

CURRENT INITIATIVES AND FUTURE CHALLENGES FOR ENHANCING STUDENT MOBILITY - JAPANESE ATTEMPTS -

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Outline

1. Significance of cross-border higher education
2. Amendments of regulations for branch campuses
3. Student exchange policy in Japan
4. Other forms of international activities

1. Significance of cross-border higher education

- Enhancement of quality of domestic higher education
 - Attracting talents to Japan
 - Participation to global intellectual networks
 - Nurturing human resources capable of participating in the international community
- Contribution to global peace and development
 - Enhancing mutual understanding
 - Capacity building

2. Amendments of regulations for branch campuses - Territorial principle abandoned

With respect to:

- Provision of Offshore Programs by Foreign Universities in Japan
- Provision of Offshore Programs by Japanese Universities outside Japan

Provision of offshore programs by foreign branch campuses in Japan (1)

- The Minister of MEXT designates offshore programs by a foreign branch campus in Japan.
 - The program needs to be formally recognised in the home country.
 - Once designated, the offshore program will be treated in the same way as programs of the foreign university provided in its home country.

Provision of offshore programs by foreign branch campuses in Japan (2)

[Effect of designation]

- Recognition of qualification for admission to a Japanese graduate school
- Recognition of qualification for admission to a Japanese university as a transfer student
- Recognition of exchange of credits with a Japanese university

Provision of Offshore Programs by Japanese Universities outside Japan

- Japanese universities may establish a department/faculty outside Japan.
- A department etc. established by Japanese universities outside Japan in accordance with regulations will be recognised as an authorized department etc.
- Japanese universities that provide offshore programs are also subject to the periodic evaluation by a certified evaluation organization.

