



北海道大学

Activity Report of Committee for Personnel Exchange between Japan and Russia

- Competency building approach and Network form introduction -

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**Chair of Committee for
Personnel Exchange**

Vision for the Committee for Personnel Exchanges

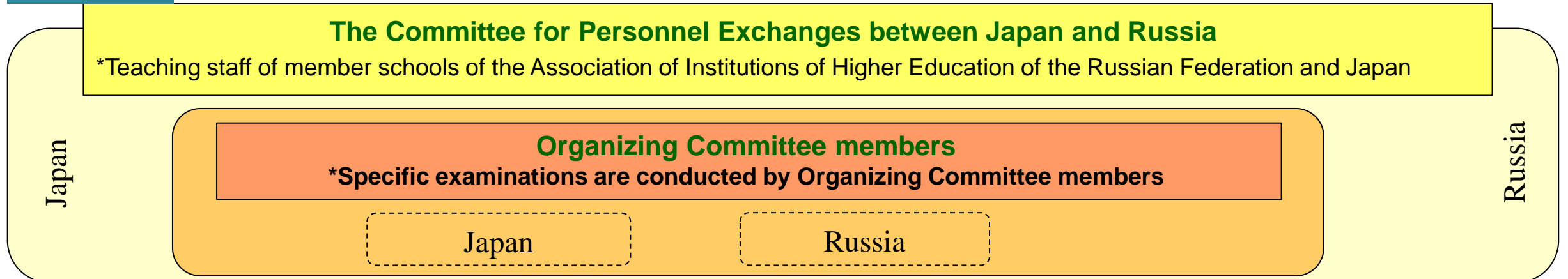
Purposes

- (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
 - * With the aim to draft a proposal on future Japanese and Russian higher education systems for the governments of both states in 5 years.
- (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

