



Australian Government

Australia-Japan higher education symposium and roundtable

Strategies to increase student mobility and strengthen university partnerships

学生の留学促進と大学間の連携を強化する戦略

4-5 December 2014

Australian Embassy, Tokyo

Final report

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1. Executive summary

The symposium and roundtable on internationalisation in higher education held at the Australian Embassy in Tokyo on 4-5 December 2014 provided a setting for the pursuit of key government, university and business objectives. The event was a collaborative effort by three Australian Government agencies within the Embassy (the Department of Education and Training, Austrade and the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade), in partnership with Universities Australia. It brought together senior representatives from the higher education and private sectors in Japan and Australia, with a program tailored to the diverse needs and interests of the participants.

By strengthening university links between Australia and Japan, and university-business partnerships, the objective of the event was to support increased two-way mobility of students and staff; deeper collaboration in research and new forms of joint programs; and opportunities for student internships and other engagement with industry.

The event was timed to take advantage of significant developments during 2014 – such as the Japanese Government's targets and programs for university internationalisation and student mobility, and the launch of the New Colombo Plan – and the opportunities arising from the shared commitment of both governments to higher education and to increased mobility and cooperation. The extensive existing links between Japanese and Australian universities provided a strong platform for discussions about working more strategically together to take advantage of the next phase of internationalisation.

Key findings included:

- the importance of **strong and sustainable university-to-university partnerships** for delivering on the significant opportunities in international higher education
- the need for **innovative and flexible approaches** to student mobility and internships
- the opportunity to work together in **new consortia and multilateral partnerships**
- the need for **joint faculty and staff development** to underpin university strategies
- the importance of quality and **quality assurance** in strategic partnerships
- the opportunity for **new online, joint and double degree programs**, with a distinct 'time zone advantage'
- the ability of existing high-quality research and faculty links to be better aligned with university partnerships, including **more strategic research collaboration and links with industry**.

The two-day event provided an opportunity to develop and deepen linkages and to showcase each country as a partner of choice for collaboration. It provided a forum for constructive problem solving that also allowed for relationship building and business outcomes. Positive feedback has already been received from participants in relation to the collaborative and innovative approach to the event.

Follow up-actions are being pursued at three levels: between individual universities in both countries with their partners; between university and industry associations; and between the two governments to support higher education cooperation, and remove barriers to mobility and collaboration. All participants agreed that opportunities for dialogue and that stronger, more sustainable and more strategic university partnerships between Australia and Japan were crucial to the achievement of shared policy goals and outcomes for students, institutions and society and the economy at large.

Specific outcomes achieved include:

- new and strengthened strategic partnerships between Australian and Japanese universities
- new connections with business for student internships and research collaboration
- renewed partnership between Universities Australia and the Japan Association of National Universities, and strengthened collaboration between national quality assurance agencies in both countries
- improved analysis and information-sharing to support future developments in joint degrees and other programs; research collaboration (including with industry); and internship models.



2. Introduction

The December 2014 Australia-Japan symposium and roundtable on internationalisation in higher education provided an important opportunity to take stock of existing cooperation and set a new shared agenda for renewed engagement between universities, government and business.

Senior representatives from 18 Australian universities, 34 Japanese universities and over 30 companies took part, along with representatives from Universities Australia, the Japanese Association of National Universities (JANU) and the Consortium of Universities in Kyoto. The Japanese Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT) also provided important support for the symposium.

In 2014, Universities Australia (UA) convened a Japan strategy working group to assess existing partnerships and opportunities for renewed strategic engagement. UA reported approximately 475 agreements and MoUs between Australian universities and their Japanese partners, providing a strong platform for future cooperation.

The opening higher education symposium set the direction for the event as a whole, with a large audience in attendance to hear from senior representatives from Australian and Japanese universities, along with the Japanese Government and Australian Government Department of Education and Training. A presentation by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT) outlined Japanese higher education policy priorities to 2020. The symposium identified key themes and laid the groundwork for the detailed discussions and sharing of experiences that followed.

Austrade coordinated the subsequent closed-door roundtable sessions, which provided an opportunity for participants to strengthen direct university-to-university relationships by working through complex issues in the areas of:

- Undergraduate and postgraduate student mobility
- Internationalisation of faculty and staff, including professional development
- Transnational education including partnerships in third countries; and
- Establishing joint and double degree programs.

The Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade coordinated the second day of the program, which brought Japanese companies into contact with university representatives to discuss internships and mentorships under the Australian Government's flagship New Colombo Plan initiative (NCP). Following the success of the NCP pilot in Japan in 2014, this discussion of the role of internships in NCP programs will inform the further expansion of student mobility and university-business partnerships.

Funding for the event was provided by the Department of Education and Training's *Regional Links* program, with additional contributions from Austrade and the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade.

The event was timed to take advantage of the favourable educational policy environments in Australia and Japan, with both governments committed to boosting two-way mobility and university cooperation. As part of its broader 'Abenomics' agenda, the Japanese Government has prioritised internationalisation and educational reform. This includes plans to double the number of Japanese students studying overseas, and the number of international students studying in Japan, by 2020. Its *Top Global University* program was announced in late 2014, with 37 Japanese universities receiving funding for the next ten years to lead internationalisation efforts, and a target of ten universities ranked in the global top 100. Vice-Presidents from all *Top Global University* program institutions were invited to the roundtable to share their plans with Australian partners.

The Australian Government's New Colombo Plan initiative aims to increase the number of undergraduate students studying and undertaking internships in the Indo-Pacific region, with Japan one of four pilot locations in 2014. The Australian Government has committed over \$100 million to the program. Over 2014 and 2015 some 4,500 undergraduates from 38 Australian universities are being supported to undertake programs across the region, with the program set to scale up further in 2016 and beyond.

Furthermore, the recently signed Japan-Australia Economic Partnership Agreement (JAEPA) will also support enhanced education cooperation, including ongoing government-to-government work to boost mobility, including on issues such as the mutual recognition of qualifications.

The numbers of Japanese students heading overseas has declined over the last decade, with the government's policies and programs designed to reverse this trend. Overall Japanese enrolments in Australian education institutions showed small growth at the end of 2013 and 2014, but primarily in English-language training rather than higher education at this stage. The number of Australian enrolments in Japanese universities remains small, but the number of Australian students spending time in Japan on mobility programs rose to approximately 1,000 in 2013¹, prior to the introduction of the NCP program, which has so far supported another 590 to study in Japan.

In research, the number of co-authored publications between Australian and Japanese researchers has doubled over the last decade, and the quality of these publications is very high by international standards. Select universities in both countries have also been exploring new opportunities for cooperation, including in online courses and joint/double degree programs. The strong and high-quality links between researchers and faculty in both countries have the potential to be a fulcrum around which broader cooperation can be structured.

In the context of shared priorities and a strong bilateral relationship, the challenge is therefore how to build upon these existing links and support a step-change in collaboration – joining the dots between students, research and university strategy, and between universities, government and business – for more strategic and sustainable partnerships.

This report summarises the key themes and outcomes of the symposium. It outlines the common areas of agreement between the participants, assesses the barriers to enhanced cooperation and highlights opportunities for follow-up actions.

¹ Data from Australian University International Directors Forum (AUIDF), 2014

3. Undergraduate and postgraduate student mobility

With the introduction of the New Colombo Plan and Japan's new "Tobitate" Youth Ambassador study abroad program in 2014, undergraduate student mobility was a strong focus of discussions at the higher education symposium and roundtable. Both governments are committed to increasing the number of students travelling in both directions, and to supporting closer links with business for student internship opportunities.

Participants discussed how to increase the volume of student movement between Japan and Australia while maintaining the quality of educational outcomes and keeping the administrative load under control. These discussions yielded constructive outcomes.

MEXT data showed that, despite an overall decline in Japanese students heading overseas, student numbers were actually rising where university-to-university partnerships were in place. Japan remains a popular destination for Australian students studying abroad. Nonetheless, participants agreed that current models for student exchange and mobility may not be sufficient for countries seeking to achieve ambitious new targets. Building upon the foundation of existing university partnerships, new approaches to student mobility are needed.

Strong interest was shown in a diversification of traditional approaches to student mobility, including both more short-term exchanges and also 'blended' programs, which can incorporate online lessons and interactions with students in partner institutions. Experience suggests that incorporating such interactions in student programs before and after the period of study abroad can enhance both the educational value and also the sense of support experienced by students.

There is significant diversity already in the students taking part in mobility programs and exchange – for example, some Australian students who have lived in Japan previously through other exchange programs, and others visiting another country for the first time. The participation of third country students in Australia-Japan mobility programs is now also very common, reflecting the increasing diversity of student cohorts in both Australian and Japanese institutions.

