Japan-Canada University Presidents' Roundtable II (2004)

International Exchanges



Masuo Aizawa President, Tokyo Institute of Technology

Internationalization in Higher Education

1. Increased Student Mobility

- 1) Full-time Foreign Students
- 2) International Exchanges

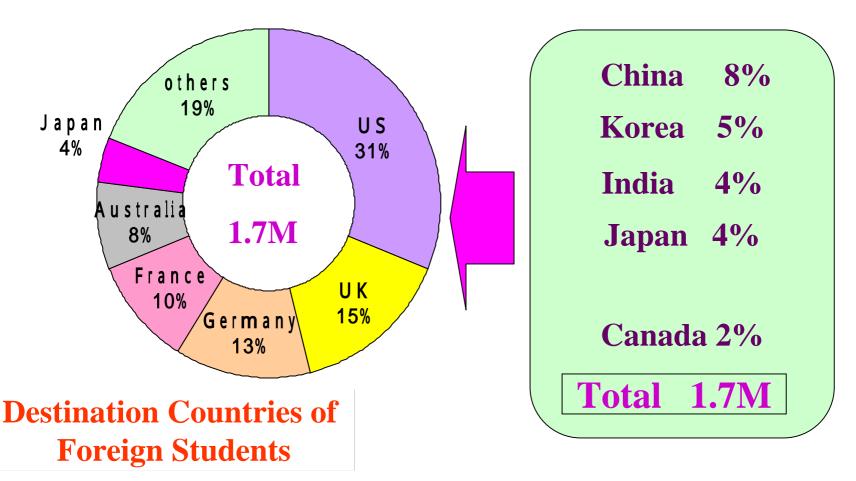
2. Increased Trans-national Education

- 1) e-Learning
- 2) Off-shore Campuses

3. Brain Circulation

- 1) Brain Drain and Gain
- 2) Reverse Brain Drain

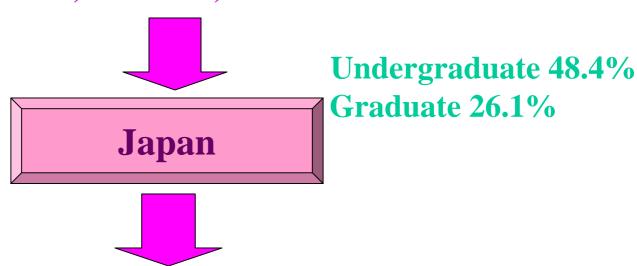
Increased Global Student Mobility



OECD: Education at a glance 2003

Foreign Students in Japanese Higher Education Institutions

109,508 (MEXT;May,2003) Asia 93.2%, EU 2.5%, N.America 1.4%



Japanese Students in Overseas Higher Education Institutions

76,464 (MEXT;May,2001)

Japanese Students in Overseas Higher Educational Inst.

Country/Region	Outbound
Canada	1,478

Top 10th Countries

	Country/Region		Country/Region
1st	United State	6th	Canada
2nd	China	7th	France
3rd	United Kingdom	8th	Republic of korea
4th	Australia	9th	New Zealand
5th	Germany	10th	Austria

Source: U.S.; IIE"OPEN DOORS"/China; Chinese Ministry of Education/U.K., Australia, Germany, Canada, France, New Zealand, Korea, Austria; OECD"Education at a Glance"

Exchanges of Japanese Researchers in FY2002

	Outbound	Inbound
Total	3,316	618

Top 12th countries

From MEXT

	Country/Region		Country/Region
1	United State	1	China
2	China	2	United State
3	Republic of Korea	3	Republic of Korea
4	Germany	4	Germany
5	France	5	United Kingdom
6	United Kingdom	6	France
7	Thailand	7	Thailand
8	Canada	8	Russia
9	Italy	9	India
10	Australia	10	Indonesia
11	Taiwan	11	Canada
12	Swiss	12	Australia

MEXT Policies and Programs for Student Mobility

- 1. "Plan to Accept 100,000 Foreign Students"
 Achieved in 2002
- 2. Doubling Student Mobility over 10 Years
 - 1) G8 Education Ministries in 2000
 - 2) Action Plans Followed
- 3. Academic Frontiers Student Exchange Promotion Program
 - 1) Japan and Thailand
 - 2) Japan and France
- 4. International Cooperation Programs

Tokyo Tech and Thailand Partnership

- Equal Partnership for International Cooperation
 Global Networking
- 2. "Tokyo Tech Office in Thailand" Launched in 2002
 - 1) Hub for International Education and Ind/Univ Collaboration
 - 2) Satellite Lectures to Thai Universities
- 3. Conferred Hon.Doctor to Prime Minister in 2003
- 4 . Joint Agreement with NSTDA in 2003
 - 1) International Cooperation in Research
 - 2) Joint Project on Solar Cells

Tokyo Tech and Tsinghua Univ Graduate School

- 1. Equal Partnership for International Collaboration
 - 1) Global Networking for Collaboration
 - 2) Growing Industries in China
- 2 . Graduate School Co-operated by Both Universities
 - 1) Industrial Demands for Human Development
 - 2) Dual Enrollment and Dual Degree
 - 3) Master Courses in Nanotechnology and Biotechnology
 - 4) Chinese, Japanese and English
 - 5) Industry/Academia Collaboration in Education

Why students should take part in international exchange?

- 1. Growing International Education
 Diversified Higher Education
- 2. Global Mobility of Students
 Face-to-face Education
- 3. Benefits for Students
 - 1) International and Intercultural understanding
 - 2) Communication Capability
 - 3) International Human Networks

What conditions or measures encourage students to participate?

- 1. Providing Students with Motivation
 - 1) Changing World
 - 2) Demands for International Leaders
 - 3) Attractiveness of International Education Programs
- 2. Offering Individual Benefits
 - 1) Fostered with International and Intercultural Understanding
 - 2) Fostered with International Leadership
 - 3) International Networking

What are the most significant barriers?

- 1. To be solved by the administratives
 - 1) Lack of Financial Support
 - 2) Lack of Efficient and Compatible Credit Transfer Systems UMAP, etc.
 - 3) Attractiveness of International Higher Education Programs
- 2. To be solved by individuals
 - 1) Difficulty in Foreign Language Learning
 - 2) Lack of Motivation