Structure



The Fifth Core Member Meeting and Online Meeting held in Nov. 2020

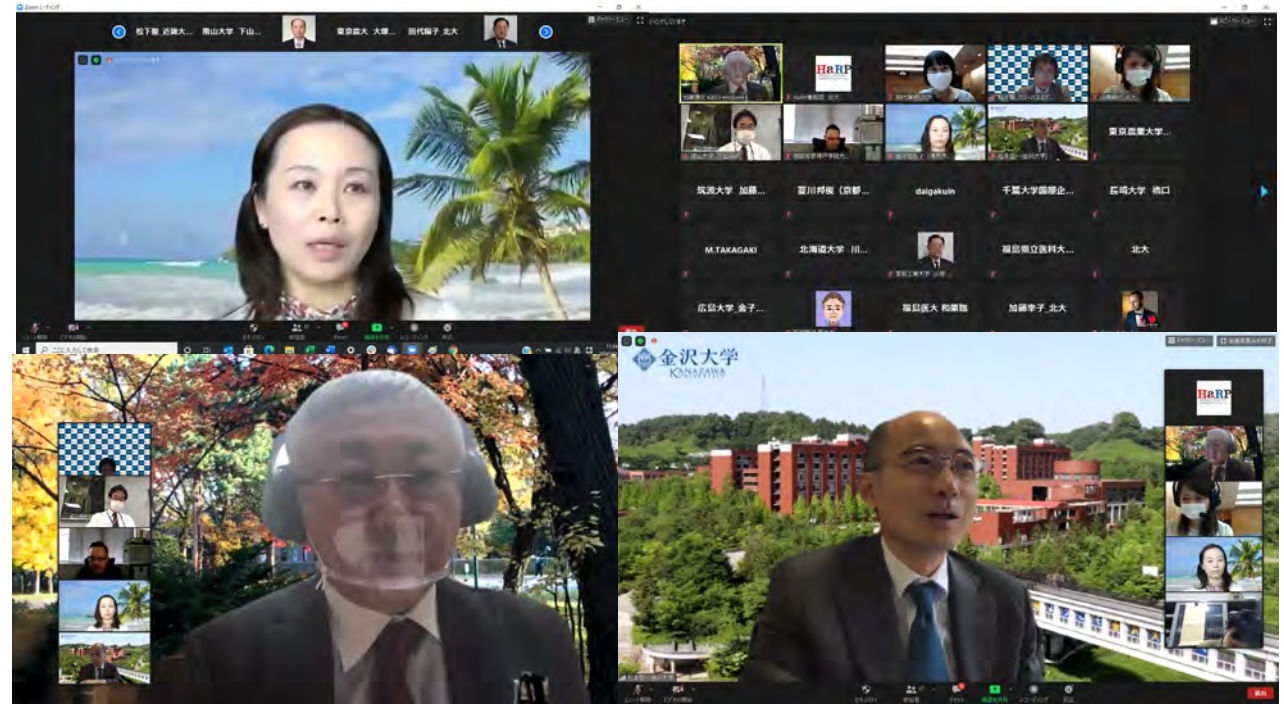
➤ The Fifth Core Member Meeting

Date: November 5 **Format:** Online

Participants: 38 faculty and staff members from Japanese universities

Agenda:

- Guidelines for credit transfer between Russia and Japan
- Russian educational system (FSES, network form etc.)

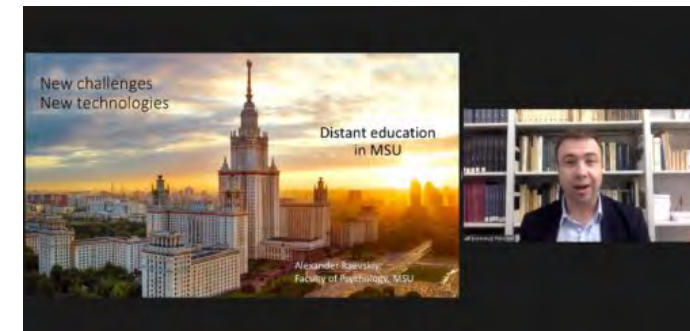


➤ Online meeting: “Implementation of joint educational programs by Japan and Russia in the age of COVID-19”

Date: November 20 **Format:** Online

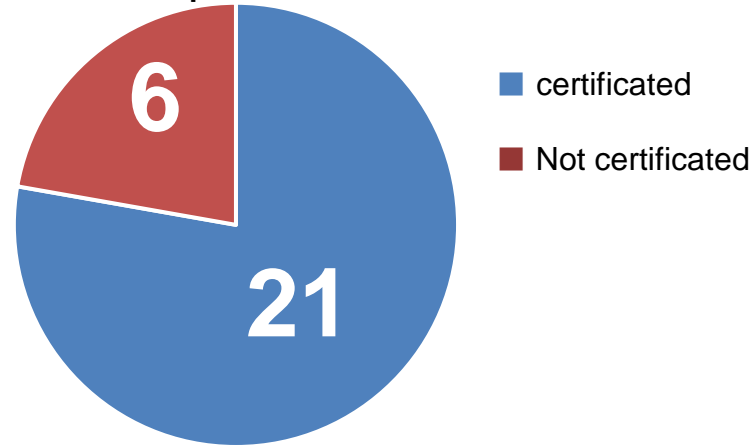
Participants: 130 faculty and staff members from Japanese and Russian universities

Objective: To share experience and know-how of developing online alternatives to face-to-face communication in international education activities in the age of COVID-19 and approaches to the “new normal” of joint educational activities by Japan and Russia.

