# Japan's Initiatives on Globalization of Higher Education

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MEXT

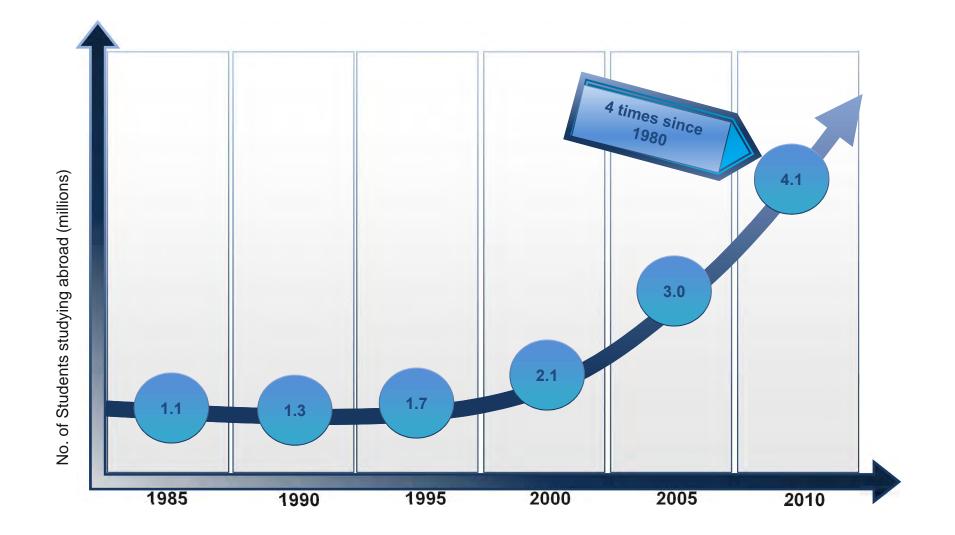MINISTRY OF EDUCATION,
CULTURE, SPORTS,
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY-JAPAN

# Outline of Presentation

I.  International Trends of Globalization of Higher Education and Japan's Trends of Student Mobility

II. Development of Government Policy and Initiatives for Globalizing Higher Education in Japan

III. International Contribution of Japanese Higher Education and Ongoing Initiatives

# I. International Trends of Globalization of Higher Education and Japan's Trends of Student Mobility

1. Global Trend of Student Mobility

2. Global Trends of Regionalization in Higher Education

3. International Initiatives Regarding Quality Assurance in Higher Education

4. Trends of Student Mobility

# 1. Global Trend of Student Mobility



No. of Students studying abroad (millions)

4 times since 1980

- 1985 — 1.1
- 1990 — 1.3
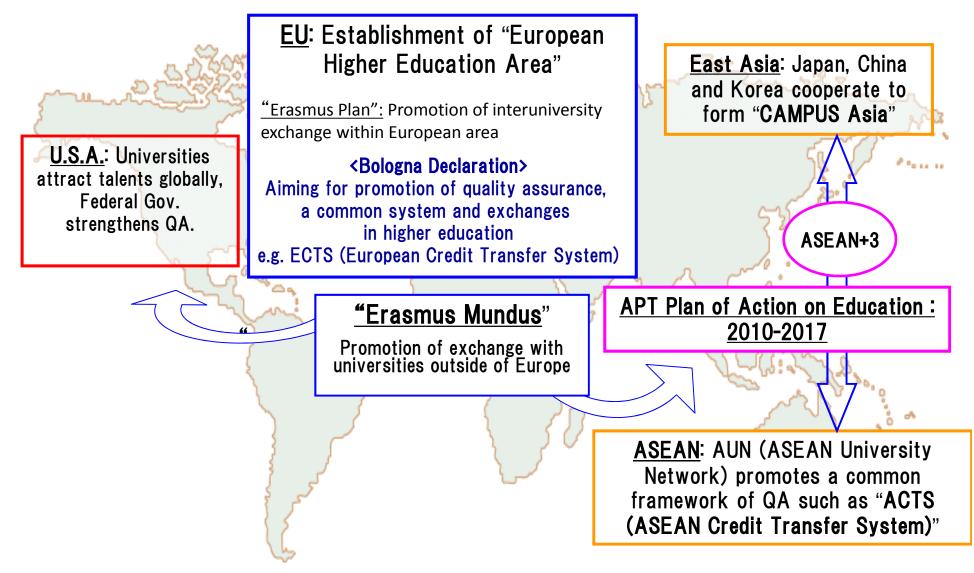- 1995 — 1.7
- 2000 — 2.1
- 2005 — 3.0
- 2010 — 4.1

