 Federal technology universities (ETH Zurich, EPF Lausanne)
  - In top-100 rankings
- 7 Universities of applied sciences (Masters, Bachelors)
- One specialised institute for public administration at the University of Lausanne (IDHEAP)

swissuniversities

### **IDHEAP**

### The Swiss Graduate School of Public Administration

- Founded in 1981 as an autonomous fondation
- Same founder as IMD (famous Swiss private business school)
- · Joined the University of Lausanne in 2013
- · Located on the University campus
- Accredited by AAQ and EAPAA
- · Offers several graduate degrees







## Degrees offered by IDHEAP

- PhD in Public Administration (since 1998)
  - For 2-year Master holders 3-5 years on a specific topic
- MPA Master of Public Administration (since 1981)
  - Mid-career degree Comprehensive executive education
- Master PMP Politique et Management publics
  - Starting career degree after a bachelor in law, political science, economics, etc.
- CAS and DAS Certificate and Diploma in Public Administration
  - · Short courses of 10 to 30 ECTS, in particular CEMAP
- Non degree short courses
  - · In specialised field
- iMPA International MPA (abandoned in 2015)



## Example of an IDHEAP short course

- Under the name
   SSC (Seminar for Specialists and Cadres/Managers)
- Various topic: <u>www.unil.ch/idheap/Seminaires</u>
- · To keep up to date with new trends in the field
- Target audience: Top civil servants in the field
- 2-3 days, mostly in French
- UNIL Certificate of attendance delivered to the participants
- Example: Employment and professional reintegration policy (Prof. Bonoli with external speakers)



## A system that works

- · Dual system
  - · Higher education for about 20% of an age class (bachelor, masters, PhD)
  - · Professional education for 80\* of an age class (CFC, brevet)
- Low unemployment in Switzerland (3.5 %)
- Civil servants jobs are not very attractive at starting levels
- Many other opportunities (in finance, insurance, sport administration, multinationals, etc.)
- IDHEAP graduates easily find civil servant jobs
  - PhD: 15% in academia, 85% in other top federal/cantonal positions
  - MPA: to improve an existing position or join the public sector at middle-top level
  - · PMP: to join the public sector at entry level

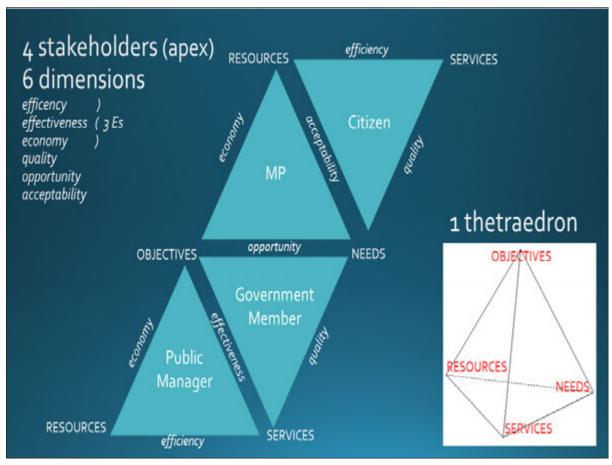
## Swiss professional education

- Many professional schools at cantonal level for young people leading to CFC (certificate at federal level)
- Continuing education by specialised body in each public administration if big enough (e.g. CFAF-OFPER, CEP-VD, etc.)
  - For instance: CFAF Management/Leadership/Führung Seminar (2/4-days)
- Many continuing/executive education (public and private) providers leading to Brevet and diploma in professional fields or university Certificate/Diploma of Advanced Studies
- A quality label for continuous education: Eduqua



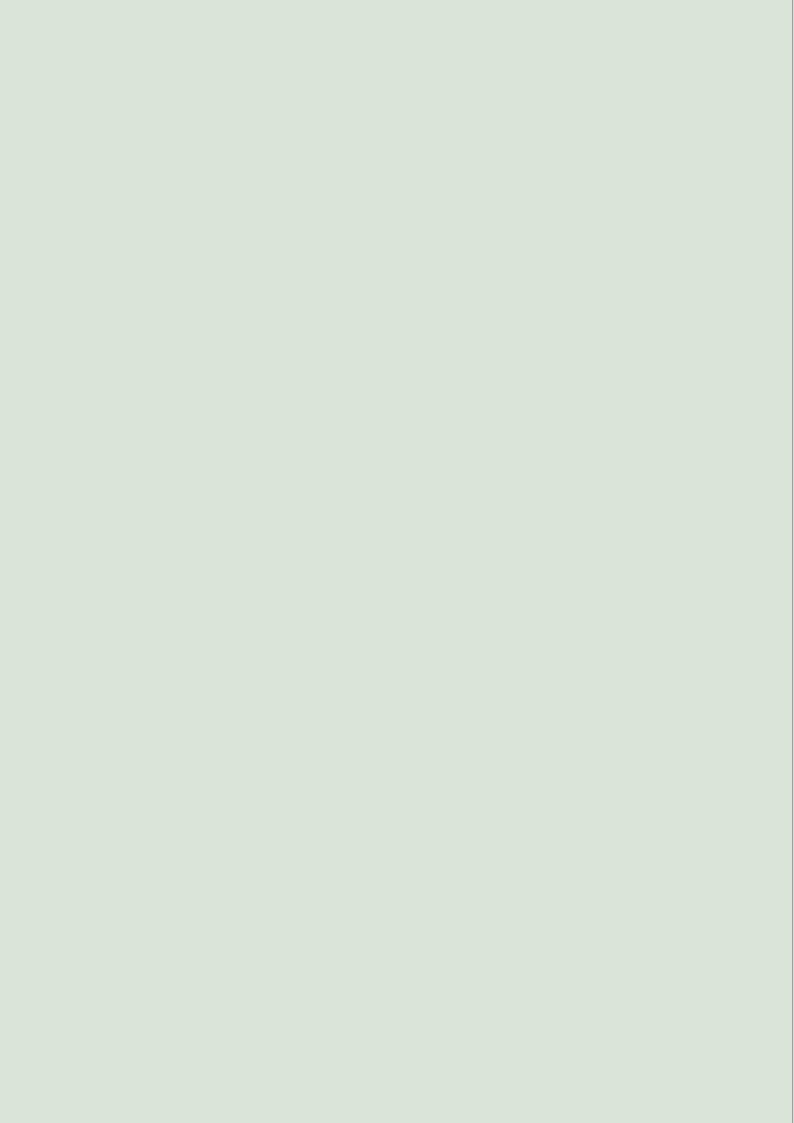
### Some trends

- Use of social networks for recruitment (Linkedin, Facebook, etc.)
- · Many civil servants job portals
- · Reduction of civil servant status/laws at all level
- Less law background, more public management background for recrutees
- Evolution from
  - Classical Public Administration (Staatwissenschaft) >>>
  - Public Policy >>>
  - Public Management >>>
  - Public Governance
- Supported by change management courses at IDHEAP and other training providers









#### 柒、專題演講 IV

一、時間:106年10月25日(星期三)上午9時50分

二、主題:文官興革的先導策略-中高階公務人員的專業發展與培育

三、演講人:俄羅斯總統國民經濟暨公共行政大學高等財經管理學院教授 Tatiana Zaytseva

#### 四、內容:

謝謝,大家早安。首先,簡報一開始要討論在中階經理人專業與教育方面發展中所得到一些經驗,這也是我們文官體系改革的一部分,簡報將分爲三個部分,首先會介紹一些新的理論議題,再來會簡介一下俄羅斯公務人員的教育體系,最後會跟大家分享一個有趣的個案分析。這次演講的重點就是中階經理人的專業發展與教育。

公務人員改革的主要目標,通常我們會想到三大方向或三大維度:有效率、負責的政府、專業的公務人力與國民的幸福快樂,那當然就是要我們的公務人力非常具有動機、誠實正直,同時具有專業能力。政府的組織是非常仰賴人力組織的,麥肯錫幾年前提出仰賴人力組織的概念,他們提供顧問服務並表示公司可以分爲兩大類,分別爲人員導向爲主的組織,另一個爲依賴人員的組織。人員導向的組織就是這些人力對於組織的效率扮演重要的關鍵因素,人力導向組織包括其他組織所需要的資源涵蓋實體資源及財務資源;至於仰賴人員組織有兩個重要因素,也是成敗的關鍵,就是科技與人力,這兩個因素是息息相關的,這些科技是人創造出來,也要人去使用,科技也會改變人做事的方法,那麼我認爲政府組織也是仰賴人力的組織。麥可錫的顧問提出政府仰賴人員的組織有幾個特色,首先,即便設下嚴格條件與人員法規、程序,也無法全面的管控員工,員工可以去扭曲這些法律與規則,假設這些員工沒有足夠的動機或是熱誠,他們都可以鑽這些規則漏洞,而公務人員組織有八成的預算花在員工身上,這也意味著如果要仰賴這些員工,必須要吸引與留住員工,同時這些員工必須要信任服從組織的價值觀。

那麼在這樣的組織裡面,我們要建立起一個有效率的公務人員體系,中階經理人扮演什麼樣的 角色呢?用一棵樹來做比喻,非常有技巧的這些高階主管累積、分享經驗與傳承下去,他們就像樹 根一樣,中階經理人將資深經理人的經驗傳承給年輕的員工,同時他們也有個重要工作,就是組織 管理年輕員工的工作,並與國民市民溝通,教導年輕員工的行為準則與協助他們未來發展,因此我 們必須針對中階經理人提供特殊專業的教育發展,從一個角度來看這也意味著未來中階經理人會成 為高階文官,第二點我剛剛也提到中階經理人對年輕公務人員提供一個示範。

中階經理人專業發展與訓練的完善可以對組織提供很多好處,甚至在財務部分也有所幫助。我們可以提供專業訓練,讓他們更專業;另外也可以提倡誠實正直的價值觀,打造對的共同價值觀完成目標;從公務人員的角度,中階經理人訓練也給他們帶來相當多的好處,例如讓他們擁有額外的專業和個人發展,使職涯更上一層樓、寬廣,不斷升遷並展現他們的能力並與時俱進,有更高的工作滿意度更高。從俄羅斯公務人力的訓練時數來看,俄羅斯公務人員超過72小時在教育訓練中,那

72 小時的時數代表的意義在於,在俄羅斯假設想要證書,例如你參加甚麼課程或訓練,大幅增進你的技能,這些課程必須有72 小時才算數,而這些參加的人數從4%成長至8%,我們每一年都有額外的訓練。至於講到中階經理人,每一年俄羅斯有1/3的中階經理人都會接受進一步的訓練,接下來從數據可以看到不同層級政府會有不同的比例,聯邦層級的單位偏向法律的課程、地方層級的偏向管理的課程。

在俄羅斯公務人員的教育體系中,針對公務人員教育體下可分爲四大層級,設計方式是讓公務人員能有終身學習的機會,四大層級又可分爲兩大類:一爲學士或碩士,在美國、英國其他國家只有在碩士才提供公共行政學位,並沒有公共行政的學士學位,但是在俄羅斯在學士即有公共行政學位,俄羅斯認爲在大學階段可以爲未來的行政專才做準備;再來是還有兩個層級在職教育,像是公共行政碩士 MPA,除此之外,還有長期與短期的專業發展計畫,很快跟大家介紹一下我們的課程內容,學士的課程內容,這邊想跟大家分享一下這個模組「整體發展」,這是我們教育體系很特別的一點,爲了要培養未來公共行政人才,他們必須上一些體育課程(一週兩次),除此之外,必須研讀世界歷史與研讀國際文化以及其他有趣的科目,使其視野更加寬廣,這些四年的學士學位的課程大概相當於3,000多小時的課程,一半是聽課、一半屬於研討會,最後要撰寫一篇學術論文。