Participants agreed that traditional, one-for-one student exchange models were not able to cope with rising demand and expectations. A number of Japanese universities reported that they were including mobility in a more structured way, for example requiring that all second year students spend a period of time in a partner institution overseas. The event concluded with agreement that universities needed to work with governments and business to "break the mould" for student mobility.

In addition to the approaches mentioned above, there was also discussion of 'consortia' approaches to student mobility, where a number of universities would work together on a shared program, achieving efficiencies of scale. Examples of this already exist, for example through the work of the Consortium of Universities in Kyoto and also through Australian universities teaming up for NCP mobility programs in Japan in 2015.

Participants noted that challenges still remain in increasing mobility between Australia and Japan, with language being an important issue. The Japanese Government is strongly focused on enhanced English-language tuition for Japanese as well as international students, opening up study abroad opportunities for students who have previously felt less able to apply, for example students in the STEM (science, technology, engineering and mathematics) disciplines. And Japanese remains the most studied foreign language in Australian schools and universities. However language remains an important consideration in program design.

The role of language study in student mobility should be seen on a spectrum, with flexibility for different student experiences, both inside and outside the classroom. Language learning is an important part of cultural interaction and understanding, and mobility programs should cater for students who wish to deepen language expertise as well as those who would like to take the first steps. In this way, mobility can inspire life-long learning.

Universities from both countries noted the need for hybrid programs that can incorporate language study with other components, whether in the classroom, the field or in an internship. Universities also noted that strong institutional partnerships (between faculty as well as student mobility staff) were vital for the quality and smooth implementation of such programs, to ensure appropriate assessment of students and mutual recognition of credit. In the roundtable discussion, a number of Australian universities noted that they were able to be more flexible with English-language entry requirements for students from trusted partner universities in Japan. All universities were urged to take this approach further, for example by removing grade-point average (GPA) requirements or equivalent for students from partner institutions.

During the roundtable discussions, participants expressed a strong willingness to keep working constructively together to remove barriers to mobility. There is also a role for government to ensure that, at the national level, higher education and quality assurance systems facilitate this cooperation. The recognition of higher education qualifications was cited as an important case in point, for example ensuring that students (both Australian and Japanese) with a three year Bachelor's degree can be accepted for study in Japanese postgraduate programs. With increased mobility in both directions through the NCP and Tobitate initiative, it is important to ensure mutual recognition.

Participants agreed that more could be done in both countries to increase opportunities for postgraduate student mobility, taking advantage of existing programs such as the Australian Government's Endeavour Scholarships and Fellowships (and the Department of Education and Training's International Student Exchange Program), which support Masters and PhD students as well as young researchers. These programs are under-utilised in strengthening education and research links between Australia and Japan.

Building on the strong research links between Australian and Japanese universities, young academics and postgraduate students should be provided more opportunity to spend time in partner institutions. This could also include internship opportunities with industrial R&D partners, and could be a differentiating feature of mobility offerings between Australia and Japan.

All participants agreed that there is room for each country to better market itself as a destination for student exchange and mobility, including emphasising key differences from global competitors. In the future, participants noted, it would be increasingly important to offer students multidisciplinary and multicultural opportunities, and Australia and Japan could lead these developments in partnership, including with other countries in the Asia-Pacific.

Finally, given the importance of student mobility to all involved, university representatives agreed that further work was required on clarifying the contribution of mobility experiences to higher quality educational outcomes and to the role of universities in preparing students to be true 'global citizens'.

4. Internationalisation – faculty and staff development

Universities in both Japan and Australia are faced with many similar challenges when setting and implementing international strategies. Choosing partners, delivering programs and demonstrating the benefits of international engagement require discrete skills. Participants in the higher education symposium and roundtable agreed that staff development in these areas was a priority for strengthened collaboration.

Through the *Top Global University* program, participating Japanese universities have set targets for increasing the number of faculty recruited from abroad. This is tied to targets for increasing the number of courses taught wholly in English. With these broader trends taking place, government and university representatives noted that quality assurance was particularly important.

Symposium participants agreed that further emphasis should be placed on the professional development of staff that coordinate international partnerships, including student exchange and mobility, joint programs and strategic research collaborations. There was consensus that staff would benefit from an enhanced understanding of their counterparts, and that this would in turn lead to enhanced student support as well as stronger and more sustainable institutional partnerships. Some select institutions already do this well, but there was strong support for this to be expanded.

