KOREA
JAPAN

UNIVERSITY PRESIDENTS' FORUM

5. 8 WED - 5. 9 THU , 2024
THE WESTIN JOSUN SEOUL
KOREA

한국대학교육협의회
Korean Council for University Education

KOREA FOUNDATION
한국국제교류재단

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5.8	17:30-20:00	**Welcome Reception**
5.9	9:40-10:20	**[Opening Remarks]** - **Park Sang-Gue** Chairman of KCUE · President of Chung-Ang University - **Kim Gheewhan** President of The Korea Foundation **[Greetings]** - **Minato Nagahiro** Chairperson of Japan Committee of Universities for International Exchange · President of Kyoto University **[Congratulatory Remarks]** - **Lee Juho** Deputy Prime Minister · Minister of Education - **Mibae Taisuke** Minister, Deputy Chief of Mission, Embassy of Japan in Korea - **Kim Chang Beom** Vice Chaiman&CEO, The Federation of Korean Industries - **Chang Jekuk** Former Chairman of KCUE · President of Dongseo University
	10:20-11:20	**[Keynote Speech] Developing Highly Specialized Talent in the era of the 4th Industrial Revolution (including STEM fields)** - **Kim Heon Young** President, Kangwon National University - **Houkin Kiyohiro** President, Hokkaido University
	11:30-13:00	**Luncheon**
	13:00-14:20	**[Session 1] The Role of Universities as National Soft Power** [Moderator] - **Nasu Yasutomo** President, Okayama University [Presenters] - **Tanioka Ichiro** Chancellor, Tanioka Gakuen Educational Foundation · President, Osaka University of Commerce - **Jung Sungtaek** President, Chonnam National University [Discussants] - **Byun Chang-Hoon** President, Daegu Haany University - **Sameshima Hiroshi** President, University of Miyazaki - **Lee Jangho** President, Kunsan National University - **Yoneyama Hiroshi** President, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University

Date	Time	Content
5.9	14:20-15:40	**| Featured Session : Federation of Korean Industries – Keidanren |** **[Session 2] Industry-University Partnership focusing on Joint Research(R&D), Human Resource Development** [Moderator] - **Hong Wonhwa** President, Kyungpook National University [Presenters] - **Lee Jin-sook** President of the National Committee on Industry-Academia-Research Cooperation · 19th President of Chungnam National University **Yoshimura Takashi** Director, The 21st Century Public Policy Institute, Keidanren [Discussants] - **Oh Junghoon** CEO, HYUNDAI NGV - **Koike Asako** Corporate Officer, Hitachi General Manager, Technology Strategy Office, R&D Group - **Park Chansun** President, TXINNO Bioscience - **Tani Akito** Senior Executive Officer, JX Metals Corporation
	15:40-16:00	**Coffee Break & Networking**
	16:00-17:20	**[Session 3] Suggestions for Promoting International Students Exchange in Higher Education between Two Countries** [Moderator] - **Chang Jekuk** President, Dongseo University [Presenters] - **Lee Ki Jeong** President, Hanyang University - **Otani Hiroki** President, Shimane University [Discussants] - **Kwak Ho Sang** President, Kumoh National Institute of Technology - **Kato Atsuko** President, The Public University Corporation, Tsuru University - **Lee Yong-Sang** Vice President of Industry Academy Cooperation Woosong University - **Kato-Otani Eiko** President, Osaka Jogakuin University
	17:30-19:30	**Dinner**

I . Delegation List

■ Korean Delegation List

* Order of Roles

	Name	Title / Organization	Roles at the forum
1	Park Sang-Gue	Chairman of KCUE · President of Chung-Ang University	Opening Remark
2	Kim Gheewhan	President of The Korea Foundation	Opening Remark
3	Kim Chang Beom	Vice Chairman&CEO, The Federation of Korean Industries	Congratulatory Remark
4	Kim Heon Young	President, Kangwon National University	Keynote Speaker
5	Jung Sungtaek	President, Chonnam National University	Session 1 Presenter
6	Byun Chang-Hoon	President, Daegu Haany University	Session 1 Discussant
7	Lee Jang ho	President, Kunsan National University	Session 1 Discussant
8	Hong Wonhwa	President, Kyungpook National University	Session 2 Moderator

	Name	Title / Organization	Roles at the forum
9	Lee Jin-sook	President of the National Committee on Industry-Academia-Research Cooperation 19th President of Chungnam National University	Session 2 Presenter
10	Oh Junghoon	CEO, HYUNDAI NGV	Session 2 Discussant
11	Park Chansun	President, TXINNO Bioscience	Session 2 Discussant
12	Chang Jekuk	Former Chairman of KCUE President of Dongseo University	Congratulatory Remark / Session 3 Moderator
13	Lee Ki Jeong	President, Hanyang University	Session 3 Presenter
14	Kwak Ho Sang	President, Kumoh National Institute of Technology	Session 3 Discussant
15	Lee Yong-Sang	Vice President of Industry Academy Cooperation, Woosong University	Session 3 Discussant

	Name	Title / Organization	Roles at the forum
16	Choi Dosoung	President, Handong Global University	
17	Chun Sung Yong	President, Kyungdong University	
18	Hwang Yunwon	President, Jungwon University	
19	Jeon Minhyon	President, Inje Uniersity	
20	Kang Hee-Sung	President, Howon University	
21	Lee Wonhee	President, Hankyong National University	
22	Park Jin Bae	President, Jeonju University	
23	Park Sang Cheol	President, Honam University	
24	Ryu Hong Lim	President, Seoul National University	

	Name	Title / Organization	Roles at the forum
25	Seung Hyun-woo	President, Seoul Women's University	
26	Yoo Ji-Beom	President, Sungkyunkwan University	
27	Yoon Seung Yong	President, Namseoul University	
28	Huh Changdeog	Executive Vice President for International Education, Yeungnam University	
29	Jeon Sung Hoon	Vice President, Sogang University	

■ Japanese Delegation List

* Order of Roles

	Name	Title / Organization	Roles at the forum
1	Minato Nagahiro	Chairperson of Japan Committee of Universities for International Exchange · President of Kyoto University	Greetings
2	Houkin Kiyohiro	President, Hokkaido University	Keynote Speaker
3	Nasu Yasutomo	President, Okayama University	Session 1 Moderator
4	Tanioka Ichiro	Chancellor, Tanioka Gakuen Educational Foundation President, Osaka University of Commerce	Session 1 Presenter
5	Sameshima Hiroshi	President, University of Miyazaki	Session 1 Discussant
6	Yoneyama Hiroshi	President, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University	Session 1 Discussant
7	Yoshimura Takashi	Director, The 21st Century Public Policy Institute, Keidanren	Session 2 Presenter
8	Koike Asako	Corporate Officer, Hitachi General Manager, Technology Strategy Office, R&D Group	Session 2 Discussant

	Name	Title / Organization	Roles at the forum
9	Tani Akito	Senior Executive Officer, JX Metals Corporation	Session 2 Discussant
10	Otani Hiroki	President, Shimane University	Session 3 Presenter
11	Kato Atsuko	President, The Public University Corporation, Tsuru University	Session 3 Discussant
12	Kato-Otani Eiko	President, Osaka Jogakuin University	Session 3 Discussant
13	Aramaki Toshiya	Vice President, Toyo University	
14	Ge Qi-Wei	Trustee, Vice-President for Academic and Student Affairs, Yamaguchi University	
15	Ikeda Jun	Vice President & Executive Director for Global Affairs, University of Tsukuba	
16	Ikeda Yoko	Vice President, International Collaborative Education, Ibaraki University	

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	Name	Title / Organization	Roles at the forum
17	Mine Akihide	Executive Director & Vice President, Osaka Kyoiku University	
18	Mishima Nobuo	Vice-President(International), Saga University	
19	Morishita Tetsuo	Vice President for Global Academic Affairs, Sophia University	
20	Shimizu Shuji	Vice President, Kyushu University	
21	Susai Masayuki	Executive Director & Vice President, Shiga University	
22	Tsuchiya Motohiro	Vice-President for Global Engagement, Keio University	
23	Ueki Toshiya	Executive Vice President for General Affairs, International Relations and Academic Resources, Tohoku University	

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Korea-Japan
University Presidents' Forum

Opening Remarks / Greetings / Congratulatory Remarks

Opening Remarks	Park Sang-Gue
	Kim Gheewhan
Greetings	Minato Nagahiro
Congratulatory Remarks	Lee Juho
	Mibae Taisuke
	Kim Chang Beom
	Chang Jekuk

Opening Remark

Park Sang-Gue

Chairman of KCUE · President of Chung-Ang University

Dr. Park is the president of Chung-Ang University.
He is graduated from the department of Statistics at Chung-Ang University, Korea and earned a Ph.D in Statistics from State University of New York at Buffala,USA

He held various assignments related to university management and government committee for education.

2024-	Chairman, Korean Council for University Education
2020-present	16th President, Chung-Ang University
2020-present	Vice Chairman, Korea University Sport Federation
2021-2023	Senior Vice President, Korea Association of Private University Presidents
2015-2019	Vice President, 100th Anniversary Committee, Chung-Ang University
2010-2014	Dean, Office of Planning&Budget, Chung-Ang University
1995-present	Professor, Applied Statistics, Chung-Ang University

He has been awarded as below;

2023	the certificate of recognition for generating International Cooperation and Eudcational Exchange by The State of California
2014	the Proud Alumni from Chung-Ang University
2008	the Best Researcher by Korea Data and Information Scient Society

He was a member of university associaton and government higher education committee.

2021-present	Advisory Committee Member, Korea Society for Engineering Education
2017-present	Committee Member, Structural Reform Committee, MOE
2014-present	Governmental Consultant, Medication Review Advisory Group, Ministry of Food and Drug Safety
2014-2016	Member of Executive Board, Korea Student Aid Foundation

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Opening Remark

Kim Gheewhan

President of The Korea Foundation

President Kim was appointed to his current position on September 16, 2022. He served as Consul-General at the Consulate General of the Republic of Korea in New York from April 2015 through December 2017, and Minister of the Embassy of the Republic of Korea in the USA from August 2011.

His former positions include Director-General for Multilateral Trade, Deputy Director-General for the FTA Policy Bureau, Director of the Trade Dispute Settlement Division, and Director of the Emerging Markets Division, where he was responsible for directing and coordinating Korea's foreign trade policies and trade negotiations.

He also served as Counsellor at the Embassy of the Republic of Korea in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as well as Counsellor of the Embassy of the Republic of Korea in the Russian Federation. In 2007, he was appointed as head of the task force for hosting the Expo 2012 Yeosu. His earlier career roles included Coordinator of ASEM Vision Group, Director of the North Korean Refugee Support Division, First Secretary of the Korean Embassy in the Sultanate of Oman, and Second Secretary to the Korean Permanent Mission to the UN Office and International Organizations in Geneva.

President Kim graduated from Seoul National University with a major in law (LL.B.) in February 1981 and joined the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) in 1983. He also received his Master of Law degree (LL.M.) from the University of Cambridge.

Greetings

Minato Nagahiro

Chairperson of Japan Committee of Universities for International Exchange
President of Kyoto University

Nagahiro Minato is the president of Kyoto University. Born in 1951, Minato holds the degree of doctor of medicine. His field of specialization is immunology. After completing his undergraduate education at Kyoto University's faculty of Medicine in 1975, Minato served as a medical intern at the Kyoto University Hospital, an associate researcher at the Albert Einstein College of Medicine (US), and an associate professor in the department of internal medicine of Jichi Medical University (Japan), before assuming a professorship in Kyoto University's Graduate School of Medicine in 1992. He was subsequently appointed as the dean of the Faculty and Graduate School of Medicine in 2010. In 2014, he was appointed as Kyoto University's executive vice-president for strategy coordination, research, planning, and hospital administration, and additionally, in October 2017, as the university's provost. His current appointment as president began in October 2020. He contributed to the development of checkpoint blockade cancer immunotherapy in collaboration with Dr. Tasuku Honjo, and he is the recipient of several prestigious accolades, including the Japanese Cancer Association CHAAO Award (2014) and the Pharmaceutical Society of Japan Award for Drug Research and Development (2016).

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Congratulatory Remarks

Kim Chang Beom

Vice Chairman&CEO
The Federation of Korean Industries

Vice-Chairman & CEO KIM Chang-beom is a former career diplomat with 38 years' service. He is currently serving as Vice Chairman at the Federation of Korean Industries since September, 2023. He has served as a global advisor for Hyundai Motor Group before joining in FKI.

He has served as Korean Ambassador to Indonesia from January, 2018 through July 2020. He also worked in Brussels as Korean Ambassador to the European Union and Belgium from 2012 through 2015. Amb. KIM has special ties and experiences with EU affairs, ASEAN and Indonesia, in particular.
During his career, he made significant contributions to the promotion of Korea's partnership with the EU and ASEAN through summit meeting preparations and substantial progresses in trade, investment, and people-to-people exchanges. He has worked together with the Indonesian Government in reaching a final conclusion of Indonesia – Korea Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (IK CEPA) in November 2019.

As a career foreign service officer, he has served five overseas posts (US, Japan, Pakistan, Indonesia, EU/Belgium) and worked at various positions within the Korean Government ever since he joined the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in December 1981. He has worked for President LEE Myung-bak as chief of presidential protocol at the office of the President from 2008 till 2012.
He earned a Master's degree from Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies in Washington, DC, USA (1986) and is a distinguished graduate of Seoul National University (B.A., 1982).
Born in 1960, in Seoul, Korea, he has a wife and two sons.

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Congratulatory Remarks

Chang Jekuk

Former Chairman of KCUE · President of Dongseo University

Dr. Jekuk Chang is currently President of Dongseo University in Busan, Korea.

Until early this year, he served as the Chairman of the Korean Council for University Education (2023-2024) and as the President of the Korea Association of Private University Presidents (2020-2022).

He is actively involved in numerous professional associations that promote Korea-Japan relations, including serving as the General Secretary of the Korea-Japan Forum, which was jointly founded by the Korean and Japanese governments. Additionally, he has held positions such as Chairman of the Seoul-Tokyo (SETO) Forum and Member of the Korea-Japan-China Higher Education Exchange Panel of Experts at the Ministry of Education, among others.

Dr. Chang holds a Ph.D. in political science from Keio University in Tokyo, Japan. Furthermore, he earned a J.D. degree from Syracuse University School of Law.

His contributions and achievements have been recognized through various honors and awards, such as the 11th Japan-Korea Cultural Foundation Award (2010) and the Foreign Minister's Commendations from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Japan. Additionally, he has been conferred with an Honorary Doctorate Degree from Josai International University in Tokyo, Japan in 2015, and another Honorary Doctorate Degree from Mykolas Romeris University in Vilnius, Lithuania in 2013.

He also serves as an honorary consul of Hungary in Busan, Korea.

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Keynote Speech

Developing Highly Specialized Talent in the era of the 4th Industrial Revolution (including STEM fields)

Presenter Kim Heon Young
Houkin Kiyohiro

Presenter

Kim Heon Young

President, Kangwon National University

Dr. KIM has been the 11th and 12th president of Kangwon National University since 2016. Dr. Kim graduated obtained his bacheolors degree in Mechanical Design from Seoul National University in 1985, and got his Masters(1987) and Ph.D(1991) from The Graduate School of Seoul National University. He then joined the Kangwon National University as a Professor in the Division of Mechanical and Biomedical Engineering in 1993.

Dr Kim. has held various positions for the development of higher education as the 24th Chairman of the Korean Council for University Education(2019-2020), member of the Presidential Korean Council on Education (2019-2020), chairman of the Higher Education Policy Joint TF(2018), chairman of the College Admission Policy Advisory Meeting(2022-2023), advisor of the Strategic Planning Group of Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy (2020-2022).

He was the president of The Korean Society for Technology of Plasticity and Materials Processing(2023), and is an Emeritus Member of the The National Academy of Engineering of Korea(2021-) and and an Advisory Committee Member of the Constitutional Court of Korea(2020).

He has also received various awards including '70 Doctors of Seoul National University who honored Korea' (2016), 'Presidential Citation for Contribution to Local Industry Promotion' (2011), and 'Grand Prize for Industrial-Academic Collaboration Foundation Award' (2010).

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Presenter

Houkin Kiyohiro

President, Hokkaido University

Dr. HOUKIN is the president of Hokkaido University.
He graduated from Hokkaido University in 1979 and, thereafter, attended the University of California, Davis as a postdoctoral fellow, where he conducted a study of brain metabolism using NMR.
After returning to Hokkaido University, he has brushed up the surgical technique of microsurgery and cerebral revascularization as a neurosurgeon. He has become a leading global authority in cerebral revascularization and the surgical treatment of moyamoya disease.

He has served as the director of Hokkaido University Hospital from 2013 to 2019. Then he was appointed as the President of Hokkaido University. He states that he will build a new management system, education, and research system with the aim of revitalizing and developing Hokkaido University.

He has received many prizes in recognition of his expertise, including the Suzuki prize in 1999 and Mihara Prize in 2013.

He was a member of Science Council of Japan (2013-2020).

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Keynote Speech

Presenter **Kim Heon Young**
President, Kangwon National University

2024 KOREA-JAPAN Rector's Forum

2024.05.09.

The future of Higher Education, In time of Uncertainty

KIM, Heon Young

President Kangwon National University

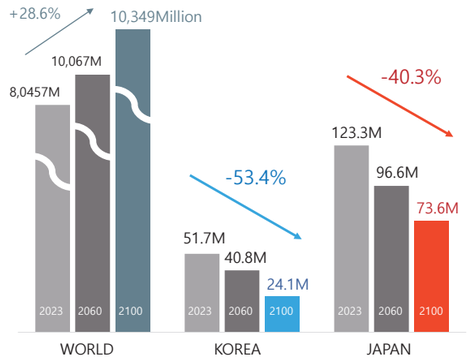
Contents

01 Social Change

POPULATION

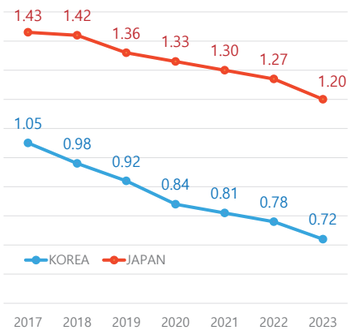
KNU KANGWON NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

Population Prospects



Source : UN, 「World Population Prospects」

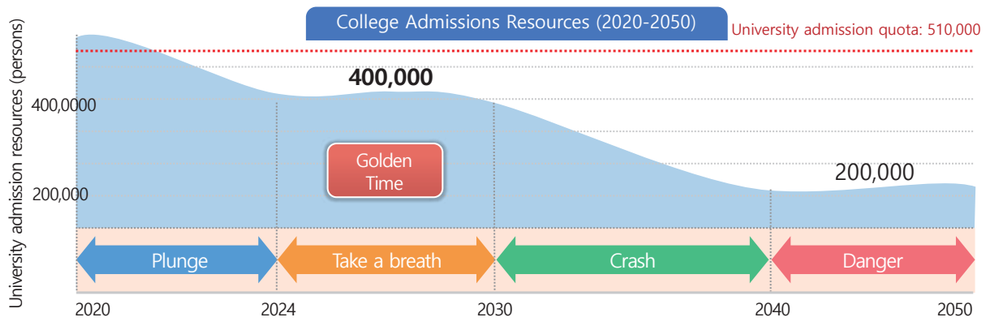
Total Fertility Rate Trend



Source : Korea National Statistical Office
Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare of Japan

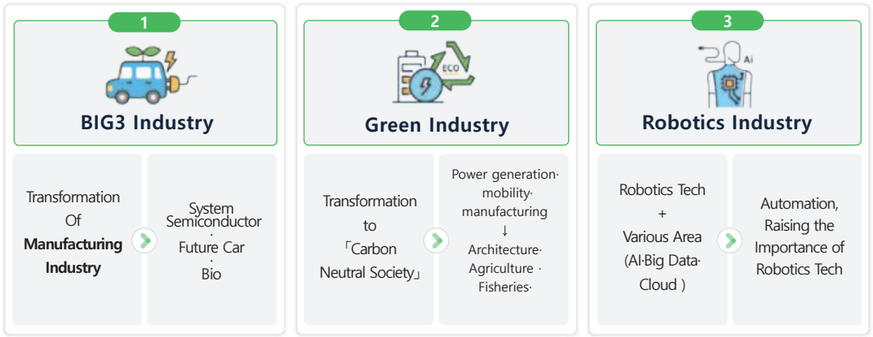
Decrease in school age population

- Sharp decline in admissions resources: Plummet from 400,000 in2030 to ↓200,000 in 2040
- Golden Time : From 2024 to 2030, golden time to reorganize the academic structure



4th Industrial Revolution

- Machine used by human → Emergence of 'Machines that replace human'
- 1.8 million jobs threatened by the 4th Industrial Revolution (70% of jobs)

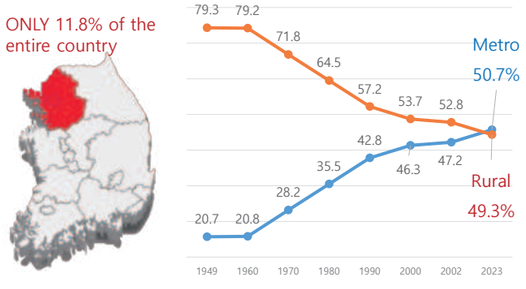


Source: KIEP(Korea Institute for International Economic Policy)

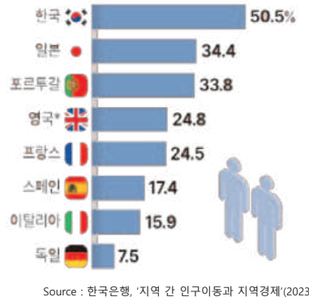
Centralization in the metropolitan area

- Only 11.8% of the total land area, but is home to 50.7% of the total population (2023)
- Korea's metropolitan area population share ranks first in OECD (2022, out of 26 countries)

Population concentration trend in the metropolitan area



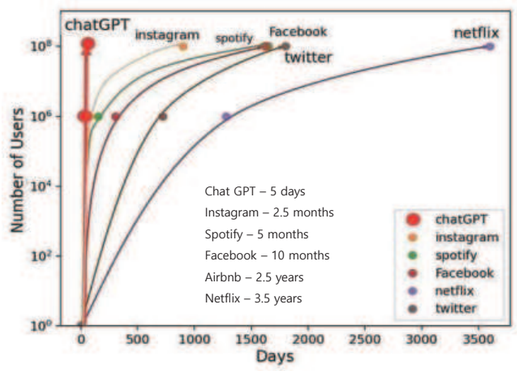
OECD metropolitan area population share status



Source : 한국은행, '지역 간 인구이동과 지역경제'(2023)

A.I. Revolution

- Analytical AI → 'Generative AI'
- 'Chat GPT' revolutionary as 'iPhone revolution' → AI is now an essential service



- ✓ 1 million units sold for 'iPhone 1st Generation' : 74 days
- ✓ 1 million subscribers for 'ChatGPT': 5 days

※ 'Chat GPT' is the fastest service in human history to attract 100 million users

- ✓ Nov 2022. Commercialization of 'ChatGPT'
- ✓ Jan. 2023 'ChatGPT' users exceed 100 million (40 days)

Hyper-Uncertainty / Big-Blur

☑ Change and Unpredictability have become daily life due to rapid technological development, economic volatility, political instability, social division, and environmental issues

☑ As the boundaries between technology, industry, and companies collapse, innovations in various fields are converging to complement each field's limitations.