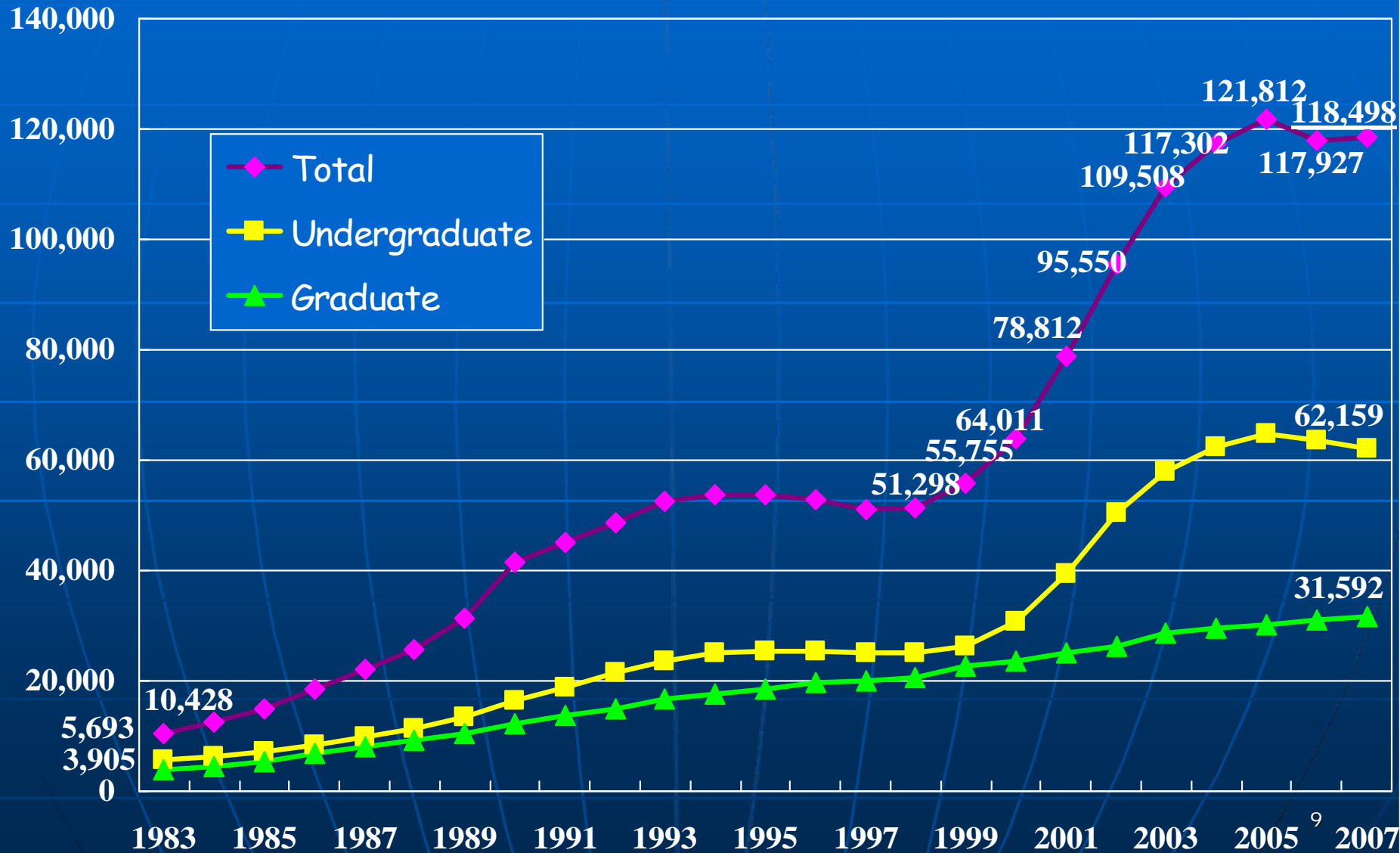
3. Student exchange policy

- Objectives -

- Promote mutual understanding and establish human networks
- Nurture people capable of participating in the international community
- Internationalise Japanese universities to increase their international competitiveness
