1. Current Situation of Higher Education in Japan

2. Reform of Higher Education of Japan in 2000s
   2-1 Quality Assurance
   2-2 Incorporation of National University

3. Internationalization of Universities and Further Reform
   3-1 Internationalization of Universities and promotion of student exchanges
   3-2 Further Reform
1. Current Situation of Higher Education in Japan
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The Population of 18 Year-Old Age and College Enrollment Rate in Japan

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<tr>
<th>Plans of the last half of 70's</th>
<th>Plans of the first half of 80's</th>
<th>Plans of the last half of 80's</th>
<th>Plans after FY1994</th>
<th>Concept after 2000</th>
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Advancement Rate 1
(University + Junior College + College of Technology + Professional Training College)

Applicant Rate directly from High School
(University + Junior College)

University: 49.1%
Junior College: 6.3%
College of Technology: 0.9%
Professional Training College: 20.6%

Advancement Rate 2
(University + Junior College)

University: 49.1%
Junior College: 6.3%

Reference: School Basic Survey FY2009
2. Reform of Higher Education of Japan in 2000s
2-1 Enhancing Quality Assurance Framework

Integrating prior regulations with ex-post checking system (2003/2004)

Universities

- Control on...
  - issuing degrees
  - admission process
  - constructing curricula
- Disclosure of information
- Self-examination and evaluation

Continuous assurance of quality by internal initiatives, while respecting the autonomy

National Quality Assurance Framework

Prior regulation (reform of existing system)

1. Standards for establishing universities (SEU)
2. Establishment- approval system (EAS)
3. Quality assurance and accreditation system (QAAS)

Less requirement, simplified procedure
2-2-1 Incorporation of National Universities

To make Energetic and distinctive universities in a competitive environment, in April 2004, National University Corporation system launched.

- Increase **autonomy** and independence of university administration
- Enable **dynamic and maneuverable decision-making** in the management strategy at each university
- Create management systems that are **open and accountable** to society
- Select a **president with outstanding management capacities** in addition to noteworthy achievements in education and research as a president
- Establish **flexible personnel systems** on the basis of the capability and performance of personnel
- Assure **accountability** and improve the quality of activities through evaluations

**Incorporation** of each national university

- Introduce management techniques based on *private-sector concepts*
- People from outside the university participating in the management of universities
- Improvement of the process of selecting the president
- Select the **non-civil servant** type for the status of personnel
- Thorough disclosure of information and evaluations
2-2-2 Governance of National University Corporation System

◆ Improvement of Decision-making System
Establish a decision-making system which effectively utilizes the expanded discretion of universities:
ex) d matters concerning management are dealt with by the Administrative Council which is composed of both external experts and internal representatives.

◆ Mid-term Goals and Plans
Set up mid-term (6-year) goals to clarify basic philosophy and priority areas at each university.

◆ Evaluations
Through third-party evaluations, the quality of educational activities and accountability of universities are to be assured.
2-2-3 Examples of the Initiative enabled or further promoted by Incorporation of National University Corporation

◆ Budget rollovers into the next fiscal year  【all universities】
◆ Focused **strategic resource allocation** through the leadership of presidents  【The University of Electro-Communications】
◆ Recruiting **Nobel prize-class researchers** through special salary package  【Tohoku University】
◆ Recruiting **branch manager of a private bank** as a director-general-class counselor/advisor  【Saitama University】
◆ Foundation of engineering major with the cooperation of local companies.  【Iwate University】

◆ Increase of **joint/commissioned research** by approaching to the private sector pursuing external funds.  【Shinshu University】
3. Internationalization of University and Further Reform
3-1 Internationalization of university and promotion of student exchanges

The Budget FY 2012 relating Internationalization of Universities and Promotion of Student Mobility

1. Support Internationalization of Universities

**“GLOBAL 30” PROJECT**
(Core Universities for Internationalization)
FY2012 budget: 3 billion yen (13 universities)
- Introduce degree programs conducted all in English
- Improve international student services
- Establish “One-Stop Overseas Offices” for common use

**“GLOBAL 30 PLUS”**
Promotion of Global Human Resource Development
FY2012 budget: 5 billion yen (40 universities)
- Cultivate and promote global readiness and awareness
  e.g. introducing Japanese culture, internships at international organizations or overseas firms
- Promote educational ability and awareness of faculty members globally
- Improve organizational systems for student services to promote study abroad
- Comprehensive approach to improve language skills of students from entry to graduation

**“RE-INVENTING JAPAN PROJECT”**
FY2012 Budget: 2.7 billion yen
Support development of exchange programs between universities that conduct cooperative education with overseas universities to implement mutual credit recognition and grade evaluation managements through a global quality-assured framework.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Support for Forming a Central Stronghold “CAMPUS Asia”</th>
<th>Support for Creation of Collaborative Education with US and Other Universities</th>
<th>Support for the Forming of Inter University Exchange with ASEAN Countries</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Selected in 2010) 6 projects × 70 million yen</td>
<td>(Selected in 2011) 12 projects × 60 million yen</td>
<td>(New project in 2012) 10 projects × 70 million yen</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Promoting bilateral student exchanges

FY2012 Budget: 34 billion yen

- Comprehensive information provision and overseas support (500 million yen)
- Promotion of overseas study by Japanese students (3.1 billion yen)
  - Long-term dispatch (1 year or more) 200 students
  - Short-term dispatch (3 months – 1 year) 2,280 students
  - Short-term visits (less than 3 months) 6,300 students
  ※920 students increase from FY2011

- Scholarships for International Students
  - Scholarships to Japanese government scholarship students (10,775 students)
  - Honors Scholarships to privately finance international students (10,632 students)

School Loan Program (interest-bearing) of JASSO

*Outside of the 34 billion yen FY2012 budget

FY2012 5,094 students (FY2011: 3,175 students)
3.9 billion yen (FY2011: 3.6 billion yen)
Ⅰ. Reconstruction of universities responding to rapid changing society

① Quality change of university education and reform of entrance examination

Improve the quality of university/graduate education to develop human resource who actively learn, think and take actions: (using learning hours as indicator of the improvement / improvement of learning environment), etc.

② Human resource development responding to globalization

Rapid progress of Internationalization of university by establishing core universities and promoting bilateral student mobility, etc.

③ University as Center of Community (COC)

Strengthen the cooperation between university and community, etc.

④ Strengthen the function of university as research center: enhancement of world-class research achievement and innovation.

Further intensive support for enhancement of research function, etc.

Ⅱ. Enhancement of governance for reconstruction universities

⑤ Reform of national university corporation

Reexamine the mission of each national university corporation and develop and implement a new reform plan for national university corporation, etc.

⑥ Development of infrastructure and systems which will enhance university reform.

Disclosure of information (through common format “portrait”) and drastic reform of evaluation system, etc.

⑦ Stronger financial base and strategic and flexible budget allocation

Provide support for universities’ strategic fiscal management. Promote wide range of fund-raising efforts, etc.

⑧ Intensive promotion of quality assurance

Establishment of comprehensive system for quality assurance of university which will be achieved by implementing measures such as standards for establishing universities, aftercare, accreditation system and instruction through School Education Act, etc.
Thank you for your attention.