Source:
• "Education at a Glance", OECD 2011
• "Higher Education To 2030 – Volume 2: Globalisation", OECD 2009

# 2. Global Trend of Regionalization in Higher Education

**EU:** Establishment of "European Higher Education Area"

"Erasmus Plan": Promotion of interuniversity exchange within European area

**<Bologna Declaration>**
Aiming for promotion of quality assurance, a common system and exchanges in higher education
e.g. ECTS (European Credit Transfer System)

**East Asia:** Japan, China and Korea cooperate to form "**CAMPUS Asia**"

**U.S.A.:** Universities attract talents globally, Federal Gov. strengthens QA.

**"Erasmus Mundus"**
Promotion of exchange with universities outside of Europe

ASEAN+3

**APT Plan of Action on Education :** 2010-2017

**ASEAN:** AUN (ASEAN University Network) promotes a common framework of QA such as "**ACTS** (ASEAN Credit Transfer System)"

# 3. International Initiatives for Enhancing Quality Assurance in Higher Education



1) **UNESCO/OECD Guidelines** for Quality Provision
   in Cross-border Higher Education
   〔UNESCO (October 2005); OECD (December 2005)〕

2) **UNESCO Portal** on Higher Education
                          Institutions (April 2008)



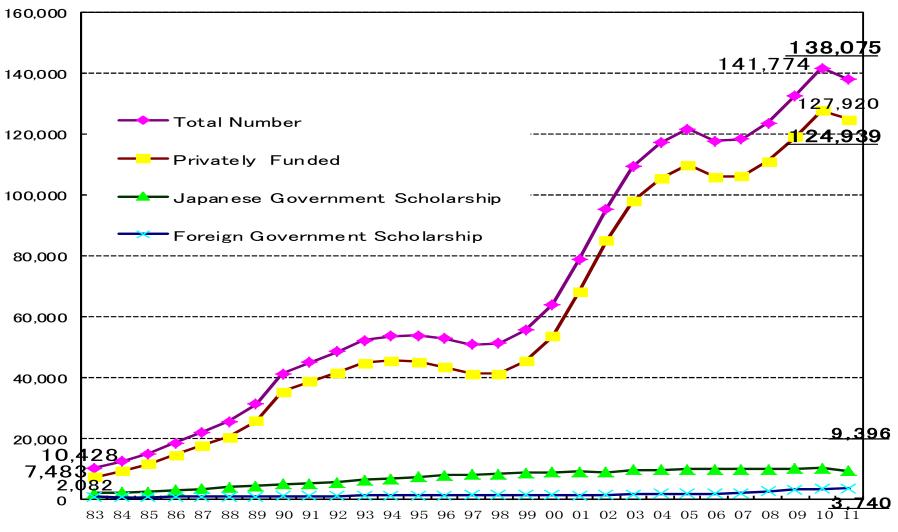3) UNESCO Asia-Pacific Regional Convention on the
   Recognition of Qualifications in Higher Education
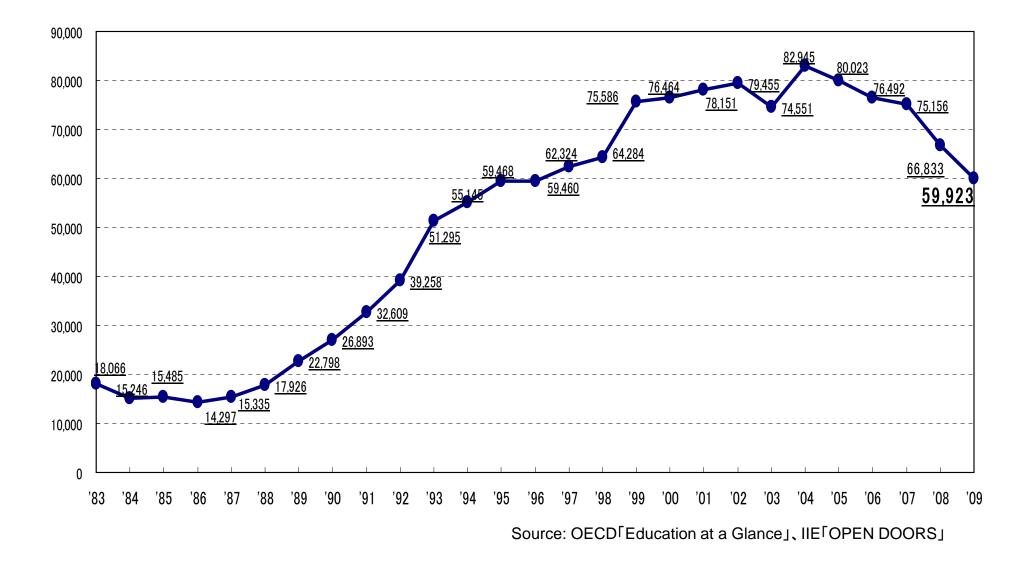   :Adoption of **Amendments to the 1983 Convention**
   (November 2011, Tokyo)