- Make intellectual contribution to the international community

(Central Council for Education, November 2002: "Development of New Policies for International Student Exchanges")

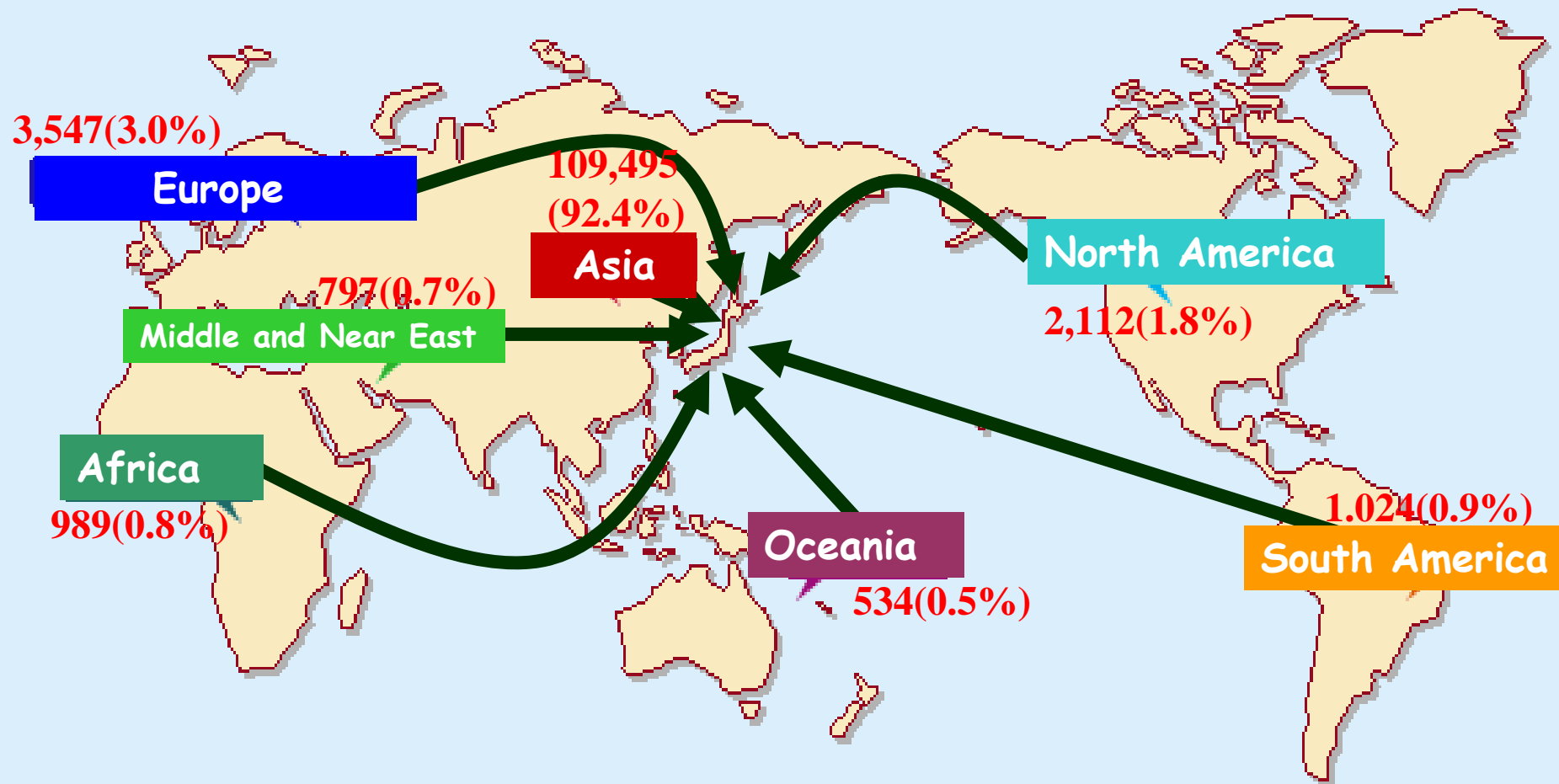
Trends in the number of International students in JAPAN