Black Swan

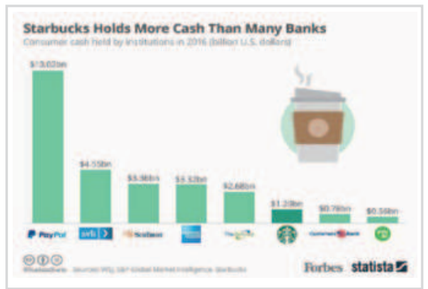
A situation in which predictions do not work, and unexpected extreme situations occur.

Pandemic, Terrorism/War, Financial Crisis

Gray Rhino

Society is aware due to continuous warning, But the crisis is easily overlooked.

Climate change, Low birth rate/Aging, social conflict



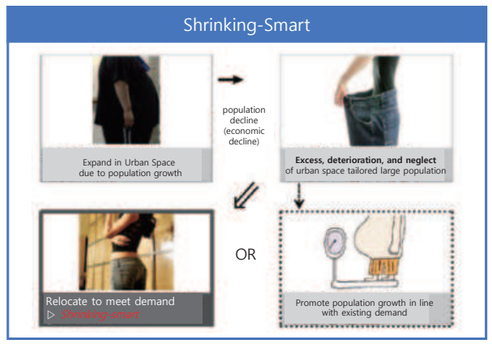
Source : Forbes, Starbucks Holds More Cash Than Many Banks (2016.8.1.)

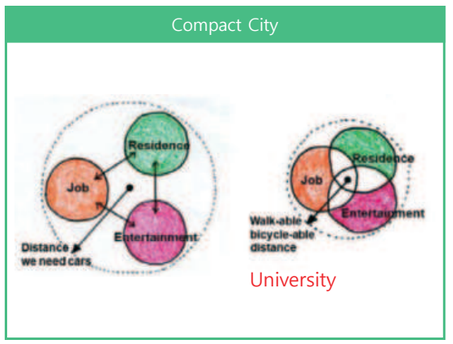
Response to a shrinking society

☑ Shrinking-Smart = Strategy in response to reduced urban demand

☑ Compact City = Focus on improving residents' quality of life through intensive use of necessary functions

☞ Attracting talent through universities and improving residential conditions → Promoting sustainable development in the region





Source: 성은영 외, 「지역특성을 고려한 스마트 축소 도시재생 전략 연구」, 2016.

☑ A decrease in economic growth due to a decrease in the working-age population

Policy	Economy	Society/Environment
Population outflow (decrease)	Shrinking local commercial area	Urban hollowing
Decrease in youth population	Decrease in Job Opportunities	Local industry decline
Increase in elderly population	Increase in administrative/ welfare expenditures	Deteriorating residential conditions
Attract foreign population	Increase in administrative/ welfare expenditures	Breakdown of community
Spatial concentration of poverty	Increased vacancy rate	Crime/building collapse

출처: 성은영 외, 「지역특성을 고려한 스마트 축소 도시재생 전략 연구」, 2016.

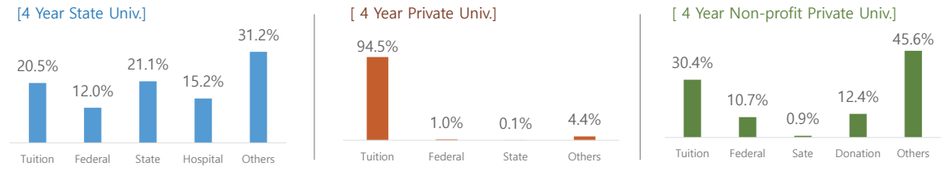
02

Global R&D Development Policy

U.S higher education

- Financial aid for U.S. state universities is a general aid format based on the number of students
  → Since 2010 financial support linked to performance is expanding
- For State Universities 'Graduation rate' most important performance indicator
- Producing graduates of majors that the States need, STEM field majors graduates is also considered
- Community College evaluated based on value-added aspects(transfer to 4 year university, improvement of grades)

Tax revenue share by type of U.S. University (2017-2018)

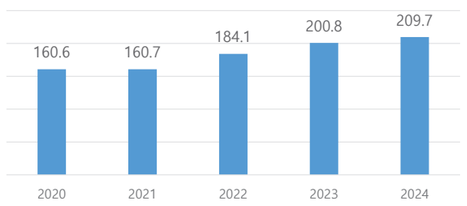


Source : 김진형, 고등교육 재정지원 해외사례 연구 : OECD국가를 중심으로(2022.11.)
오세희, 고등교육 재정지원 계획 수립 연구 (2021.02.)

U.S R&D Policy

- Legislation of「CHIPS and Science Act」
  → Improving vulnerabilities in the semiconductor supply chain and improving scientific and technological capabilities in the basic and advanced technology sectors/protecting the country
- Introduction of mission-oriented R&D research related to energy, health, climate change, etc
  → Improving semiconductor supply chain vulnerabilities and enhancing scientific and technological capabilities in basic and advanced technology sectors

US R&D budget change trend (2020-2024) (Billion, $)



※ National Innovation Key Technologies

- ✓ *Advanced battery*
- ✓ *Hydrogen*
- ✓ *carbon neutral building*
- ✓ *offshore wind power*
- ✓ *sustainable aviation fuel*
- ✓ *clean ship*
- ✓ *methane reduction*
- ✓ *industrial decarbonization*
- ✓ *Long-term energy storage*
- ✓ *Advanced solar energy*
- ✓ *Carbon capture, utilization and storage*
- ✓ *Carbon removal*
- ✓ *Advanced nuclear power*
- ✓ *Geothermal system*
- ✓ *Nuclear fusion*
- ✓ *Clean large vehicle*

Source: CRS REPORT : R47564(2023), "Federal R&D Funding: FY 2024"

China Higher education

'Two Top Universities' Project

- 147 universities and 331 departments, including Peking University and Tsinghua University, were selected to be heavily invested
  [Goal] world-class level by 2020, world's highest level by 2030, global education powerhouse by 2035.
  [Result] 40 universities included in the top 1,000 of the 2019 'QS World University Rankings'
  (10 more universities compared to 2016 / 4 more universities entered the ranking in Korea)

Regional distribution of 'double first-class universities'

Budget of universities in China (2023)

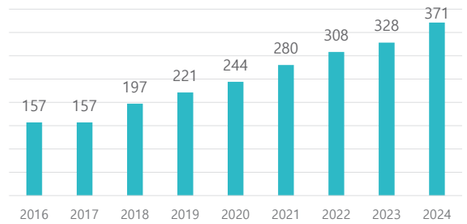
1. **Tsinghua University, 41.093 billion yuan (about 7.5 trillion won)**
2. **Zhejiang University, 30.91 billion yuan (about 5.7 trillion won)**
3. **Shanghai Jiao Tong University, 26.516 billion yuan (about 4.9 trillion won)**
4. **Peking University, 22.247 billion yuan (about 4.1 trillion won)**

Source : 이병식, 혁신인재 양성을 위한 대학의 역할과 과제, (2023.12.2)
경향신문, 세계 교육강국 만들자"...중국, '쌍일류' 건설 목표 147개 대학 선정, (2022.02.15)
연합뉴스, 대만 전체 고등교육 예산, 中 칭화대 1곳 예산보다 적다, (2024.03.17)

China R&D policy

- The trend of establishing a development system and expanding related R&D investment to promote self-reliance in innovative technology
  → Establishment of innovation platforms such as national laboratories
- Strengthening national R&D investment in basic research → (24') 98 billion yuan (about 17.9 trillion won), a 13.1% increase from the previous year

Trend in China's R&D Budget (2016-2024) (Billion, CNY)



※ 7 major fields of future science and technology

- ✓ *A.I*
- ✓ *Quantum Information*
- ✓ *Integrated circuit*
- ✓ *Brain science*
- ✓ *Genes and biotechnology*
- ✓ *Clinical medicine and healthcare*
- ✓ *Space/deep sea/polar exploration*

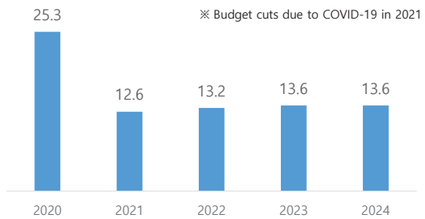
Source: 한국과학기술기획평가원(2023),「2023년도 글로벌 R&D 투자동향 분석」

EU & Germany

- ☑ EU = Establishment of basic science support and human resources training network through 'Horizon Europe' program
- ☑ Germany 'future strategy for research and innovation'
  → Support R&D for related local universities and companies, focusing on regional 'strengths'

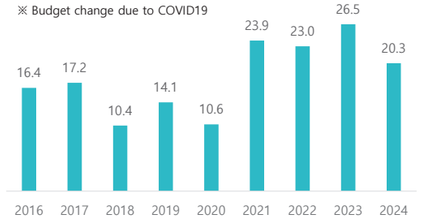
Trends in EU's R&D Budget (2020-2024) (Billion, €)

※ Budget cuts due to COVID-19 in 2021



Trends in Germany's R&D Budget (2016-2024) (Billion, €)

※ Budget change due to COVID19



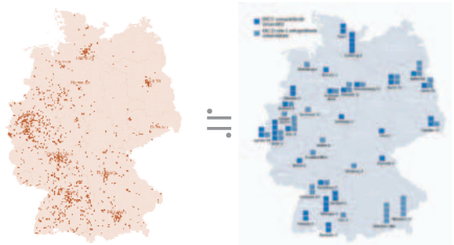
Source: European Commission(2023), https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_23_3062
한국과학기술기획평가원(2023),「2023년도 글로벌 R&D 투자동향 분석」

03 University Paradigm Change

Germany's 'Hidden Champion'

- ☑ Germany has 1,307 'Hidden Champions', out of 2,734 worldwide(48%)
- ☑ 'Universities and research institutes support and research activtities towards SMEs'

Distribution map of Germany's 'Hidden Champions' by region



Source : KOTRA, (현장·인터뷰) 독일, 히든 챔피언의 성공비법 엿보기(2017.11.)
주한독일대사관, 독일정부 탁월대학(연구)집단 선정 결과(2018.10.)

Status of joint research centered on German universities

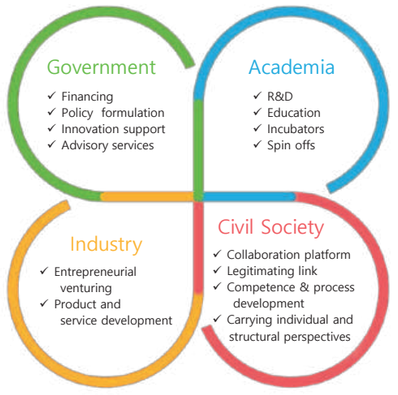
※ Yellow = Higher Education Institution

※ German universities function as cooperative research centers linked with research institutes, companies, and public institutions across the country

Source : 서영인 외, 해외 주요 국가 대학 분류 체계 및 고등교육정책 활용 사례 연구(2022)

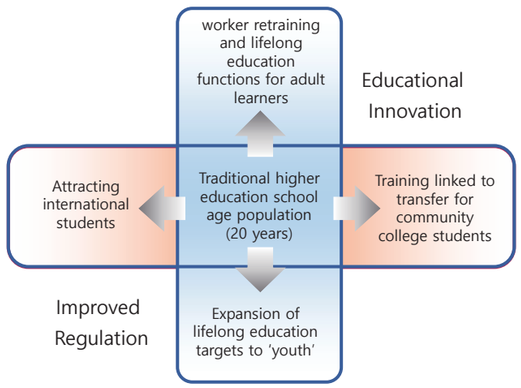
University's Role Change

Quadruple Helix Model



Source: 장후은, 이종호,「지역사회 문제해결형 산학협력을 통한 대학의 역할 제고 방안 」, 2017.
Malin Lindberg 외,「Quadruple Helix as a Way to Bridge the Gender Gap in Entrepreneurship」, 2014.

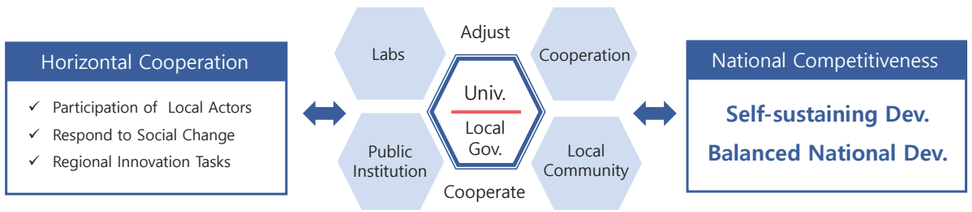
Expansion in the Role of Higher Education



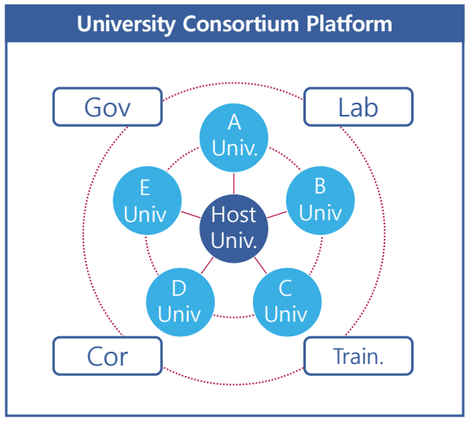
- Expanding the education target to 'middle and high school students and below', Responding to future education demands of youth, office workers, and the elderly
- Expanding opportunities for local students to enter local universities by strengthening the connection between secondary and higher education
  - ※ Establishment of a cooperation system between local universities
    - local governments (+ government)
    - offices of education
- Provide international level education and employment to attract foreign students,

Regional-Academia Cooperation

- 「Horizontal cooperation system among regional actors」
- Establishing 'Type of Talent the Region should Nurture'
  - ※ [University's role] Leader of Regional Development



University Consortium



- Establishment of a university union system centered on regional national universities
  - Exchange curriculum and research and
  - Expand to private University
  - Providing incentives to national universities
- Maximizing regional higher education competitiveness by sharing resources between universities
  - Stable support of experiment/practice facilities
  - Intensive support to strengthen the competitiveness of key higher education institutions

Balanced Research Ecosystem

- Must establish specialized departments in cutting-edge fields By region and distribute government-funded research institutes across regions

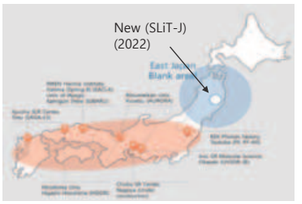
'Taiwan's semiconductor industry' national university cooperation and regional decentralization

- 'TSMC' establishes factory in southern Kaohsiung
  - ('22, 11) 2 Kaohsiung factories aim to mass produce '5~7nm wafers' from 2024
  - ('24,01) Announcement of additional construction of '2nm class wafer' production plant with investment of KRW 85 trillion
- Establishment of National Cheng Kung University 'Semiconductor Academy' / National Sun Yat-Sen University 'Semiconductor Research College

Regional distribution of 'Japanese synchrotron radiation accelerator'

- A new synchronized light accelerator at Tohoku University (SLiT-L) in the northeast.

※ Production inducement of 300 billion yen, employment creation of 14,000 people



T-convergence Talent

KNU KANGWON NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

☑ **T-convergence talent**: Convergence education between various disciplines

☑ 'Practical' joint curriculum : Establishment of a joint education system between universities and industry
- Curriculum composition and operation by industry experts / internship/recruitment-linked contract departments

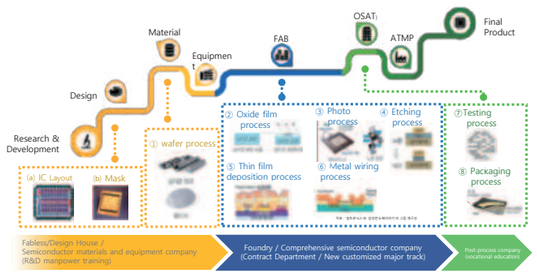
T-convergence talent

✓ Deep expertise in their major with broad knowledge in various fields

Generalist
- ✓ *problem solving ability*
- ✓ *Challenge*
- ✓ *Communication skills*
- ✓ *Global capabilities*

Specialist
- ✓ *Major/Expertise*
- ✓ *On-site practical capabilities*
- ✓ *Creativity/Application Ability*
- ✓ *Acquire new knowledge*

Nurturing talent by various majors and levels



Consumer-Centered Academic System

KNU 강원대학교

☑ The need for regional industry-friendly curriculum and retraining of employees & residents

☑ Activating the admission for employed students and
Expanding support for low-income and underprivileged groups

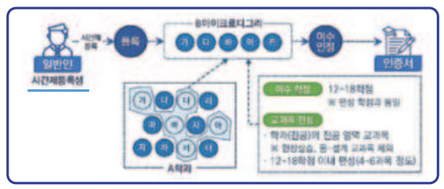
Program of Future and Virtual Convergence

(Chuncheon) Next Generation Power Engineering / AI Convergence Education for Preservice Teachers / Semiconductor in Gangwon / Acting Arts / Precision Medicine / 3D Printing Da Vinci / Public Health Insurance / Human Resources in Public Service / Performing Arts and Stage Production ····· Cosmetic Science

(Samcheok) Smart Hydrogen Energy / Smart and Disaster Science / Cognition and Artificial Intelligence

- Minor → Graduation Certificate (Basic major + minor)
- Double Major → Degree Awarded (Base major+double major)

Micro-degree



Next Generation Semiconductor Innovation Convergence University Micro-degree Course

- ✓ 10 Beginner / 14 Intermediate / 9 Advanced / 6 Professional
- ✓ 'Consortium Business Leader' certificate awarded to those who complete 9 credits (Seoul National University Business Director)

04 Higher Education Innovation Policy

National tasks of the Korean government

KNU KANGWON NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

National Task #85 **The Era of Regional Universities**

G O A L 'Nurture Talent-Employment-Settlement' ⇒ Regional Development

☑ "Education is the key to balanced regional development"

☑ "If there are good educational facilities in the region, companies will naturally build new branches creating jobs which will lead to settlement."