在碩士 MA 課程部分,除了專門公共行政研究以外,還有實習課程,會到不同政府部會擔任實習生,這些實務的機會來讓這些機構在未來可以找到優秀的人,實習生必須想辦法有良好的表現讓這些長官可以注意到他們,之後也可能獲得邀請到特定的政府單位工作,這是兩年的碩士課程,共計是1,200個學術小時,1/5是聽課,80%都是研討會的性質。

MPA 公共行政碩士課程則是屬於進階的專業發展課程,約爲期六至十二個月,必須至少有三年的專業實務經驗才可加入,並需自付學費,MPA 收費的原因在於,如果需要升上主管職必須擁有MPA 的學位公共行政碩士學位,畢業後可以有公共行政 MPA 的進階文憑。

接下來要介紹「黃金1000」,黃金1000是2010年所推行的計畫,主要目標是匯集儲備主管人才,施行方式先透過績效評估來做篩選,現任公務人員績效評估結果再加上自我評量,並將優秀的人員納入人才庫,每一年會選出1,000位最優秀、最有潛力的公務人員,放入人才庫,這些人員必須通過三層面的教育課程,首先是特定專業領域的知識訓練,這是讓公務人員熟習某些公共行政特定領域,例如財政、人力資源管理等;接下來是中階準備層級,課程內容主要談如何管理,例如如何管理人力、激勵、變革管理、部屬人員等等;第三個層級是高階層級,主要內容是學習如何做策略規劃與制定。

剛剛所提到的黃金 1000 計畫,是由俄羅斯貿易社會支持部所提供的計畫,該部也是公務體系主要管理部門,已經培訓 3,000 位公務人員,這個課程爲期 6 個月的時間,2 個月在教室上課,4 個月爲遠距學習,俄羅斯總統國民經濟暨公共行政大學主要提供這個計畫授課,課程主要包含全球研究、國際關係、公共經濟、財政、人力資源管理、政治研究、數位治理、行銷、公私部門協力等,每一

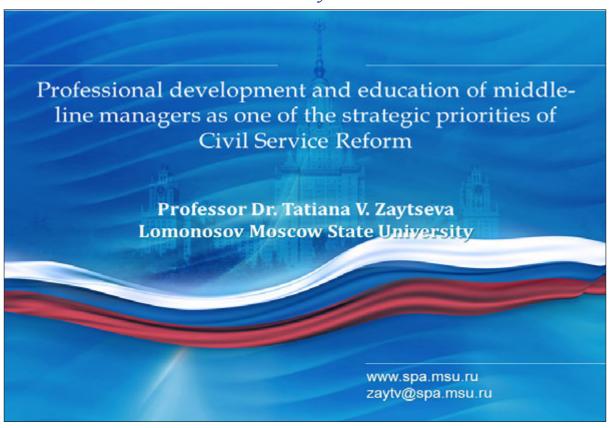
組皆有300位學員。

除了有學術活動之外,這些學員也會跟這些資深文官和外國官員見面討論,因爲未來學員都有可能與其共事和做研究計畫,計畫中的每個小組皆會選擇預想的主題專案,必須在結業前完成專案並發表討論,而且必須是未來公共行政可以去實施的。除此之外,計畫開始時,不論是畢業前或入學期,學員都必須做心理測驗以及正式考試評量。

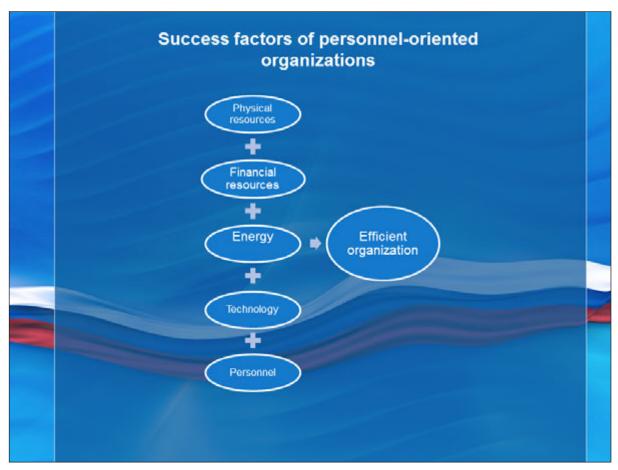
這個計畫最重要的一點就是國際實習生的計畫,有4週的時間可以到不同的國家實習,我們的姊妹校包含中國、美國、芬蘭、德國等,到不同的機關或智庫參訪,也會到學校上課學習,畢業後可以參加校友會,校友會同時是未來專案升遷首選的人才庫。截至目前爲止,有八成以上的畢業生回到原單位就獲得升職,而俄羅斯總統日前宣布有84個地區當中10個地區的商業部首長進行更動,而這些商業部首長都是黃金計畫的畢業生,這就是顯示我們黃金1000計畫是奏效且成效斐然。我的演講到此結束,謝謝各位的聆聽。

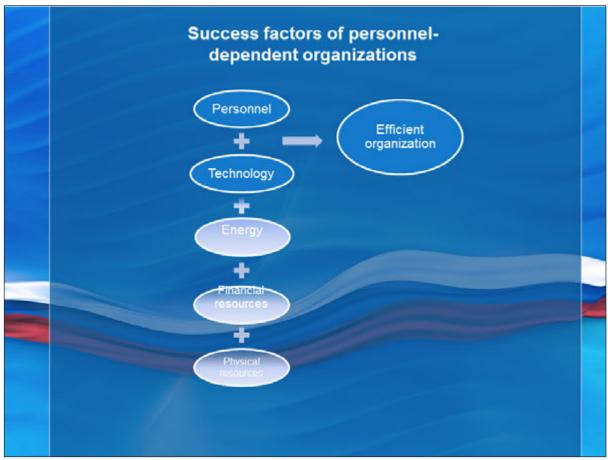
Professional development and education of middle-line managers as one of the strategic priorities of Civil Service Reform

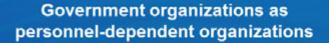
Tatiana Zaytseva











CAN NOT ESTABLISH TOTAL CONTROL

Rules and laws can be distorted by de-motivated or non-professional civil servants

SPEND MORE THAN 80% OF THEIR BUDGET ON EMPLOYEES

Personnel-dependent organization can be effective only if it attracts and retains employees that share organizational values, can work without total control and are professional enough to perform their duties at high quality level

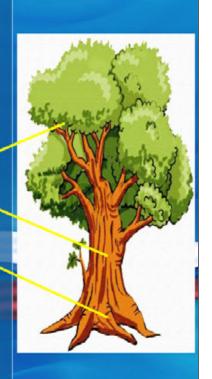


# Key role of middle-line managers in organizational competence and performance

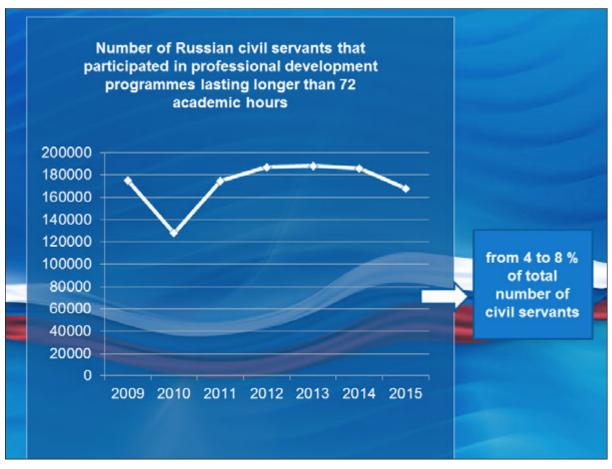
Young employees follow the instructions and put them into practice

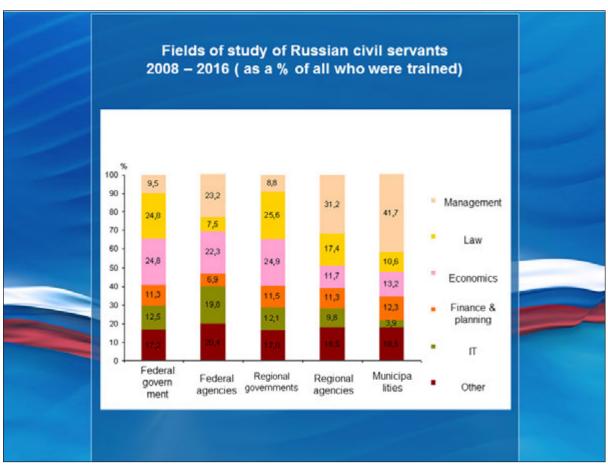
Middle managers organize and mediate

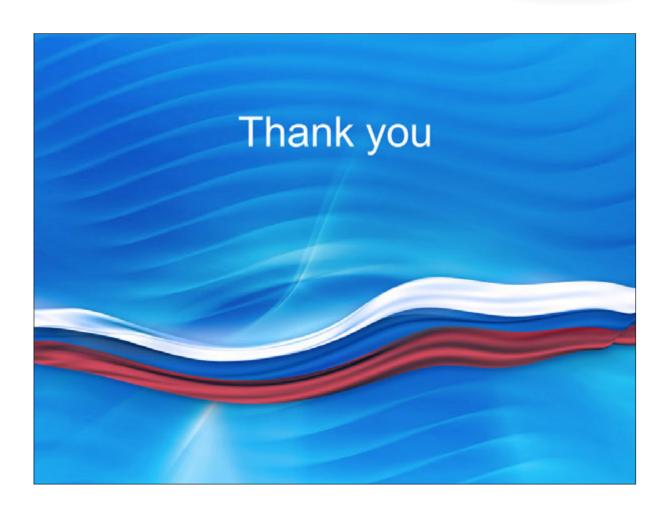
Skilled executives accumulate and transfer experience