Number of International students by region of origin

Total:118,498

2007



Number of international students by country/region of origin

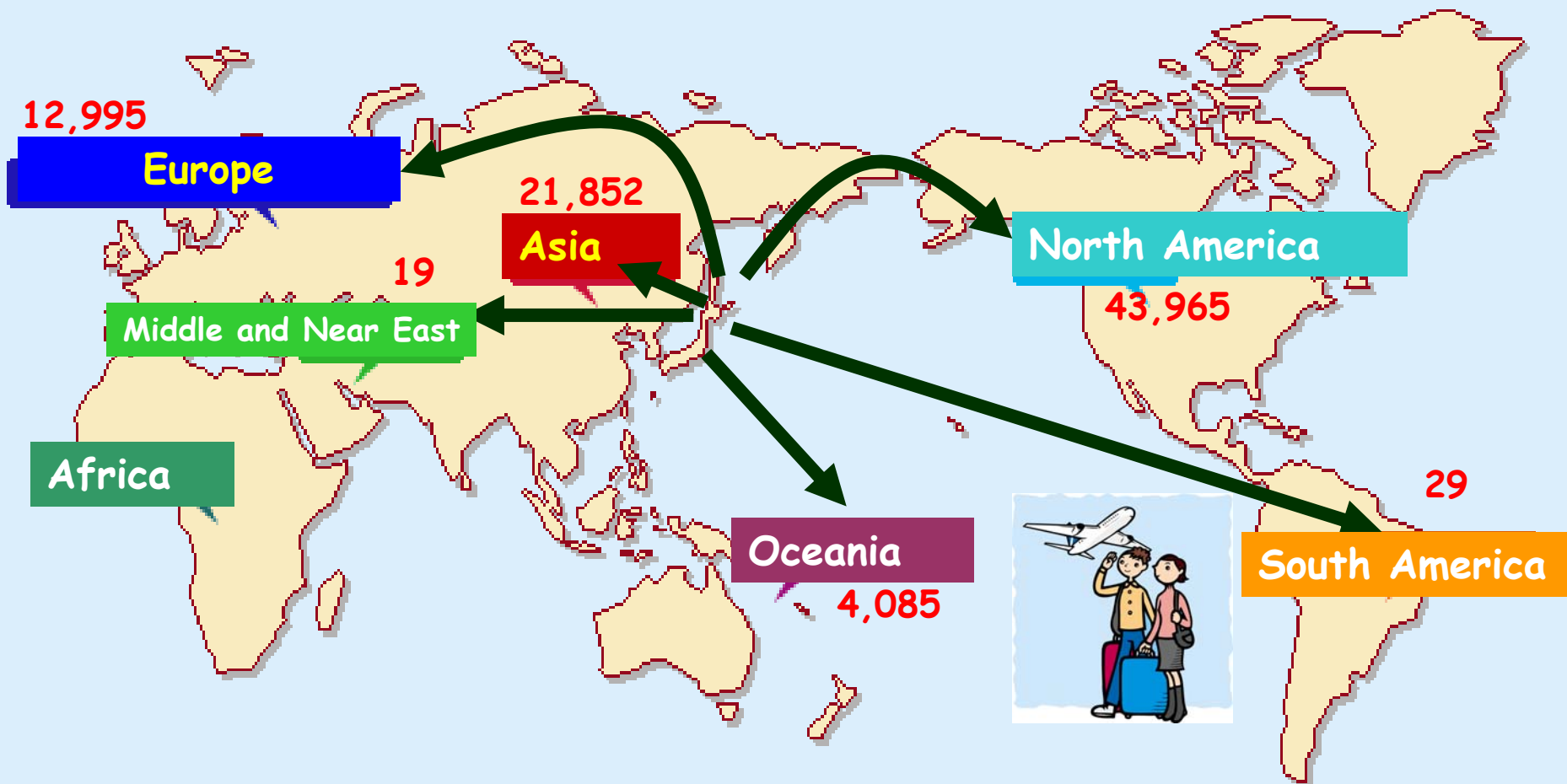
2007

Country/region	Number (from previous year)	Country/region	Number (from previous year)
China	71,277 (▲3,015)	U.S.	1,805 (15)
Korea	17,274 (1,300)	Indonesia	1,596 (43)
Taiwan	4,686 (475)	Bangladesh	1,508 (52)
Vietnam	2,582 (463)	Nepal	1,309 (311)
Malaysia	2,146 (▲10)	Others	12,225 (581)
Thailand	2,090 (356)	Total	118,498 (571)

Number of Japanese students studying abroad

Total: 82,945

2004



Number of Japanese students by destination

2004

Destination	Number	Destination	Number
U.S.	42,215	France	2,337
China	19,059	Taiwan	1,879
U.K.	6,395	Canada	1,750
Australia	3,172	Korea	914
Germany	2,547	New Zealand	913

New challenges for student exchange policy in Japan

- Increase in number up to 300,000*
- Unbalance between country of origin of foreign students in Japan and destination of Japanese students
- Unbalance between number of Japanese students studying abroad and number of foreign students in Japan
- Quality of students

* Announced by Prime Minister Mr. Fukuda early 2008

Possible ways of facing the new challenges

- Improving quality of higher education
- Internationalization of Japanese universities
- Clarification of student exchange policy
- Improving provision of information concerning higher education system of Japan and destination countries of Japanese students
- Receiving short-term rather than long-term students
- Strengthening the support system for student exchange at all levels; vocational schools and Japanese language schools

Special Committee on Student Mobility at the Central Council for Education

- ◉ 15 members, chair : T. KIMURA
- ◉ The committee is deliberating the details of “300K Plan” .

“300K Plan” ~ A part of “Global Strategies” of Fukuda Cabinet

Tentative conclusions of special committee

- ◎ Target year : by around 2020
- ◎ Target area and field
 - North America and Europe → Strategic fields
 - ASEAN, East Asia → Cooperation among universities
 - Middle East, Africa
 - Contribution to nurturing of human resources
 - Joint degree in graduate programs
 - Short-term students exchange

Scheme of Short-term stay (3-12 months)

year	Receiving	Sending
2003	6,750(6.2%)	15,564(20.9%)
2004	6,907(5.9%)	18,570
2005	6,727(5.5%)	20,689
2006	7,423(6.3%)	---

Japanese government scholarship

2006	1,700	665
2007	1,600	720
Preparation	150,000yen	Stipend 80,000yen

To create attractive Japanese universities

- ◉ Development of curriculum for international students
- ◉ Language (more classes taught in English)
- ◉ Improvement of infrastructures
 - Faculty members and staff for international students
 - Scholarship
 - Accommodation
 - Various consultation
 - Follow-up after graduation
- ◉ Development of Japanese studies

To create attractive Japanese society

- ◎ Support for the employment of international students at Japanese companies
 - In 2006, 9,411 international students joined Japanese companies
- ◎ Promote the exchange programs carried out by consortiums consisting of various organizations including local communities and private firms.
 - Scholarship given by private firms

Comprehensive and systematic cooperation among related ministries and with organizations and people

- Diplomatic policies
- Immigration policies
- Private companies
- Local communities

Can Fukuda plan be realized within the target period?