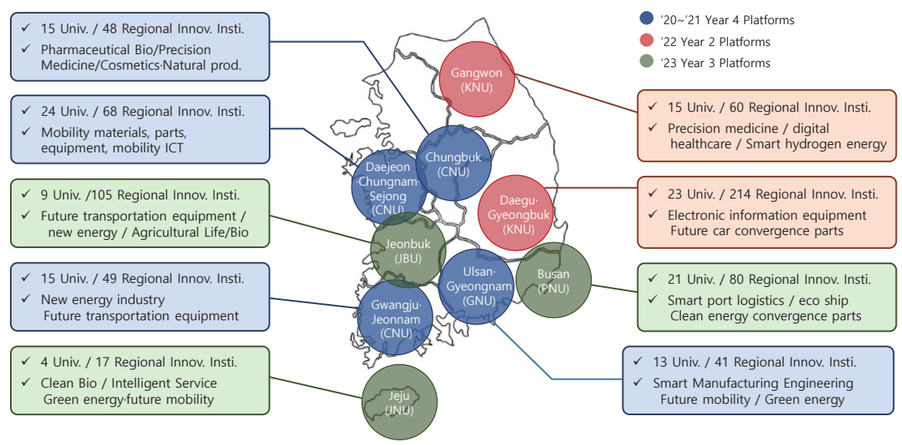
Restructuring of University Financial Support Projects

2013 ~ 2018		2019 ~ 2022	2023 ~
PoINT	National Univ. Innovation	National Univ. development	National Univ. Develop Proj. 150 billion won → National Univ. Develop Proj. 458 billion won (151.6 billion won increase)
ACE+	University autonomy	University Innovation Support (Type Ⅰ: autonomous agreement Type Ⅱ: capacity strengthening) • Type Ⅰ selected as self-improvement universities, certain type Ⅱ picked as competency strengthening universities	Univ. Innov. Support Proj. 753 billion won (National, 156.4 billion won; Private, 596.6 billion won) → Univ. Innov. Support Proj. 805.7 billion won (209.1 billion won increase)
CK	Specialization		
PRIME	Revitalizing industry-linked education		
CORE	Humanities capabilities		
WE-UP	Fmale engineering		
LINC+	Industry-academia cooperation	Industry-academic cooperation (LINC+)	
BK21 Plus	Global doctoral training	Research support (BK21Plus)	

	National Univ. Inno. Support Proj.(13-17)	National University Development Project Phase 1 (18-22)	Phase 2
Number Univ.	Several Univ.(18)	All national universities(38)	All(37)
Budget	21 billion won (Average 1.2 billion won)	150 billion won (Average 4 billion won per university)	23: 458 billion (average 12.3 billion) 24: 572.2 billion (average 15.4 billion)

RIS (Regional Innovation System)

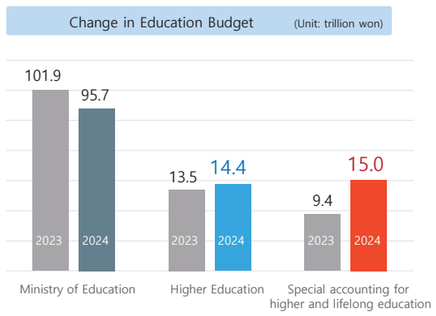
[Aim of Project] Promoting 'regional innovation' through 'innovation of local universities'

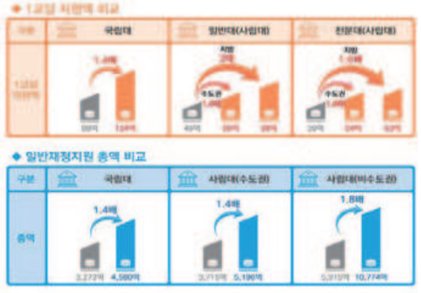


Special Account for Higher & Lifelong Education Support

☑ Special accounting revenue = Education Tax(50% excluding early childhood education support) + General accounting + Transfer of existing business
(23 years) 9.4 trillion won → (24 years) 15.0 trillion won (increase of 5.6 trillion won)

☑ Higher education financial scale compared to GDP =
('22) 13.1 trillion won (0.61%) → ('23) increases to 15.1 trillion won (0.69%)



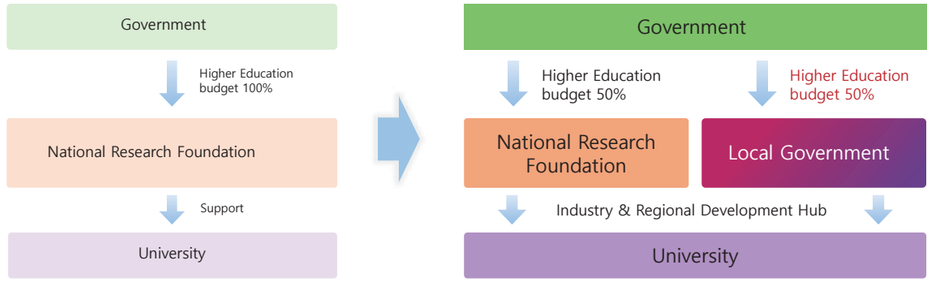


Source : 교육부, (보도자료) 교육부 2024년 예산 및 기금 95조 7,888억원 확정(2023.12.)
한국대학교육협의회, 우리나라 고등교육재정 확충 필요성(2023.4.)

RISE (Regional Innovation System & Education)

☑ Launch of pan-governmental 'Talent Development Strategic Committee' /
Selection of 5 key areas to establish and manage policies to nurture talents in cutting-edge fields

☑ Delegation and transfer of administrative and financial authority for university support to local governments /
Scheduled to be introduced in all regions by 2025



Source: MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

RIS → RISE

Regional Innovation System(RIS)	Regional Innovation System & Education(RISE)
[Project Aim] ✓ Led by University	✓ Led by local government ✓ Central and local joint design and coordination
[Financial Resources] ✓ Central and local coordination	✓ Nonprofit corporation → University
[Business Conductor] ✓ Univ. local innovation organizations	✓ Univ. local innovation organizations
[Evaluator] ✓ Ministry of Education	✓ Local government

Limitations of RIS

- Lack of interest and authority from local governments
- Local innovation organizations such as companies and TPs other than universities find it difficult to participate
- Lack of indicators that can measure performance, such as the degree of regional innovation.

Change to RISE system

- Expanding the participation and role of local governments
- Discretion in business operation and Increasing the proportion of autonomous tasks
- Enhancing local talent training accountability

출처: 교육부, 2023년 지자체-대학 협력기반 지역혁신사업 기본계획 (2023.2.)

Glocal University 30

'Glocal(Global+Local) University'

A university that is globally competitive and leads innovation in specialized fields linked to local industry and society through bold innovation.

Selection of 'Glocal University 30 Project' (2023)

100 billion won(per school) for over 5 years / Selects 30 Univ. to provide customized regulatory exemptions and tax support

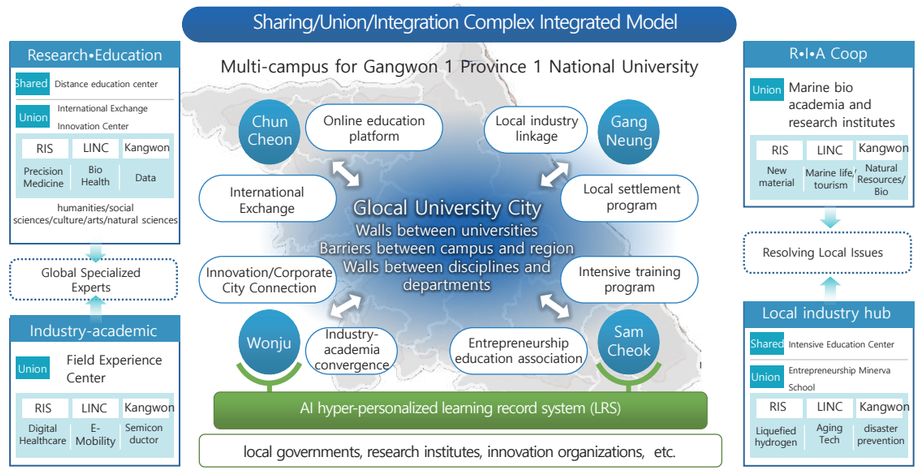
Integration between universities (8 universities, 4 joint)

- KNU-GWNU : Glocal University City through 1 Province, 1 National University
- PNU-BNUE : New future education city through Edu-TRIangle
- ANU-GPC : K-humanities world-centered public university
- CNU-KNUT : Maximizing innovation through integration, going global with the region

Innovation in academic structure (6 Universities)

- GNU : Glocal leading university in the aerospace and defense industry
- SCNU : University fostering small and medium-sized enterprises in specialized fields
- UWINS : University for local economics and industry leading the great transformation
- JNU : Flagship university that leads Jeonbuk and regional universities to the world
- POSTECH : A glocal university that takes root in the region, expands to the world.
- Hallym : Nurturing creative convergence talents based on AI education

Gangwon 1 Province, 1 National University



'1 Province 1 National University' vs 'UC System'

- Gangwon 1 Province 1 National University : A single university system that adjusts the number of students, budget, and policies between campuses, but strengthens the connection between the university and the region by increasing the autonomy and independence of each campus
- UC(University of California) : University union system comprised of individual universities

KNU — 4 campuses, 27,000 students, 14,000 faculty

- ✓ University Council
  - President-Governor (Co-Chairman), Campus President, Head of local government, RISE center head, etc.
- ✓ President elected by members
- ✓ Campus president is recommended by the president and appointed after approval by the Graduate School Committee
- ✓ No Legal Independence (Same School)
- ✓ Distance education / Special Major Switch Program

UC — 10 campuses, 230,000 students, 20,000 faculty

- ✓ Board of Regents
  - Governor, Lieutenant Governor, State Assembly Chairman, State Superintendent of Education, Alumni Association President President (general manager), students (one year term), etc.
- ✓ The president and campus president are appointed by the board of directors
- ✓ Each campus is legally independent
- ✓ Taking courses between campuses is possible within the course capacity, and requires approval
- ✓ Transfer between campuses is not possible

통일한국의 중심대학
KANGWON NATIONAL UNIVERSITY
강원대학교

Thank You

KNU Website (English)
http://www.kangwon.ac.kr/english

KNU Office of International Affairs
http://oiaknu.kangwon.ac.kr/oiaknu

Ministry of Education Korea (English)
http://english.moe.go.kr

Korea-Japan University Presidents' Forum

Korea-Japan
University Presidents' Forum

Keynote Speech

Presenter **Houkin Kiyohiro**
President, Hokkaido University

Novel Japan University Model

Reform of Education in Graduate School

May 9. 2024. Seoul
Korea-Japan President Meeting

Hokkaido University
President Kiyohiro Houkin

Transition in Philosophy of Modern University

1, Humboldtian Model of Higher Education Berlin University in 1810

Holistic combination of Research and Education

Integration of Arts and Sciences

Comprehensive general learning and cultural knowledge

In 1800s, 80% of Japanese scholars studied in Germany

2, Land Grant Colleges in USA in 19th century (Morrill Act)

M.I.T. Professional Education
Graduate School University

Social service station university
Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Columbia

pragmatism

Hokkaido Univ. : Land Grant University (Only one in Japan)

Morill Land-Grant Acts (1862)
Laws that allows the creation of land-grant University (Agriculture and Engineering College using proceeds from sales of federal owned land.

2

Today's Topics

1, Brief Introduction of JANU and Hokkaido University

2, Novel Japan University Model

3, Reform of Education in Graduate School

a) Current Situation of Ph.D. in Japan

b) Reform of Graduate School

c) Take-home message

3

About JANU

The Japan Association of National Universities

➢ *History*

Founded in 1950

➢ *Members of the JANU*

- All national universities in Japan; **86**
- Inter-University Research Institute Corporations ; **4**

➢ *Activities*

Research on various policy issues on higher education and research.

Issue statements and proposals to the government and to the general public.

Support to national universities their better management and development, etc.

4

Edo Period (~1868)

1876 Established as **Sapporo Agricultural College**

1907 Became **Tohoku Imperial University**

1918 Became **Hokkaido Imperial University**

1947 Renamed to **Hokkaido University**

2004 Became **National University Corporation Hokkaido University**

2021 History of over 145 years !

2026 150th anniversary

William S. Clark

5

12
Undergraduate Schools

Humanities & Human Sciences · Education · Law · Economics & Business · Science · Medicine

11,561 Students

Dental Medicine · Pharmaceutical Sciences & Pharmacy · Engineering · Agriculture · Veterinary Medicine · Fisheries Sciences

21
Graduate Schools

Law · Fisheries Sciences · Environmental Science · Science · Agriculture · Life Science · Education

6,552 Students

Including 2,057 International Students

International Media, Communication & Tourism Studies · Health Sciences · Engineering · Chemical Sciences & Engineering · Economics & Business · Medicine · Dental Medicine

18,171 Students

Veterinary Medicine · Biomedical Science & Engineering · Infectious Diseases · Global Food Resources · Humanities & Human Sciences · Information Science & Technology · Public Policy

6

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Holistic combination of Research and Education

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Laws that allows the creation of land-grant University (Agriculture and Engineering College using proceeds from sales of federal owned land.

8

3, Neoliberalism University（Academic Capitalism）

Bayh-Dole Act （1980、U.S.A.）

↓

Academia-Industry Collaboration

Digital Transformation and huge Endowment and Investment by University

Harvard, Oxford, Stanford

4, Reform of University in Japan in late 20th century and 21st century

1999 Japanese version of Bayh-Dole Act

↓

University as an engine of reform and innovation of the society

↓

Society 5.0 (Japanese Version of highly digitized society)

↓

Collaboration with Public Sector and Promotion of Start-Up

Humboldt University vs. 21st Century University

	Humboldt University	21st Century University
Research	Curiosity Driven Research	Issue Driven Research
Education	Liberal Arts	On the Job Training
Goal of Human Capital	Global Citizen	Specialty. Human Resource
Co-creation with Society	Social Impact	Industry-Academia Collaboration
Relation to Politics	University Autonomy	Policy Supporting University

Novel Japan University Model

	Humboldt University	21st Century University	Novel Japan University
Research	Curiosity Driven	Issue Driven	Dual Driven Research
Education	Liberal Arts	On the Job Training	Convergence Knowledge
Goal of Human Capital	Global Citizen	Human Resource	Global Citizen
Co-creation with Society	Social Impact	Industry-Academia Collaboration	Social Impact Colab/ Regional Public Sector
Relation to Politics	University Autonomy	Policy Supporting University	Social Innovation

ASU Arizona State University

Population Increasing Society Model

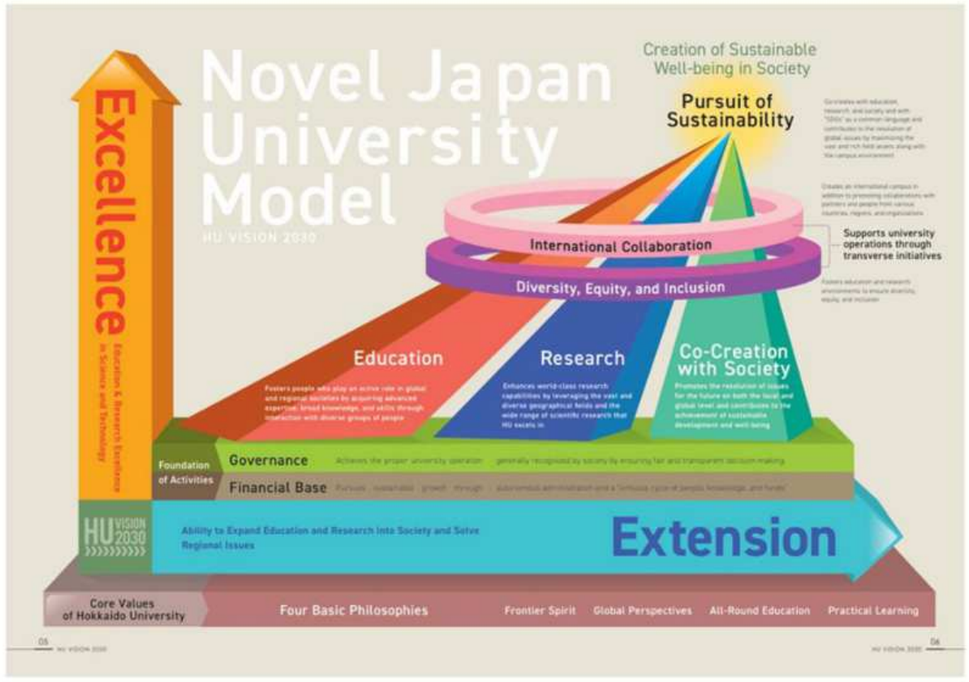
New American University Model

We measure ourselves not by who we exclude, but rather by who we include and how they succeed.

Hokkaido University

Novel Japan University Model

Population Declining Society



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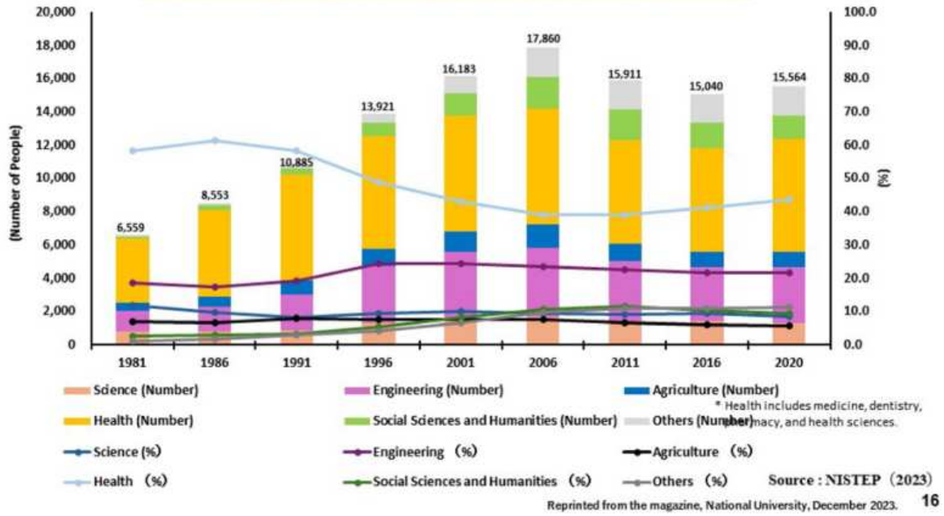
Doctoral degree holders in the present situation

Comparing the number of doctoral degree holders in major countries, Japan has a smaller number than other countries. In addition, the number of doctoral degree holders by main majors had continued to increase, but in the 2000s, the growth slowed, peaked in 2006, began to decline, and has remained almost flat since 2015.

(3) Trends in the number of doctoral degree holders by main majors in Japan



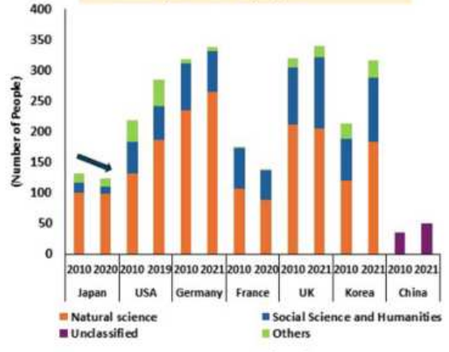
* Health includes medicine, dentistry, pharmacy, and health sciences.

Source : NISTEP (2023)

Reprinted from the magazine, National University, December 2023.

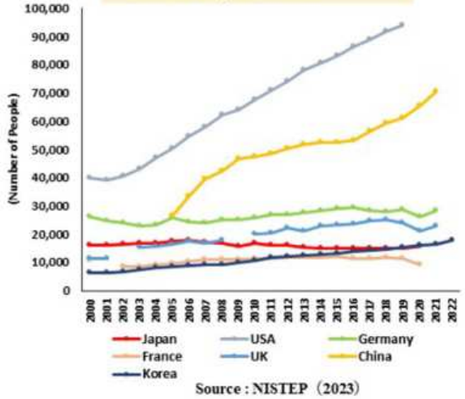
Doctoral degree holders in the present situation

(1) International comparison of doctoral degree holders per a million people



Source : NISTEP (2023)

(2) Trends in the number of doctoral degree holders in major countries



Source : NISTEP (2023)

Four of the G7 leaders graduated from graduate school.

Only one doctoral degree holder out of 35 postwar prime ministers in Japan.

Reprinted from the magazine, National University, December 2023.

Current Situation of HR Development

Single Line HR Development

Undergraduate School → **Bachelor** → **Business/Public Sector**

Graduate School → **Master/Doctor** → **Academic Position/Researcher**

Today's Topics

1, Brief Introduction of JANU and Hokkaido University

2, Novel Japan University Model

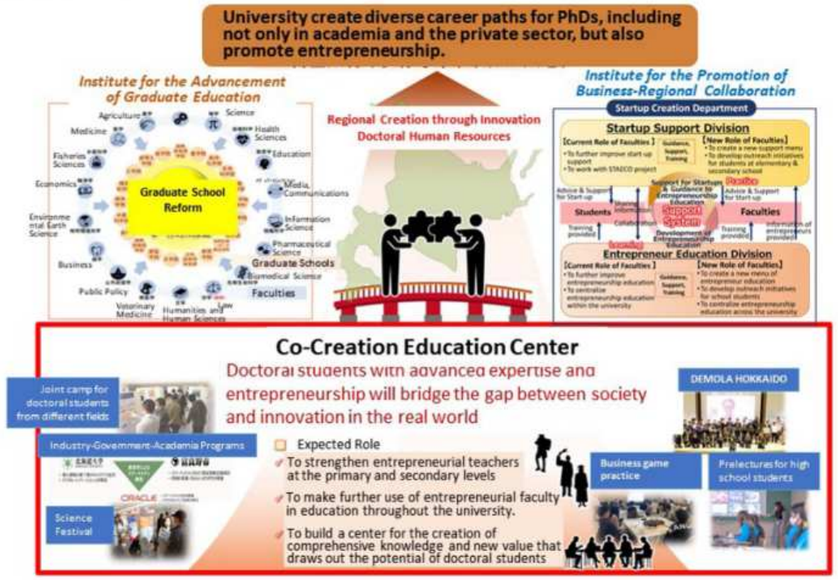
3, Reform of Education in Graduate School

a) Current Situation of Ph.D. in Japan

b) Reform of Graduate School

c) Take-home message

Creation of Diversity in Career Paths



20

Transferrable Skill Development

Doctoral Graduates driving Society 5.0

Connect with society — Connecting industry and academia	**Career Path Support** • PhD. Dialogue • DX internships	**Securing/maintaining on-campus posts** • Ambitious Distinguished Assistant Professor • Career path support for PhDs	Private Sector / Academia (Research institutes and universities)
DX Doctoral Fellows driving Society 5.0			
Challenging and interdisciplinary research **Ability to conduct research independently**	**Independent Research Proposal** Integration studies, International Joint Research, Corporate Joint Research, Mentorship, Assistance in submitting academic paper, Analysis support	**Laboratories placement in different field** Collaborative Research, Research Internships ← **Supervisors in different field required**	Clarifying student competencies ➢ Portfolio: Course and skill acquisition management system (online) ➢ Digital Badge
Proactive learning **Abilities in:** • **Promoting DX** • **International communication** • **Identifying challenges and leading to a solution** • **Integrating and developing research with different fields**	**Data Science Education** • Basic Skills Training Program • MANABIYA Courses: OJT-type training (cutting-edge research) • Doctoral Internships in IT industries	**Entrepreneur Education** • EDGE-NEXT • HOKUDAI TECH GARAGE **Practical International Education** • Hokkaido Summer Institute	**Cross-disciplinary Education** • CHANE Program • Liberal arts educational program

High Fluidity HR Development

Multiple Lines HR Development

University

Undergraduate School → **Bachelor** → **Public Sector** / **Start-up**

Recurrent Education

Graduate School → **Doctor・Master** → **Company A** / **Company B**

Researcher

New Graduate School based on MANABIYA

Novel Laureate

Specially Appointed Professor and Hokkaido University Professor

Benjamin LIST, Ph.D.