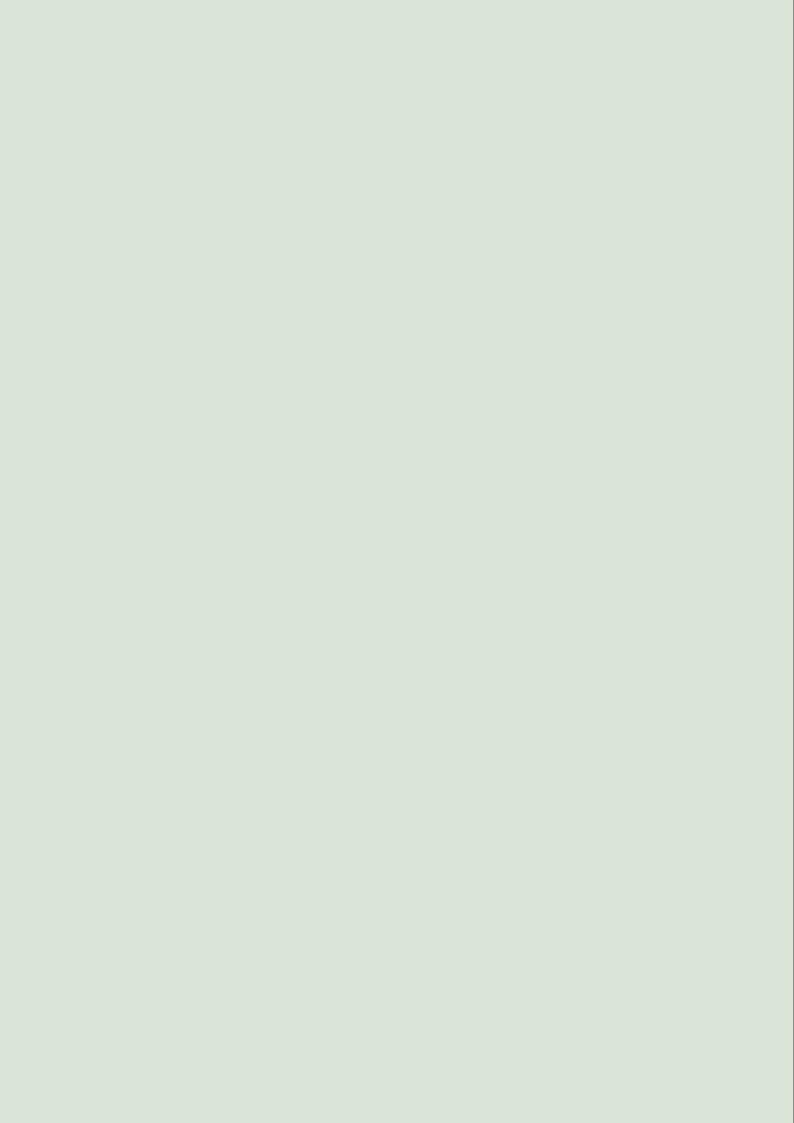












#### 捌、新南向政策下人力資源管理論壇

- 一、時間:106年10月25日(星期三)上午10時45分
- 二、主持人:中華經濟研究院臺灣東協研究中心主任 徐遵慈

#### 三、與談人:

- (一) 考試委員 詹中原
- (二)新加坡南洋理工大學商學院副院長 Guido Gianasso
- (三)荷蘭公共行政學院副院長兼智庫主任 Martijn van der Steen
- (四)瑞士洛桑大學高級公共管理學院教授(前院長)Jean-Loup Chappelet
- (五)印尼國家文官局公務人員薪資與技能處副處長 Janry Haposan U.P. Simanungkalit
- (六) 國立中興大學國際政治研究所教授 陳牧民

#### 四、主持人:中華經濟研究院臺灣東協研究中心主任徐遵慈

郭主委、各位貴賓、各位先生、各位女士早安,今天非常榮幸受邀主持這個非常重要的場次,這個場次是新南向政策下人力資源管理論壇,有些人也許不清楚新南向政策,這是蔡英文總統去年十二月就任以來的重要政策,包括 18 個國家,有 10 個東協的國家、6 個南亞國家,以及 2 個太平洋的國家 - 澳洲及紐西蘭。新南向政策從今年一月開始就如火如荼展開,希望討論臺灣政策制定者和各位文官之間可以有些對話,和國外貴賓交流,讓臺灣在這方面可以有更好的準備,來處理在新南向政策之下,臺灣如何因應 18 個不同的國家、不同文化、不同需求。

非常榮幸有六位與談人參與這次論壇,我會從右手邊介紹與談人,首先是 Chappelet 教授,他來自瑞士,接下來他旁邊的是 Gianasso 副院長,他來自義大利,現在在新加坡工作,新加坡也是新南向政策非常重要的國家,在他旁邊是考試院詹考試委員中原,在我左手邊從最旁邊開始是Simanungkalit 副處長,目前擔任印尼國家文官局公務人員薪資與技能處的副處長,印尼大家也都知道是新南向政策非常重要的國家,在他旁邊是 van der Steen 博士,目前擔任荷蘭公共行政學院副院長兼智庫主任,在我旁邊是陳牧民教授,目前擔任中興大學國際關係系主任,他是南亞國家的專家,新南向政策當中包含 6 個南亞國家,臺灣對於南亞國家的理解遠不及對於東南亞國家的理解,所以值得我們再深入理解。我們非常感謝與談人準備投影片,首先邀請詹委員來介紹,之後會邀請來自印尼的 Janry 副處長簡報,接下來就是論壇討論,先請與談人回到座位上。

#### 五、與談人:考試委員詹中原

各位先生、女士早安,歡迎來到這場討論新南向政策的人力資源管理論壇,在臺灣,大家都瞭 解這個很重要的政策,這個政策也影響臺灣人民的日常生活,在這邊我先做一個簡短的介紹並和大 家分享我對於新南向政策的觀點。

首先我要說新南向政策推出之後,我們有什麼樣的進展,對於社會的影響是什麼?首先是不同

國家之間的班機數目,大家知道我們新南向政策涵蓋 18 個國家,右邊可以看到每一週的航班數目, 大約 500 個航班,我們預計到今年年底數字會增加到每週 550 個航班。另外,則是臺商回臺上市的 比例,這邊有一個清單,也就是臺商回到臺灣上市的公司清單,2011 年有六家公司,今年到九月截 止有 5 家公司回臺上市,這些公司過去並不是臺灣的上市公司,而在我們推行新南向政策之後才回 臺上市的。

這個則是來自經濟部對於新南向國家的投資總數,從新南向國家的總投資增加了 25%,我們進一步來看投資細節,比如說有印尼成長 30%,馬來西亞在表格中的第二,第三是新加坡,還有印度、菲律賓等等,今年我們試著提供所謂的 ODA,也就是官方的發展援助,大家在投影片上可以看到,官方提供發展援助貸款,這是一種工具、系統,政府採取了這樣的做法,其實日本、韓國長期以來都有類似的做法,我去一些亞洲國家的時候,比如越南、柬埔寨這類的國家,就會看到很多韓商、韓國的餐廳、企業,或是日商、日企等等,日本、韓國都有 ODA 官方的發展援助,透過這樣的工具幫助日韓進軍其他國家,可以參與開發建設投資。

在這幾個東南亞國家,也許臺灣起步得有點晚,不過我們今年也開始實施這類的計畫,另外今年也有一個很重要的議題在臺灣進行討論,也許這個月、甚至本周會有新的發展,政府有一個外國專業人才及雇用法草案希望吸引更多國外人才來到臺灣,我們可以關注這個草案的發展性,目前這個草案仍然在立法院,蔡總統也非常關注這個草案,希望能夠克服當中的各種困難,個人認為我們應該可以從這個草案中看到非常正面的影響,我想未來應該很快就會定案。

根據臺灣目前的移民政策及法令,就算是祖克柏也是沒有辦法來臺灣,連想要來臺灣工作也不行,因爲我們有所謂的70分的評分要求,要達到評分表上70分才可以來臺灣工作,所以說就連祖克柏都沒辦法來工作,但等到外國專業人才延攬及僱用法草案正式通過,這個問題就可以有所解決,這是臺灣基本的狀況。目前我們還是有些空間、步驟、流程可以盡力去做,來克服剛剛的種種阻力,舉例來說,我們有新南向政策的預算,但目前預算執行狀況,根據主計處最新更新的統計數據,各位可以看到就算是在內政部,執行率非常低,雖然有這麼好的利益、想法,但是沒有辦法真正落實,如果看總執行比例,預算的執行比率,平均只有56%,大概一半左右,爲什麼執行新南向政策這麼困難?可以想像當中一定有一些問題,也許透過論壇可以找到一些答案解決這些問題,謝謝。

#### 六、與談人:Janry Haposan U.P. Simanungkalit 副處長

郭主委、副院長、各位與談人、各位貴賓、各位女士先生大家早,首先代表印尼國家文官局誠摯的感謝主辦單位邀請,讓我能夠來參加研討會,臺灣和印尼間的合作關係相當密切,也簽了很多重要協議,今年的一月,有超過20萬的印尼勞工來臺灣工作,許多不同的方面都有密切的合作。今天很高興有機會來這邊跟大家在最後一場論壇做報告,如何支持新南向政策,我特別把焦點放在如何透過文官體制改革來支持新南向政策,這邊也提供印尼經驗供大家參考,也許可以給大家新的視野。

文官體制的改革很困難,我們知道 George S. Patton 將軍形容公務人員是壞掉的大砲,不能用又不能把他開除,公務人員無法真正裁員,改革更是困難,在官僚體系裡面什麼也不做,我們常常說這些公務人員是零生產力。另外,我要談到印尼的官僚制度和體系,我們總共有超過17,000個島嶼組成,人口相當龐大,全球第四大人口國家,34個省份,另外有34個部會,44個政府單位,總共公務人員人數是440萬,不包括軍隊及警政人員在內,可以看到中央政府比例佔了五分之一,地方政府包括省政府、市政府大概公務人員占的比例是八成。

在文官體系中,法規疊床架屋,組織也有類似的情況,影響人力資源的品質、數量不足,最後當然是管理績效不彰,形成了惡性循環,面對這樣的挑戰,需要做到文官體制的改革,怎麼樣從所謂的舒適區進步到競爭區,過去到現在,印尼希望能夠改變原來的曲線,真正能夠拉升公務人力的改革,印尼下議院於2014年提出新的文官體系法令,主要是取代之前舊有的法令,修改我們在文官體系當中人力資本管理模式,採用功績制,特別增加部長級以下的資深高階主管職位。

至於如何將文官行政體制的典範轉移變成人力資本管理的模式,要做到這一點要加速文官體制改革,第一,評估既有的組織架構、精簡組織架構。另外,要將整個中央、地方政府全力重新調配,還要做公開招募、徵選,過去印尼是在大的體育館來做公開招募,現在是電腦化的方式,大家在網路上可以看到招募的結果,目前印尼有 260 萬人線上申請擔任公務員,人數相當多,像是印尼的檔案博物館職位就有相當多的應徵者,印尼也有文官學院來做高階文官的培訓,目前已經有超過 3,000 位接受培訓,希望帶動文官體系的改革,有電子預算、電子治理,基本上許多預算都是透過電子化的形式執行、處理,目前印尼也在做法規鬆綁,針對企業界提供一站式的服務,讓企業註冊登記程序更佳簡化,加強整個政府體制的透明、課責,希望能夠透過這些政府資產、財產、報告政策等新的規定來讓政府執政更透明。

接下來介紹印尼薪俸制度,希望把各不同層級政府中完全不一樣的薪俸制度,能夠統整變成更簡化的薪俸制度。最後要介紹如何提升政府效能、效率,這點是非常重要的,到底政府要怎麼提升效率,Jim Collins 在《從 A 到 A+》書中曾說過,打造文化比起去立定法規更好,我的報告先到這邊,謝謝大家。

#### 七、主持人:中華經濟研究院臺灣東協研究中心主任徐遵慈

剛剛聽了臺灣和印尼的觀點,在幾年前印尼政府也把臺灣指定爲重要的訓練場所,印尼文官曾經頻繁到臺灣訓練,我想在這個基礎上,我們可以有更多人力資源發展的交流,另外還有四位與談人,首先我想要邀請 Guido Gianasso 博士,談一談新加坡的觀點,Gianasso 簡歷可以看到他也曾經擔任 IATA 國際航空運輸協會的人力資本及執行委員會的委員及副總裁,接下來歡迎 Gianasso 談談新加坡的經驗和個人觀察。

#### 八、與談人: Guido Gianasso 副院長

新加坡是很特別的國家,根據李光耀的說法,他相信國家需要一個堅強的經濟資助,經濟要能夠持續發展就需要有廉能的公務體系,想要公務體系廉能、專業,需要把最好的人才吸引到公務體系,說起來很簡單,讓大家覺得擔任公務人員是非常光榮的事情,這可以說是新加坡公務人力體系的指南、準則,爲了吸引最好的人才必須要謹慎的選才,同時提供很好的薪酬,不是說要像投資銀行的高薪,但是公務人員的薪酬要比私部門同等職位再好一些,大家可以這樣來看待新加坡的公務體系,公務人才會有很好的大學學歷,有流利的英語、有恰當的態度,訓練方面也花了很多心思,讓他們得到合理、有吸引力的報酬,對於貪污是零容忍,貪污犯了錯就直接出局。