Difficult but if it is realized, it is the second breakthrough in the history of student exchange in Japan.

How to attract more international students ?

The International Priority Graduate Program

~ Advanced Graduate Courses for International Students ~

- Established in 2006
- MEXT provides scholarship to international graduate students as a Japanese Government Scholars who study at Japanese universities carrying out the even attractive excellent programs for international students.
- 98 excellent programs in 42 universities have been adopted by MEXT. Total number of Japanese Government Scholars on these programs are 684.
- Scholars are recommended by adopted universities. (MEXT doesn't accept the application from international students directly.)

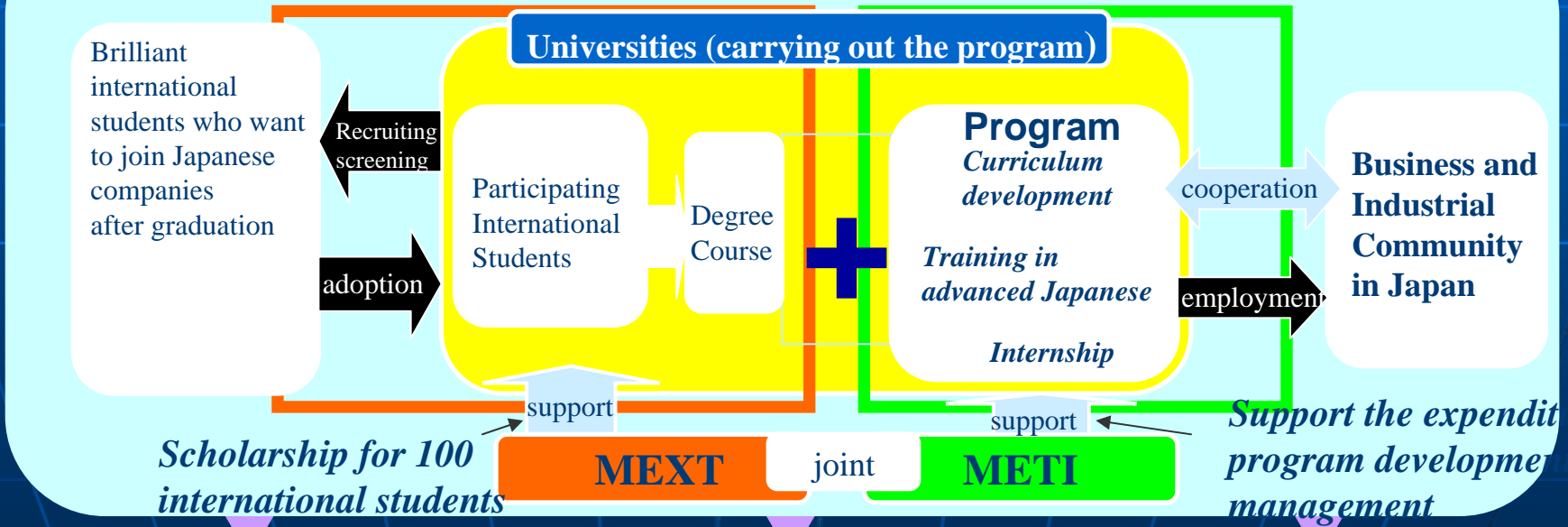
How to attract more international students ?

Asian Human Resource Initiative

Promote more international students to accept Japanese workforce



【 Program Overview 】



How to attract more international students ?

Pop Culture including Anime and Manga



On March 19 (Wed), the inauguration ceremony of the *Anime Ambassador Doraemon* took place at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

These days, Japanese pop culture including “Anime and Manga” is attracting more international students to Japanese universities and colleges.

