

## Expansion of people-to-people exchanges between institutions of higher education in Russia and Japan

-Toward the Establishment of the Committee for Personnel Exchanges  
between Japan and Russia-



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### Current Status of Exchanges between Japan and Russia

#### Student exchange

Number of Japanese students studying in Russia: **581**

Number of Russian students studying in Japan: **701**

#### Researcher Exchange

Number of Russian researchers hosted in Japan: **622**

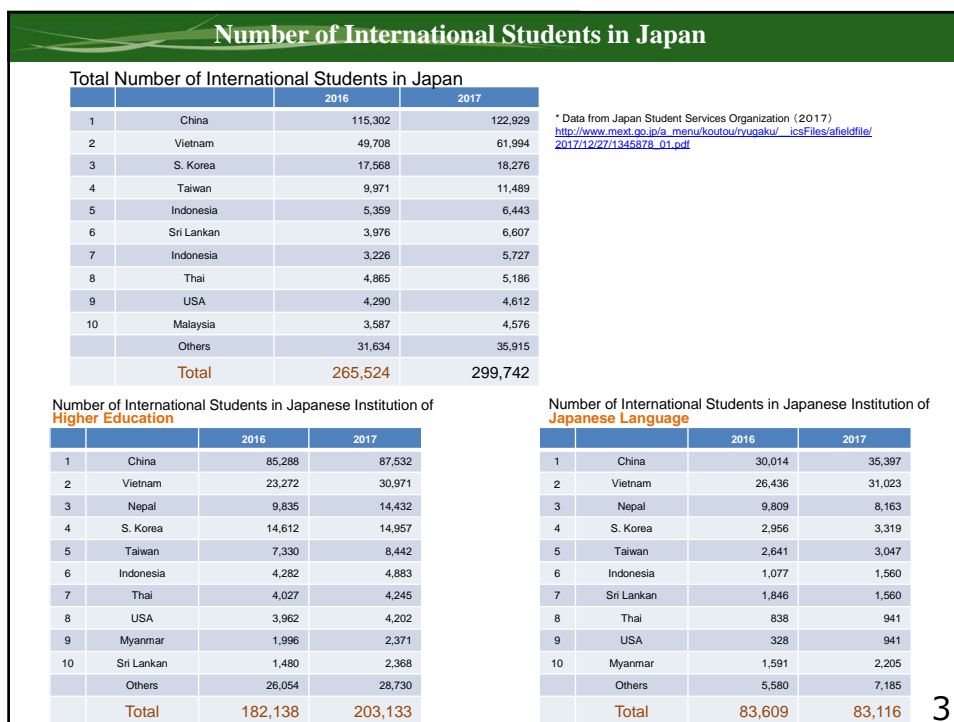
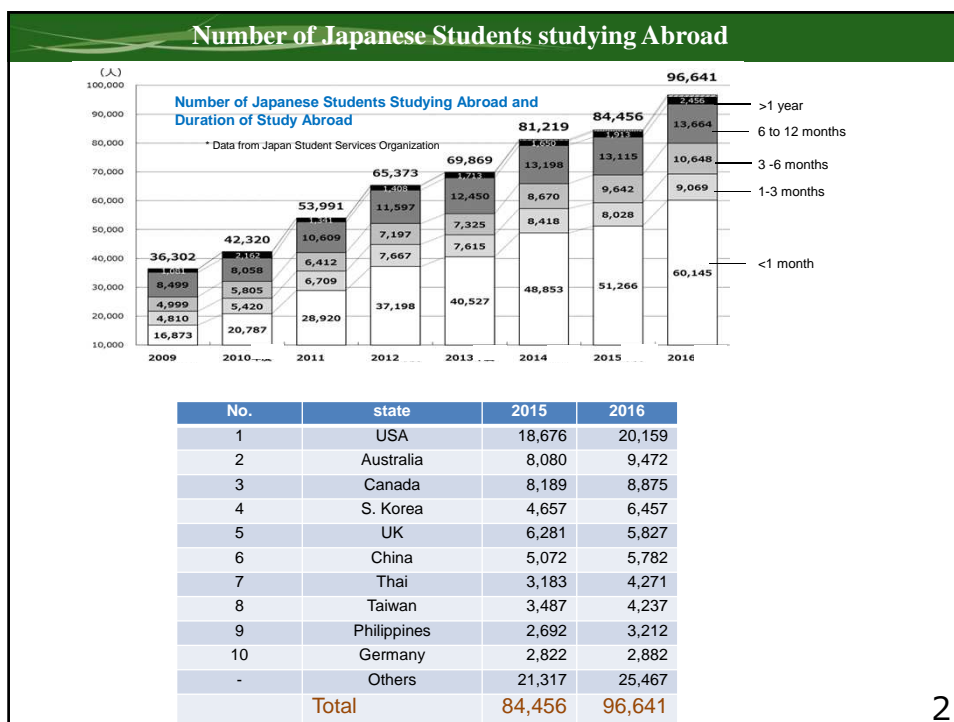
Number of Japanese researchers hosted in Russia: **1,293**