Participants noted that perceptions were often out of date. One proposed solution was shadowing programs, where visiting staff spend time “shadowing” host staff in their roles in their home institution. While participants noted that the development of such programs would require an investment of resources from both institutions, the benefits were clear. Japanese staff would better understand the nature of the globalised higher education landscape if they had more exposure to Australian institutions, with their relatively high rates of international students. Australian university staff would also gain an enhanced understanding of Japanese organisational structures. Universities Australia staff noted their experience in delivering such programs with key international partners, and their willingness to support such knowledge exchange with Japan.

Shadowing and professional staff exchange programs are not without challenges. Budgets need to be set aside as part of larger internationalisation programs and the relative language skills of both hosts and guests within shadowing programs have the potential to inhibit their efficacy and feasibility. Nonetheless, participants expressed a strong interest in pursuing this issue with their partner institutions. They agreed that challenges could be addressed through the continued strengthening of organisational linkages, which would provide further avenues for human resource exchanges.

In parallel with its internationalisation objectives, the Japanese Government has a clear focus on the importance of university governance. In roundtable discussions, Japanese universities also indicated that faculty and staff development were priorities within their *Top Global University* projects. As with student mobility, the ability of universities to tailor specific professional development packages for staff from partner institutions – potentially combining language training, knowledge sharing with peers and leadership development or other training – would be key to differentiating themselves and strengthening relationships.

5. Joint programs

In their presentations at the higher education symposium, MEXT representatives noted that the expansion of joint programs and curricula between Japanese universities and international partners was a priority, with Japanese Government regulation to be changed in the first half of 2015 to facilitate this collaboration. Already some examples exist between Australian and Japanese universities – for example, *cotutelle* arrangements at the PhD level and some experiments in joint online courses – but this was a new area universities were keen to explore together.

In all cases, participants noted that links between academics in each institution were crucial for the success of larger joint programs. Given the high administrative workload associated with international joint programs, university representatives noted that it was crucial to have academic staff in both institutions with a shared and complementary vision, as well as support from professional staff and university leadership. The strong academic-to-academic research links between Japanese and Australian universities provide a strong foundation for expanding this kind of collaboration.

Symposium and roundtable participants noted a number of existing examples of universities working together to develop and deliver joint online courses and MOOCs. Further exploration of these opportunities – making the most of Australia and Japan’s relative ‘time zone advantage’ – was cited as a useful way of opening up broader strategic partnership discussions. As universities explore these new opportunities, continued cooperation in quality assurance is paramount.

There was consensus among participants that, at present, double degree programs between universities were easier to implement and more popular than full joint degree programs. Cooperation at the postgraduate level was also more common than at the undergraduate level, but universities from both countries expressed interest in developing more joint undergraduate offerings.

Currently, joint degree programs in particular can place a strain on university resources that is disproportionate to the rewards such programs produce. Partly, this imbalance is explained by the separation of mobility and exchange programs from degree and curriculum management, and the extra workload that results. In addressing these issues, participants agreed that increased and coordinated cooperation in mobility programs and online programs could provide a potential solution, as in the “blended” models outlined above. Furthermore, the prospect of online experiences could act as a recruitment tool for both institutions.

University leaders noted that more needed to be done to articulate the educational benefits of both double and joint degree programs, in the context of ongoing internationalisation of higher education. Universities Australia staff noted that it could be useful to develop and promote examples of best practice between Australian and Japanese partner institutions to support the further development of innovative and high-quality joint programs. Participants also agreed that strengthened cooperation between regulatory and quality assurance agencies, such as Australia’s Tertiary Education Quality and Standards Agency and Japan’s National Institution for Academic Degrees and University Evaluation could support the development of these programs and quality assurance, as well as future opportunities in areas such as transnational education. TEQSA and NIAD-UE signed a new partnership agreement for enhanced cooperation in 2014.

6. Research collaboration

Researcher-to-researcher collaboration between Australia and Japan remains strong and of a high quality by international standards – the number of co-authored publications more than doubled over the last decade, and the citation impact of these publications is well above the Australian and Japanese averages in all fields. As universities pursue new international strategies, there is an opportunity to make more of this collaboration for broader educational outcomes.