4. Other forms of international activities in higher education

1) AUN/SEED-Net

ASEAN University Network/
Southeast Asia Engineering
Education Development Network

○Countries in the project

10 ASEAN countries: Thailand, Indonesia, The Philippines, Malaysia, Singapore, Brunei, Myanmar, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia

○Final Goal

To achieve sustainable development by promoting engineering in ASEAN countries

○Target of the project

To promote level of research and teaching in engineering of the universities participating in the project by building up close link with each other and with Japanese universities

Focus: Master or Ph.D. level

Core programme: Study opportunities in the region

(Master and Ph.D. : Sandwich programme with Japan/ Ph.D. : Studying and research at Japanese universities)

Eligible applicant : Young university staff and potential candidates for university staff

Sub-programme : Joint research , Organization of Seminars

Academic Fields and Host Universities

<u>Field</u>	<u>Host University</u>	<u>Japanese Counterpart</u>
Chemical	DLSU (P)	T.I.T
Environmental	UP (P)	T.I.T
Manufacturing	UM(ML)	Keio
Material	USM(ML)	Toyohashi
Civil	CU(T)	Hokkaido
Electric and Electronic	CU(T)	T.I.T
ICT	KMITL(T)	Tokai
Mechanical and Aeronautic	ITB(I)	Toyohashi
Geology and Mining	UGM(I)	Kyushu
All Fields	NTU(S) NUS(S)	

Japanese Supporting

University Consortium (11)

Hokkaido University

Keio University

Kyoto University

Kyushu University

National Graduate Institute for Policy Science

Shibaura Institute of Technology

Tokai University

Tokyo Institute of Technology

Toyohashi University of Technology

University of Tokyo

Waseda University

Annual Plan

Programme	Number of students
<i>Master's Degree Program</i>	<i>55 (5 /Field + 10 (Singapore))</i>
<i>Doctoral Degree Sandwich Program (SWP) <Ph.D (SWP) ></i>	<i>18 (2 /Field)</i>
<i>Doctoral Degree Program in Japan <Ph.D in Japan></i>	<i>18 (2 /Field)</i>

Annual Budget for Phase I

(Mil. Yen)

2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
160	380	490	620	625

What has been achieved so far (2001~ 2007)

<i>Mode of supports</i>	<i>Frequency of supports</i>
<i>Scholarships given</i>	<i>441 psn (Master:310, Sandwich Ph.D:65, Ph.D in Japan:56, Ph.D in Singapore:10)</i>
<i>Joint research</i>	<i>168 Projects (US\$ 1,550,642)</i>
<i>Equipment given</i>	<i>90 pieces (US\$ 845,377)</i>
<i>Dispatched Japanese Academicians</i>	<i>295</i>
<i>Short visit to Japanese universities</i>	<i>167 times</i>
<i>Mutual visit between member universities</i>	<i>27 times</i>
<i>Academic seminars</i>	<i>76 times</i>
<i>Promotion tour by host universities</i>	<i>183 times</i>

2) UMAP (University Mobility in Asia and the Pacific)

- Founded in 1993 (International Secretariat between 2001-2005 in Japan)
- A voluntary association of government and non-government representatives of the higher education (university) sector
- Aim at enhancement of international understanding through increased co-operation between universities (especially mobility of students and staff)

UMAP (University Mobility in Asia and the Pacific)

- Students participating in UMAP exchange undertake a period of formal study (minimum one semester, maximum two semesters).
- Hosting universities are expected to waive tuition fees for UMAP students on exchange.
- Credit for study undertaken while on exchange is to be accepted by the home university.

UCTS (UMAP Credit Transfer Scheme)

- One of the main features of the UMAP framework
- Aims to increase student mobility by facilitating the recognition of credit received by UMAP students.
- UCTS is in its trial phase and participation of universities is voluntary (not all universities in the UMAP member countries/territories take part in UCTS.)

Challenges for UMAP

- Broaden the number of institutions participating in the framework
- Broadening the network of universities to other regions. (For example, through linkage with the European framework (especially between UCTS and ECTS))

What can be done?

- Strengthen and disseminate current initiatives
- Establish networks of higher education institutions in the region
- Review of the UMAP framework to widen its participation (for example, by using the APEC framework)
- Establish links with other regions