#### Inter-University Agreements

Number of inter-university agreements  
between Japan and Russia: **344**

(national, public and private universities)

Sources: Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology and surveys by the Japan Student Services Organization



## Student Exchange between Japan and Russia

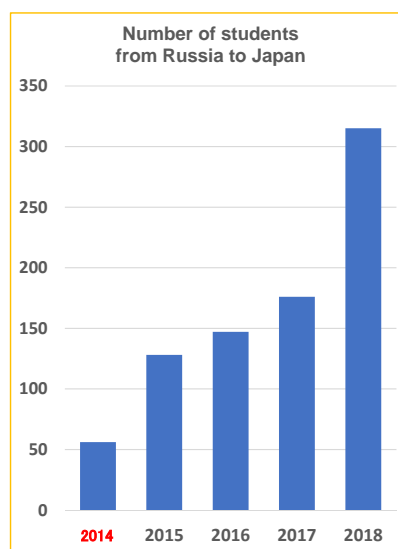
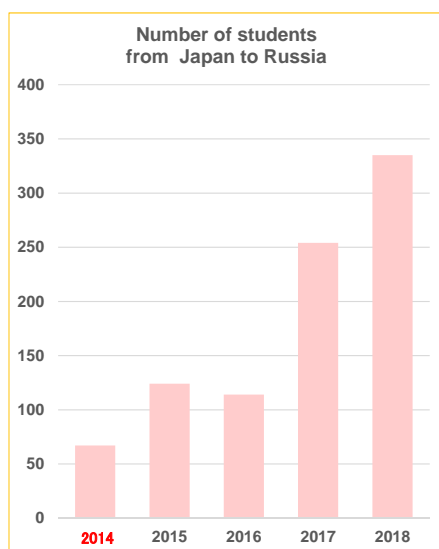
### Inter-University Exchange Project (Supported by Japanese Government)

University	Project
Hokkaido University	East Russia-Japan Expert Education Program
Tohoku University	Creation of innovative leader for new Japan-Russia relations
University of Tsukuba	Global Education Program for Developing Multilingual Human Resources in Japan, NIS and Baltic countries
Niigata University	Construction of the global framework promoting the collaborative education and career development for young medical students in Japan and Russia
Chiba University	Future Agricultural with Far east Russia Pre- Master to PhD Program
Tokyo University of Foreign Studies	TUFS Japan-Russia Student Mobility Program: Creating Business Networks and Fostering Human Interaction
Tokyo Institute of Technology	Nurturing leader scientists and engineers for healthcare, medical, nuclear power, and energy industries between Japan and Russia
Kanazawa University	Training Program for Russia-Japan Innovative Leaders of Tomorrow
Nagasaki University (and Fukushima Medical University)	Japan-Russia Intercollegiate Cooperative Project for Nurturing Leaders in Disaster and Radiation Health Sciences
Tokai University	Fostering Bridge Personnel between Russia and Japan on Life Care for Economic Development in Russian Far East
Kindai University	Human Resource Program for monodukuri Engineer in Japan and Russia

\*Only projects involving member universities of the Association of Institutions of Higher Education of the Russian Federation and Japan are listed.