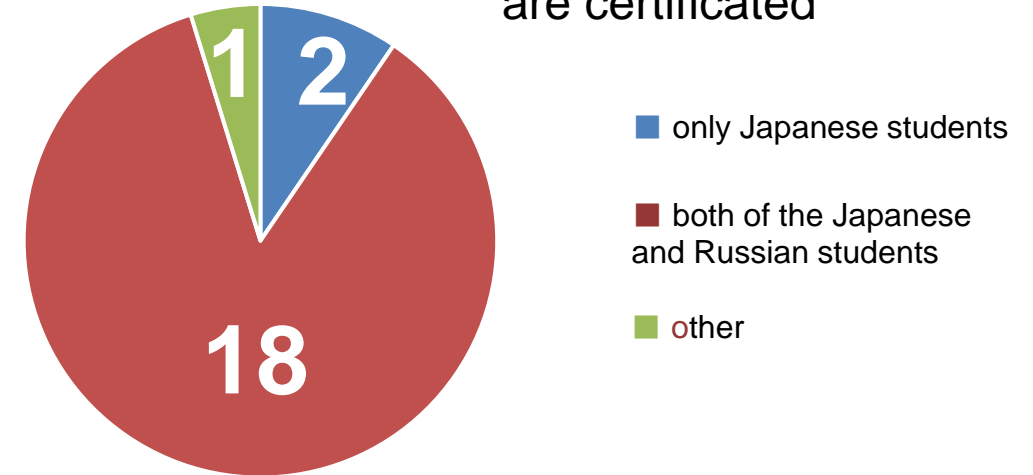


Survey Results of Certification of Credit between Japan and Russia (1)

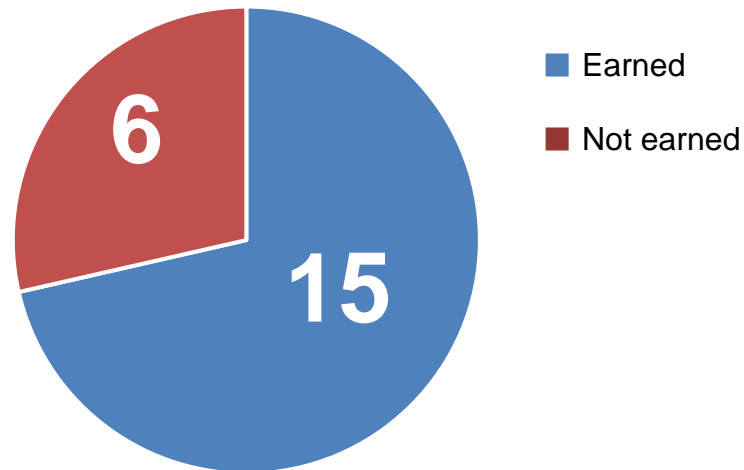
Q1. Certification of Credit between Japan and Russia



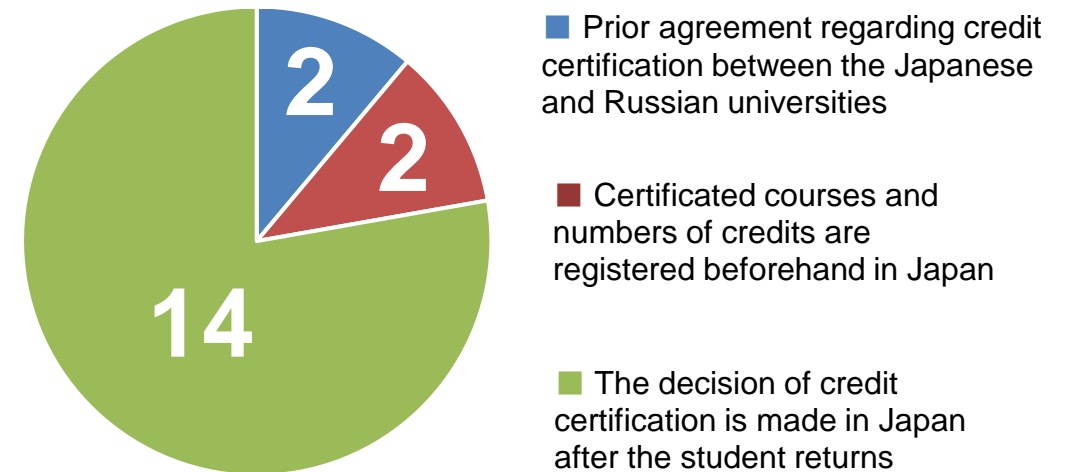
Q2. Students whose credits are certificated