ICReDD HOKKAIDO UNIVERSITY

Chemical Reaction Design & Discovery

wpi World Premier International Research Center Initiative

MANABIYA System ICReDD

◆ **MANABIYA courses (OJT-type training) by PI and Jr-PI**

Academic
- Researchers in Academics
- PhD Graduate Students

Researcher Course

- MS Graduate Students

Young Researcher Training Course

MANABIYA Certificate

◆ Collaborative research
◆ Fostering young researchers

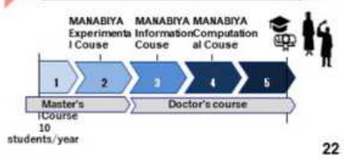
Education

Industry
Researchers in Companies

◆ Joint research with companies
◆ Recurrent education programs
Certificate of Chemical Reaction Design and Discovery

- ✓ Integrated five-year MS/PhD program
- ✓ Education by international faculty members
- ✓ Problem-based active learning
- ✓ Three MANABIYA courses are compulsory (experimental, information, and computational course)

Five-year Program Schedule



University where innovators are nurtured

Melissa Schilling Ph.D. New York City University

Marie Curie
University of Paris

Albert Einstein
ETH Zurich

Thomas Edison
No higher education

Steve Jobs
Withdrawal from University

Nikola Tesla
Withdrawal from ETH Graz

Jack Ma
Failure to pass/ poor grades

Harsh learning environment, poverty, lack of understanding of surroundings

Strange, unusual, obsessive-compulsive

Non-specialist

Boundaries of academic discipline

Elon Musk
Withdrawal from Stanford University

Today's Topics

1, Brief Introduction of JANU and Hokkaido University

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3, Reform of Education in Graduate School

a) Current Situation of Ph.D. in Japan

b) Reform of Graduate School

c) Take-home message

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Korea-Japan University Presidents' Forum

Summary (Take-Home Message)

1) The current postgraduate training system makes it difficult to train the highly skilled human resources demanded by a highly fluid VUCA society.

2) Systemic changes are needed to ensure that advanced liberal arts re-learning and transferable skills are 'acquired' in graduate school.

Drastic postgraduate reforms

3) In postgraduate education, the active participation of business is essential, using systems such as cross-appointment as a practical faculty member. This should be boldly promoted to become an ADVANCED CASE for joint industry-academia education.

Industry-academia collaboration and on-the-job training

4) With the declining birth rate, the domestic population of talented students is certain to decline, making it essential to attract overseas talent.

Acquisition of Overseas Students: Academic Immigration Policy

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Korea-Japan University Presidents' Forum

Korea-Japan
University Presidents' Forum

Session

1

The Role of Universities as National Soft Power

Moderator	Nasu Yasutomo
Presenter	Tanioka Ichiro Jung Sungtaek
Discussant	Byun Chang-Hoon Sameshima Hiroshi Lee Jangho Yoneyama Hiroshi

Moderator

Nasu Yasutomo
President, Okayama University

Dr. NASU is the president of Okayama University.
He is graduated from Medical School, Okayama University, Japan.

He held various assignments related to university management
Vice Director, Okayama University Hospital (2013-2016)
Professor & Chairman, Department of Urology, Graduate School of Medicine, Dentistry and Pharmaceutical Sciences, Okayama University (2015-2022)
Dean, Graduate School of Medicine, Dentistry and Pharmaceutical Sciences, Okayama University (2016-2019)
Executive Director for Research /Vice President, Okayama University (2019-2023)
President, Okayama University (2023-present)

He has been awarded
Japan Society of Gene and Cell Therapy, Journal of Gene Medicine Award (2006)
Japanese Society of Endourology and Robotics, KARL STORZ Award (2022)

He was a member of
Committee Member, Health and Science Council, Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare (2011-2021)
Committee Member, Incorporated Administrative Agency Pharmaceuticals and Medical Devices Agency (2013-present)
Working Group Member, Cabinet Office, Leaders'Forum on Promoting the Evaluation of Academia for Knowledge Society PEAKS (2019-present)
Associate Member, Science Council of Japan (2020-present)

He also has social and academic relation with Korean Society as a Congress Chairman of Korea-Japan Urologic Congress 2010
Executive Member of Asia Pacific Prostate Society:APPS (2011-present)
Head of exchange program of young urologist between Samsung Medical Center

Korea-Japan University Presidents' Forum

Presenter

Tanioka Ichiro
Chancellor, Tanioka Gakuen Educational Foundation
President, Osaka University of Commerce

Dr. Ichiro Tanioka is a Professor and the President of Osaka University of Commerce in Japan. He received his BA (Law) from the Keio University in 1980, and achieved MPA and Ph.D. in Sociology from the University of Southern California in 1983 and 1989 respectively.
He has been a professor since 1995, and the president since 1997. He also has been the Chancellor of Tanioka Gakuen Educational Foundation since 2005.

His research fields are Criminology, Research Method, and Study of Gambling. He started the Japanese General Social Surveys (JGSS) Project in cooperation with the Institute of Social Science, Tokyo University in 1999, and aims to promote a variety of academic research by making the data available to those who are interested.

He is a permanent member of the International Association of University Presidents (IAUP) and served as Treasurer from 2014 to 2017.
He is the Vice-Chairman of the University Mobility in Asia and the Pacific(UMAP)Japan National Committee.
He has long served as a member of the International Exchange Committee of the Association of Private Universities of Japan(APUJ), and currently serves as its chairman.

Presenter

Jung Sungtaek

President, Chonnam National University

Dr. Sungtaek Jung, President of Chonnam National University, has an extensive background in medicine, having earned his Bachelor's, Master's, and Doctorate degrees in medicine from Chonnam National University.

Dr. Jung has held significant positions such as the Chairman of the National Association of National and Public University Presidents, Vice Chairman of the Korean Council for University Education, and President of the Korean Orthopedic Association's Honam (Jeolla Provinces) branch. His leadership extends to various regional and national committees, exemplifying his commitment to shaping the future of education and healthcare in Korea.

Dr. Jung has also contributed significantly to orthopedic medicine with over 161 published papers and several books. Dr. Jung's global recognition in orthopedics was illustrated by his time as an Exchange Professor at Duke University. With a steadfast dedication to both academia and community service, Dr. Jung continues to make invaluable contributions to the field.

Discussant

Byun Chang-Hoon

President, Daegu Haany University

Dr. BYUN is the president of Daegu Haany University.

He obtained bachelor's degree in architectural engineering and master's degree in engineering from Yeungnam University, at the year of 1988 and 1990 respectively. He then obtained Master's degree in architecture at Pratt Institute from U.S. and PhD in engineering.

He is currently holding positions including the chairman of the KPU(Korean Association of Private University Presidents), the vice chairman of the KCUE(Korean Council for University Education), the chairman of the REIK(Residential Environment Institute of Korea), the member of Central Urban Planning Committee at the Korean Ministry of Land Infrastructure and Transport, the chairman of the College Admission Committee at the KCUE, the vice chairman of Korean University Council for Social Service, the director at the board of the Gyeongbuk Economic Promotion Agency, the director at the board of the Gyeongbuk Women's Policy Development Institute, the member of the Committee for Developing and Supporting Local Universities and Colleges, and Regional Human Resources for Daegu Metropolitan City.

He also held various assignments including the chairman of the Institutional Accreditation Committee at the Korean University Accreditation Institute, the chairman of the Daegu-Gyeongbuk Regional University Education.

He has been contributing his career for the development of the Korean higher education and the promotion of academic knowledge highlighted by ten-year term as a university president and duties performed at committees for central and regional governments.and the promotion of academic knowledge highlighted by ten-year term as a university president and duties performed at committees for central and regional governments.

Discussant

Sameshima Hiroshi

President, University of Miyazaki

Education:

University: Faculty of Medicine, Kagoshima Univ. (graduated in 1981)
Postgraduate: Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology
Kagoshima City Hospital (1981-1983)
Postdoctoral: Division of Perinatal Biology,
Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology
Loma Linda University, California, USA (1983-86)
Fellowship: Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology
Kagoshima City Hospital (1986-1988)

Teaching appointments:

Lecturer, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology,
University of Miyazaki, (1995-96)
Associate Professor, Department of Obstetrics &
Gynecology University of Miyazaki, (1996-2010)
Clinical Head, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology,
University of Miyazaki, (2007-2010)
Professor and Chair, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology,
University of Miyazaki, (2011-2020)
Vice director, the University of Miyazaki Hospital, (2013-2016)
Director, the University of Miyazaki Hospital, (2016-2021)
President, University of Miyazaki, (2021-present)

Discussant

Lee Jangho

President, Kunsan National University

Dr. Lee is the president of Kunsan National University. He graduated from Seoul National University with a bachelor's degree in agricultural engineering in 1988. He received a master's degree and a doctorate in mechanical engineering at Pohang University of Science and Technology.

He performed various assignments in relation to the development of wind power energy. He served as the head of the Wind Technology Research Center at Kunsan National University from 2008 to 2016, as the director of the Institute of Offshore Wind Power at Kunsan National University from 2018 to 2022, as the vice chairman of The Korean Society for New and Renewable Energy from 2021 to 2022, and as the president of Korea Wind Energy Association from 2022 to 2023.

Now he is the president of the Kunsan National University and the president of the Jeonbuk Regional University Presidents' Council as well as a professor in the Department of Mechanical Engineering at Kunsan National University.

His major books and studies are as follows:

- "Wind resource assessment and potential development of wind farms along the entire coast of South Korea using public data from the Korea meteorological administration", Journal of Cleaner Production (IF=11.1), 2023.12

- "Direct heat energy harvesting from wind by a permanent magnet eddy currents heater with different magnet arrangements", Energy Science & Engineering (IF=4.035), 2022. 12
- "Studying Four Different Permanent Magnet Eddy Currents Heaters with Different Magnet Areas and Numbers to Produce Heat Directly from a Vertical Axis Wind Turbine", Energies (IF=3.252), 2022.12.
- Renewable Energy and Future Life (selected as a Sejong Book in the academic category, 2020), Ajin press
- Manufacturing and Experimenting for Wind Blades Using 3D Prints (2020), MoinWoonDang press.
- The Manual of GIS for the Development of Offshore Wind Farm (2019), MoinWoonDang press.

Discussant

Yoneyama Hiroshi

President, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University

Hiroshi Yoneyama is the president of Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University (APU) (2024-) in Japan.

His research focus is American history and the international migration of Japanese. He served as a dean of the Faculty of Letters at Ritsumeikan University and also as a vice president at APU before starting his term as president of the university.

He obtained a master's degree in history from the University of Tsukuba and completed a doctoral program at the University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA).

Korea-Japan University Presidents' Forum

Korea-Japan
University Presidents' Forum

Session 1

Presenter **Tanioka Ichiro**

Chancellor, Tanioka Gakuen Educational Foundation
President, Osaka University of Commerce

The Role of Universities
as National Soft Power

AT THE ERA OF MASS EDUCATION

:about S-log & iai

2024/5/8
@Westin Josun Seoul
Ichiro TANIOKA
Pres. Osaka Univ. of Commerce

UNIVERSITY

Knowledge
Wisdom

Preserve
(library)
apply/process
Arrange
Create/develop

Educate

Culture
Community

Friend/group
Alumni
Activities/sports
Religion etc…

Local Environment

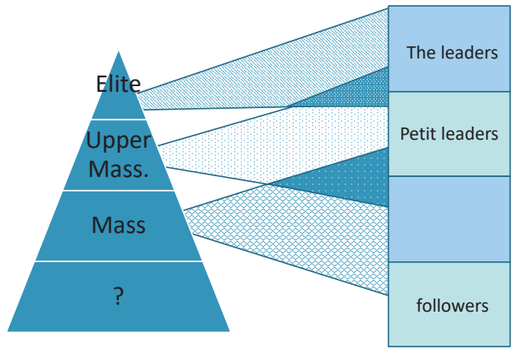
Rapidly
Changing SOC

New idea

Leader
Work Force

・Philosophy
・Meaning of life
・What to do
:
・Happiness

Univ. isn't For Elite Only



★University education was for (talented / selected 10%) of people before.

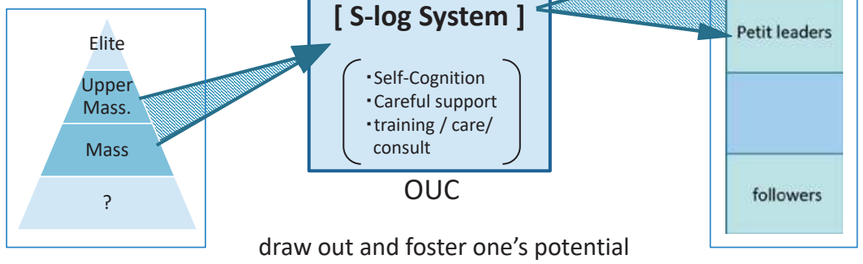
★Now, more than 50% of people go to some HE.

↓

The role should not be the same

The Role of Non-Elite U.

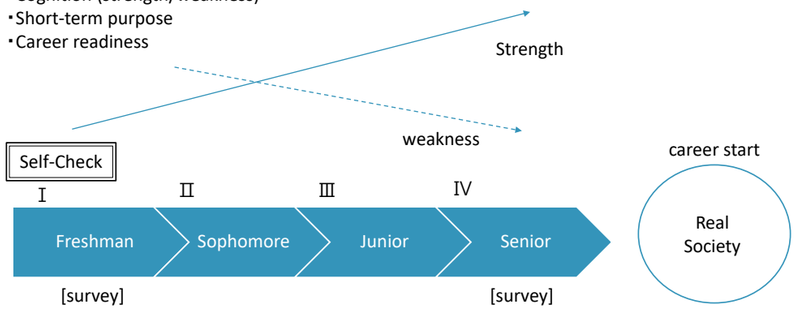
- the case of Osaka Univ. of Commerce -



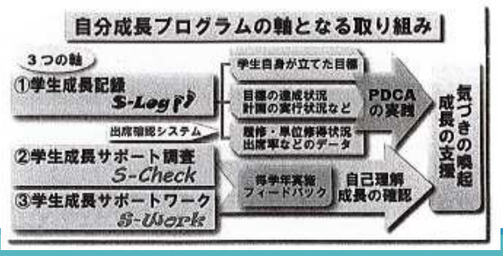
draw out and foster one's potential

[S-log①]: Self-Growth Cognition Program

・Cognition (strength/weakness)
・Short-term purpose
・Career readiness



[S-Log②]:Example



(Rapidly) Changing Society

Working Environment

・DX/generative AI

ERA of "FUN ECONOMY"

・Bo Barnhardt (2022)

・GDP 5% → 15%

・「Soft Power」of Pastime / Fun-Economy ・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・ leisure activities
tourism
experience
gambling
eat & drink
sports…… do
watch
:

OUC

Established "Institute of Amusement Industry (iai)"

in 1999 to study pastime activities

FACE TO FACE : to be a leader

Training of communication

VS

- DX/AI
- virtual SOC.
- info. through NET

- face to face
- real experience
- hand written info.

More focus!

Brain Sports

iai･･･research items

★ Brain Sports (Events)･･･････
- Chess
- Go (Baduk)
- Bridge etc.

★ Games･･･････
- board games
- gambling

★ Traditional（vanishing）leisure Activities

★ Other Pastimes

Board Games

Gambling

The IR(including Casino) law is created at OUC!

Traditional (vanishing) Activities

For example!

Korean Games

韓国では賽子を使用しないことが多いため、賽子のない牌が販売されている。

・Someone should study and preserve
rules / history / items] of those activities to avoid cultural loss

・Is anyone study them in KOREA?

Thank you very much!

Q & A

Korea-Japan
University Presidents' Forum

Session

1

Presenter **Jung Sungtaek**
President, Chonnam National University

韓日大學 總長 Forum

The Universities as a National Soft Power

May 9, 2024

全南大學校
CHONNAM NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

Dr. Sungtaek Jung
President
Chonnam National University

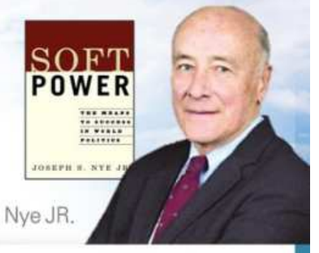
Contents

01 What is Soft Power?

"The best propaganda is not propaganda."

"Soft power is the ability to get what you want through attraction, rather than coercion or payment."

Joseph S. Nye JR.



	Hard Power	Soft Power
Spectrum of Action	Commanding Coercion Incentives	Agenda Setting Appeal Adaptablity
Types of Resources	Military Force Reward Sanction Bribery	System Value Culture Policies

Source : <Soft Power>(2004)

Hard Power VS Soft Power

Hard Power		Soft Power
Absolute	01	Relative
Physical Force	02	Attraction, Influence
Military & Economic force.	03	Culture
Foreign policy	04	Country Branding
Direct action, short-term effect.	05	Indirect action,long-term effect.
Controlled by the state or other organizations.	06	Used by non-state actors, difficult to control.
Ability to change the position of other people by force or coercion.	07	Ability to change the preferences of other people attracting them.

01 What is Soft Power?

The Combination of Soft Power and Hard Power : Smart Power

01 What is Soft Power?

The Status of Soft Power and Hard Power in Korea and Japan

Korea's status compared to the G7

		한국	미국	일본	영국	프랑스	독일	이탈리아	캐나다
Military Power	GFP Military Strength Index('23.)	6위	1위	8위	5위	9위	25위	10위	27위
Economic Strength	GDP('22., 100M$)	13위 (1조6,650)	1위 (25조4,640)	3위 (4조2,330)	6위 (3조700)	7위 (2조7,840)	4위 (4조750)	10위 (2조120)	9위 (2조1,390)
	GDP Growth Rate('22.)	2.6%	2.1%	1.1%	4%	2.6%	1.8%	3.7%	3.4%
	Export Market Share('22.)	6위(2.8%)	2위(8.4%)	5위(3.0%)	14위(2.1%)	9위(2.5%)	3위(6.7%)	7위(2.7%)	11위(2.4%)
	Import Market Share('22.)	8위(2.9%)	1위(12.9%)	5위(3.6%)	7위(3.2%)	6위(3.3%)	3위(6.2%)	10위(2.7%)	14위(2.4%)
	IT Export Proportion('21.)	6위(29.2%)	32위(9.1%)	34위(8.6%)	55위(3.7%)	56위(3.6%)	46위(5.0%)	76위(2.0%)	85위(1.5%)
Innovation Capability	R&D spending as a percentage of GDP('21., OECD)	2위(4.9%)	4위(3.5%)	6위(3.3%)	12위(2.9%)	17위(2.2%)	10위(3.1%)	27위(1.5%)	25위(1.7%)
	International Patent Applications('80.~'21.)	5위	3위	1위	8위	6위	4위	14위	13위
	Bloomberg Innovation Index('21.)	1위	11위	12위	18위	13위	4위	20위	21위
	WIPO Global Innovation Index('22.)	6위(57.8)	2위(61.8)	13위(53.6)	4위(59.7)	12위(55)	8위(57.2)	28위(46.1)	15위(50.8)
Economic Security	Semiconductor Market Share('20.)	2위(18.4%)	1위(50.8%)	3위(9.2%)		EU3위(9.2%)			-
	Battery Production share('21.)	5위(2.5%)	2위(6.2%)	6위(2.4%)	9위(0.3%)	-	7위(1.6%)	-	-
	Global AI Index('22.)	7위	1위	16위	3위	10위	9위	31위	4위
Influence	Global Soft Power('23.)	15위(53.9)	1위(74.8)	4위(65.2)	2위(67.3)	6위(62.4)	3위(65.8)	9위(56.6)	7위(60.7)
	Urban Competitiveness('22.)	7위(서울)	2위(뉴욕)	3위(도쿄)	1위(런던)	4위(파리)	8위(베를린)	29위(밀라노)	22위(토론토)

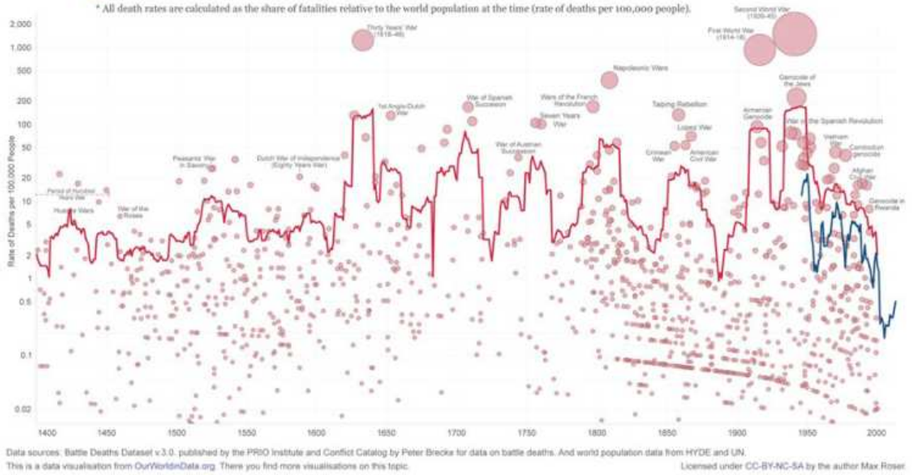
Source: The Federation of Korean Industries(2023.)