新加坡的政府也做了很多投資來培養高階文官,特別優秀的學生,18歲就會得到獎學金到世界各地優良學校進修,比如到美國、英國,如果他們表現好,畢業後就回政府任職,當中270位就是菁英團,一路受到培養,未來可能成爲部長,這個系統極具競爭力,每年他們都會做全面的評量、評估,表現最差的10%會被淘汰,大家會開玩笑說這些是失落的天使,還是公務人員,但失去翅膀無法成爲高階文官。有人批評太菁英取向,大部分新加坡官員都是在18歲的時候,因爲學術表現很好,去了不同學府培養,比如去MIT、哈佛培養,現在有人批評說這個體系出來的人非常聰明,另外一方面又是標準化的人才,這個年代需要集體智慧,新加坡體系出來的領導人就有點太單一化、標準化的現象,比較難調整體系。

在 HR 部分,大部分人會批評新加坡 HR 體系,新加坡是非常繁榮的國家,他們的勞資關係相當不錯,工會不會太激進,公司在僱用和開除都有相當大彈性,也因爲公司非常好做事,新加坡企業的人事部門相對來說比較弱,近幾年則開始改變,現在公司需要更創新、主動的管理人才,更大聲的管理意見,目前新加坡 HR 遇到一些問題,最大的挑戰是怎麼強化 HR 的職能,讓 HR 可以扮演更積極、主動的角色,可以引領、創新並讓公司更全球化,把比較弱的人資職能,變成可以引領改變的創新職能,引領整個新加坡的創新。

#### 九、主持人:中華經濟研究院臺灣東協研究中心主任徐遵慈

新加坡是一個成長動能很強的經濟體,我們也跟新加坡有多方面關係,可以從新加坡國家學習如何和東南亞國家打交道,處理多元的文化、種族等等,接下來請 van der Steen 博士來分享,我們知道荷蘭在這方面有很豐富的經驗,荷蘭接收來自世界各國的移民,您是如何讓公部門可以做好準備來處理多元的種族移民等等?

#### 十、與談人:Martijn van der Steen 副院長

這個問題非常難回答,問起來很簡單,你剛剛也提到一個關鍵,這個是目前荷蘭社會面臨的大哉問,也就是說以前運作良好體系出現了問題,我不是很確定荷蘭經驗是否適用臺灣,荷蘭也還在掙扎、處理,我可以分享我在荷蘭觀察到的經驗,對於新南向政策的觀察,我花了一些時間瞭解臺灣新南向政策,裡面有非常多的理念和荷蘭作法相當接近,我覺得這個政策有幾點非常有意思,爲了要達成政策目標,就必須和其他機構和利害關係人合作,雖然是政府推出來的政策,政府無法獨

力完成,需要和其他利害關係人合作,向外尋求合作並不是容易的事情,新南向政策有些目標,比如有更多的航班或讓更多的臺商回來上市,設定目標相對容易,但具體落實是困難的,像吸引更多臺商回來上市,政府可以提供誘因、立法等措施,但最終這些行動是需要由其他人來完成,政府必須採取更多互動方式達成新南向政策目標,而這些目標一定要和別人建立連結和關係,所以你就必須和別人站在一起,設身處地去想其他國家想要什麼、企業需要什麼,設身處地想了之後再做出因應,因此,政府角色要變得和利害關係人一樣,在此同時,政府不能失去自己核心價值,或失去公務人力的核心價值、失去臺灣核心價值,或公私部門不分,要和私部門合作,但不能忘了公部門自己的目標。

舉例來說,在荷蘭,公務人員會想要幫產業開新工廠,另外還有個例子是阿姆斯特丹史基浦機場,他帶來成千上萬的工作,機場要擴建對政府來說當然是好事,政府想要幫助機場擴建,可是在此同時機場附近的居民有噪音、環保污染的問題,政府也要去保護、保障機場附近的居民,這就必須要權衡,私部門的經濟利益和居民的權益、保障弱勢族群等。一方面要和別人合作,又不能失去自己的本色,要跟別的國家合作可是不能忘了臺灣的本色,跟私部門合作也不能忘了公部門要做的事情,這就是所謂互動式的政府。

第二個困境,假設跟別人合作,就必須要妥協,沒辦法一切照你的想法做,必須跟別人達成妥協。在荷蘭我們經常需要妥協,舉例來說,荷蘭國會有12個政黨,政黨間比例差不多,所以大家經常要妥協,妥協出來的結果是大家都不想要,做出來的妥協是一個不怎麼樣的妥協,這就是我們面臨的第二個挑戰和困境,新南向政策也可能會遇到。我們要跟其他國家、其他利害關係人達到妥協,在此同時的風險就是最後出來的結果可能沒人滿意,所以一方面要妥協,另一方面出來的結果應該是大家都引以爲傲的。這兩個難題牽涉到政府間的互動,在荷蘭有很多的經驗,這同時也是文官體系中非常重要的核心。

#### 十一、主持人:中華經濟研究院臺灣東協研究中心主任徐遵慈

聽過荷蘭的經驗,南亞的部分好像還沒聽到相關的意見,南亞對臺灣而言是很大的市場,南亞 人口龐大,也有很多發展潛力,不過像在印度我們並沒有辦事處,在東南亞其他國家也許已經有學 生和觀光方面的往來,所以對南亞必須要增進我們認識,才能在新南向政策中南亞有所進展。接下 來請陳教授談一下他跟南亞國家往來的經驗。

#### 十二、與談人: 陳牧民教授

新南向政策是一個新的策略展望,由蔡英文總統去年上任後提出,如果各位住在臺灣就知道新南向是大家都在討論的新興話題,但大家真的知道新南向對臺灣的意涵嗎?我對這個新政策的詮釋, 是希望臺灣能建立新的夥伴關係,特別是南亞或東南亞國家,因爲過去臺灣覺得自己是東北亞的成員,跟日本、韓國有密切的關係,經濟上更是與中國緊密相依,但事實上東南亞國家對臺灣也是一樣的重要,看看我們與印尼、越南、泰國、菲律賓雙邊的貿易數字就知道他是臺灣前十五大貿易夥伴,

更不用說我們有 60 萬的勞工朋友來自這些東南亞國家,所以我們應該重新思考臺灣在東南亞及南亞 扮演的角色。

此外,我也注意到政府在實施新南向政策時有些問題,在臺灣大部分人對東南亞國家的人有些 刻板印象,特別是效率低、很難溝通,我常常去印度和其他南亞國家,我也聽到當地在抱怨不知道 臺灣人在想什麼、臺灣人到底是什麼樣子,換句話說在當地社會臺灣的形象也不是很清楚,他們只知道臺灣是一個高度發展的社會,我們生產很多的電腦和手機,但是在南亞他們不知道臺灣最有名的是什麼。舉個例子,幾周前我幫助臺中市政府主辦一個跟印度幾個省份建立更密切關係的論壇,我也跟臺中市政府官員討論很久,希望能邀請像是印度勞動部的官員來參加論壇,但我們發現每次寄信都要等很久才能收到回音知道來自印度的與會者是誰,臺中市政府就說是這是印度的效率不好,但是主要的問題我覺得是我們不知道要怎麼樣跟對方好好溝通,換句話說,就是我們彼此認識不夠,在印度一定是所有細節都確定才會給你回復,所以可能花三個月的時間才會有一個肯定的回覆,需要花很久的時間才能解決問題。所以我們應該更積極主動接觸東南亞國家,舉辦更多像今天這樣的論壇,同樣地當我們邀請官員來臺灣時,不要只是跟他說在臺灣我們做什麼,我們也應該要讓他們有機會告訴我們,他們在自己的國家做什麼,就像剛剛印尼的副處長一樣,所以臺灣政府應該更清楚東南亞、南亞國家的社會文化制度。

第三點,我們要有良好的策略來行銷臺灣,現在臺灣官員都知道要積極招攬國際學生,這是很重要的政策,但是當我們要行銷臺灣,希望他們派學生來留學時,我們可以說臺灣是全世界治安最好的地方、犯罪率非常低、消費水準平價,但我們好像都沒有特別去提到這點,而且在臺灣取得專業學位不只是取得專業知識,你也有機會學會中文,中文在全世界有 15 億人口使用,如果能善用這些特點行銷臺灣,我相信可以吸引更多東南亞、南亞朋友的興趣。

#### 十三、主持人:中華經濟研究院臺灣東協研究中心主任徐遵慈

陳博士剛剛提到很重要的議題,新南向政策由中央政府、地方政府一起執行,外交部、經濟部、教育部、衛福部等中央部會跟外國政府有豐富的交流經驗,可是南投或東部的地方政府可能沒有這麼多的經驗來處理多元文化的問題,這也是爲什麼論壇這麼重要,我們可以幫助中央及地方政府的公務人員一起認識如何落實新南向政策。最後一位與談人是來自瑞士的 Chappelet 教授。

#### 十四、與談人:Jean-Loup Chappelet 教授

對於新南向政策我不是很熟悉,不過我覺得表面上看起來是個正確的方向,包括公共治理和不同公司部門合作都是很好的方向,新加坡在這方面就是很好的例子,我們常說新加坡是亞洲的瑞士,也可以說瑞士是歐洲的新加坡。不論如何,公私部門間的合作很重要,才能做到良好的治理,但協會、基金會、半官方組織,所謂第三部門,其實往往跟公部門具有相同目標,所以這些非營利組織應該也可以加入新南向政策的執行。

#### 十五、與談人: Guido Gianasso 副院長

我想回到前面講者提到的,從新加坡的角度,我完全同意剛剛他的說法,先不談兩岸關係,東南亞其實是絕佳的經濟市場,統計數據顯示包括中國、東南亞在內從 2010-2020 年中產階級人口都會成爲十億人以上,歐洲和美國個別人口 3 億 5 千萬以上,就可以想像這些中產階級的人數,這麼多新興中產階級,可能負擔買車、買房、把孩子送到好的學校、到海外旅遊,其中有五億來自越南、印尼、中國,這是一個非常好的機會,讓新加坡和臺灣可以受惠。數十億的新興中產階級打造龐大商機,就如剛剛陳教授所言,臺灣應該要做更好的自我行銷,臺灣其實有很棒的特質、競爭優勢,臺灣是美麗的寶島、有自然的美景、人民友善熱情、美食、精緻文化、很安全、相對花費不高,除了科技電腦製造業外有更多賣點。新加坡某些人也開始認識臺灣的好,他們會來這邊觀光,但基本上還是一個不爲人知的瑰寶,我想臺灣應該要努力多跟別人宣導,特別是跟東南亞的中產階級宣傳臺灣的優點,比如說臺灣觀光、人民友善、安全、便宜,來臺灣渡假會很開心等,可以在亞太地區向大家宣傳,也可以是人對人的交流、企業對企業的交流,教育機構也可以彼此連結、創造人脈及商業成長對話的空間。

#### 十六、主持人:中華經濟研究院臺灣東協研究中心主任徐遵慈

Chappelet 和 Gianasso 教授講了幾個重點,首先,臺灣私部門有很多 ICTs 公司在新竹、內湖科學園區已經開發出他們的多餘資源,因爲他們必須處理公司的議題,有在越南、泰國、印尼的客戶,所以他們有多餘人才,這也是政府可以善用的,政府可以向私部門借鏡善用他們的優勢。Gianasso提的另一點則是區域的投資,比如說有超過 100 萬人在東南亞工作,臺灣也僱用 150 萬的越南勞工,臺灣是越南第三大僱主國,我們應該善用在這些國家建立的良好關係,商業界和海外投資都是我們可以善用的,我們可以跟政府一起合作讓政府的新南向政策做得更好。詹教授要補充嗎?