Q3. Credits earned by Japanese students in Russia

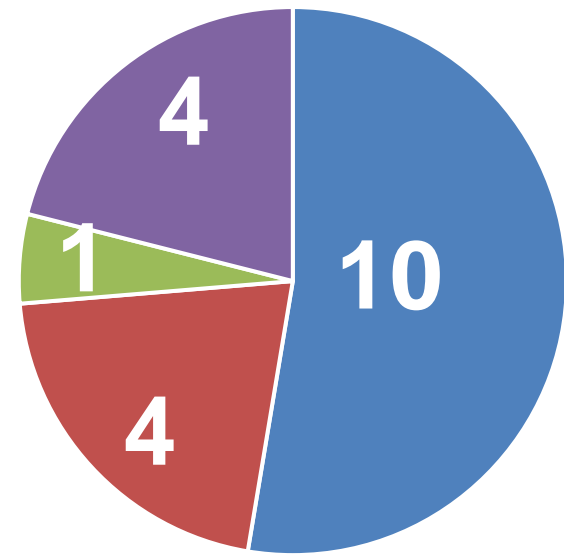


Q4 Credit certification method in the Japanese university



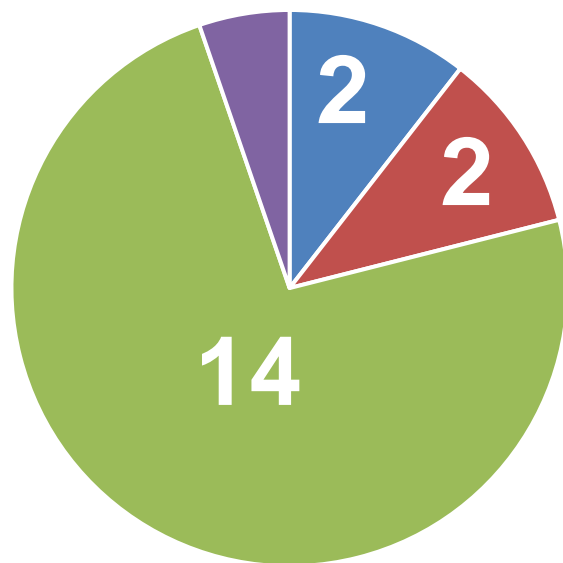
Survey Results of Certification of Credit between Japan and Russia (2)

Q5. Replacement of course names



- Russian course name are converted to existing Japanese courses
- Russian courses name are converted to a part of existing Japanese courses
- Credits are certificated by Russian course name
- Other

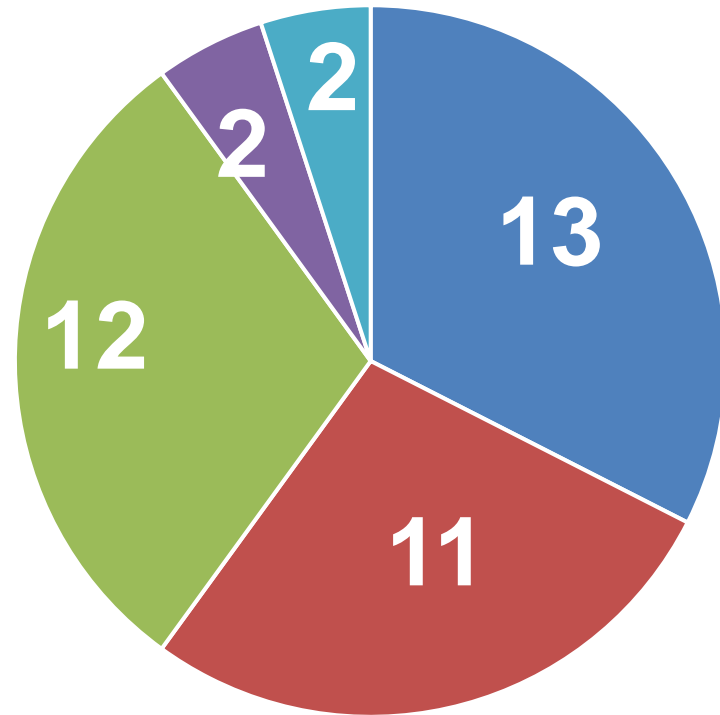
Q6. Method of credit certification



- Using an international credit exchange scheme such as the ECTS
- Based on credit exchange agreement between the Russian and Japanese universities
- Make a determination separately for each course
- Other

Survey Results of Certification of Credit between Japan and Russia (3)

Q7 If the answer to Q6 was "Decide for each course," what was used as a basis for recognizing credits?