01 What is Soft Power?

Our World in Data

Global deaths in conflicts since the year 1400 – by Max Roser

Each circle represents one conflict. [Data from the *Conflict Catalog* (1400-2000)]
The **size** represents the absolute number of fatalities (military + civilian fatalities
The **position** on the y-axis represents the fatality rate* (military + civilian fatalities)
Military + civilian death rate* for 1400-2000 [Data from *Conflict Catalog*] – 15 year moving-average
Military death rate* for 1946-2013 [Data from the PRIO Institute]
* All death rates are calculated as the share of fatalities relative to the world population at the time (rate of deaths per 100,000 people).



Data sources: Battle Deaths Dataset v.3.0. published by the PRIO Institute and Conflict Catalog by Peter Brecke for data on battle deaths. And world population data from HYDE and UN.
This is a data visualisation from OurWorldinData.org. There you find more visualisations on this topic.
Licensed under CC-BY-NC-SA by the author Max Roser

Source : OurWorldinData.org

01 What is Soft Power?

The Limits of Hard Power

[The 21st Anniversary of the 9/11 Terror Attacks] The beginning of the Longest War : The Vicious Cycle of 'Bloody Retribution'

Source: Yonhap News (2022.9.11).

01 What is Soft Power?

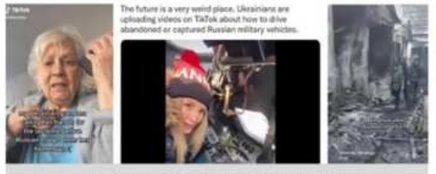
Expansion of the Importance of Soft Power

Increased Connectivity among Global Citizens

Growing Issues of Global Cooperation

TikTok is reshaping 'war coverage'.

1990s The Gulf War



2020s Russo-Ukrainian War

Source: The Hankook Ilbo (2022.3.02.)

02 Universities as Soft Power Resource

The Universities as a National Soft Power
p. 9

英 Brand-new Finance Soft Power Index Methodology

60 NATIONS, 10 METRICS, 30 STATEMENTS

OVER 55,000 PEOPLE SURVEYED IN 100 COUNTIRES

6 SPECIALIST AUDIENCES - FROM BUSINESS TO MEDIA

Familiarity | Reputation | Influence

Business & Trade	Governance	International Relations	Culture & Heritage	Media & Communication	Education & Science	People & Value
Easy to do Business in and with	Respected leaders	Influential in diplomatic circles	Influential in arts and entertainment	Good communicators	A leader in science	Generous
A strong and stable economy	Politically stable & well-governed	Helpful to other countries in need	Food the world loves	Affairs I follow closely	Strong educational system	Fun
Products and brands the world loves	High ethical standards and low corruption	Acts to protect the environment	A great place to visit	Influential media	Leading-edge technology	Friendly people
	Safe & secure	Good relations with other countries	Rich heritage	Trustworthy media		Trustworthy
	Respects law and human rights		An appealing lifestyle			Tolerant
			Leaders in sports			

Source : https://static.brandirectory.com

02 Universities as Soft Power Resource

The Universities as a National Soft Power
p. 11

U.S.A
Stanford University

日本
東京大學校

UK
University of Oxford

France
Beaux-Arts de Paris

02 Universities as Soft Power Resource

The Universities as a National Soft Power
p. 10

Social Transformation
Universität Wittenberg: Reformation

Research
University of Oxford: Vaccine

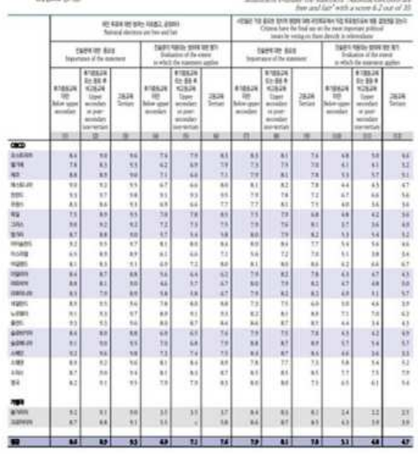
Industrial Development
University of Glasgow: Steam engine

Arts & Industry
Staatliches Bauhaus: Design

02 Universities as Soft Power Resource

The Universities as a National Soft Power
p. 12

Importance of Education_Democratic Citizen



Source : Education ay a glance(OECD, 2023)

03 Challenges Facing Universities

The Universities as a National Soft Power
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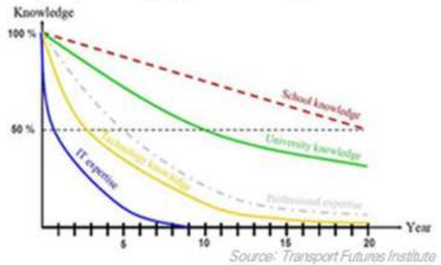
Crisis of University Education

Rapidly Changing Technology : Can University Education Keep Up with Industy Demand?



Source: Transport Futures Institute

Source: Sam Altman Instagram

"In the next decade, half of the universities worldwide will disappear."

Predicts a reduction in full-time positions and a normalization of temporary jobs, with individuals changing between 8 to 10 jobs throughout their lifetime. The demand of short educational programs lasting from two weeks to two months will increase, leading to the rise of 'micro-colleges.'

Source: The Chosun Daily(2020.7.16.)

03 Challenges Facing Universities

The Universities as a National Soft Power
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Universities Facing a Diversity Crisis in their Academic Ecosystem

"Technology alone is not enough. It's technology married with the liberal arts, married with the humanities, that yields the results that makes our hearts sing."

The Collapse of Foundational Arts and Science Fields in Korea

(Status of Foundational Arts/Sciences departments by Region, March 2023.)

	Number of Univ.	Korean lang.&lit.	English lang.&lit.	History	Philosophy	Mathematics	Physics	Chemistry	Biology	Poli.Sci.	Economics
Nationwide	210	68	78	54	44	53	48	83	23	38	75
Seoul Metropolitan Area	79	36	39	30	21	29	25	40	8	21	37
Daejeon/Sejong/Chungcheong	39	6	12	5	3	5	4	12	4	3	10
Daegu/Ulsan/Gyeongsang	35	10	7	7	8	8	8	12	1	5	9
Gwangju/Jeolla	33	7	8	5	6	4	6	9	4	4	7
Jeju	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Soeul	42	26	29	23	17	21	19	29	7	17	27
Incheon/Gyeonggi	37	10	10	7	4	8	6	11	1	4	10

Source : Korea University Information Disclosure Data (https://www.academyinfo.go.kr/)

03 Challenges Facing Universities

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Crisis of University Education

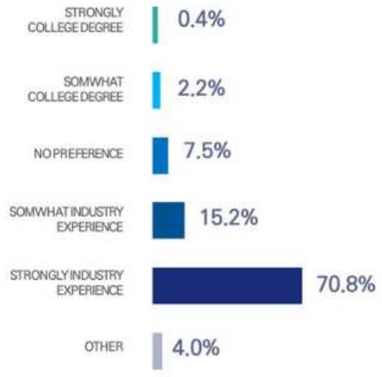
서울경제
"테슬라 신입사원, 고졸도 상관없다"
일론 머스크 [서울경제] 일론 머스크(사진) 테슬라 최고경영자(CEO)가 인공지능(AI) 투서 신입사원을 학력이 아닌 실력만으로... 박사 학위는 분명히 필요하지 않다 단...
2020.02.04

Tesla hires new employees, no college degree required.

조선일보 연홍사목
美 명문대 다 떨어진 고교생, 구글이 모셔갔다 왜?
고등학교 졸업 후 대학 입학 대신 구글 입사를 선택한 스탠리 종../ABC7뉴스 고등학교 2학년 때 스타트업을 설립한 결코 명범하지 않은 미국 고등학생 스탠리 종(18)...
2023.10.12

High school student rejected by all prestigious U.S. universities, get recruited by Google.

DO YOU PREFER A JOB SEEKER WHO JUST GRADUATED WITH A 4-YEAR DEGREE OR SOMEONE WITHOUT A DEGREE WHO HAS WORKED IN YOUR INDUSTRY FOR 4 YEARS?



Source : Global Economic(2023.11.21.)

03 Challenges Facing Universities

The Universities as a National Soft Power
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The Rise of Business Corporation as Soft Power

03 Challenges Facing Universities

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The Rise of Business Corporation as Soft Power

Source : The Hankyoreh(2019.12.17.)

Source : ECONOMYChosun(2023.11.6.)

04 The Role of Universities as a National Soft Power

The Universities as a National Soft Power
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04 The Role of Universities as a National Soft Power

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Characteristics of Sustainable Soft Power

Culture
- Demonstrates human creativity and expressiveness in various forms such as music, art, literature, architecture, etc.
- K-pop, Hanbok, Animation, Kimono

Religion
- Seek fundamental answers to questions about human life and death, and the relationship with the divine
- Bible, Buddhist scriptures, Koran, etc.

Philosophy
- Logically seeking answers to fundamental questions about the meaning of life, happiness, justice, and knowledge
- Socrates, Confucius, Buddha

Art
- Creative activities that stimulate human emotions
- cathedral, temple, painting

Common Characteristics

- Addresses themes of human nature and desires
- Becoming a source of creativity and innovation
- Provides meaning and value to human life
- Responding to new eras and changes
- Valid across various eras and cultures
- Providing opportunities for empathy and solidarity with humanity

Aiming for human life itself as the purpose, through the universal values of humanity such as humaneness and dignity, truth and knowledge, equality and justice, love and tolerance, peace and cooperation

04 The Role of Universities as a National Soft Power

The Universities as a National Soft Power
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The Evolution of Universities

04 The Role of Universities as a National Soft Power

The Crisis of Humanity in Future Societies




04 The Role of Universities as a National Soft Power



Fritz Harber


Fukuzawa Yukichi

賢人と愚人との別は、学ぶと学ばざるとによって出来るものなり。

The difference between a wise person and a foolish person is determined by whether they have learned or not.

04 The Role of Universities as a National Soft Power

The Greek Academia: A Democratic public sphere

UN SDGs and THE Impact Ranking (SDG-based evaluation)

Chonnam National University, where the May 18 Gwangju Democratization Movement began

04 The Role of Universities as a National Soft Power

The Evolution of Universities in Future Societies

University with Given Freedom : University with Acquired Liberty

Innate 'Freedom'

Acquired 'Liberty'

04 The Role of Universities as a National Soft Power

The Three types of Soft Power Resources as Political values, Culture and Foreign policy

Source : The Seoul Shinmun Daily (2023.05.17.)

Source : Maeil Business Newspaper (2021.10.26.)

The Role of the Government in University Transformation

Granting Autonomy through Regulatory Reform

VS

Ensuring Comprehensive Institutional Autonomy

Morton O. Schapiro

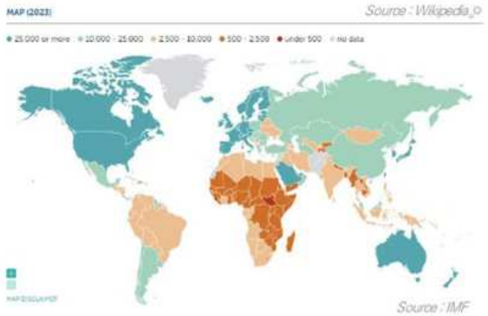
05 Strategies for Universities as a Soft Power Resource: Korea-Japan Cooperation

Korea and Japan within Asia

Source : Wikipedia

Continent	Population(2023)	Ratio
Asia	4,751,819,588	59.1%
Africa	1,460,476,458	18.2%
Europe	741,869,197	9.2%
North America	604,155,369	7.5%
South America	439,719,009	5.5%
Oceania	45,575,769	0.6%
Total	8,043,615,390	100.0%

Source : UN population projection



Source : IMF

05 Strategies for Universities as a Soft Power Resource: Korea-Japan Cooperation

Infrastructure, Labor, Climate Environment in the Indo-Pacific Region

Many areas for mutual prosperity through Korea-Japan cooperation

Source : CosmianNews(2022.12.27.)

Source : Encyclopedia of Korean Culture.)

Source : Newsway(2019.9.4.)

Source : The Korea Economic Daily(2019.7.17)

Source : The Korea Economic Daily(2023.11.7)

05 Strategies for Universities as a Soft Power Resource: Korea-Japan Cooperation

Proposal for Korea-Japan University Cooperation Projects Contributing to Asia and the International Community

Korea-Japan Cooperative Educational community

Source : National University Credit Exchange System

Korea-Japan Public-Private-Academic Cultural Content Collaboration Project

Source : 韓日漫画Hanmadang 2023

Joint Efforts for Problem-Solving

Source : The Naeil News(2024.03.25.)

Korea-Japan
University Presidents' Forum

Session
1

Discussants **Byun Chang-Hoon**
President, Daegu Haany University

Discussion

Daegu Haany University
Byun Chang-Hoon

1. Intro

□ Today we are facing increasing competition among nations, while interconnectedness and interdependence also growing among nations due to the revolutionary development of information technology that gives birth to the emergence of the soft power complementing the traditional concept of the power in hard form. Despite the importance the discussions on soft power among our society is yet sufficient, and the speaker brilliantly explained the relationship between the national soft power and universities while presenting the historic trajectory of soft power. Therefore I praise the speaker for emphasizing the role of, and the needs for, the universities as the source of the power, and agree thoroughly to the contents of the presentation.

□ Notably, the speaker well summarized the pivotal role of universities in guiding the society of mankind and nations. Throughout history, universities have been the center of research that contributes the development of technology, the center of the industrial development contributing men and nations to prosper, and the center of art and culture leading the life of mankind into another dimension. Furthermore, I believe that universities as the source of soft power have donated enormous contribution to the cultivation of ordinary men and the society as a whole, not just the creation of the great achievement and men.

□ Recently, however, the role of universities as the source of soft power is facing crisis with the rise of the artificial intelligence such as chat GPT and the convergence of the mobile technology with various industries. The knowledge produced from universities is no longer fresh, neither their system in cultivating young talents. Due to the mismatch between the higher education and the industrial needs,

the industries are now training the manpower in their own. This emerging trend is posing threat to the social role of universities as educators.

□ Diversity is embedded in soft power, and I believe the role of the higher education in creating diversity is significant. However this role and the autonomy of the higher education is restrained due to the decreasing school-age population and the crisis of the liberal arts. The current government stresses the co-prosperity of the local society and universities, and an innovation to discover new source for the growth of the local society, by introducing RISE system and GLOCAL University project that aims to strengthen soft power produced by universities. Daegu Haany University, where the discussant is dutifully holding the office as the president, is selected as the candidate for the GLOCAL project and is now preparing for the final round of selection. In the perspective that 'the most Korean is the most global' we are seeking ways for the global diffusion of K-beauty and various academic contents by converging the Korean traditional medicine with information technology. I humbly believe that this will contribute in maximizing the soft power of Korea.

2. The Role of Culture as Soft Power

□ Culture in nature has the characteristics of soft power. As the speaker rightfully indicates, it plays a fundamental role in the growth of soft power due to its affinity and influence. With the growth of global networks and trans-boarder communications through social network services, culture is becoming the connector of the global community and the indicator of the difference in soft power share among nations. Due to its nature, the soft power produced by culture imposes significant effects by swiftly diffusing to another areas such as education, commercial products and services, or businesses.

□ That is why we have to pay close attention in nurturing the areas related to culture such as the 'hallyu' or Korean culture. The private

sector holds primary role in production, distribution and consumption of the culture. If the public sector tries to intervene or regulate this cycle the creativity may be compromised. Therefore the private sector should play central role in order to grow soft power through the cultural activities whereas the public sector holds minimal role. I believe it is ideal if the government grants an autonomy to the private sector while focusing on expanding infrastructure, providing official development assistance and be active in public diplomacy in the field where the private sector can play an effective role.

□ It is also required to actively engage with the fourth industrial revolution by strengthening the capabilities related to soft power for sustainable development. The soft power in this new era can be defined as "the capability to realize creative ideas into an innovative businesses by connecting and converging different technologies, knowledge, or products." In order to gain this power, global community should reinforce cooperations in the field of artificial intelligence, robotics, autonomous driving, and block chain technology. Korea and Japan can contribute to this journey with their advanced information technology. We can also contribute in solving global challenges such as climate change, pollution and epidemic while achieving the sustainable development goals by strengthening soft power through the higher education. The government can play an essential role with extensive support for the exchange of manpower and the economic cooperation while providing the foundation for nurturing human networks among nations, universities and the industries.

3. Soft Power and the 'Hallyu'

□ Soft power of the 'hallyu' is diffusing globally. The 'hallyu', represented by K-POP, K-Medi, K-Beauty, K-Movie, K-Drama, and K-Food is becoming a global popular culture phenomenon. For this trend to continue an attention should be paid for an increased global sensibility. The new directions for the understanding of, and the

appropriate approach to, the 'hallyu' for the fans from diverse cultural background are also needed.

□ To increase the sensibility of the 'hallyu', it is important to nurture cultural exchange and cross-cultural understandings. Cultural diversity is the identity of the 'hallyu' and the important goal for sustainable growth of the K-Culture. K-POP in the past was the outcome of the emergence with the US and Japanese culture, whereas it is now the outcome of the interaction with various local cultures by going global. This suggests that it is now the time for the 'hallyu' discourse to move beyond industrial scope for the genuine exchange of cultures based on cross-cultural understanding and tolerance.

□ Daegu Haany University has redefined the Korean traditional medicine into the K-Medi industry by encompassing the nature of scientification, industrialization and globalization, and expanding this definition into the field of functional materials, cosmetics, foods and rehabilitative cure methods. In order to achieve this goal we are establishing global posts in France, Uzbekistan, Mongolia, Thailand and Vietnam with the so-called 'Nomad campus' consists of local campuses in different region, exporting the K-Medi industrial technology, and foraying the domestic enterprizes globally. I believe this will contribute to the diffusion of the 'hallyu' and co-prosperity of the university with the local society. As a hub that connects the local society to the Europe, Central and Southeast Asia, we are pioneering our way toward the central role in the K-Medi Silkroad that mediates exchange of technology and manpower for sustainable diffusion of the 'hallyu'. With this move, I believe that the university's specialized field will enter the global market through innovation, and the soft power from the 'hallyu' will gradually increase.

4. The Korean Studies and Language as Soft Power

□ Thanks to the spread of the 'hallyu', interests for the Korean language and studying abroad is on the rise. According to the encouraging survey of the Korean Ministry of Education, the number of countries that adopt Korean as a regular second language course is steadily increasing from eleven(11) in 2014 to twenty-five(25) in 2024. Also, the number of countries that adopt Korean language courses in college entrance exams had been increased from four(4) in 2014 to ten(10) in 2023 including Japan, France and Malaysia. According to the results of the King Sejong Institute's '2023 Student Learning Objectives Survey', the "interest in Korea and its culture" was the most common factor for Korean language study among the respondents with the marks of thirty-two-point-one(32.1) percent. This is followed by the "interest in the Korean language itself" with the twenty-three-point-five(23.5) percent mark and "employment in Korea" with the twelve-point-nine(12.9) percent mark. This interest has led to in-person visits to Korea. Also, about nine-hundred(900) language trainees and eight-hundred-and-sixty(860) international students are learning Korean culture and professional skills in their respective majors. The influx of international students is increasing every year, and they will become the sources for soft power by spreading Korean culture and technology around the world after studying.

□ In order to attract overseas students, which is currently around one-hundred-and-seventy-thousand(170,000), the government announced 'Study Korea 300K' in 2023 and is pushing to become a global educational powerhouse by attracting three-hundred-thousand(300,000) international students by 2027. In addition, we are striving to revitalize talent exchanges by expanding exchanges between Korea and Japan, Korea and U.S. along with other nations including inter-university academic credit exchanges, expanding overseas university presidential forums, and official development assistance in education overseas. Meanwhile, the quality of the Korean language education remains as a task.

□ Korea-Japan relations have had active cultural and economic exchanges throughout the history. However, the political tensions continue due to the historical and territorial misgivings. And the xenophobic sentiments in one and another may require careful attention. Soft power will play an important role in resolving these issues. To this end, I would like to conclude this discussion by emphasizing the need for the continued expansion and spread of the programs that enhance mutual understandings between Korean and Japanese society along with this forum and cultural-academic exchanges between Korea and Japan. Thank you.

Korea-Japan University Presidents' Forum

Korea-Japan
University Presidents' Forum

Session
1

Discussants **Sameshima Hiroshi**
President, University of Miyazaki

Universities as National Soft-power Discussion

Dr. Hiroshi Sameshima
President
University of Miyazaki

Soft Power vs Hard Power

Soft power

Hard power

- Universities at present belong to.
- Universities play extremely important roles.
- Influences both inside and outside.
  - Education
  - Research
  - Industry-Academia Collaboration
  - Others

Soft power as a tool

1. Strategic transmission of information (visible or hidden).
2. Cultural exchanges (2-way)
   - Domestic alignment
   - International exchanges
3. Development of science and technology

Soft power as education/cultural diploma

1. To empower intrinsic changes, rather than extrinsic ones.
2. To enlighten and transform to make a difference.
3. To contribute to what is needed and unmet.

Limitations of our soft power

- Only to increase friends and supporter.
- Requires long-term investment.
- Requires big government budget.
- Requires specialized coordinators.

Korea-Japan University Presidents' Forum

Korea-Japan
University Presidents' Forum

Session 1

Discussants Lee Jangho

President, Kunsan National University

The role of universities as national soft power

Lee, Jang Ho
President, Kunsan National University

I listened carefully to President TANIOKA of Osaka University of Commerce and President Jung Sungtaek of Chonnam National University about the role of universities as soft power.