Many Australian universities participating in the symposium and roundtable expressed interest in stronger and more strategic research collaboration, where institutional commitment could strengthen individual academic links in areas of shared priority. This would also provide an opportunity to form links between research collaboration and other forms of engagement, such as student mobility and exchange programs (particularly for postgraduate students) and the development of joint programs.

Research quality is an important factor in university decisions about strategic partnerships, with international collaboration playing a key role in increasing citations and international rankings. More should be done to highlight the mutual benefits that Japanese and Australian researchers derive from their long-standing research collaboration.

Participants also noted that research collaboration was increasingly a multilateral endeavour, rather than a bilateral one. Universities from both countries noted that they were often in partnership discussions with the same institutions in the United States, Europe and China. Improving our shared understanding of these multilateral networks in key research fields would inform institutional and government decision-making. This could also include the involvement of leading R&D performing companies. An improved evidence base would support consortium approaches not just to research collaboration, but also opportunities for student mobility and joint programs.

Universities from both countries expressed a strong desire to increase PhD student mobility, linked to joint research projects with select partners. More strategic research collaboration would also lead to efficiencies in investment, for example with the more effective planning and sharing of major research infrastructure.

MEXT representatives noted the Japanese Government's focus on strengthening university-industry partnerships in Japan, to increase both opportunities for student internships as well as R&D collaboration for broader economic outcomes.



7. The New Colombo Plan in Japan – internships and mentorships

The New Colombo Plan (NCP) provides an impetus for the further creation and expansion of internship programs between Australia and Japan. Launched in 2014, it offers funding opportunities for universities under a flexible grants scheme and a competitive scholarships program. Internships and mentorships are a hallmark of the program. Already over 590 students have been supported to undertake study programs in Japan, with a growing number of students and universities looking to internships and business engagement as part of their NCP experiences. The NCP is still scaling up and participants recognised the significant opportunities this represented to further support increased mobility between Australia and Japan.

Under the NCP, the structuring of internship/mentorship opportunities is deliberately kept flexible, in recognition of the diversity of fields of study and host organisations. Student interest in such programs is high, and Japanese businesses are desirable destinations for Australian interns and mentees.

Japan's Tobitate study abroad program, which was also launched in 2014, includes an internship component and has received strong support from Japanese businesses – to date they have provided over \$80 million in financial support for the program to expand the pool of scholarships available.

At the symposium, Japanese organisations outlined their existing internship programs, and expressed strong interest in incorporating Australian students into these programs in conjunction with the NCP. With the NCP continuing to scale up, this was a positive sign. All participants agreed that university-to-university partnerships were “the infrastructure” to support this expansion of opportunity, with universities in both countries able to connect their industry partners with student mobility. However, as outlined above, both flexibility and institutional commitment will be required.

Senior representatives from both countries expressed a commitment to better support graduates in preparing themselves for employment – this was seen as a mutual responsibility involving educational institutions, government and business.

Ongoing opportunities for networking, dialogue and information exchange among key stakeholders (universities, government and business) are important for strengthening partnerships and mutual understanding. The benefit of the symposium was clear in this regard, as Japanese organisations were able to outline their programs and ask questions of many Australian and Japanese university representatives. DFAT committed to preparing further information and guidance on internship options, to share with symposium participants.

Participants noted that Japanese internship programs have traditionally been designed predominantly for Japanese applicants, and language requirements have the potential to act as a barrier for foreign applicants. The provision of pastoral care is also a key question for these Japanese companies. There are major differences in capacity for and approaches to internships between large and small-to-medium sized enterprises (SMEs), but participants agreed that all kinds of companies should be involved, particularly when SMEs dominate in both Japan and Australia.

While internship and mentorship programs will always vary – and indeed this flexibility is very important – university and business representatives were able to make clear progress in addressing some of these issues. The symposium clarified that, under the NCP, universities were responsible for student arrangements such as accommodation, insurance and other necessities, rather than internship host organisations. Payment of interns was a matter for students, universities and host organisations, but was not a requirement of the NCP program. It was also clear that, by working together, universities and businesses could manage variability in language requirements and that with a wider pool of internship opportunities, a broader group of students could be accommodated. Some Japanese companies prefer students with Japanese language abilities, but others are willing to take on interns who have not yet acquired Japanese language skills.