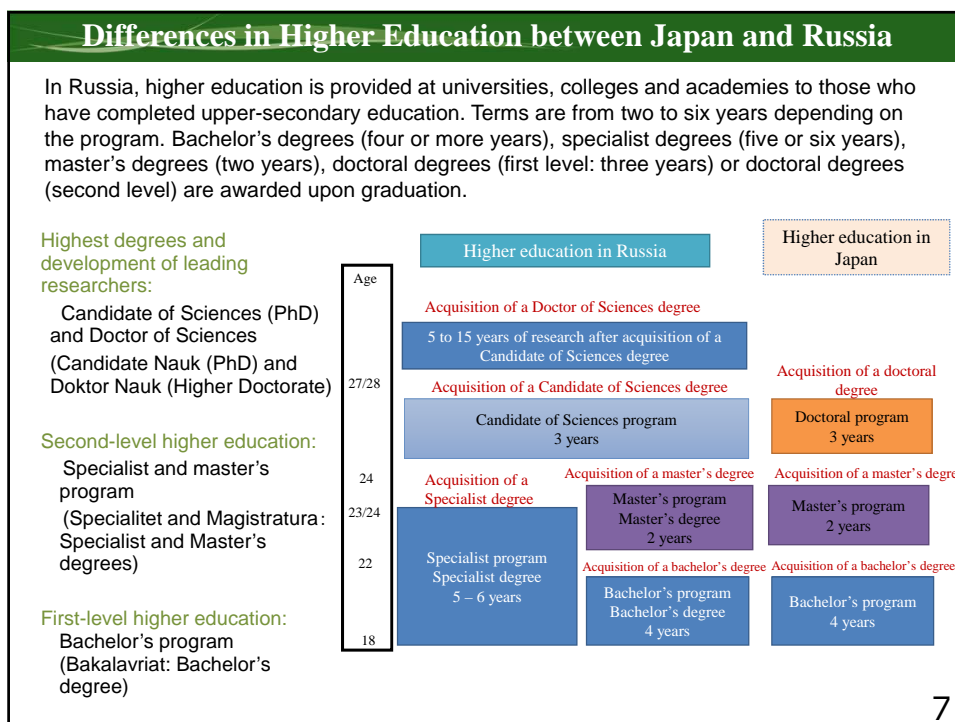
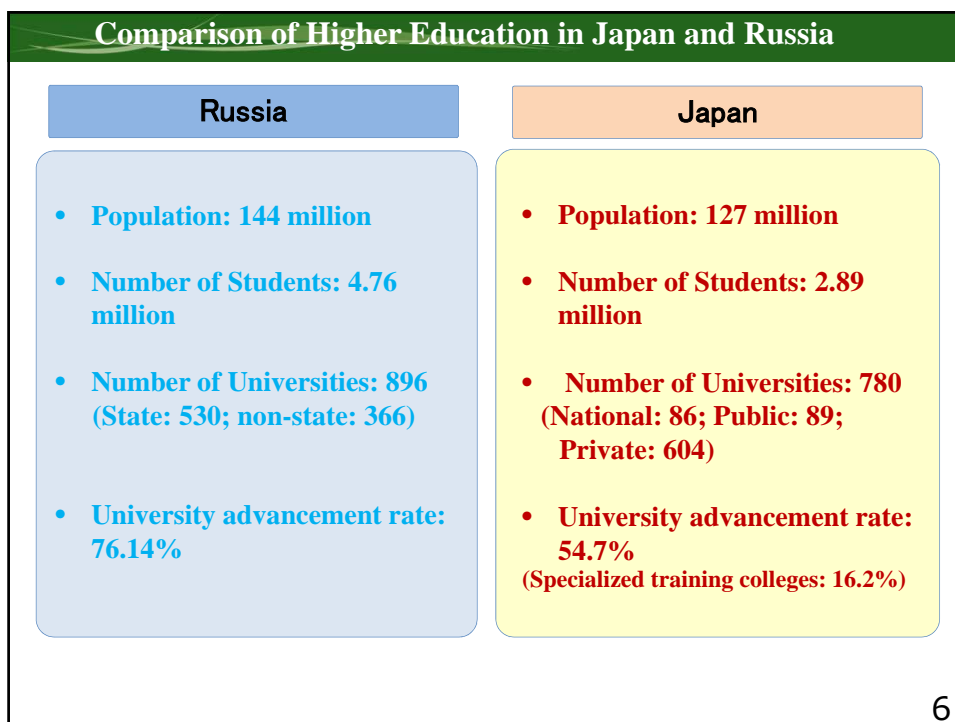
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## Exchange Statistics in Inter-University Exchange Project



Inter-University Exchange Project started,

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## Differences in Doctoral Program in Japan and Russia

### Russia

- The doctoral program in Russia is divided into two levels.

Candidate of Sciences  
(Kandidat Nauk)

Doctor of Sciences  
(Doctor Nauk)

- To acquire a Candidate of Sciences degree, students must complete an undergraduate-school specialist program or a master's program, and then go through a three-year research period in the Candidate of Sciences program (known as Aspirantura) before undergoing a thesis defense and a final test. A Candidate of Sciences degree in Russia is equivalent to a PhD in Western countries.
- To acquire a Doctor of Sciences degree (Doctor Nauk), a student must engage in research for 5 to 15 years after acquiring a Candidate of Sciences degree. Individuals acquiring Doctor of Sciences degrees are generally quite mature.
- Examination committees for thesis defenses by potential Candidates of Sciences and Doctors of Sciences can be established both at university-level higher education institutions and at research institutions. Such establishment requires approval from the Ministry of Education and Science.

### Japan

- The doctoral program in Japan is divided into a two-year initial period (master's program) and a three-year latter period.

Master's degree

Doctoral degree

- Doctoral degrees are generally awarded to students who have studied for three years after acquiring a master's degree and then undergone a thesis defense and a final test.
- The establishment of a doctoral program requires the approval of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, which gives the university the authority to award academic degrees.
- Academic examination committees are established at all graduate schools offering doctoral programs.