#### 十七、與談人:考試委員詹中原

無庸置疑,臺灣是美麗的寶島,在這個島上我們長期有很多的優勢,這邊我想講一下新南向政策下的人力資源發展。首先,我們可以想想看,在我們的鄰居當中或大學機構當中,有幾位像Gianasso博士這樣的人才在臺灣?即便是在大學有多少這樣國際的人才,根據我的經驗,我們之前想要招募傑出學者像Gianasso教授和臺上各位傑出的國際人才到臺灣來,但他們沒辦法留在臺灣,只能留兩年就得離開,我猜測背後原因包括稅率、醫療健保和年金方面,但這方面在剛剛說的三大議題並沒有全面的政策和配套措施,因而沒辦法去吸引白領專業人才,所以這些人即便來了臺灣也沒辦法留下來。

第二點,根據移民署資料,1992 到 2014 年期間外國人來臺灣人數成長 15 倍,1992 年只有四萬人。有兩件事要讓大家知道,要申請在臺灣工作的人大概有 40 萬 8 千人,而實際可以留下來的不到 4 萬人,只有不到十分之一,有來自新加坡的朋友他們嚴正警告我們臺灣有這方面人力資源的趨勢。再來,根據考試院資料,我們想吸引專業人才到臺灣,必須通過考試院發出的特定認證和執照,在

這兩年中,有48位來自印尼的專業人才想要通過考試得到證照,但只有三位通過,印度只有一名申請沒有人通過,泰國有27位申請,但沒有人通過,紐西蘭兩位申請沒有人通過,馬來西亞表現最好,有440人申請、128人通過,這是我很擔心。我認為這跟我們考試的方法有關,應該重新省思考試的方法,相信馬來西亞表現最好的原因是語言的關係。我上周到檳城,看到他們跟臺灣一樣會掛春聯,所以證明了馬來西亞有語言優勢。菲律賓有2人申請、2人通過,越南2人申請無人通過,新加坡8人申請無人通過,這是目前的現況,我們也可以進一步討論這個人力資源發展的現況,謝謝。

#### 十八、主持人:中華經濟研究院臺灣東協研究中心主任徐遵慈

立法院昨天才通過專業人才法,希望招募 1,800 名來自世界各國的專業人才,當中包含實習生, 希望我們可以吸引更多專業人才到臺灣。

#### 十九、與談人:Janry Haposan U.P. Simanungkalit 副處長

臺灣和印尼從 1971 年開始合作,從兩個角度來看,我們必須瞭解怎麼推動政策,如何對內宣傳也是很重要的,如何使大家都瞭解政策,政策只有政府自己知道,人民不見得瞭解,因此必須提供誘因讓人民和商業界也能參與,我們需要加強溝通,例如機構與機構間的溝通,臺灣跟印尼並沒有直接政府關係,但像這次是我們第一次能跟公務部門的對口單位合作,機構和機構間合作是更有效的,比如說保訓會和印尼的文官局,這樣一來我相信我們可以提供更多誘因讓雙邊增強合作。

#### 二十、主持人:中華經濟研究院臺灣東協研究中心主任徐遵慈

根據今天的討論,機構間交流也很重要,臺灣東協研究中心就有兩位越南實習生,對我們在越南的研究就有很大的幫助。接下來,歡迎各位與會者提問。

#### 二十一、綜合討論:

#### (一)提問要旨:

我來自泰國,目前在師大學習人力資源開發,想反映關於目前新南向政策在臺灣的情況,以觀 光來說,臺灣的確需要很多來自東南亞國家的勞動力,我申請的課程讓我去學習幫助我們的國人可 以當導遊、領隊的工作,但申請過程真的很複雜,因爲政府法規要求申請者提出的文件必須要有中 文版的申請資料,很多人在泰國以外的國家讀過書,我們可以把這些文件翻譯成英文,而這些英文 版文件可以經過其他國家的領事館、大使認證,我不知道爲什麼還要再翻譯成中文?有沒有可能改 變這些法規,讓我們外國人的申請流程比較簡便?

#### (二)回應內容

#### 1. 主持人:

這的確是具代表性的議題,在座也有來自各部會的代表,相信他們都聽到您的提問。接下來,

剛剛討論了很多議題,有些還可以更深入探討,包括私部門企業界的能力、公部門如何落實新南向政策,以及新興中產階級和印尼的問題,這些資訊對我們政府部會有很多參考價值,讓我們可以設計更務實更有效的新南向政策,相信未來能舉辦更多這樣的論壇,幫助臺灣真正去執行新南向政策。最後請每位與談人一分鐘時間做結語。

#### 2. 與談人: Jean-Loup Chappelet

很難在這論壇做總結,祝臺灣實施新南向政策順利,不只和企業合作,也有與第三部門組織合作。此外,政府間的合作機制都是透過像全球基金,是在日內瓦成立的新基金,由二戰後特別關心環境議題的成員所組成。

#### 3. 與談人: Guido Gianasso 副院長

剛剛討論很有意思,如果要看這個區域的典範,新加坡是其中之一,成功原因是他們的開放政策,其他與談人也談到也許臺灣在這部分還不是那麼開放,或只對華人僑胞比較開放,所以大家如果看我們處理經濟成長議題,在新加坡也是很複雜的議題,周遭鄰國也不是很好應對,與周遭鄰國也有外交問題,所以臺灣一定要真正讓自己開放,才能去吸引不管是學生或觀光客,臺灣絕對可以開放自己的大門,因爲臺灣是如此美麗的地方,所以不妨讓大家看到臺灣的美好。

#### 4. 與談人:考試委員詹中原

首先,應該先想一想目前人力資源供給和需求的落差,和臺灣人口結構,到底需要什麼樣的人才。其次,我想回應泰國女士的提問,語言很重要,我也常常遇到語言上的障礙和困難,根據專業技能法第24條,任何專業技能考試都要用中文進行,這是非常不必要的規範。最後,在推動執行新南向政策必須在全球化脈絡下進行。

#### 5. 與談人: 陳牧民教授

第一,剛剛泰國朋友的意見,我們大學也面臨類似情形,國際學生要做一些申請都遇到這樣的困難,遇到這樣的情形一定要大聲說出來,因爲臺灣是一個民主社會,讓臺灣政府想辦法改善。第二,剛剛提到臺灣應該要有清楚目標來執行新南向政策,臺灣應該要說自己是交流重鎮及服務業和知識的重鎮,東北亞、東南亞和南亞的國家都可以透過臺灣來聚集匯流,如果是來自印度的朋友想要瞭解東北亞,你應該來臺灣,東南亞的朋友想要瞭解東北亞也應該來臺灣。

#### 6. 與談人: Martijn van der Steen 副院長

我從論壇得到的收穫是要在治理方面有更多的網絡,網絡型治理不是由內而外,而是由外而內, 先詢問其他國家需要什麼看我們能夠支援他們,這件事說來容易做來難,目前現行法規感覺很合理,

# The Trends and Challenges in International Human Resource Management 國際人力資源管理新趨與挑戰

但現在已經不適合了,如此一來就會形成很大的問題。做一個有趣的比喻,我們怎麼吃大象呢?答案就是一次吃一口,這就是大家應該要採取的策略,所有的法規都要修訂就像是吃大象一樣,是非常艱鉅的任務,今天聽到泰國觀眾的提問,就可以開始思考法規要如何修正,才讓我們可以服務更多人、改善這樣的環境,並且解決問題,這是一個像大象一樣很大的一餐,但是如果我們能夠一次吃一口,它是吃的完的。

#### 7. 與談人:Janry Haposan U.P. Simanungkalit 副處長

我也回應現場觀眾提問,在印尼我們也跟移民署合作,希望您的問題在印尼不會出現,印尼也有相關的語言訓練並與其他國家合作。另外,總結一些重點,如何加強我們的合作?首先,公私部門應該要無縫接軌;第二,政府非常重要,政策要能成功,新南向政策要成功必須跟不同單位合作,包括私部門、業界等,臺灣也需要跟新南向政策鎖定的國家合作,再來要重視到有效性、效率和問責制度,這類議題要先設想到,並且在政府間或是機構間要建立起互信。

#### 二十二、 主持人結語

今天論壇結論,歸納一下,新南向國家很多公司企業已經從臺灣向外發展,接下來爲了讓新南 向政策更加成功,臺灣也應該歡迎新南向國家進來。論壇在此告一段落,謹代表主辦單位感謝所有 與談人精彩的發言,請大家熱烈掌聲謝謝所有的與談人。

#### Regional HRD (New Southbound Policy) Forum

### I. Background

President Dr. Tsai Ing-Wen of Republic of China (Taiwan) officially announced the New Southbound Policy on May 20, 2016, as a crucial part of Taiwan's economic and trade strategy in the face of new challenges and opportunities linked to increasing regional integration and globalization. The Policy aims to build mutual partnership and shared prosperity with 18 partner countries in the Southeast and South Asia as well as New Zealand and Australia by prioritizing work in four main aspects: economic and trade collaboration, people-to-people exchanges, resource sharing, and promoting of institutional links. In particular, as Taiwan's main strengths lie in its soft power in areas such as technology, people and culture, the policy puts emphasis on work programs on education, tourism, culture, people to people exchanges, and human resource development in the era of new economy. The government also needs to enhance awareness raising and skills cultivation for preparing Taiwan's public and private sectors in the era of Asia Pacific.

#### **II. Topics**

This Session aims to learn from guest discussants the experiences of their countries' previous or current similar external strategies and to share their views and comments. The Issues of this Session include:

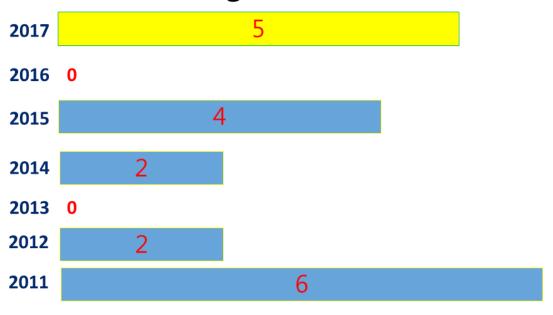
- 1. The role of HRD and how to design and implement policies and schemes to support the government's external economic strategy.
- 2. What lessons for Taiwan in handling human resource, labour and employment issues in the era of regional integration with freer flow of human talents and skilled labour.
- 3. Suggestions for the New Southbound Policy.

New Southbound Policy *Chung-yuang Jan* 





# 'New Southbound' nations' Taiwanese businessmen coming to Taiwan for listing



# 'New Southbound' policy - budget implementation (1)

authority	The number of executions	exacutive rate(%)
Ministry of the Interior	58	0.51
Engineering Public Construction Commisssion	501	4.27
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	54,187	20.87
Ministry of Labor	54,579	25.33
Ministry of Economic Affairs	886,532	50.82
Ministry of Health, Welfare	10,921	54.61
Ministry of Education	718,939	71.89
Ministry of Science and Technology	366,273	80.48
Ministry of Transportation and Communications	203,016	93.31
Total	2,505,135	56.3

# 'New Southbound' policy budget implementation (2)

- About NT\$4.4 billion has been distributed this year to different government agencies for the implementation of the New Southbound Policy.
- •However, only NT\$2.5 billion(56.3 percent) of the policy had been carried out by July, and the President Office, Ministry of the Interior and the Executive Yuan's Public Construction Commission having the lowest efficiency rates, according to Budget Center of Legislative Law Yuan.
- •Recommend that strengthen the coordination of different government agencies, Integration and utilization of resources, exert maximum benefit of Policy.