# 4. Trends of Student Mobility in Japan
## 1）Number of International Students



Source: MEXT, JASSO

2) Number of Japanese Students Studying Abroad

Source: OECD「Education at a Glance」、IIE「OPEN DOORS」

# II. Development of Government Policy and Initiatives for Globalizing Higher Education in Japan

1. Acceptance of more International Students

2. Promotion of Regional Student Mobility as Government Initiatives
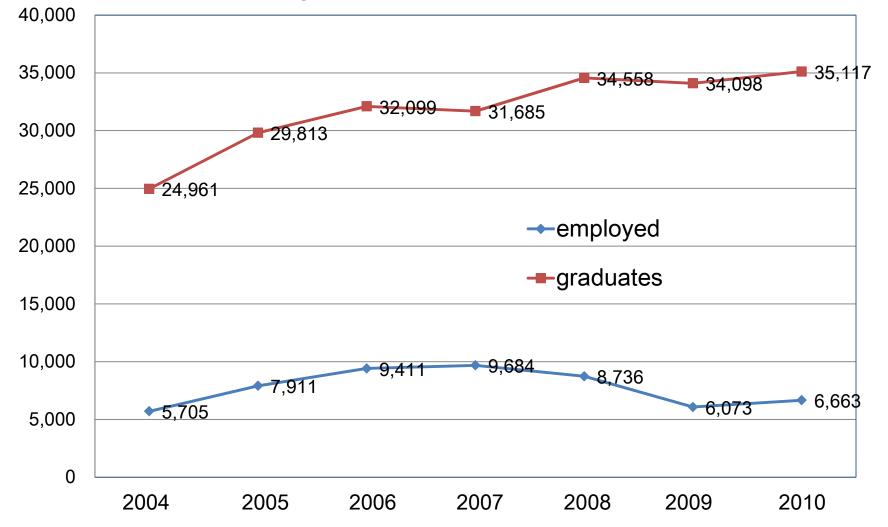
3. Meeting Growing Needs for Global Human Resources

# 1. Acceptance of more international students

(1983-) "100,000 International Students Plan"

## ～2000

*Acceptance of intl. students as･･･*

Support for developing countries

## 2007～2008

1) (2008) "300,000 International Students Plan"

2) (2009) "Global 30" project

National Strategy

meeting <u>demands from industries</u> to bring in high-quality personnel

## 2010～

# 2. Promotion of regional student mobility as government initiatives
3) (2010)"CAMPUS Asia"

4) (2011) "Re-inventing-Japan"

# 3. Meeting growing needs for global human resources
(2012) "The Council on Promotion of Development of Global Human Resources"
5) (2012) "Global 30 plus" project

# 1)-1 300,000 International Students Plan

The plan aims to increase the number of international students in Japan to 300,000 by 2020.

## 2. Improvement of the initial steps

**Facilitate to study in Japan**

〔 e.g. 〕

**Promote exams outside Japan prior to arrival**

## 3. Promotion of the globalization of universities

**Building attractive universities**

〔 e.g. 〕

**More courses taught in English**

**Promote double degrees, short-term programs, etc.**

## 4. Creation of a welcoming environment

**Establish environment conducive to dedicated studies**

〔 e.g. 〕

**Accommodations**

**Scholarships**

Go to Japan

## 1. Student recruitment

**Motivating students to study in Japan, and the development of a one-stop service**

〔 e.g. 〕

**Active dissemination of information**

Disseminate information

Cooperation Support

| Industry | | | Community |
|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| Cooperation | MOFA ......... MEXT | Cooperation | |
| | METI **cooperation** MLIT | | |
| | MOJ ......... MHLW | | |

Cooperation

employment

## 5. After graduation: Better job prospect in Japan and support for alumni

〔 e.g. 〕 Provide job search support & support for entrepreneurs (through cooperation among industry-academia-govt.)