Symposium participants noted that ‘paired’ internships, where host institutions pair individuals for internships in both countries, could be an efficient means of engaging interns for some organisations. Participants also suggested ‘scaled’ internships as a means to efficiently deliver a quality experience. This essentially ‘flipped the model’, by bringing business representatives to the classroom, rather than students to the workplace. The value of scaled internships is that businesses can coordinate the work of many interns through only one member of staff. A number of Japanese universities and companies already have experience with this kind of approach.

Scaling up opportunities for internships and mentorships through the NCP would be important for achieving mutual student mobility goals more broadly. To support this, the NCP Secretariat in the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade is developing an online network of NCP internship and mentorship opportunities. Drawing on business networks in Australia and the region, the Secretariat will register the details of private sector organisations in the region interested in hosting NCP students and interns or mentees, as a resource for students and universities. A key feature for host organisations registering on this network will be that they can set the terms of their offerings (duration, time of year, language requirements, remuneration status, etc.). Private sector participants wishing to register or learn more were encouraged to contact the Australian Embassy in Japan or the NCP Secretariat.

More broadly, by working together, and building on existing collaboration, participants agreed that internships could be a defining feature of cooperation between Australia and Japan. One Australian university reported that ‘work-integrated learning’ components were now required in all new course proposals. The Consortium of Universities in Kyoto reported the initial findings of a survey of businesses in the Kyoto region, where 80% of the companies approached indicated that they would be willing to take on international students.

The quality and educational value of internship/mentorship experiences was a focus for universities in both countries. Under the NCP program, internships must be for credit, with either the internship itself recognised by the university for credit or a mandatory element of the student’s Australian degree, or as part of a broader unit of study the achieves credit at their Australian university. Research for other Department of Education and Training programs has shown that students derive the most value from internships where they are closely linked to their studies. Pre- and post-internship support is also crucial to maximise the educational value, and university career guidance officers can play an important role – increasing knowledge sharing between these staff in Japanese and Australian universities (as part of broader staff exchange and professional development programs) would be of value. This is particularly important for groups of students who would not traditionally have undertaken internships, such as those with families or already working part-time.

Ultimately, all participants agreed that building stronger linkages between industry and universities benefitted all parties. Contacts made through the symposium allow universities and businesses to pursue these objectives freely and were also of assistance to a number of NCP students who also participated in the event.

8. Conclusion: Follow-up actions

The higher education symposium and roundtable provided a unique and timely opportunity for all participants to pursue their individual and collective objectives. It was an occasion for participants to deepen their understanding of current Australian and Japanese higher education policy priorities and institutional strategies, including the substantial areas of commonality that exist.

Through the roundtable and subsequent discussions, participants have already reported making substantial progress with partners, including revitalising dormant agreements and initiating new collaborations. Furthermore, participants discussed the most pressing issues and barriers to cooperation candidly and thoughtfully, and all demonstrated a willingness to work in partnership to enhance education and research collaboration.

This re-focusing on Australia-Japan higher education partnerships positions institutions in both countries well to take advantage of the significant opportunities arising from continued internationalisation.

As outlined above, the following key themes emerged from discussions:

- the importance of **strong and sustainable university-to-university partnerships** for delivering on the significant opportunities in international higher education
- the current opportunity to ‘join the dots’ between existing activities and links, to effect a step-change in cooperation
- the need for **innovative and flexible approaches** to student mobility and internships
- the opportunity to work together in **new consortia and multilateral partnerships**
- the need for **joint faculty and staff development** to underpin university strategies
- the importance of quality and **quality assurance** in strategic partnerships
- the opportunity for **new online, joint and double degree programs**, with a distinct ‘time zone advantage’
- the ability of existing high-quality research and faculty links to be better aligned with university partnerships, including **more strategic research collaboration and links with industry**
- the role for governments to support dialogue and remove barriers to mobility and collaboration.

Specific follow-up actions will be progressed at three inter-related levels:

- Individual universities and companies:
 - o Work towards deeper and more strategic agreements with select partner institutions, leading to:
 - Increased student mobility in both directions through more flexible programs, including internships
 - New professional development opportunities for faculty and staff
 - Innovative online joint courses
 - Double and joint degree programs
 - Enhanced high-quality research collaboration
 - Specific roadmaps for the further development of strategic partnerships, facilitated by Austrade.