Firstly, in the presentation by President TANIOKA of Osaka University of Commerce, we saw the role of universities in training leaders by transmitting knowledge and culture amid rapid change. In particular, I saw that the role of universities is not the same for all, as universities not only train top leaders, but also train associate leaders. Secondly, in order to create soft power for nurturing talent, Osaka University of Commerce introduced a curriculum for each grade that can adapt to the real world through the s-log system. It was interesting that the s-log system at this time allowed students to understand their own growth through academics, career paths, and interviews. Thirdly, universities can usually be perceived as transmitting academic knowledge to respond to cutting-edge culture. On the other hand, it was impressive that Osaka University of Commerce opened the Institute of Amusement Industry for direct experience of traditional culture and entertainment. This characteristic may seem somewhat awkward in our view of forgetting the past and focusing only on the future, but the aspect of understanding the present through the past is judged to be very important. In particular, it was very interesting to train leaders by accumulating experiences about the past and to set up educational items that consisted of brain training, games, and traditional

entertainment based on experiences about the past.
In other words, Osaka University of Commerce defined soft power as nurturing quasi-leaders other than only top leaders, considering each student's self-growth through establishing the s-log system, and emphasizing experiences with traditional culture. Therefore, it can be seen that the soft power of Osaka University of Commerce is a school that trains prospective leaders to become real leaders through cultural transmission and education.

Thank you to President Jung Sungtaek of Chonnam National University, who gave the second presentation. President Jung Sungtaek historically presented the soft power that universities contribute to the nation and spoke about the current role of universities. I completely agree with the statement that in the past, universities provided a direction for society, enriching human life through the advancement of science and technology. In particular, you discussed the role of universities as a soft power for each country. Stanford University in the United States played a role in making Silicon Valley a mecca for high-tech industries by supporting startups, Tokyo University in Japan promoted the globalization of Japanese culture, the United Kingdom contributed to academics and culture centered on Oxford University, and France contributed to produce numerous artists. On the other hand, the soft power of universities is facing a crisis, as education based on past methods of knowledge will not work at now. In particular, Elon Musk emphasizes that academic background is irrelevant, and expertise is emphasized more by emphasizing experience rather than academic background. As a result, companies are also placing more emphasis on soft power and emphasizing their role as educational institutions. However, because the emphasis on soft power by countries and companies can cause side effects, the role of universities in soft power is being increasingly emphasized.

In order to respond to this, we must focus on establishing human

dignity and human life through learning about culture, history, art, and philosophy. Additionally, universities must become channels of communication. In addition, universities need to actively play a soft power role in order to welcome a new humanity in the uncertain present. In addition to focusing solely on developing new technologies, universities must take the lead in holistic education and mutual cooperation. In addition, universities must play a role in meeting social needs.

In particular, I believe that universities serve as a driving force for learning and passing on holistic education, cultural understanding, and human dignity. In addition, I believe that mutual cooperation through the participation of local residents will develop the region and the country and play a central role in the region. This means not only playing a central role within the region, but also acting as a bridge between regions, and furthermore, playing a role in improving relations between countries. In addition, I believe that universities play a connecting role in preserving and developing knowledge of past, present, and future lives.

Today, it was a precious time to reflect on the meaning of universities once again through the roles of universities' soft power by President TANIOKA of Osaka University of Commerce and President Jung Sungtaek of Chonnam National University. I am grateful to both of you for your presentations, and Kunsan National University, where I work, will also actively play a role in leading national development, knowledge sharing and connection, cultural creation, and mutual cooperation.

Thank you

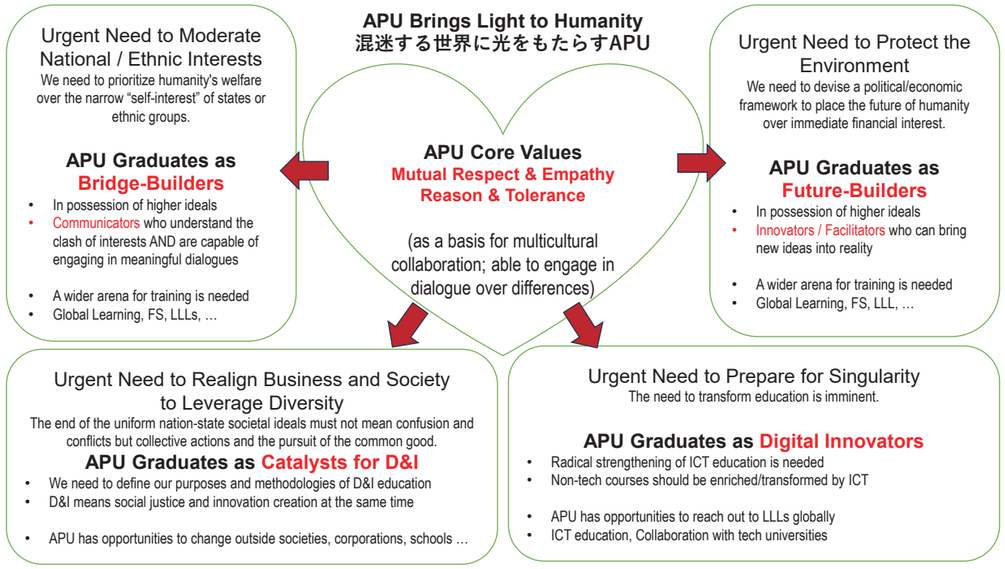
Korea-Japan University Presidents' Forum

Korea-Japan
University Presidents' Forum

Session 1

Discussants Yoneyama Hiroshi

President, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University



Leap Beyond Global, Leap to D&I

APU's Achievements to Date = Creation of a Living & Learning Community that leverages APU's world-class multinational and multicultural environment

- In opening the university in 2000, a completely new "internationalization" of the university was demonstrated and implemented. Multicultural co-curricular programs throughout the university (undergraduate and graduate)
- Since the opening of the school, it has maintained three 50s. Maintaining the diversity of the students from more than 100 countries and regions
- A system for diverse students to study, live, and work together. APU has committed to educate our students in this unique system.

The achievement to date is still an unrivaled strength of the APU. By further adding D&I, which encompasses diversity in a broader sense, as a value of the university, APU aims to practice D&I and develop human resources that only APU can offer in the world, and to solve social issues and change the world for the better through the D&I approach.

Make APU the ultimate place where D&I is embodied and practiced

Diversity and Inclusion Practices and Human Resource Development	**D&I human resource development: As a society and business environment formed by diverse attributes is becoming the default, society demands human resources who are capable of D&I management and who can solve problems from a D&I perspective.** ✓ **Development and provision of educational models for advanced D&I human resource development** Develop models and methods for advanced D&I human resource development and widely disseminate them to companies and various institutions and communities in Japan and overseas. Renewal of existing corporate training programs: curriculum renewal with diversity and inclusion management as the theme. ✓ **Creating a campus as a living laboratory with D&I at its core** The entire campus will be transformed into a "living laboratory" where various implementation experiments can be conducted in an inclusive (multinational) environment. The campus will be a "visible and usable" campus with diverse technologies and mechanisms for the purpose of creating an inclusive society, including accessibility and multilingual environments. Utilization of dormitories from the perspective of human resource development, utilizing a living and learning environment in a diversity environment (working people and stakeholders participate in the dormitory community) → Making dormitories living innovation centers (dormitories themselves become places of innovation)

Korea-Japan University Presidents' Forum

Korea-Japan
University Presidents' Forum

Session

2

Industry-University Partnership focusing on Joint Research(R&D), Human Resource Development

THE FEDERATION OF KOREAN INDUSTRIES

Keidanren

Moderator Hong Wonhwa

Presenter Lee Jin-Sook
Yoshimura Takashi

Discussant Oh Junghoon
Koike Asako
Park Chansun
Tani Akito

Moderator

Hong Wonhwa

President, Kyungpook National University

Dr. HONG is the President of Kyungpook National University (KNU). He earned both his Master's and Doctor of Science and Engineering degrees from Waseda University, Japan. Throughout his career, Dr. HONG has undertaken various roles related to the Management of Calamity and Safety, demonstrating his commitment to ensuring the safety and well-being of communities.

Dr. HONG is actively involved in national policy and initiatives. He serves as a member of significant committees such as the Presidential Committee on Balanced National Development, the National Advanced Strategic Industry Commission, and the National Education Commission of Korea. He also had previously served as the president of the Korean Council for University Education.

Additionally, he has held positions in various committees related to defense, research, and urban planning of the nation, serving as a member of the Special Construction Technology Review Committee for the Ministry of National Defense, the Basic Research Project Promotion Committee for the Ministry of Science and ICT, and the Urban Planning Committee for Daegu Metropolitan City.

His contributions have been recognized through prestigious awards, including the 2017 Ministerial Citation from the Minister of the Interior and Safety, the 2016 Academic Award from the Architectural Institute of Korea, and the 2010 Ministerial Citation from the Minister of Land, Transport and Maritime Affairs.

Before assuming the presidency, Dr. HONG served as the Dean of the College of Engineering and Graduate School of Industry at KNU. Currently, Dr. HONG continues to share his knowledge and expertise as a professor in the Graduate School of Architectural, Civil, Environmental, and Energy Engineering at KNU.

Korea-Japan University Presidents' Forum

Presenter

Lee Jin-Sook

President of the National Committee on Industry-Academia-Research Cooperation
19th President of Chungnam National University

Professor Jin-Sook Lee has been serving as the Chair of the National Industry-Academic Cooperation Committee in Korea since 2023, actively developing and shaping national policies that bridge the academic and industrial sectors. In the same year, in 2023, she also served as the President of the National Association of Presidents of National and Public Universities.

Professor Lee had her tenure as the 19th President of the university from 2020 to 2024 at Cungnam National University, where has dedicated to educating students in the Architectural Engineering since 1989. Throughout her time at the university, she continuously contributed to enhance the university's external relations and international cooperation as the Director of the International Relations Office, Chairperson of the Planning and Finance Committee of the Faculty Council, and President of the Association of Female Professors.

She is also an active member of numerous government advisory committees, including those at the central and local levels, such as the Policy Coordination Committee of Sejong Special Autonomous City in the Office of the Prime Minister, and various ministries including Education, Environment, and Land, Infrastructure and Transport. Additionally, she contributes to local government initiatives in the Sejong Special City and Daejeon City.

Presenter

Yoshimura Takashi

Director, The 21st Century Public Policy Institute, Keidanren

Joined the Keidanren Secretariat in 1997.
After being involved in financial system reform at the Economic Policy Bureau and promoting development assistance policy and economic partnership agreements at the International Cooperation Bureau, he was assigned to the Industrial Technology Bureau in 2008. Since 2017, he has been in charge of science, technology and innovation policy, as well as policies related to intellectual property, startups, digital transformation, cybersecurity, space, oceans, and the defense industry as the Director of the same Bureau.

From 2022, he serves as the Director of the 21st Century Public Policy Institute, a Keidanren think tank, where he works on themes such as international order, capitalism/democracy, and liberal arts while fusing knowledge from academia and industry.
He has experience as an expert member of government councils and research groups such as the Cabinet Office, Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, and Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, as well as many other public works.

Korea-Japan University Presidents' Forum

Discussant

Oh Junghoon

CEO, HYUNDAI NGV

Dr. Oh, the CEO of HYUNDAI NGV, earned a Bachelor's degree in Mechanical Engineering from KAIST (Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology) in 1996. He continued his studies at KAIST, gaining a Master's degree in 1998 and obtaining his Ph.D. in 2003.

Throughout his career at HYUNDAI MOTOR GROUP, which began in 2003, he took on various roles regarding research and development especially on electronic control. Notably, from 2017 to 2021, he served as the leader of HYUNDAI MOTOR COMPANY's Control Development Strategy Group, Electronic Evaluation Group, Electronic Control Development Group, and R&D Technology Strategy Group.

Since 2022, he has been responsible for industry-academic cooperation, technical training course, and university talent recruiting projects at HYUNDAI NGV.Office.

Discussant

Koike Asako

Corporate Officer, HitachiGeneral Manager, Technology Strategy Office, R&D Group

Responsible for proposing research strategies, and technology management of the Research & Development Group.

Koike joined Hitachi after completing her M.Sc. at Kyoto University in 1994. At the Central Research Laboratory, she was involved in the development of biomedical knowledge processing and genome analytics before focusing on technology development and productization of medical diagnostic・therapeutic equipment. After working in the business side of Hitachi in the Government & Public Corporation Information Systems Division, in the Future Investment Division at Head Office, and as CTO of Healthcare Business Division, she assumed her current position as head of the Technology Strategy Office.

Koike received her Ph.D. from the University of Kyoto in 1999. She has also held several positions in academia including visiting associate professor from 2003-2005 at the University of Tokyo Graduate School of Information Science and Technology, and more recently, a visiting professor at Tohoku University from 2014-2018.

Discussant

Park Chansun

President, TXINNO Bioscience

Dr. Chan Sun Park, the president of Txinno Bioscience founded the startup company in 2020, with a novel innate immune anti-cancer agent, the ENPP1 inhibitor. Prior to this, he served as the Bio-Star Principal Investigator at the Chemical Kinomics Research Center of the Korea Institute of Science and Technology (KIST) from 2018 to 2020.

Dr. Park's professional journey began in 2002 at the Yuhan Research Institute, where he held various leadership roles, including Scientific Leader in R&D departments, until 2016. Following this, he served as the Immuno-Oncology Group Leader at the New Drug Research Center of CJ HealthCare R&D Center from 2016 to 2018.
Dr. Park received his academic backgrounds from Sogang University, earning his B.S., M.S., and Ph.D. between 1993 and 2002.

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Discussant

Tani Akito

Senior Executive Officer, JX Metals Corporation
President & Representative Director JX Metals Research Institute for Technology & Strategy Co., Ltd.

Akito Tani began his career in the Japanese government bureaucracy in 1985 when he joined
the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI, current METI).
During his 32 years in government, he held 15 posts, including the Agency for Natural Resources and Energy, the Embassy of Japan in Kuwait, Agency of Industrial Science and Technology (AIST) and Japan External Trade Oraganization (JETRO).
In terms of relations with universities, he assumed the post of Director, Industry-University Collaboration Division in 2008, where he worked on projects such as the Innovation Center Development Project to strengthen the relationship between Japanese industry and universities.

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University Presidents' Forum

Session
2

Presenter **Lee Jin-Sook**

President of the National Committee on
Industry-Academia-Research Cooperation ·
19th President of Chungnam National University

Korea-Japan University Presidents' Forum

Korea's Industry-Academia Collaboration Policies and Directions

Chairman of the National Committee
for Industry-Academia Collaboration
LEE JIN SOOK

CONTENTS

Ⅰ

The 2nd Basic Plan for Industry-Academia Collaboration

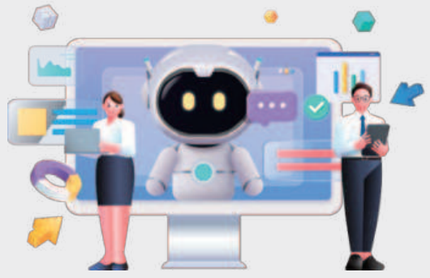
1 Background

Industry–academia collaboration emerges as a critical factor that can contribute to enhancing national competitiveness whereas South Korea remains relatively insufficient.

As universities serve as an innovative agents within the ecosystem of regional industry–academia collaboration, it is essential to explore policies for industry–academia collaboration where universities, industries, research institutions, and local governments can mutually thrive.

The 1st Basic Plan Policy Outcomes :

2 Expansion of Talent Nurturing Program



① Diversification and strengthening of industrial education for cultivating creative talent

- Talent nurturing sector accounts for the largest share of the government's industry-academia collaboration budget, at 74.7%
- Expansion of talent nurturing programs
  ('2019: 1.429 trillion won → '2023 1.9327 trillion won, ↑85%)

The 1st Basic Plan Policy Outcomes :

2 Diversification of Industrial Education

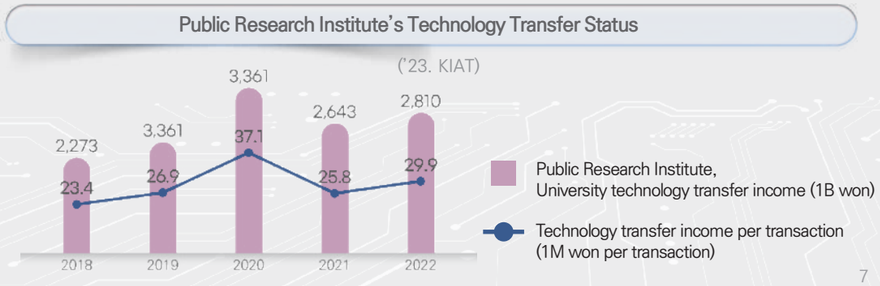
- Introduction of Meister College in 2021, Establishment of Standard operating procedures for college student internships
- Enhancing safety nets for field internships through mandatory injury insurance enrollment
- Expansion of part-time employment hours for international students (from 20 hours to 25 hours)
- Improve the system to allow establishment of new departments in high-tech fields only if the teacher recruitment rate is met

The 1st Basic Plan Policy Outcomes :

2 Entrepreneurship-friendly Academic and Personnel Systems

② Promoting technology transfer and entrepreneurship through the expansion of Entrepreneurship-friendly academic and personnel systems

- Technology transfer income averaged gains of 10.3% per year for the past 5 years
- As of 2022, the total technology transfer income between research institutions and universities amounted to 281 billion won



The 1st Basic Plan Policy Outcomes :

2 Establishment of Cooperative System

③ Build a local industry-academia collaboration through a regional innovation platform and selection of RISE pilot areas

- Foster Glocal universities by breaking down internal and external barriers within universities, and drive a mutual growth of universities-regions based on partnerships with local governments and industries
  ※ ('23) Selection of 10 universities → ('26) Selection of 30 universities expected, with approximately 100 billion won support per univ. for 5 years
- Attract corporate research centers in campus, and collaborate to resolve industry's technical challenges through the establishment of campus innovation parks

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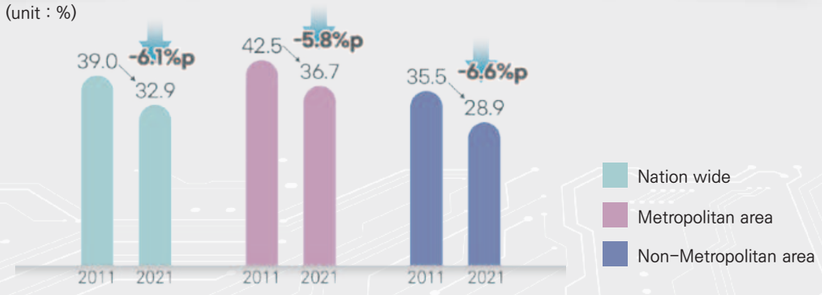
Current Status & Implications :

3 Deepening Regional Disproportion

① While establishing policies for promoting local universities (Mar, 2021) and the budget for supporting industry–academia collaboration significantly increased, regional disparities such as outflow in HR have worsened.