- Grade report issued at the destination university
- Syllabus
- A document that details all course hours
- A document that details all studying hours outside of courses
- Other

The way to certify the credit	The number of University
■ + ■	1
■ + ■	1
■ + ■ + ■	6
■ + ■ + ■	1
■ + ■ + ■ + ■	1
■ + ■	2
■ + ■	1
■	1

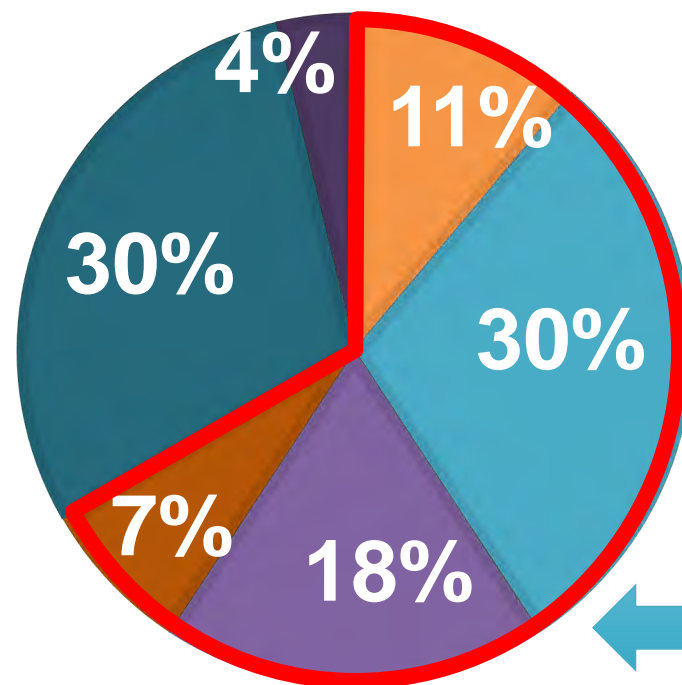
Same in Russia?

Survey Results of Certification of Credit between Japan and Russia (4)

Obstacles to credit exchange and the development of collaborative academic programs between Japan and Russia

1. Difference in the number of credit hours
2. Difference in the number of credits required for graduation
3. Difference in the syllabi between Japanese and Russian universities
4. Few courses offered in English

Survey of the develop the credit exchange system between Japan and Russia



- It is desirable to develop the credit exchange system between Japan and Russia, and our university would like to adopt and utilize this system.
- It is desirable to develop the credit exchange system between Japan and Russia, and our university would like to consider its adoption in future.
- It is desirable to develop the credit exchange system between Japan and Russia, but our university will leave the issue of its adoption to the discretion of its subdivisions in each particular case.
- Other (positive opinion to development the credit exchange system between Japan and Russia.
- It is desirable to develop the credit exchange system between Japan and Russia, and our university would like to adopt and utilize this system.
- Other

It is desirable to develop the credit exchange system between Japan and Russia

66%

For Development of the Credit Exchange System?

Focus point:

- **Competency building approach**
- **Network form**

What is competency (competence)?

- ✓ It involves a system to ensure the quality of education in Europe.
- ✓ It is what students acquire as a comprehensive achievement of studying under an educational program.
- ✓ It is the systematic linkage of knowledge, understanding, skills and abilities.
- ✓ It includes not only technical knowledge, but also the abilities all students should acquire—the so-called general skills (= a benchmark combining expertise and generalities).

Curricula of educational program of Russian university are formulated by FSES based on competency building approach.

Education System in Russia – FSES (1)

The **FSES (Federal State Education Standard)** have been formulated by the Ministry of Education of Russia.