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## Credit System Differences

	Russia	Japan
	The Bologna System is used to facilitate credit transfer with Western universities. Most universities use ECTS (the European Credit Transfer System).	There is no common credit transfer system in Japan. It is left to each university's discretion in deciding how credits are to be transferred. Some use ECTS, some use UCTS (credit transfer scheme in Asia) and others follow their own rules.
<b>Credit basics</b>		
	Each credit requires 36 periods of study (one period: 45 minutes; one credit: 27 hours) The maximum number of study periods per week is 54, representing 1.5 credits.	One credit requires 45 hours of study, including time spent on classwork preparation/review. Two credits are given for 15 periods of study (one period: 90 – 120 minutes).
<b>Acquisition of academic degrees</b>		
Bachelor	Four years of study or acquisition of 240 credits, as well as a thesis defense and a final test	Four or more years of study and acquisition of at least 124 credits
Specialist	Five or six consecutive years of study or acquisition of 300 credits, as well as a thesis defense and a final test	
Master 's	Two years of study or acquisition of 120 credits, as well as a thesis defense and a final test	Two or more years of graduate school study and acquisition of at least 30 credits, as well as an examination relating to a master's thesis or a specific research project
Doctoral		Five or more years of graduate school study and acquisition of at least 30 credits, as well as a thesis defense and a final test

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## Differences in Medical Training

	Russia	Japan
<b>Duration of Study</b>		
Dentistry	5 years	6 years
Pharmacy	5 years	6 years
Medicine	6 years	6 years
Nursing	4 years	4 years
<b>Points</b>		
	In order to be admitted to the medical professions, the holders of university level HE diplomas must undertake further in-depth professional training: a one-year course programme (called the <i>Internatura</i> ) or a two- to four-year course programme (called the <i>Ordinatura</i> ).	To acquire a doctor's license, students must earn a bachelor's degree in medicine and undergo a national examination. After acquiring the license, the student must complete two years of resident training. To acquire a dentist's license, students must undergo a national examination. After acquiring the license, the student must complete a year of clinical study.

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## Vision for the Committee for Personnel Exchanges

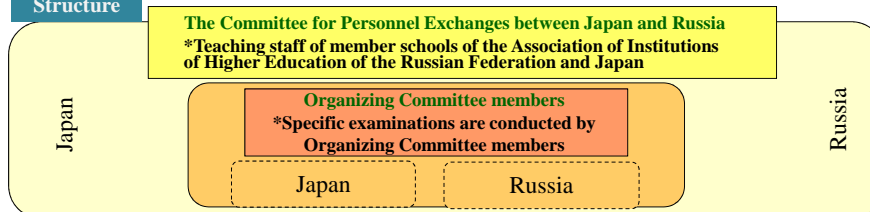
### Purposes

- (1) Support for student exchanges to develop individuals who can contribute to the expansion and development of exchanges between Japanese and Russian universities
- (2) Research on the adjustment of educational systems between Japanese and Russian universities, including those related to credit transfer and degree recognition
- (3) Promotion of exchanges between Japanese and Russian universities in collaboration with the Association of Institutions of Higher Education of the Russian Federation and Japan

### Activities

- (1) Sharing and promotion of Good Practice know-how for student exchanges between Japan and Russia
  - (2) Promotion of graduate school-level joint educational programs
  - (3) Comparison of credit transfer and degree recognition systems between universities
  - (4) Support for the Japan-Russia Student Union
- \*Report on activities at the General Assembly of the Association of Institutions of Higher Education of the Russian Federation and Japan/Rectors' Forum held every 18 months.*

### Structure



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## Road Map

**-December 2017**  
 Fact-finding information about exchanges between Japan and Russia  
 (Japanese university survey, meeting with representatives of Inter-University Exchange Projects)

**January 2018**  
 Preparatory Meeting for the establishment of Personnel Exchange Committee  
 (Participants: 10 Japanese universities and 3 Russian universities)

**February 2018**  
 Annual Meeting of Universities Adopted for the Inter-University Exchange Project  
 (Attendees: representatives from 13 Universities adopted for the Inter-University Exchange Project and 7 other universities)

**May 2018**  
 Establishment of the Committee for Personnel Exchanges

**2018-**  
 Activities to promote student exchanges between Japan and Russia (e.g., consideration of measures to remove barriers to student exchanges, sharing of good practices )  
 • Activities to be mainly implemented by Organizing Committee members (annual Committee meetings to be held.)  
 • Information on Organizing Committee activities to be shared with members of the Committee for Personnel Exchanges.  
 • Information on Committee for Personnel Exchanges activities to be reported at the General Assembly of the Association of Institutions of Higher Education of the Russian Federation and Japan every 18 months.

The tentative is to recommend an ideal Japan-Russia higher education system to the Association of Institutions of Higher Education of the Russian and Japan by 2022.

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