Changes in the Proportion of Youth (aged 20–39) in Employment



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Current Status & Implications :

3 Small-scale Technology Transfer

② With the income per transaction similar to that of 5 years ago, the focus remains on small–scale technology transfer

Inadequate follow–up support to sustain the growth of university startups and lack of expertise in commercialization organizations

Technology transfer fee per contract

'18 23.4 million won > '22 29.9 million won

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Current Status & Implications :

3 Insufficient Substantive Collaboration with Industries

③ Most of the research revenue (81.5%) of the industry–academia collaboration office comes from government and local government subsidies, with limited substantive collaboration with industry

- Shortage of professionals such as licensed lawyers and attorneys among the staff of the industry–academia collaboration office
- Lack of expertise within the organization to promote technology transfer and to sustain the growth of college startups

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4 The 2nd Basic Plan_Vision & Strategy

+Vision Promotion of industry-academia collaboration leading the Glocal economy

+Goal Establish a virtuous cycle of local talent development, startup, and living through propelling Industry-Academia-government-research collaboration

+Four Main Strategies

01	02	03	04
Talent Development for future/regional specialized industries	Innovating market-oriented technology commercialization system	Creating local jobs through entrepreneurship activation	Establishing an Ecosystem for Industry-academia-government-research collaboration

+16 Key Initiatives

▪ Tailored education for high-tech and regional specialized industry	▪ Promote collaborative research between universities and companies	▪ Promote and expand actual entrepreneurship education and expand	▪ Transform university campuses into innovation ecosystem
▪ Use industrial sites as educational platforms	▪ Enhance technological advancement and intermediary roles	▪ Foster local-based start-up enterprises: HERO 300	▪ Restructure and strengthen the functions of industry-academia collaboration
▪ Strengthen education for local employees	▪ Strengthen technology commercialization and expand incentives	▪ Enhance student's global entrepreneurship capabilities	▪ Establish industry-academia-national/local government-research collaboration system
▪ Expand employment services for local youth	▪ Develop technology commercialization companies	▪ Advance the foundation of sustainable university-based entrepreneurship	▪ Enhance providing information on industry-academia collaboration policies and achievements

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5 Strategy 1 : Talent Development for future/regional specialized industries

Tailored Talent Development for regional specialization
- Expand innovation zones for vocational education to establish a career path for high school graduates
- Expand Regional Innovation System & Education (RISE)
  ※ ('23) 5 pilot areas selected → ('25) expand to cover the entire 17 provinces

Job-oriented Talent Development
- Introduction of corporate university
- Establish a system to employ industry experts as full-time faculty members at universities

Enhance Employee Training
- Introduction of industrial degree
- Collaborative R&D between industries and universities
- Researchers training at the Masters/PhD-level

Employment Service Expansion
- Discovery of local government-led Youth Employment Program
- Come up incentive schemes for hiring graduates from local universities

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5 Strategy 2 : Innovating market-oriented technology commercialization system

Activation of private sector-led collaborative research
- Establish corporate labs within university campuses to promote collaborative research, expanding joint R&D infrastructure
- Activation of university professor engagement system

Technology advancement
- Enhancing the utilization of R&D outcomes through the reorganization of online & offline technology trading platforms

Strengthening capabilities of exclusive organizations
- Enhancing tailored education for technology commercialization specialists
- Implementing measures to ensure rewards for contributors to technology transfer, with a target of up to 10% of technology transfer income

Nurturing technology commercialization specialist
- Regulatory easing for university technology holding companies
- Establishing a model to support the entire process from research to entrepreneurship

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5 Strategy 3 : Creating local jobs through entrepreneurship activation

Actual entrepreneurship education
- Expansion of actual entrepreneurship education programs in collaboration with private investors and industries

Local Startups Development
- Local governments' discovery and support for local startups

Development of University-based Entrepreneurship
- Broadening entrepreneurship-friendly personnel systems such as startup sabbaticals
- Analyze both growth and failure of University-based entrepreneurship, Establish University-based entrepreneurship records management system

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5 Strategy 4 : Establishing an Ecosystem for Industry-academia-government-research collaboration

Strengthening Industry-academia collaboration
- Enhancing collaboration between universities and research institutes within the region

Industry-academia collaboration Reorganization
- Establish an integrated decision-making system by reorganizing Industry-academia collaboration board
- Restructuring from an organization focused on research fund management to strengthening the role of overseeing industry-academia collaboration

Central Government-Local Government collaboration system
- Establishment of industry-academia collaboration between the central government and local government
- Share best practices by region

Enhancement of Supplying Information
- Provide local governments with key policies and information on industry-academia collaboration
- Strengthening the provision of information to enable the verification and spread of industry-academia collaboration achievements by region

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Ⅱ

Industry-Academia Collaboration Outstanding Company Selection Plan

1 Background

- To promote industry-academia collaboration, outstanding companies among those eligible for mileage accumulation will be selected to provide various benefits, fostering collaboration between universities and companies
- Universities and companies accumulate industry-academia collaboration mileage through various activities such as student internships, industry-academia collaboration education programs, and technology transfer

2 Progress

- A model operation of the industry-academia collaboration mileage system began in 2015, and was expanded to the entire universities in 2016
- Starting from 2022, the scope of industry-academia collaboration mileage accumulation will be expanded from on-site internships to all areas of industry-academia collaboration to enhance the activation of mileage system
- The excellence certification system for outstanding industry-academia collaboration is introduced in 2023, with a total of 35 companies selected

3 Detailed Plan

Guideline

- Approximately 100 outstanding industry-academia collaboration institutions of 2024 are planned to be selected and certified

Assessment Index

- The results and plans of industry-academia collaboration are comprised of two areas and six indicators
- Award up to 5 bonus points to companies hiring graduates from local universities

4 Certificate Awarding & Providing Incentives

Certificate Awarding

- Granting certificates to all certified companies

Providing Incentives

- Financial Benefit
  - NH Bank
  - Standard Chartered Bank
- Government Agencies Providing Preferential Treatments
  - Ministry of SMEs and Startups
  - Ministry of Employment and Labor

Thank You

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Session
2

Presenter **Yoshimura Takashi**

Director, The 21st Century Public Policy Institute,
Keidanren

9 May 2024

Current status of Industry-Academia Collaboration in Japan and related challenges

Takashi YOSHIMURA
Director
The 21st Century Public Policy Institute

21世紀政策研究所

Research areas expected to have particularly synergistic effects via Industry-Academia Collaboration

It is important to deepen research areas in the user-inspired basic research Pasteur's quadrant, where basic research is pursued while aiming to resolve real-life concrete challenges, via Industry-Academia Collaboration

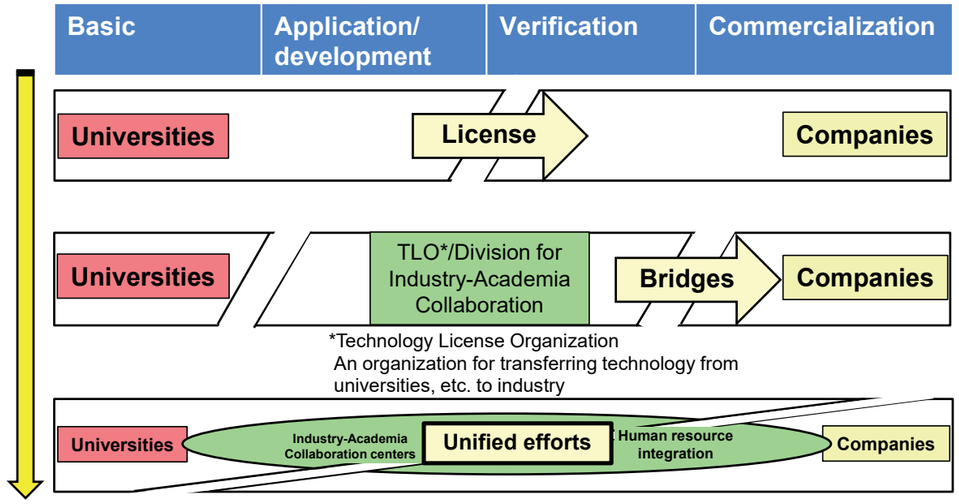
	No consideration of application	Consideration of application
Pursuit of fundamental principles	(Bohr-type) Pure Basic research	(Pasteur-type) User – inspired Basic research
No pursuit of fundamental principles		(Edison-type) Pure Applied research

Source: Prepared based on Donald E. Stokes, Pasteur's Quadrant – Basic Science and Technological Innovation, Brookings Institution Press, 1997

1

Transition in styles of Industry-Academia Collaboration

Industry-Academia Collaboration has evolved into an integrative style with the unified implementation of research and development (and human resource development).



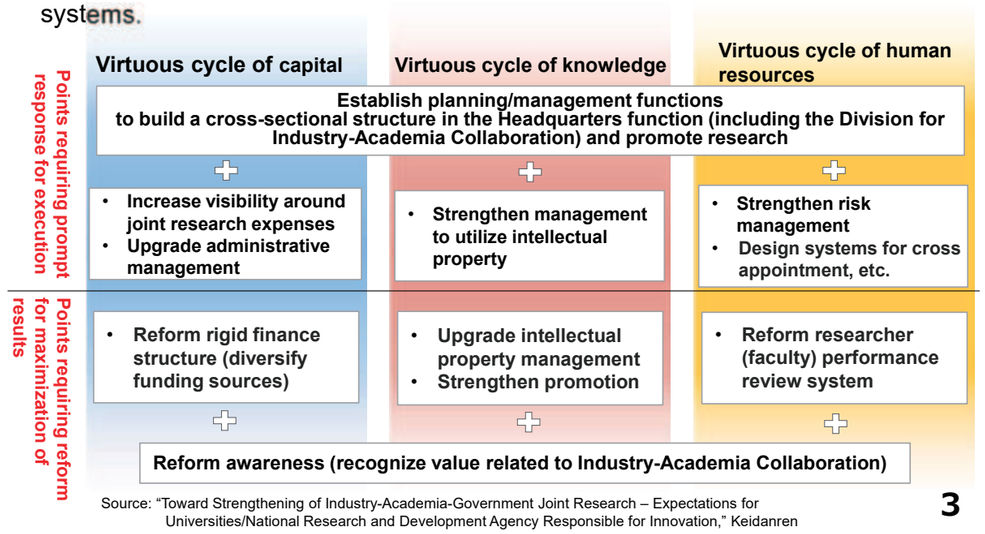
*Technology License Organization
An organization for transferring technology from universities, etc. to industry

Source: Interim report of the R&D and Innovation Subcommittee of the Committee on Industrial Science and Technology Policy and Environment under the Industrial Structure
Revised based on "Toward Innovation Mechanisms to Prepare for a Paradigm Shift – Challenges for Diversity and Integration" (June 2019)

2

Toward deepening of Industry-Academia Collaboration (1) virtuous cycle of knowledge, human resources, capital

Keidanren maintains that universities and companies need to come face to face as organizations in order to implement large-scale, full-fledged Industry-Academia Collaboration and expresses an expectation for universities to develop related systems.



Source: "Toward Strengthening of Industry-Academia-Government Joint Research – Expectations for Universities/National Research and Development Agency Responsible for Innovation," Keidanren

3

Toward deepening of Industry-Academia Collaboration (2) guidelines and fact book

Keidanren, MEXT* and METI* collaborate to produce guidelines and fact books to strengthen Industry-Academia Collaboration.

- MEXT and METI formulated **"Guidelines for Strengthening of Industry-Academia-Government Joint Research"** in November 2016 (2016 guidelines). Keidanren also cooperated.
- A supplementary edition that systematized the content aimed at industry (2020 supplementary edition) was issued in June 2020.

- MEXT and METI formulates a **"University Fact Book"** in order to make the unique characteristics of each university visible and thereby promote Industry-Academia Collaboration. Keidanren also cooperates.
- This has been updated each year since May 2018. The latest version was published in March 2024.

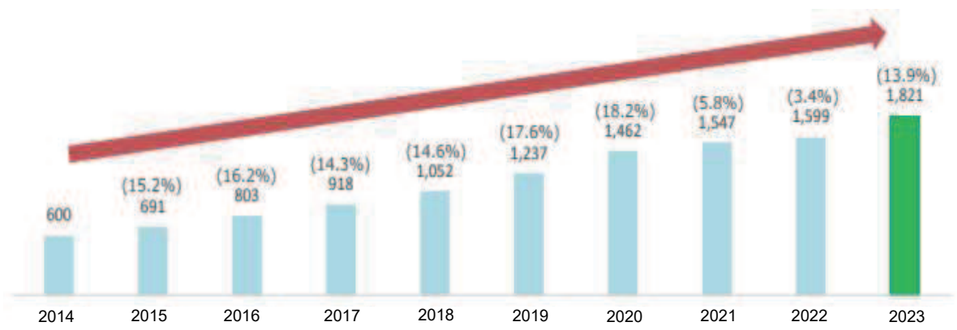
・In addition, METI and JPO* have prepared model contracts to promote open innovation.

Source: "Guidelines for Strengthening Industry-Academia-Government Joint Research" (2016 guidelines and 2020 supplementary edition), Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology and Ministry of Economic Trade and Industry; "University Fact Book" (2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024), Keidanren, Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology and Ministry of Economic Trade and Industry

*MEXT : Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology
*METI : Ministry of Economic Trade and Industry
*JPO : Japan Patent Office

Changes in number of large-scale joint research projects implemented

Large-scale joint research has been increasing as a trend in recent years. Growth slowed due to COVID in 2020 and 2021, but recovered to more typical levels in 2022.

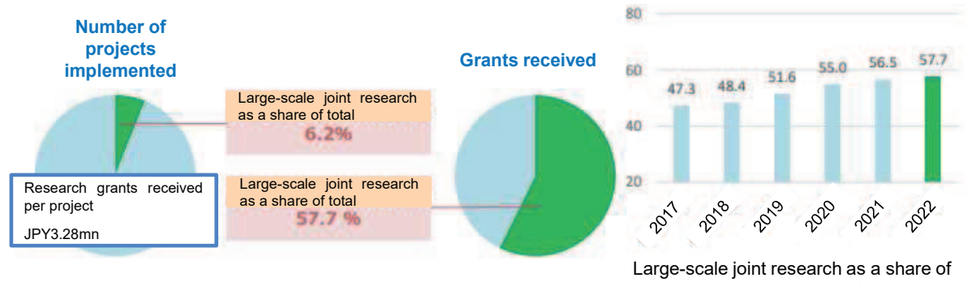


Number of large-scale joint research projects implemented (no.) and percentage year-on-year growth (%)

Source: "Survey on Industry-Academia Collaboration at Universities, etc.," FY2021, FY2022, Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology

Number of joint research projects implemented by size/breakdown of research grants received by size

Large-scale joint research is small as a share of the total number of projects, but accounts for up to half of the grants received. Also, the impact on grants received for joint research at universities is large and the share has increased annually.

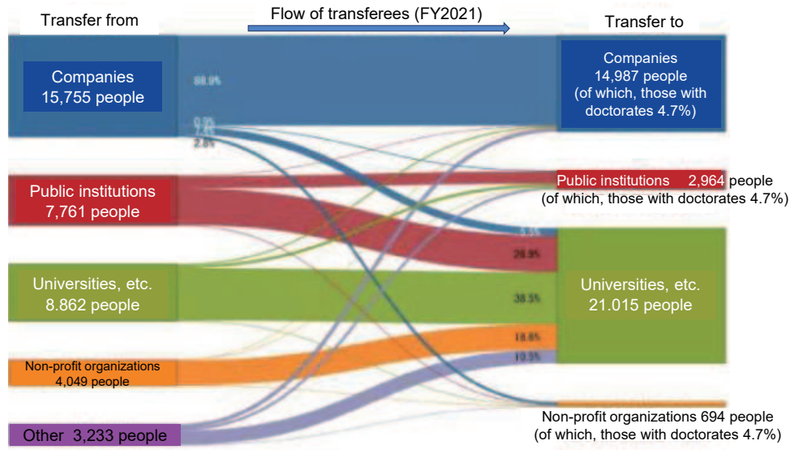


Large-scale joint research as a share of grants received (%)

Source: "Survey on Industry-Academia Collaboration at Universities, etc.," FY2021, FY2022, Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology

Researcher mobility remains low

Exchanges of various knowledge and human resources and the interactions that arise are important to the creation of innovation, but the mobility of researchers is not high. It is especially low in the case of mobility from universities to companies. It is hoped that going forward there will be a spread of Cross-Appointment Systems*.



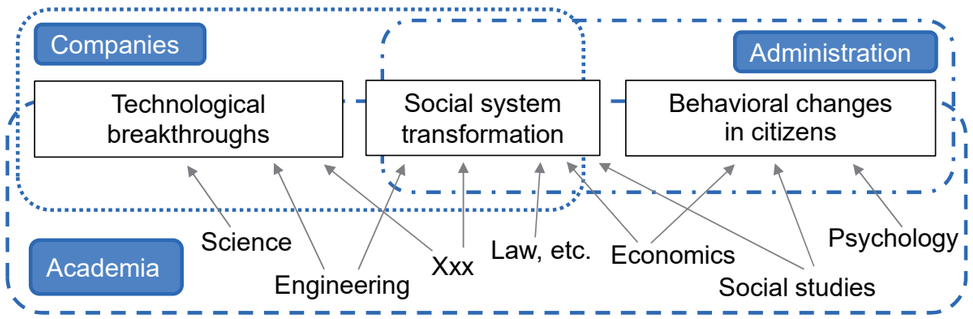
Source: NISTEP Science and Technology Indicators 2023

*A system that enables researchers, etc. to be employed by more than one entity from among universities, public research institutes and companies, and to engage in R&D and education corresponding to the respective roles in those entities through a certain degree of effort management.

Expectations for integrated knowledge

The Basic Act on Science, Technology and Innovation stipulates expectations for "integrated knowledge."
It is essential to collectively mobilize the wide range of knowledge in industry and academia as the issues that should be resolved increase in depth and complexity.

〈Example〉 Recycling-oriented society/sustainable society - Achieving carbon neutrality by 2050-



Source: Revised based on "Study on Policy for the Strategic Promotion of Integrated Knowledge," Expert Panel, Council for Science, Technology and Innovation

Our approach to Industry-Academia Collaboration

The 21st Century Public Policy Institute is a free and open public policy think-tank that is integrating the wisdom of the business community and academia on important economic and social issue in Japan and abroad, transcending existing frameworks to conduct research and analysis from a unique perspective based on a medium-to long-term outlook, while continuing to take on the challenge of creating a desirable future.

An example of our activities

The seminar "The Role of Businesses in Overcoming Low Birth Rate and Regional Extinction: Lessons from Japan and Korea" was held in Seoul on March 28th.
In collaboration with The Korea Economic Research Institute, The 21st Century Public Policy Institute selected "low birth rate" and "regional revitalization", which are common issues for both countries, as themes to indicate the direction of Japan-Korea industrial cooperation that will contribute to improving the lives of citizens.

(Provided by The Federation of Korea Industries)

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Session

3

Suggestions for Promoting International Students Exchange in Higher Education between Two Countries

Moderator	Chang Jekuk
Presenter	Lee Ki Jeong Otani Hiroki
Discussant	Kwak Ho Sang Kato Atsuko Lee Yong-Sang Kato-Otani Eiko

Moderator

Chang Jekuk

President, Dongseo University

Dr. Jekuk Chang is currently President of Dongseo University in Busan, Korea.

Until early this year, he served as the Chairman of the Korean Council for University Education (2023-2024) and as the President of the Korea Association of Private University Presidents (2020-2022).

He is actively involved in numerous professional associations that promote Korea-Japan relations, including serving as the General Secretary of the Korea-Japan Forum, which was jointly founded by the Korean and Japanese governments. Additionally, he has held positions such as Chairman of the Seoul-Tokyo (SETO) Forum and Member of the Korea-Japan-China Higher Education Exchange Panel of Experts at the Ministry of Education, among others.

Dr. Chang holds a Ph.D. in political science from Keio University in Tokyo, Japan. Furthermore, he earned a J.D. degree from Syracuse University School of Law.

His contributions and achievements have been recognized through various honors and awards, such as the 11th Japan-Korea Cultural Foundation Award (2010) and the Foreign Minister's Commendations from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Japan. Additionally, he has been conferred with an Honorary Doctorate Degree from Josai International University in Tokyo, Japan in 2015, and another Honorary Doctorate Degree from Mykolas Romeris University in Vilnius, Lithuania in 2013.

He also serves as an honorary consul of Hungary in Busan, Korea.

Presenter

Lee Ki Jeong

President, Hanyang University

Dr. Ki-jeong Lee is the 16th President of Hanyang and Professor of Linguistics at Hanyang University, Seoul, Korea. He received a B.A. with a major in English from Hanyang University before receiving an M.A. and doctorate degree in linguistics from the University of Minnesota in 1992.

His research interests include morphology, phonology, typology and universals, grammaticalization, and second language phonology. His recent work focuses on speech errors collected from spontaneous speech.

Dr. Lee served as the President of Korean Association of Foreign Students Administrators (KAFSA). In addition, he served as the President of Phonology-Morphology Circle of Korea from 2006 to 2008, and the Chairman of Organizing Committee for the 1st World Congress of Scholars of English Linguistics held in Korea, 2012. He served as Vice President of APAIE from 2016-2018 and has also been serving as the Board of Directors of ISEP since 2017. He was awarded the Order of Service Merit in recognition of his excellence in higher education.

Presenter

Otani Hiroki

President, Shimane University

Dr. Otani is the President of Shimane University, Japan from April, 2024. He is graduated from Kyoto University, Faculty of Medicine, in 1981. After his initial carrier as a practinioner, he moved to Shimane Medical University (present Faculty of Medicine, Shimane Univesiry) in 1983 to start research and education on anatomy and developmental biology, being mainly based on "Kyoto Collection of Human Embryos". He studied abroad on molecular developmental biology in the National Institute of Health, USA from 1989 to 1993, and he was promoted to Professor of Anatomy, Shimane Univesity in 1995. He held various assignments related to international development cooperation including Co-Chairman of the 4th Conference of the International Federation of Teratology Sicieties, Shimane, Japan, in 2000, and establishment of many exchange agreements with foreign countries, mainly in Asia and Africa, as Professor, Dean of Faculty of Medicine and Vice President of Research and Promotion of Globalization, Shimane University.

Korea-Japan University Presidents' Forum

Discussant

Kwak Ho Sang

President, Kumoh National Institute of Technology

Dr. Kwak has been the President of KIT (Kumoh National Institute of Technology since 2021 November. He graduated from Seoul National University, Department of Mechanical Engineering (B.S.) in 1986. He also received his M.S. and Ph.D degrees from KAIST in 1988 and 1992, respectively.

He joined the faculty of the Department of Mechanical Engineering at KIT in 2000. During 2013-2017, he held several key positions at KIT, including Dean of Amissions, Dean of Reseach Headquater, and Director of Industry-Academy Cooperation Foundation.

Since November 2021, he has been serving as the Co-chair of the Korea Supercomputing Forum. Currently, he also serves as the President of the National Center Council of Public Universities, and the Vice President of Korea Council for University Education.

Discussant

Kato Atsuko

President, The Public University Corporation, Tsuru University

Ms.KATO is the president of Tsuru University.

She graduated from The University of Tokyo.
She completed the master's program and obtained MA at The University of Tokyo.
She withdrew from the doctoral program with the completion of course requirements at The University of Tokyo.

She contributed as the Head of the Department of Japanese, Library Director, and Vice President at Tsuru University.

She worked at Yeungnam University and Seoul Women's University.
She was a Korean-Japanese Drama Coodinator for Watanabe Entertainment and Parco Theater.
She is an advisor to the Yamanashi Prefecture Japan-Korea Friendship Association.

Discussant

Lee Yong-Sang

Vice-president of Industry Academy Cooperation
Woosong University

Vice president at Woosong University(2024 ~)
Dean, Industry-Academy cooperation foundation, Woosong University (2022 ~)
Professor of School of Railroad Business & Management.(2007 ~)
Working as a technical reviewer of papers for WCRR and worked as a President of Korea Railway Society (2011)
Research at Oxford University as a visiting professor in 2006 .
UNESCAP as a national representative from 2000 to 2004.
Director of the R&D Policy Development Division of Korea Railroad Research Institute.
Ph.D. on "transport policy" from Tsukuba University in Japan.

Korea-Japan University Presidents' Forum

Discussant

Kato-Otani Eiko

President, Osaka Jogakuin University

Dr. Eiko Kato-Otani is President and a Professor of Osaka Jogakuin University. She received her Ed.D. in language and literacy from Harvard University. Her research interests include children's language development as influenced by interaction with adults in the home and preschool settings. Her recent book about Dialogic Reading is published in Korea. She speaks conversational Korean.