# Investments from the 'New Southbound' nations up 25% (1)



# Investment from the 'New Southbound' nations up 25% (2)

nation	cases	Growth rate(%)
Indonesia	58	130.72
Malaysia	501	117.68
Singapore	54,187	55.58
India	54,579	55.25
Philippines	886,532	39.05

# Government offers assistance loans to ASEAN public projects

- The goal of the project is to lend money to targeted Southbound countries for projects that they cannot finance on their own.
- The government is offering US\$3.5 billion in official development assistance (ODA) loans with interest subsidies to help Taiwanese businesses take on large public projects in ASEAN members.
- •This focuses on "people" and aims to deepen bilateral exchanges and cultivation of students, academics and industry professionals through government and private sector efforts.

# Draft bill to attract more foreign professionals

- The Legislature's Economics Committee passed a preliminary review of a draft bill aiming to attract more foreign professionals to work in Taiwan.
- •The council estimates the bill could increase the number of foreign professionals in Taiwan by 1,800 people per year.



# Conduct talent exchange (1)

- 1) Education
  - Expand scholarships
  - create courses for foreign youth technical training, and provide job matching
  - universities and colleges to set up campuses or courses abroad
  - Offer elementary and junior high school language courses for new immigrants
  - cultivate more Southeast Asian language experts and regional trade professionals

# Conduct talent exchange (2)

- 2) Industry
  - allowing residency extensions for eligible foreign professional or technical workers in Taiwan
  - protecting social welfare benefits for workers returning to Taiwan
  - streamline procedures for foreign workers coming to Taiwan

# Conduct talent exchange (3)

- 3) New immigrants
  - Help first-generation immigrants use their linguistic and cultural advantages to obtain work certification and job opportunities (such as language teaching and tourism-related work).
  - Help second-generation immigrants connect with their ancestral countries by encouraging universities to establish appropriate departments or curriculums, and give admission priority to students speaking Southeast Asian languages.

	The cumulative number of foreign			
year	resident			
1992	44,441			
1993	94,601			
1994	159,305			
1995	220,537			
1996	253,906			
1997	268,670			
1998	296,629			
1999	339,186			
2000	388,189			
2001	383,663			
2002	405,751			
2003	405,284			
2004	423,456			
2005	429,703			
2006	428,240			
2007	433,169			
2008	417,385			
2009	403,700			
2010	418,802			
2011	466,206			
2012	483,921			
2013	525,109			
2014	629,633			

### Foreigner apply for specialized, professional and technical examinations

Number of people	2015		2014	
nation	applicants	passing	applicants	passing
Kurdistan	_	_	1	_
Indonesia	48	3	43	3
India	1	-	1	-
Thailand	27	-	18	1
New Zealand	2	-	2	-
Malaysia	340	128	369	100
Philippines	2	2	5	1
Vietnam	2	-	-	-
Singapore	18	5	12	6
Macao	150	51	139	47

# Rethinking(1)



1)boundary-spanning management

- organization coordination:
  - Ministry of Examination coordinate vertical and horizontal government agency to manage foreigners employment
- Regulatory coordination:
  - Between Professionals and Technologists **Examinations Act and Employment Services** Act of Professional scope defined

# Rethinking(2)

- 2) Review professionals and technologists regulations, extend the limitation of foreigners taking examination
- 3) the basic data of foreigners taking professionals and technologists examination should record detail
- 4)How about the relationship of foreigners passing professionals and technologists examination and manpower gap

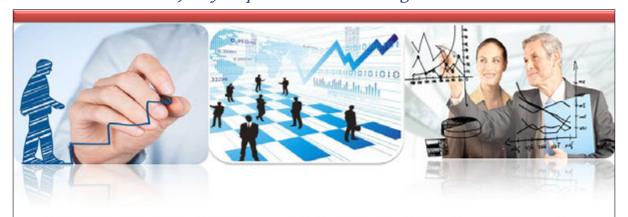
# Rethinking (3)

- •5) Understand the needs of taking professionals and technologists examination of foreigners
- 6) Open the examination language limited?
- There is still controversy that Hong Kong and Macao residents as foreigners taking professionals and technologists examination



Civil Service Reform to Support the New Southbound Policy: Lessons
Learned from Indonesia Experiences

Janry Haposan U.P. Simanungkalit



# CIVIL SERVICE REFORM TO SUPPORT THE NEW SOUTHBOUND POLICY:

**Lessons Learned from Indonesia Experiences** 

National Civil Service Agency (NCSA), Republic of Indonesia International Conference on HRD in the Public Sector

Taipei, 2017



## **Impression on Civil Servant**

# Why we need reform?



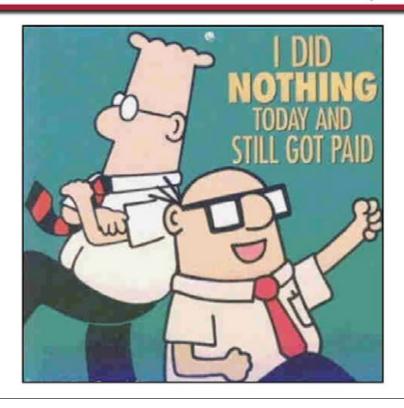
A civil servant is sometimes like a broken cannon - it won't work and you can't fire it.

(George S. Patton)

izquotes.com



# Impression on Civil Servant (Con't)







# Vicious Circle of the Bureaucracy Problem

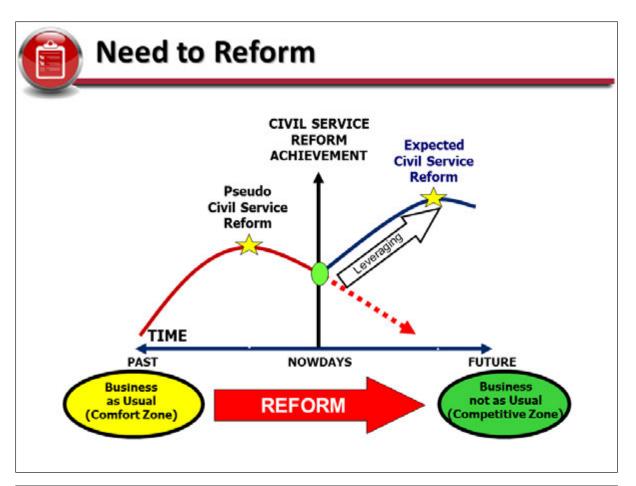




## **Bureaucratic Reform**

.... for answering the challenges







## The New Law on Civil Service



- A new <u>Law No. 5 / 2014 on Civil Service</u> to replace the old <u>Law No. 34/1999</u> (revision to the Law No 8/1974).
- A breakthrough from Personnel Administration to Human Capital Management paradigm.
- Adoption of Merit System.
- Particular focus: appointment of Senior Executive
   Service (one- and two-level below Cabinet Minister and Heads of Agency).



### Vision & Mission of the New Law



**VISION** 

 to develop new professional civil servants with integrity and excellent services who are also well off

MISSION

 to move civil servants from their Comfort Zone to a Competitive Zone



# Main Purposes



## **ENHANCE AND IMPROVE:**

- Integrity
- Balance & Neutrality
- Competencies
- Performance
- Welfare
- Quality of Public Services
- Control & Accountability

CIVIL SERVANTS



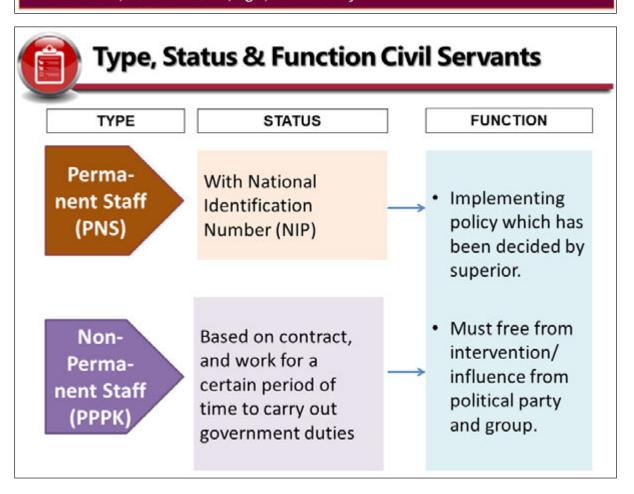
### Focus on



#### ENACTMENT OF MERIT SYSTEM

- Fair and competitive selection and promotion
- Fairness treatment based on qualification, competency, performance
- Performance-based remuneration system
- Standard of integrity dan behavior for public interests
- Effective dan efficient human resources management
- Protecting civil servants from political intervention & unlawful treatment

<u>Merit System</u>: managing people based on their qualifications, competencies, performance and track record through proper and fair treatment, without discrimination against political background, race, color, religion, origin, sex orientation, marital status, age, or disability.





## **Civil Service Position Structure**

Senior Executive Service

Highest Senior Executive Positions | (Echelon I)
Middle Senior Executive Positions (Echelon II)
Lower Senior Executive Positions (Echelon II)

Administration Position

#### Administrator Position

responsible for leading the execution of all the activities of the public services, government administration, and development

#### Supervisory Position

responsible for overseeing the implementation of the activities conducted by executor officials.

#### **Executor Position**

responsible for carrying out the activities of public services, government administration, and development.

Functional Position

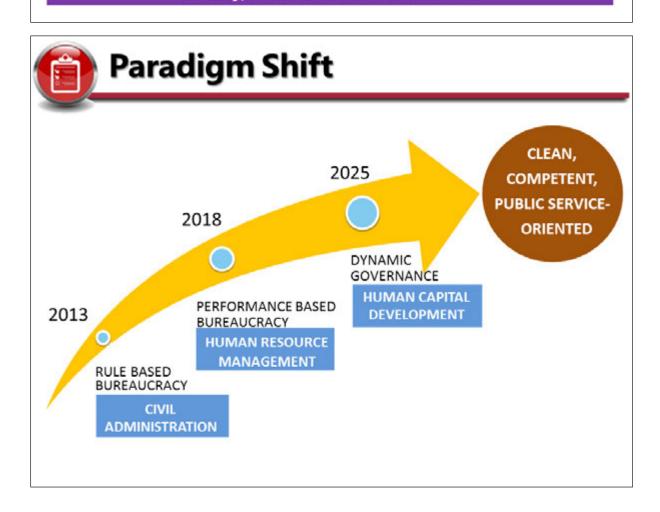
#### **Expertize Functional Positions:**

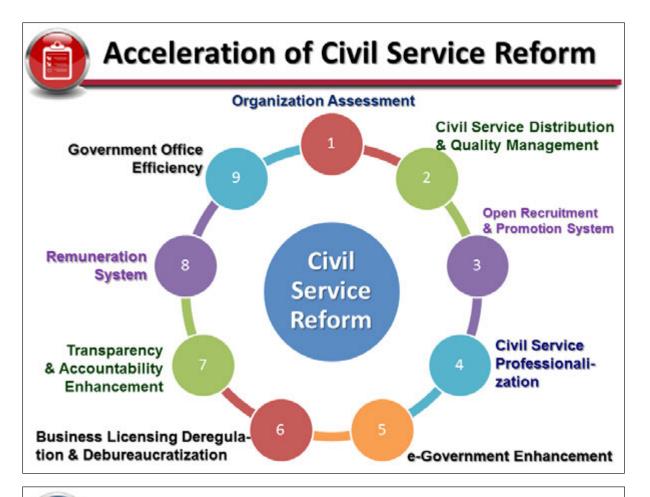
- · Policy/Planning Specialist
- Senior Policy/Planning Specialist
- · Policy Analyst/Planner
- · Junior Policy Analyst

#### Skill functional positions:

- · Supervisor
- Proficient
- Skilled
- · Beginner

For Specific Civil Servant Position fill-in by: Military, Police and Non-Civil Servant





# Organization Re-Assessment

- @ Organizational Re-Assessment of Central Government (Ministry/Institution) and Local Government.
- Organizational Assessment of Non-Ministerial Government Institution (LPNK).
- Rightsizing through Position Analysis and Workload Analysis (Fit Organization).