- Consortia and peak bodies:
 - o Renewing the partnership between Universities Australia and the Japan Association of National Universities, including exploring opportunities for UA/JANU facilitated staff exchange and knowledge-sharing programs
 - o Strengthening collaboration between national quality assurance agencies (TEQSA and NIAD-UE)
 - o Facilitating institutional partnerships and networking, including with industry associations
 - o Promoting best practice and sharing information, including on the development of joint degree programs.
- Governments:
 - o Providing direct support to institutions and consortia as required
 - o Strengthening policy dialogue in pursuit of shared goals, for example through the Australia-Japan Education High-Level Policy Dialogue scheduled for the second half of 2015 (MEXT and Department of Education and Training)
 - o Continue to work together to remove barriers at the national (and international) level to mobility and collaboration
 - o Department of Education and Training to provide ongoing support for strategic research collaboration and university-industry R&D links, including through a follow-up workshop in Tokyo in May 2015
 - o Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade to provide information on internship/mentorship models and options for the further development of the NCP and information of symposium participants.



9. Appendices

List of Australian universities participating

Australian National University	Swinburne University of Technology
Deakin University	The University of Melbourne
Griffith University	The University of Queensland
James Cook University	The University of Sydney
La Trobe University	The University of Western Australia
Macquarie University	University of New South Wales
Monash University	University of South Australia
Murdoch University	University of Tasmania
RMIT University	University of Western Sydney
	Universities Australia

List of Japanese universities participating

Akita International University	Nagoya University
Chiba University	Nara Institute of Science and Technology
Hiroshima University	Okayama University
Hitotsubashi University	Osaka University
Hokkaido University	Rikkyo University
Hosei University	Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University
International Christian University	Ritsumeikan University
International University of Japan	Soka University
Junsei Education Institution	Sophia University
Kanazawa University	The University of Tokyo
Keio University	The University of Tsukuba
Kumamoto University	Tohoku University
Kyoto Institute of Technology	Tokyo Institute of Technology
Kyoto University of Foreign Studies	Tokyo Medical and Dental University
Kyushu University	Tokyo University of Foreign Studies
Kwansei Gakuin University	Toyo University
Meiji University	Waseda University
	The Consortium of Universities in Kyoto
	The Japan Association of National Universities

List of companies participating

CAC Corporation	Mitsubishi
Central Japan Railway Company	Mitsui
Chiyoda Corporation	Mitsui Sumitomo Banking Corporation
Fujitsu	MLA
Fujiwork	National Australia Bank Limited
Global Reach	NEC
HIDA/Tokyo Metropolitan Government	Nomura Holdings, Inc.
Inpex	Osaka YMCA
Inter-Business Networks, Inc.	PwC
Japan Airlines	Rio Tinto Japan
Japan Business Federation	Sojitz
JETRO	Sumitomo Forestry
Jupiter Telecommunications	Sumitomo Metal Mining Co., Ltd.
Kansai Economic Federation	Tokyo Marine Holdings
Kawasaki Heavy Industries	Toyota Motors
KPMG	

Day 1 – Thursday 4 December 2014:

Session 1	Welcome and introductions from Australian Ambassador and representatives of Japanese Government and Universities Australia
Session 2	Internationalisation of higher education Speakers from MEXT Higher Education Bureau, Australian Government Department of Education and Training and Japanese and Australian universities
Session 3	Student mobility / study abroad Lessons learned from <i>New Colombo Plan</i> and <i>Tobitate</i> initiatives, speakers and case studies from Australian and Japanese universities (followed by Q&A / discussion)
Session 4	New models of university collaboration Including joint/double degree programs, curriculum development, and researcher mobility and collaboration – speakers and case studies from Australian and Japanese universities (followed by Q&A / discussion)
	Conclusion / wrap-up
Session 5	Roundtable for senior university representatives and invited speakers – topics for detailed discussion: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Undergraduate and postgraduate student mobility 2. Internationalisation of faculty and staff including professional development 3. Transnational education including partnerships in third countries 4. Establishing joint programs/curricula including double degree programs
	Reception for speakers and invited guests

Day 2 – Friday 5 December 2014:

Session 1	Welcome from Australian Ambassador
Session 2	New Colombo Plan – internships and mentorships Panel focused on internships in student mobility, including speakers from Australian Government and universities (followed by Q&A / discussion)
Session 3	Internships – the environment in Japan Panel focused on the needs of business and opportunities for collaboration between universities and industry, including speakers from Japanese companies and universities (followed by Q&A / discussion)
Session 4	Realising internships in Australia-Japan higher education cooperation – facilitated discussion
	Conclusion / wrap-up
	Networking lunch



Australian Government