(Some of leading universities have own Educational Standard.)

■ Federal State Education Standard (FSES) in 2015 [Master/Philosophy]:

3. OVERVIEW OF SUBJECT AREA

3.3 Time limit for completing Master's Programme: is 2 years within full time mode including holiday after Final State Examination disregarding educational technologies. The workload of full time Master's Programme is 60 ECTS-credits per year;

5. REQUIREMENTS FOR LEARNING OUTCOMES

5.1 Upon completing Master's Programme Master's Student must have **general cultural, general professional, and professional competences.**

Common to all master's programs

5.2 Graduates must have the following **general cultural competences:**

- ability for abstract thinking, analysis and synthesis (**GC-1**); ····[GPC 1-3]

Common to the programs in the same subject area

5.3 Graduates must have the following **general professional competences:**

- in-depth knowledge of current issues in philosophy, readiness to suggest solutions and substantiate them (**GPC-1**); ····[GPC 1-5]

5.4 Graduates must have **professional competences** relevant to the type (types) of professional activity Master's Programme is oriented to: science and research:

- ability to independently formulate and achieve research goals and objectives (**PC-1**); ····[PC1-5]

Education System in Russia – FSES (2)

6. REQUIREMENTS FOR THE STRUCTURE OF MASTER'S PROGRAMME

6.2 Master's Programme consists of the following modules:

Module 1 '**Disciplines (Modules)**' includes the disciplines (modules) related to the basic part of Master's Programme and disciplines (modules) related to the optional part.

Module 2 '**Practical Trainings Including Research Project**' which entirely belongs to the optional part of the Programme.

Module 3 '**Final State Examination**' is entirely included into the basic part of the Programme and is competed by awarding the qualification specified by the List of Specialties and Subject Areas in Higher Education approved by the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation.

Master		Subject area A	Subject area B	Notes
Module 1	Disciplines (Modules)	54-60 credits	66-69 credits	Equivalent to course work in Japanese universities
Module 2	Practical Trainings	51-60 credits	45 credits	
Module 3	Final State Examination	6-9 credits	6-9 credits	
Total		120 credits	120 credits	

Difference between Russia and Japan (1)

Master's program	Russia	Japan	Supplementary note for system in Japan
Term of Study	2 years	2 years	
Credits for Completion	120 ECTS-credits [3 modules]	30 credits (Japan) [No modules specified]	In Japan, research & thesis-writing activities are worth about 10 credits.
Research Activities	Counted as credits in Module 2 (Practical Training)	Not all activities counted as credits*	In Japan, research activities such as collaboration research work, participation in academic conferences, etc. are uncounted.
Standard	Competency (referred in FSES) [Student-centered Learning]	Diploma Policy Curriculum Policy Assessment Policy [Teacher-centered Learning]	The curriculum policy of each Japanese university addresses only policy, and not competence.

General requirements in Japan (for completing the master's degree) :

: having attended the graduate school for two years

: having earned thirty credits or more; and after receiving the necessary Research Guidance, having passed the review and the examination on the thesis for master's degree or the achievement of research on the specific theme, depending on the aims of the relevant master's degree program.

Difference between Russia and Japan (2)

Japan

Graduate school (master's)

Coursework:
≒ 20 credits

30 credits
(Japan)

【Study activities uncounted as Japanese credits】

- Collaboration research work
- TA, RA
- Participation in academic conferences, lecture meetings and workshops
- Participation in sessions to report the progress of one's dissertation
- Internships outside the credit system
- Efforts to meet the requirements for submitting a dissertation*

Research work and Thesis:
≒ 10 credits

Should study activities and results be counted as Japanese credit system by competency building approach?