# 2

### **Civil Service Distribution & Quality Management**

- Recruitment Moratorium.
- Limitation of Direct-Spending (Employee Budget) to 50% for Local Government.
- Redistribution of Civil Service (Central-Local).
- Capacity Development of Civil Service.
- Early Pension (Termination) Policy.

# 3

## Open Recruitment and Promotion System

- Computer Assisted Test (CAT) on Civil Servant Recruitment & Selection.
- Enhancement of the National Assessment Center for Selection and Promotion.
- Development of the Open Promotion System (for Senior Executive Services: Echelon I and II Nationwide).





CAT → Clean ~ Accountable ~ Transparent





# Open Recruitment and Promotion System (Con't)

CAT → Clean ~ Accountable ~ Transparent





# Open Recruitment and Promotion System (Con't)

CAT → Clean ~ Accountable ~ Transparent





# Open Recruitment and Promotion System (Con't)

Indonesia's Record Museum (MURI) Highest Number of 2.610.000 online applicants



# Open Recruitment and Promotion System (Con't)





### FUTURE GOVERNMENT AWARD

International Achievement
"ASEAN Public Sector
Organisation of The
Year"

Vice Chairman of National Civil Service Agency (NCSA)

Kuala Lumpur, October 10, 2014

# 4

## Civil Service Professionalization

- Development of the Reform Leaders Academy (for more than 3.000 reform leaders in Central and Local Governments).
- Enforcement of Civil Service Code of Ethics and Discipline.
- Competence-based Civil Service Development.
- Development of Standard of Competencies for Civil Servants.
- Professional Competency Certification.
- Strengthening the Functional Jobs/Positions.

# 5

## e-Government Enhancement

- e-Budgeting
  - Draw up a budget system that lists official/service travel expenses (costs), up to the smallest things needs of each Government's Agency.
- e-Project Management.
- e-Procurement.
- Civil Servant Smart Card.
- etc.





## Business Licensing Deregulation & Debureaucratization

- Deregulation of Business Licensing Policies.
- Enhancement of the One-Stop Services.
- Standardization of the Licensing Process (Time, Cost, Requisites).
- Promoting the Service Culture:
  - Public Service Standard and Citizen Charter.
  - National Public Service Rank.
  - Public Satisfaction Index.
  - Public Service Innovation Awards.



## Public Service Innovation (some selected)

Costumer Information Management System	Ministry of Agriculture, Madiun & Kediri (East Java), Deli Serdang (North Sumatera), etc.
Public Information and Complaint Service Unit (PICSU)	Yogyakarta, Ombudsman
Electronic Government Procurement	Surabaya (East Java), Bandung (West Java), Bukit Tinggi, Pasaman (West Sumatera), etc.
One-stop-Services	
Integrated Public Services Point & Weekend Service	Pinrang (South Sulawesi), Gianyar (Bali), Sumenep (East Java), Tangerang (Banten), etc.
Integrated Handling Poverty	Sragen (Central Java)
Surabaya Single Windows (SSW)	Surabaya (East Java)
Citizen Charter	
Public Health Service Excellence	Tebing Tinggi, Deli Serdang & Serdang Bedagai (North Sumatera), Cimahi (West Java), etc.
Health Promotion	Boyolali & Sukoharjo (Central Java), Malang (East Java), Makassar (South Sulawesi), etc.
Universal Health Coverage	Manado (North Sulawesi)
Electronic Citizen Information Service & Government Resources Management System	Surabaya (East Java), Banda Aceh, Aceh Barat, Aceh Jaya, Aceh Timur, Aceh Besar, Bireun & Pidie (Aceh), Jepara (Central Java), etc.
e-Performance	Surabaya (East Java), Banda Aceh (Aceh) etc.
Gratification Control ~ Corruption-Free Zone	Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK), West Java, Yogyakarta, etc.
Home Learning ~ e-Learning	Ministry of Education, South Sulawesi
e-Library	Kudus (Central Java), Yogyakarta, etc.
Smart Park	Yogyakarta
Public Emergency Call Services	Central Sulawesi
Public Participation: e-Musrenbang & Media Center	Surabaya (East Java)



## Transparency and Accountability Enhancement

- Government Assets and Property Report Policy.
- Publication of Assets and Property Reports.
- Good Report as Promotion Requisites.





# 8

# **Remuneration System**

- Salary Reform.
- □ Pay-for-Performance System.
- Pension System Reform.



Many Components Financial Compensation



Simplified Financial Compensation Salary

Performance Allowance

Cost of Living Allowance



# **Government Office Efficiency**

- Government Facilities Efficiency Policy.
- Government-Owned Vehicle Usage Control.
- Government Office Standardization.





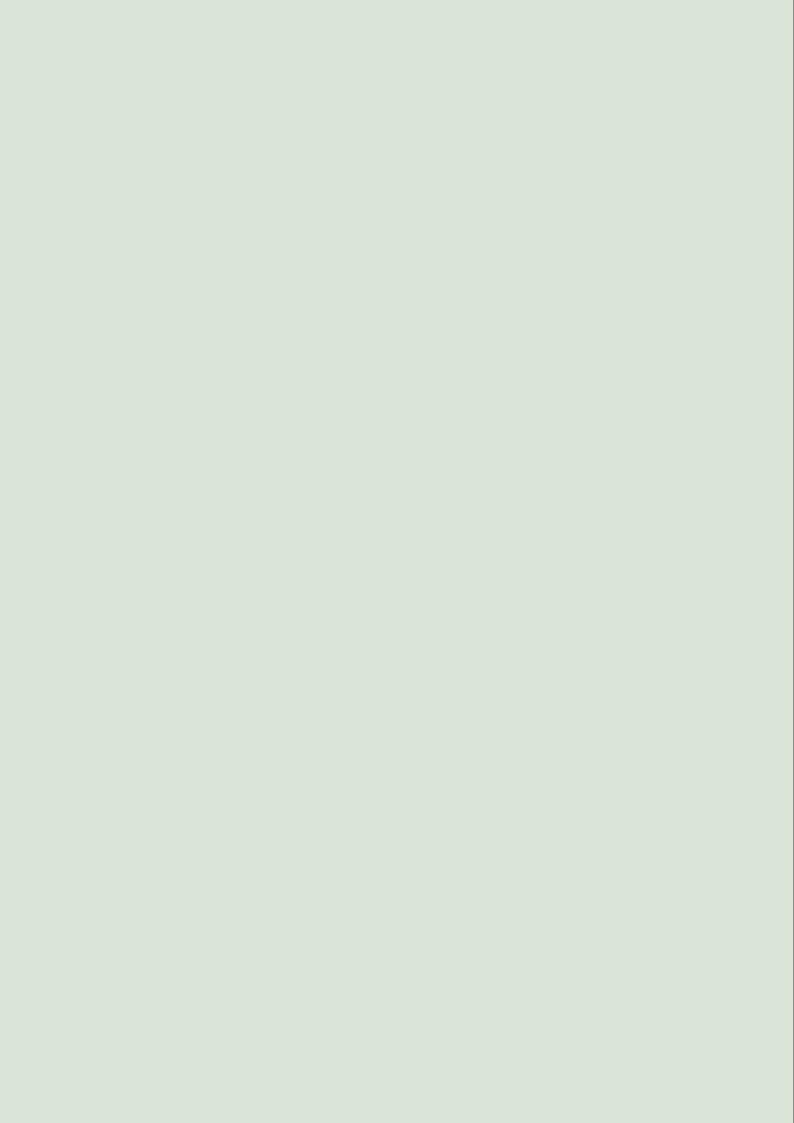
# **Closing Remarks**

- Create Culture better than Create Regulations.
- "When you have disciplined action, you don't need excessive controls".
- "When you have disciplined people, you don't need hierarchy".
- "When you have disciplined thought, you don't need bureaucracy".

("Good to Great - Jim Collins: Why Some Companies Make the Leap and Others Don't").







### 玖、閉幕致詞

#### 考試院副院長 李逸洋

詹委員、李委員、王委員、郭主委、徐主任、各位貴賓,大家午安!

這次是第八年舉辦國際研討會,是個非常重要的研討會,在我們之前的場次,大家也聽到新南 向政策管理論壇討論非常熱烈到時間不夠,這顯示我們研討會相當成功,大家都很熱烈參與,在這 邊我要感謝國內外優秀的講者,也要謝謝在座各位認真聆聽與關心公務人力發展,各位的參與與投 入,讓我們的國際研討會非常成功。

我們都知道,我們需要有個強而有力的公務人員體系,才能讓國家持續的發展,所以公務人員 的人力資源發展是未來新趨勢,也是公共行政特別注重的一環,對於全世界國家亦是如此,這也是 我們舉辦研討會的原因,這樣的研討會爲大家帶來新知,激勵大家新的想法,與全球的夥伴交流經 驗。

昨天新加坡 Gianasso 副院長的演講中,介紹了數位科技與社群軟體,如何應用在培訓上。目前 我們的數位學習平台,並沒有像新加坡這樣,與私部門的企業合作共同開發線上課程,如何讓政府 訓練資源發揮最大效果,很值得我們參考借鏡。

荷蘭 van der Steen 副院長在演講中,提到了縮短課程和實務的差距,也是非常重要的。一直以來, 我們也很重視運用行政個案的教學方法,然而,隨著現實時空環境的改變,行政個案必須不斷翻新, 讓訓練更能貼近實務上的需求。

今天 Jean-Loup Chappelet 教授跟我們分享瑞士公務人員訓練的趨勢也介紹瑞士的一些改革,我認為這是非常重要的。臺灣自 2000 年以來,經歷了 3 次政黨輪替,不論政黨之間的競爭如何激烈,政權都能順利平和轉移,政府運作始終能無縫接軌,幾乎沒有任何爭議、沒有任何風波,這當中我們國家擁有最穩定、最健全的文官體系,應該是最重要的原因。我們可以自豪的說如此健全成熟的文官體系,是全世界新興民主國家中極爲少有的,非常可貴。在面對全球化政治、社會、經濟快速變遷,帶來了更多的挑戰,民眾期待更多改革的同時,我們的文官體制也要結合策略性人力資源發展,強化行政革新及政府治理的能力,來提升國家競爭力,爲民眾提供更好的服務。

今天最後一場論壇也討論到政府的新南向政策,以往對於國際事務人才的需求偏向外交或經濟面,然而策略性的人力資源發展強調的是彈性與多元性,所以本次論壇特別將新南向政策與公務人力訓練結合,培育全面性國際事務人才,強化公務人力的國際思維。

最後,我要特別感謝大家的參與,也要對在場的所有工作人員,說一聲,你們辛苦了!在此, 祝福大家心想事成,平安順心,謝謝!