Return to home country

# 1)-2 Number of International Students employed by Japanese Companies

## Number of graduates vs those employed by Japanese companies

# 2) Global 30 Project

**Project Summary**

✓ The Project aims to internationalize Japanese universities by promoting <u>acceptance of superior international faculties and students</u>.

✓ Support will be provided to universities' efforts such as <u>introducing degree programs in English and facilitating international student-friendly environment</u>.

● Expected efforts

  -More degree programs taught in English

   More than 30 undergraduate programs

   More than 120 graduate programs

  -Entrance examinations at home countries

  -Further support for international students

# 3) CAMPUS Asia *"Collective Actions for Mobility Programs of University Students in Asia"*
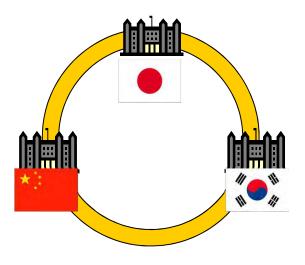
- ✓ Government, Q.A. agencies, and Universities in Japan, Korea and China <u>cooperate to implement student mobility among three countries with regular monitoring of the outcome.</u>
- ✓ The following efforts are encouraged: <u>mutual credit recognition, academic performance evaluation and degree granting within a common framework</u> following a guideline drawn up by governments of three countries.



## ●Pilot Programs

- – **Consortia consist of universities of Korea, Japan, and China.**
- – **The three governments provide financial support.**
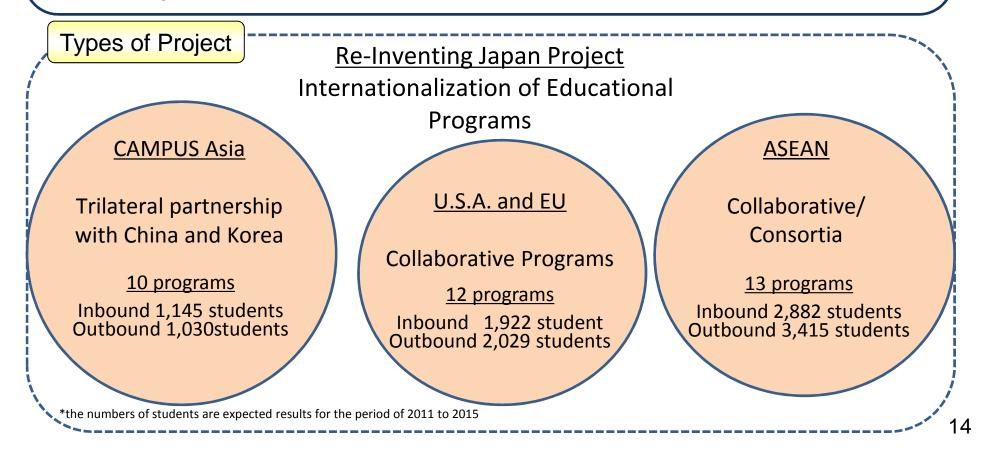- – **Monitoring of programs has started.**

## ●Mobility Scheme

- – **Students from each country stay in universities in the other two countries.**
- – **Duration: several weeks to several months.**



13

# 4) Re-Inventing Japan Project

- ✓ The program aims to develop inter-university programs which conduct cooperative education with overseas institutions.
- ✓ Such efforts are expected as <u>mutual credit recognition and academic performance evaluation</u> implemented within common framework.
- ✓ Altogether 35 programs selected and more than 12,000 students will be exchanged.

## Types of Project

Re-Inventing Japan Project
Internationalization of Educational
Programs

<u>CAMPUS Asia</u>

Trilateral partnership
with China and Korea

<u>10 programs</u>
Inbound 1,145 students
Outbound 1,030students

<u>U.S.A. and EU</u>

Collaborative Programs

<u>12 programs</u>
Inbound 1,922 student
Outbound 2,029 students

<u>ASEAN</u>

Collaborative/
Consortia

<u>13 programs</u>
Inbound 2,882 students
Outbound 3,415 students

*the numbers of students are expected results for the period of 2011 to 2015

14

# 5) Global 30 PLUS Project *- Promotion of Global human resources development -*

## Project Summary

✓ The program supports universities' efforts to develop human resources who can positively challenge in the global fields ("global human resources"). 42 universities were selected in 2012.