Russia

Graduate school (master's)

120 ECTS credits

Coursework [Module 1]:
≒ 60 ECTS credits

Research Work [Module 2]:
≒ 51 ECTS credits

Exam [Module 3]:
≒ 9 ECTS credits

*e.g.) Requirements for submitting a dissertation in the Graduate School of Information Science and Technology at Hokkaido University:
At least two full papers as lead author, At least one paper published jointly with one's supervisor

What is “Network form”? (1)

■ Federal State Education Standard (FSES) in 2015 [Master/Philosophy]:

3. OVERVIEW OF SUBJECT AREA

3.2 The workload of Master’s Programme is 120 ECTS-credits disregarding the mode of study, educational technologies, **networking forms**, and individual study plans including accelerated learning.

3.5 Master’s Programme can be delivered with the use of **networking**.

7. REQUIREMENTS FOR CONDITIONS FOR DELIVERING MASTER’S PROGRAMMES

7.1.3 If Master’s Programme employs **networking forms**, involved organizations must provide necessary resources, equipment, and teaching and learning materials.

■ The order of the Ministry of Science and Higher Education and the Ministry of Education dated on Sep. 14, 2020

“Procedure of organization and accomplishment of educational activities at implementation of educational programmes in network form

2. Network form provides an opportunity to master an educational program and/or separate academic subjects, courses, disciplines(modules), practices, and other components provided educational programmes, using resources of certain organizations, conducting educational activities, including foreign organizations, and if necessary, using the resources of other organizations.

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What is “Network form”? (2)

(Continued from the previous slide)

3. Educational activities under an educational program, implemented in network form are carried out through interaction between organization in accordance with the Contract on implementation of educational programmes in network form.

6. The network educational program in accordance with the Contract on network form is approved by the Base organization independently or **jointly with the Participating organization(s).** (← 4. Several participating organizations may be the parties of the Contract.)

12. Mastering a part of the network educational **program in the educational Participating organization** is accompanied by current control and interim certification, carried out in the forms determined by the curriculum of the network educational program, and in the manner established by the educational Participating organization.

The result of the interim certification conducted by **the educational Participating organization** are the result of the interim certification for the network educational program and **do not require credit in the base organization.**

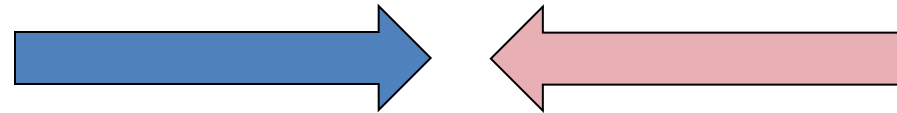
14. Persons who have successfully mastered the network educational program and passed the final (state final) certification are issued by the Base organization documents on education and(or) on qualifications.

Future Possibilities of Collaboration in Network Form(1)

➤ Challenges:

- **Difference of education system**
(academic calendar, student-centered/teacher-centered learning)
- **Difficulties in tuning**
(assessment of learning outcomes/ educational goals)

Russia
Competence's codes (GC, GPC, PC)
Number of Credits (ECTS)
Assessment (interim/ final test/exam?)



Need to seek some compromise?
However, it would be possible to establish the common educational goal and synchronize the curricula (partially, even if not entirely) through aggregation of competences.

Japan
Curriculum Policy? Syllabus?
Number of Credits (Japan)
Assessment (exam/ report)

Course	Competences to be obtained
Course 1	GC-1 GPC-3,4
Course 2	GC-2,3 GPC-1,4,5 PC-1,2
.....

Shifting from “teacher-centered learning” to “student-centered learning” and developing curriculum focusing on learning outcomes by competency building approach will enhance the international applicability of curricula of Japanese universities.

Future Possibilities of Collaboration in Network Form(2)

➤ Potentials:

◆ **Make use of human, material, technical, informational resources of the partner institutions**

⇒ Harmonization of educational program

⇒ Improvement of international academic mobility

⇒ Raising competitiveness of graduates in the labor market
(by emphasizing practical education)

➤ Future possibilities:

◆ **Integration of online educational program in the post COVID-19 period**

◆ **Activation of Double degree/ Joint degree/ Cotutelle program**

◆ **Implementation of Joint professional education program among several institutions**

Нарр



Спасибо за ваше внимание!

We really look forward to promoting further international collaborations with Russian institutions.