# The Trends and Challenges in International Human Resource Management 國際人力資源管理新趨與挑戰





郭主任委員芳煜主持開幕典禮



伍院長錦霖致詞



國立政治大學周校長行一致詞



新加坡南洋理工大學商學院副院長 Guido Gianasso 進行第一場專題演講



李考試委員選主持第一場次專題研討



國立清華大學學習科學與科技研究所楊教授叔卿擔任第一場次專題研討演講人



比利時人力招募及發展總局學習科技經理 Jean-Marc Everard 擔任第一場次專題研討與談人



國立政治大學公共行政學系蕭副教授乃沂擔任第一場次專題研討與談人



荷蘭公共行政學院副院長兼智庫主任 Martijn van der Steen 進行第二場專題演講



詹考試委員中原主持第二場次專題研討



國立政治大學公共行政學系陳教授敦源擔任第二場次專題研討演講人



荷蘭公共行政學院副院長兼智庫主任 Martijn van der Steen 擔任第二場次專題研討與談人



世新大學行政管理學系葉教授兼公共事務長一璋擔任第二場次專題研討與談人



瑞士洛桑大學高級公共管理學院教授(前院長)Jean-Loup Chappelet 進行第三場專題演講



俄羅斯總統國民經濟暨公共行政大學高等財經管理學院教授 Tatiana Zaytseva 進行第四場專題演講



新南向政策下人力資源管理論壇中華經濟研究院台灣東協研究中心徐主任遵慈(中)、瑞士洛桑大學高級公共管理學院教授(前院長)Jean-Loup Chappelet(左起第1位)、新加坡南洋理工大學商學院副院長 Guido Gianasso(左起第2位)、詹考試委員中原(左起第3位)、印尼國家文官局公務人員薪資與技能處副處長 Janry Haposan U.P. Simanungkalit(右起第1位)、荷蘭公共行政學院副院長兼智庫主任 Martijn van der Steen(右起第2位)及國立中興大學國際政治研究所陳教授牧民(右起第3位)。



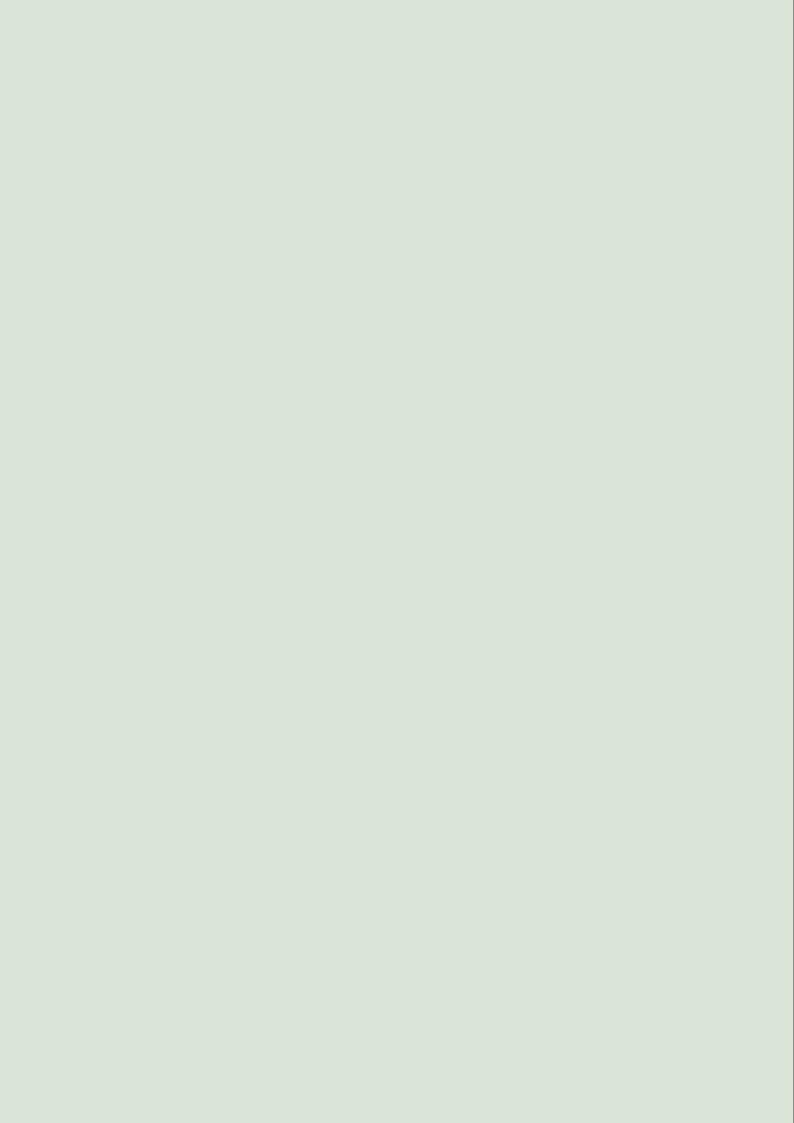
李副院長逸洋閉幕致詞



與會貴賓合影

# The Trends and Challenges in International Human Resource Management 國際人力資源管理新趨與挑戰





### 會議議程

#### 2017 公務人力資源發展國際研討會 - 國際人力資源管理新趨與挑戰

106年10月24日(星期二)				
時間	分鐘	活 動 項 目		
08:30~09:00	30	報到		
09:00~09:20	20	開幕式: 主 持 人:公務人員保障暨培訓委員會 <b>郭主任委員芳煜</b> 致詞貴賓:考試院 <b>伍院長錦霖</b> 國立政治大學 <b>周校長行</b> 一		
09:20~10:10	50	專題演講 I 新興科技與人力資源發展 新加坡南洋理工大學商學院副院長 Guido Gianasso		
10:10~10:20	10	休息		
10:20~12:00	100	第一場次專題研討:新興科技下之人才培訓 ②主持人:考試院 李考試委員選 ③演講人:國立清華大學學習科學與科技研究所 楊教授叔卿 ③與談人:比利時人力招募及發展總局學習科技經理 Jean-Marc Everard 國立政治大學公共行政學系 <b>蕭副教授乃沂</b>		
12:00~13:30	90	午餐		
13:30~14:20	50	專題演講Ⅱ 荷蘭文官創新課程設計新趨 荷蘭公共行政學院副院長兼智庫主任 Martijn van der Steen		
14:20~14:40	20	茶敘		
14:40~16:20	100	第二場次專題研討:創新課程設計及卓越教學方法 ②主持人:考試院 <b>詹考試委員中原</b> ③演講人:國立政治大學公共行政學系 <b>陳教授敦源</b> ③與談人:荷蘭公共行政學院副院長兼智庫主任 Martijn van der Steen 世新大學行政管理學系 <b>葉教授兼公共事務長一璋</b>		
		106 年 10 月 25 日 (星期三)		
時間	分鐘	活 動 項 目		
08:30~09:00	30	報到		
09:00~09:40	40	<b>專題演講 Ⅲ 瑞士公務人員訓練趨勢</b> 瑞士洛桑大學高級公共管理學院教授(前院長)Jean-Loup Chappelet		
09:40~09:50	10	休息		
09:50~10:30	40	專題演講 IV 文官興革的先導策略一中高階公務人員的專業發展與培育 俄羅斯總統國民經濟暨公共行政大學高等財經管理學院教授 Tatiana Zaytseva		
10:30~10:45	15	茶敘		
10:45~12:15	90	新南向政策下人力資源管理論壇 ◎主持人:中華經濟研究院台灣東協研究中心 徐主任遵慈 ◎與談人:考試院 詹考試委員中原 新加坡南洋理工大學商學院副院長 Guido Gianasso 荷蘭公共行政學院副院長兼智庫主任 Martijn van der Steen 瑞士洛桑大學高級公共管理學院教授(前院長)Jean-Loup Chappelet 印尼國家文官局公務人員薪資與技能處副處長 Janry Haposan U.P. Simanungkalit 國立中興大學國際政治研究所 陳教授牧民		
12:15-12:25	10	閉幕式:考試院 李副院長逸洋		
12.15 12.25	10	LATIN SA . A MANING A MANAGACKETT		

### Conference Agenda

	October 24, 2017				
Time	Min.	Program			
08:30~09:00	30	Check in			
09:00~09:20	20	Opening Ceremony  Fong-Yu Kuo, Minister, Civil Service Protection and Training Commission, R.O.C.  Jin-lin Wu, President, Examination Yuan, R.O.C.  Edward H. Chow, President, National Chengchi University, R.O.C.			
09:20~10:10	50	Keynote Speech I Applying New Technologies for Human Resource Development Guido Gianasso, Associate Dean, Nanyang Business School, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore			
10:10~10:20	10	Break			
10:20~12:00	100	Session 1: Applying New Technologies for Human Resource Development  Moderator: Sheuan Lee, Minister without Portfolio, Examination Yuan, R.O.C.  Speaker: Shelley Shwu-Ching Young, Professor, Institute of Learning Sciences and Technologies, National Tsing Hua University, R.O.C.  Discussants: Jean-Marc Everard, Learning Technologies Manager, The Directorate-General Recruitment and Development, Belgium  Naiyi Hsiao, Associate Professor, Department of Public Administration, National Chengchi University, R.O.C.			
12:00~13:30	90	Lunch			
13:30~14:20	50	Keynote Speech II Creative Course Designing Trends in Civil Servants Training in the Netherlands Martijn van der Steen, Co-Dean & Deputy-Director, Netherlands School of Public Administration (NSOB), Netherlands			
14:20~14:40	20	Tea Break			
14:40~16:20	100	Session 2: Creative Course Designing and Effective Teaching Methods  Moderator: Chung-yuang Jan, Minister without Portfolio, Examination Yuan, R.O.C.  Speaker: Don-yun Chen, Professor, Department of Public Administration, National Chengchi University, R.O.C.  Discussants: Martijn van der Steen, Co-Dean & Deputy-Director, Netherlands School of Public Administration (NSOB), Netherlands  I-Jan Yeh, Professor, Department of Public Policy and Management & Dean of Public Affairs, Shih Hsin University, R.O.C.			

October 25, 2017				
Time	Min.	Program		
08:30~09:00	30	Check in		
09:00-09:40	40	Keynote Speech III Trends in Swiss Civil Servants Training Jean-Loup Chappelet, Professor & Dean(2003-2012), Swiss Graduate School of Public Administration (IDHEAP), University of Lausanne, Switzerland		
09:40-09:50	10	Break		
09:50-10:30	40	Keynote Speech IV Professional Development and Education of Middle-line Managers as One of the Strategic Priorities of Civil Service Reform Tatiana Zaytseva, Professor, Higher School of Finance and Management of Russian Presidential Academy of National Economy and Public Administration (RANEPA), Russia		
10:30-10:45	15	Tea Break		
10:45-12:15	90	Regional HRD (New Southbound Policy) Forum  ○ Moderator: Kristy Hsu, Director, Taiwan ASEAN Studies Center (TASC), Chung-Hua Institution for Economic Research (CIER), R.O.C  ○ Discussants:  • Chung-yuang Jan, Minister without Portfolio, Examination Yuan, R.O.C.  • Guido Gianasso, Associate Dean, Nanyang Business School, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore  • Martijn van der Steen, Co-Dean & Deputy-Director, Netherlands School of Public Administration (NSOB), Netherlands  • Jean-Loup Chappelet, Professor & Dean(2003-2012), Swiss Graduate School of Public Administration (IDHEAP), University of Lausanne, Switzerland  • Janry Haposan U.P. Simanungkalit, Deputy Director, Civil Service Salary and Facility, National Civil Service Agency, Indonesia  • Mu-min Chen, Professor, Graduate Institute of International Politics, National Chung Hsin University, R.O.C.		
12:15-12:25	10	Closing Ceremony Yi-yang Lee, Vice President, Examination Yuan, R.O.C.		

# The Trends and Challenges in International Human Resource Management 國際人力資源管理新趨與挑戰