✓ Concrete efforts such as provision of intensive language training courses, provision of information on studying abroad and faculty development to meet international standard are supported.

## Three elements of "Global human resources"

Language and communi-cation skills

Active and positive attitudes, challenging spirits

Deep understanding of foreign cultures and secured self-identity as Japanese

● Expected Efforts
1. Promotion of global awareness
2. Improving the ability of faculties to meet the global standard
3. Preparing environment to promote Japanese students to study abroad
4. Comprehensive support in improving students' language skills

# III. International Contribution of Japanese Higher Education and Ongoing Initiatives

1. International Contribution of Japanese Higher Education

   1) AUN/SEED-Net

   2) MJIIT/E-JUST

2. Mobility and Quality Assurance

   1) Japan's Initiative in ASEAN+3 Cooperation

      Framework

   2) Initiatives by NIAD-UE

3. Research Initiative : WPI

# 1.1)-1 AUN/SEED-Net

AUN/SEED-Net is a network consisting of HE institutions from ASEAN and Japan. It aims to promote human resources development in engineering in ASEAN.

## Members and Achievements



**Quality Improvement of Research**

**700 Collaborative Researches + 1000 Papers published**
•Research grants
•ASEAN Engineering Journal

**Establishment of Network**

**400 ASEAN nationals + 200 Japanese Professors**

**Quality Improvement of Academic Staff**

**900 scholars by end of Phase II**
•Post graduate scholarships

•Regional Conferences
•Short term visits

# 1)-2 AUN/SEED-Net

## Milestone

| December 1997 | November 1999 | April 2001 | March 2003- March 2008 | March 2008- March 2013 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Concept proposed at the ASEAN-Japan Summit Meeting | Announced as one of the main programs to support ASEAN | **Inauguration Ceremony** among Member Institutions and the Ministries | **Phase I of AUN/SEED -Net Project** | **Phase II of AUN/SEED -Net Project** |

# 1)-3 AUN/SEED-Net

## Expected Outputs of AUN/SEED-Net
## Phase Ⅲ



Contribution to advancement and globalization of industry in ASEAN and Japan

Implementation of research activities addressing common regional issues

Expected Outputs of AUN/SEED-Net Phase III

Improvement of research and educational capacities of academic staff of ASEAN Member Institutions

Strengthening academic network among ASEAN Member Institutions and Japanese Supporting Universities

# Development of AUN/SEED-Net



AUN/SEED-Net Phase I and II Network with Systematic Administration by **Project Secretariat**
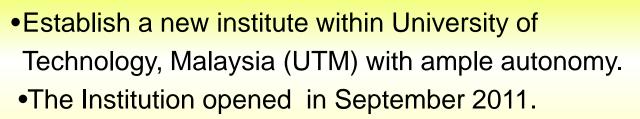
## 1.2)  MJIIT  *(Malaysia-Japan International Institute of Technology)*
## E-JUST  *(Egypt-Japan University of Science and Technology)*

In both projects,
- ✓ Japanese-styled engineering education is carried out.
- ✓ Government, universities and industry are involved.
- ✓ Fostering engineering human resources and promoting two way students and faculty exchanges are expected.

### M J I I T



- Establish a new institute within University of Technology, Malaysia (UTM) with ample autonomy.
- The Institution opened  in September 2011.

### E – J U S T



- Establish a new institute in Alexandria, Egypt.
- In February 2010, part of graduate school started.

# 2. 1) Japan's Initiatives in ASEAN+3 Cooperation Framework

Working Group on   Ensuring Quality Assurance and Promoting Mobility of

Higher Education Among ASEAN + 3 countries

**Background:**

At the first ASEAN+3 Education Ministers Meeting  (July 2012), Japan proposed to establish  a new working group  under the Education Ministers Meeting.

**Scope of Activities**

1. Share information on activities related to quality assurance and mobility of higher education within the region.

2. Promote capacity building related to quality assurance.

3. Expand networks and increase communication among members.

4. Propose and implement collaborative projects and programs.

# 2. 2) Initiatives by NIAD-UE

**memorandums of understanding**

**"Japan-China-Korea Quality Assurance Council"**

**capacity building seminars**

**contribution to international networks of quality assurance agencies**

Exchange of scholars