Her first international exchange began when she was working for the Osaka YMCA and was invited to China as part of the 1986 Japan-China Youth Friendship Exchange. She was also in charge of an exchange with the Massachusetts YMCA. Currently, as president, she is promoting exchange programs and partnerships with regular study abroad destinations. In the Times Higher Education Japan edition, Osaka Jogakuin University is ranked third in Japan in the category of internationality.

She also contributed to changing her university's learning environment by using the latest technology. Osaka Jogakuin initiated the iPod One to One program in 2004, becoming the first school to ever use iPods in education. She is an Apple Distinguished Educator as of 2011 and incorporates her IT skills into her teaching.

She is a committee member of the National Institution for Academic Degrees and Quality Enhancement of Higher Education, the accrediting body for universities in Japan, and a committee member of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology's Commission on the Establishment of Universities.

Korea-Japan
University Presidents' Forum

Session
3

Presenter **Lee Ki Jeong**
President, Hanyang University

Internationalization Trends in Higher Education in Korea and Japan:
Enhancing Student Mobility between the Two Countries.

May 9, 2024

Dr. Ki-Jeong Lee
President
Hanyang University

Table of Contents

Chapter 01

Key Issues in International Education in Korea and Japan

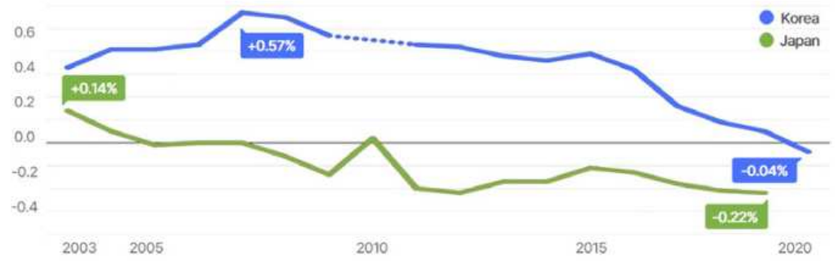
Comparison of Higher Education: Korea and Japan

	Korea	Japan
Undergraduate Education Structure	Divided into departments within a university, with students selecting a major upon admission	General education in the first two years, followed by entrance into a specific department
Number of HEIs	424 HEIs in 2023 (87% Private , 13% Public)	807 HEIs in 2023 (75% Private , 25% Public)
Tuition Fee for International Student	Different Tuition Fee (Generally, 20-40% higher than domestic students)	Same Tuition fee in National University • Starting from April 2024, national universities will be permitted to set different tuition fees • Afterward, private universities may increase tuition fees for international students
Int'l Student Quota	Out-of-Quota (Competition ↓)	In-quota (Competition ↑)
Top 3 Field of Study For International Student	• Humanities & Social Science: 65.9% • Engineering: 14.0% • Arts: 13.6%	• Humanities & Social Science: 64.5% • Engineering: 16.9% • Arts: 5.5%
International Student Region of Origin	• Asia(89.3%), Europe(6.0%), N. America(2.4%) • # of Japanese Student: 5,850 (5th ranked)	• Asia(93.0%), Europe(3.7%), Africa(1.0%) • # of Korean Student: 13,701 (4th ranked)

Chapter 01
Key Issues in International Education in Korea and Japan

Populations Declining in Japan and South Korea

- Annual percent change of the population of Japan and South Korea (2003-2020)

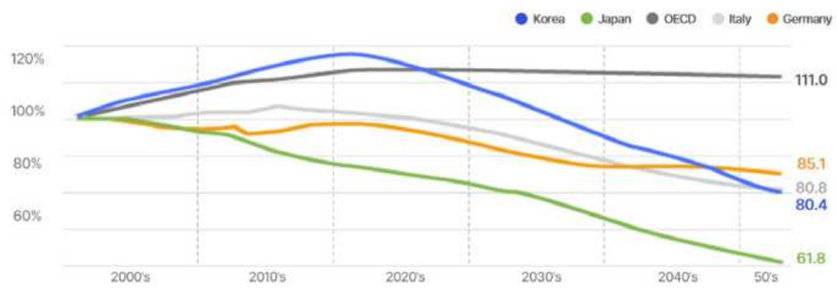


* No comparable figure for 2010(Korea) due to data configuration change Sources: Statics Korea, Statics Bureau of Japan

Chapter 01
Key Issues in International Education in Korea and Japan

The Threat of Declining Working Age Populations

- Projected change in working age population in selected OECD countries (2000=100%)



* Population aged 20-64
Source: OECD

Chapter 01
Key Issues in International Education in Korea and Japan

Inbound Perspective:
Attracting More International Students is Inevitable

	Korea	Japan
Population Decline	• Lowest fertility rate in the world (0.6 in 2024) • Working-age population decrease: -25% 35.83 million (2023) → 26.76 million (2040)	• Population declining since 2010 • Working-age population decrease: -29% 73.77 million (2023) → 52.45 million (2040)
International Student Recruitment Strategy (Announced in 2023)	Study Korea 300K Project (Attract 300,000 international students by 2027)	400,000 international students by 2033

Chapter 01
Key Issues in International Education in Korea and Japan

Outbound Perspective:
Fewer Students Want to Study Overseas

Korean HEIs Outbound Student Numbers (2023)
-53% compared to 2011 (Non-degree numbers drop by -74%)

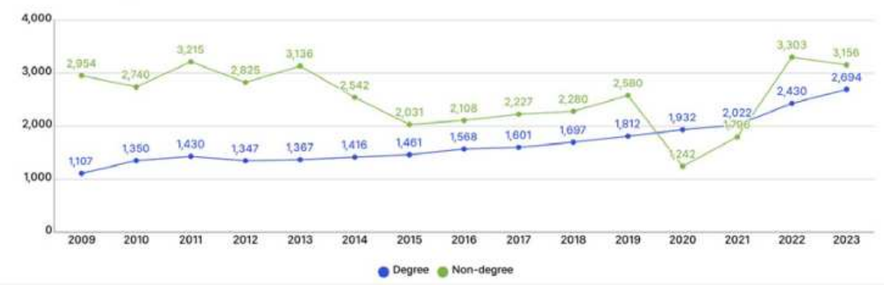
Japanese HEIs Outbound Student Numbers (2022)
-56% compared to 2019 (JAOS Statistics)

Japan aims for 400,000 students studying abroad by 2033 (announced in 2023)
Higher Education: Degree 150,000 & Non-degree 230,000
High School Student Study Tour: 110,000

Chapter 02
Student Mobility Statistics in Higher Education

Japanese Student in Korea

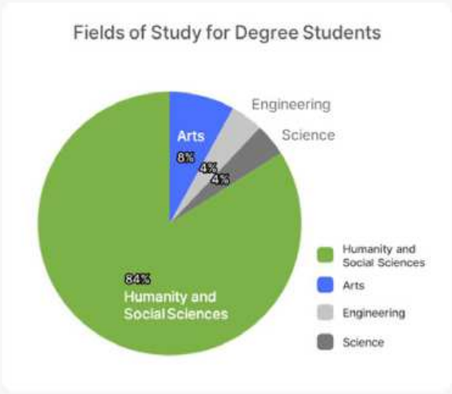
- As of each April 1

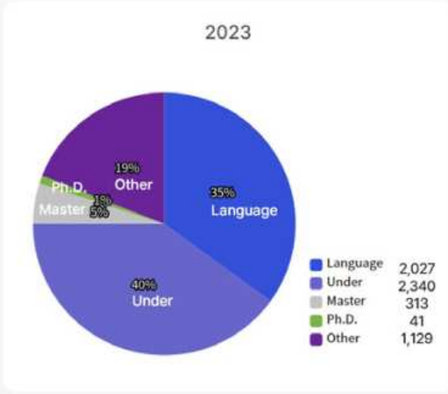


Result The total number of degree-seeking students from Japan has been consistently increasing

Chapter 02
Student Mobility Statistics in Higher Education

Japanese Student in Korean Higher Education (2023): 5,850

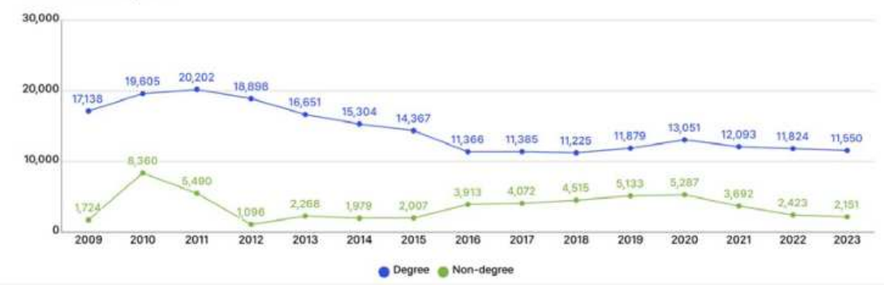




Chapter 02
Student Mobility Statistics in Higher Education

Korean Student in Japan

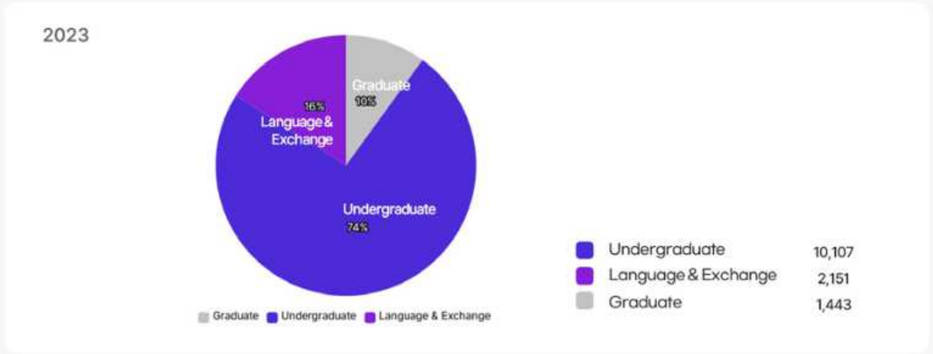
- As of each April 1



Result Both Korean degree and non-degree student numbers in Japan have been declining over the past 15 years.

Chapter 02
Student Mobility Statistics in Higher Education

Korean Student in Japan (2023): 13,701



Chapter 02
Student Mobility Statistics in Higher Education

Summary of Student Mobility Between Korea and Japan

Korean Students in Japan: Decreasing Since 2010

Japanese Students in Korea: Increasing Trend

Korean Non-degree Students in Japan: Sharp Decrease (-74%) since 2010

Total Student Mobility between Both Countries: Downturn

Supporting Program Needed, esp. for Non-degree Programs
(Current Trends & Low Barriers)

Chapter 03

Revitalizing Student Mobility Between Korea and Japan

Chapter 03
Revitalizing Student Mobility Between Korea and Japan

Government-Supported Mobility Program

Degree Program

Ministry of Education
National Institute for International Education

Korea-Japan Government Scholarship Program
(日韓共同高等教育留学生交流事業)
(한일 공동 고등교육 유학생 교류사업)

✓ 30 Graduate Student Exchanges per year
✓ Support: Tuition, Stipend, Airfare

Category	Graduate Degrees (master&doctoral)	
	Korea > Japan	Japan > Korea
Field	science and engineering	all academic fields
Number of students	15 students a year	
Duration	Depends on duration required to complete the regular course	• Master's program(3 years) • Doctoral program (4 years) *including one year of preparatory education

Chapter 03
Revitalizing Student Mobility Between Korea and Japan

Government-Supported Mobility Program

Non- Degree Program

- ✓ 1 Year — 50 Undergraduate Student Exchanges per year
- ✓ Short-term — 320 Undergraduate Student Exchanges per year
- ✓ Support — Tuition, Stipend, Airfare

Ministry of Education
National Institute for International Education

Korea-Japan Government Scholarship Program
(日韓共同高等教育留学生交流事業)
(한일 공동 고등교육 유학생 교류사업)

Undergraduate Program (1 year)		Undergraduate Course (short-term)	
Korea > Japan	Japan > Korea	Korea > Japan	Japan > Korea
Japanese language and culture	all academic fields	all academic fields	
25 students a year		160 students a year	
1 year		Within 3 months	Within 2 weeks to 5 weeks

Chapter 03
Revitalizing Student Mobility Between Korea and Japan

Suggestions for Government-Supported Mobility Programs

Current Challenges

1. Multiple selection processes
2. Uncertainty in student acceptance
3. Burdensome tailor-made programs

↓

Decreased motivation to apply

One-Year Exchanges
- 25-30 students from each country
- Approx. 20 universities selected

2-5 Weeks Exchanges
- 160 students from each country
- Approx. 8 universities selected
- Additional separate program required

Chapter 03
Revitalizing Student Mobility Between Korea and Japan

Suggestions for Government-Supported Mobility Programs

Suggestions

Point 1
Increased Financial Funding
- Additional financial resources necessary to further enhance student mobilities

Point 2
Diversified Programs
- Rising demand for shorter-term programs
- More allocation for summer/winter/semester
- Transition
  One year → One semester

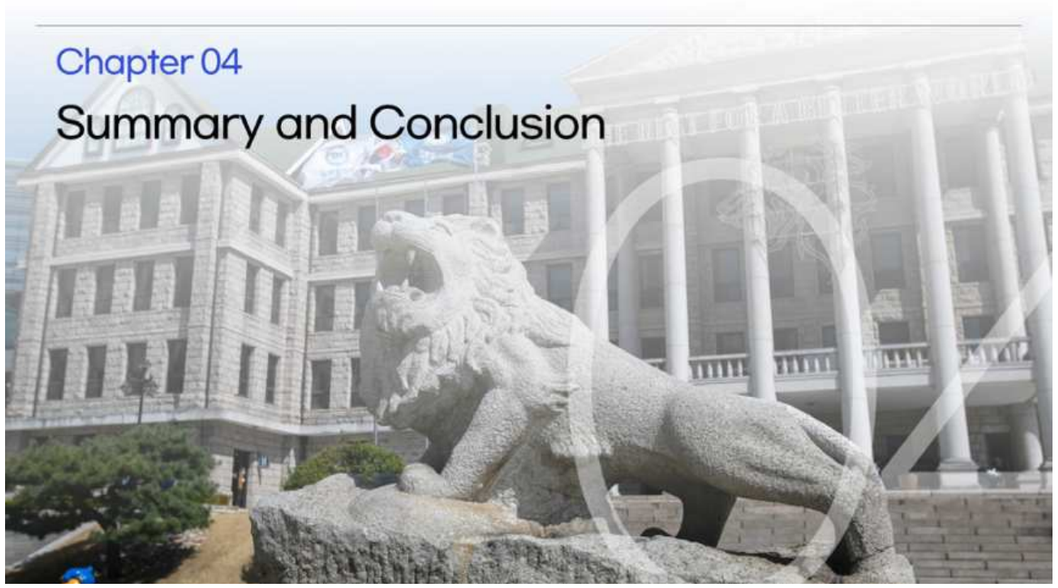
Point 3
Pre-Allocated Quotas for Universities
- Current programs impose excessive burdens on universities
- Government should allocate fixed quotas for each university in advance through an evaluation procedure(e.g. Erasmus+ KA101)

Chapter 03
Revitalizing Student Mobility Between Korea and Japan

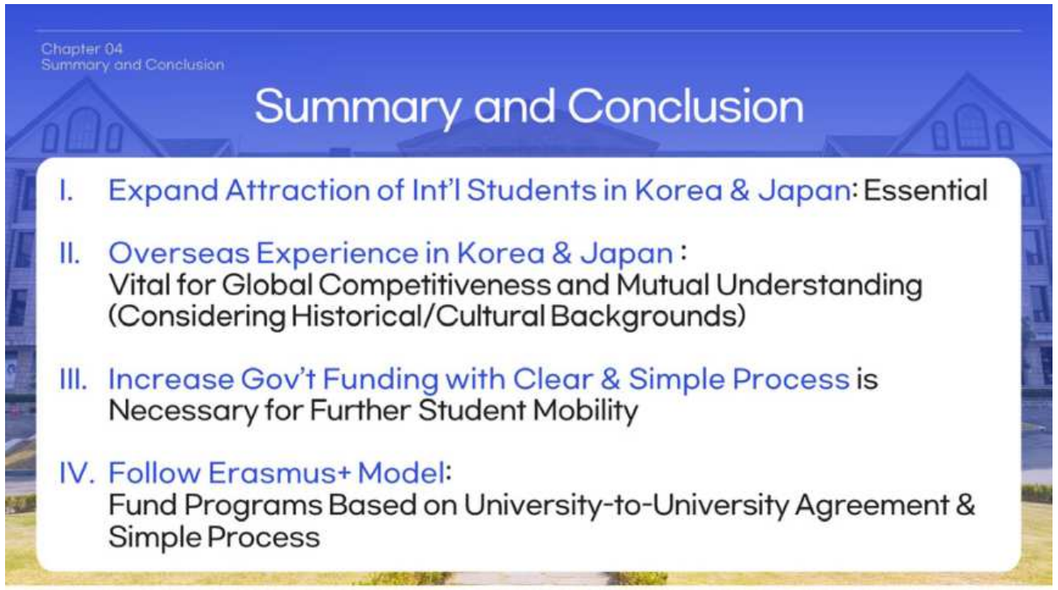
Example: Erasmus+ Key Action 1

Based on Individual University Agreements: Clear & Simple Process Leads to Higher Participation

ERASMUS+ Key Actions	Key Action 1 Process
• KA 1: Learning Mobility of Individuals	• Selection of European cooperation partners (University - University)
• KA 2: Cooperation among Organizations and Institutions	• Determination of Fields of Studies
• KA 3: Support to Policy Development and Cooperation	• Inter-institutional Agreement (3-year)
• Jean Monnet Actions	• Preparation of the International Credit Mobility - Partner Information Sheet
	• Final Proposal Submission (EU Univ.)
	• Announcement of the results from the EU (including exchange quota)



Korea-Japan University Presidents' Forum



Korea-Japan
University Presidents' Forum

Session
3

Presenter **Otani Hiroki**
President, Shimane University

Suggestions for Promoting International Students Exchange in Higher Education between Two Countries

- Cultural heritages of Japan and Korea as keywords-

Shimane University
President
OTANI Hiroki

1

Shimane University

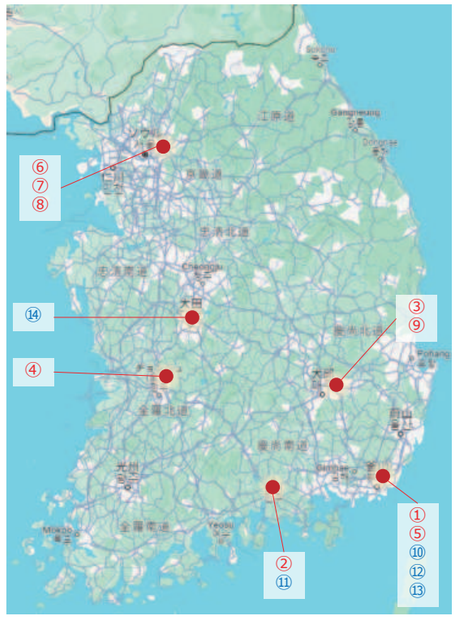
Matsue(松江) Campus

Izumo(出雲) Campus

2

3

Our Partner Universities in Korea



■ University Level Agreement (9 universities)
- ① Busan National University of Education
- ② Gyeongsang National University
- ③ Kyungpook National University
- ④ Jeonbuk National University
- ⑤ Pukyong National University
- ⑥ Sejong University
- ⑦ Kwangwoon University
- ⑧ Hankuk University of Foreign Studies
- ⑨ Yeungnam University

■ Faculty Level Agreement (5 universities)
- ⑩ ENUE Elementary School, Busan National University of Education
- ⑪ College of Medicine and School of Medicine, Gyeongsang National University
- ⑫ College of Natural Sciences, Pusan National University
- ⑬ College of Engineering, Pusan National University
- ⑭ Quaternary Environment Research Center, Korea Institute of Geoscience and Mineral Resources

4

Exchange Activities with Korean Partner Universities

◇ Student Exchanges

- Student Exchange Program with 9 universities
- Short-term Study Programs (Dispatch)
  Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, Pusan National University, Gyeongsang National University
- Short-term Study Programs (Acceptance)
  Gyeongsang National University
- Short Invitation Programs under JST Sakura Science Program
  Pusan National University, Kyungpook National University, Pukyong National University, Jeonbuk National University


Gyeongsang National University


JST Sakura Science Program

◇ Research Exchanges

- Research Collaboration
  - Pusan National University (Interdisciplinary Faculty of Science and Engineering, Faculty of Law and Literature)
  - Jeonbuk National University (Faculty of Education, Interdisciplinary Faculty of Science and Engineering)
  - Quaternary Environment Research Center, Korea Institute of Geoscience and Mineral Resources (Estuary Research Center)

5




Aicient Izumo Culture

Huge tomb, Bronzeware
Shrine, , Myths




6

Ancient Izumo Culture Forum

I (2012) - XI (2024)

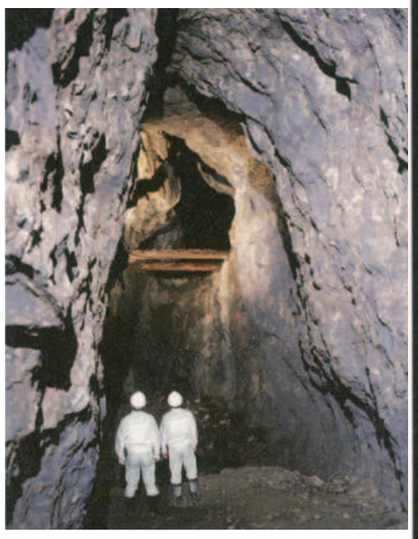
Introduction to Ancient Izumo Research

Exchange with East Asia, including Korea

7

World Heritage and Intangible Cultural Heritage
Iwami Ginzan Silver Mine and its Cultural Landscape



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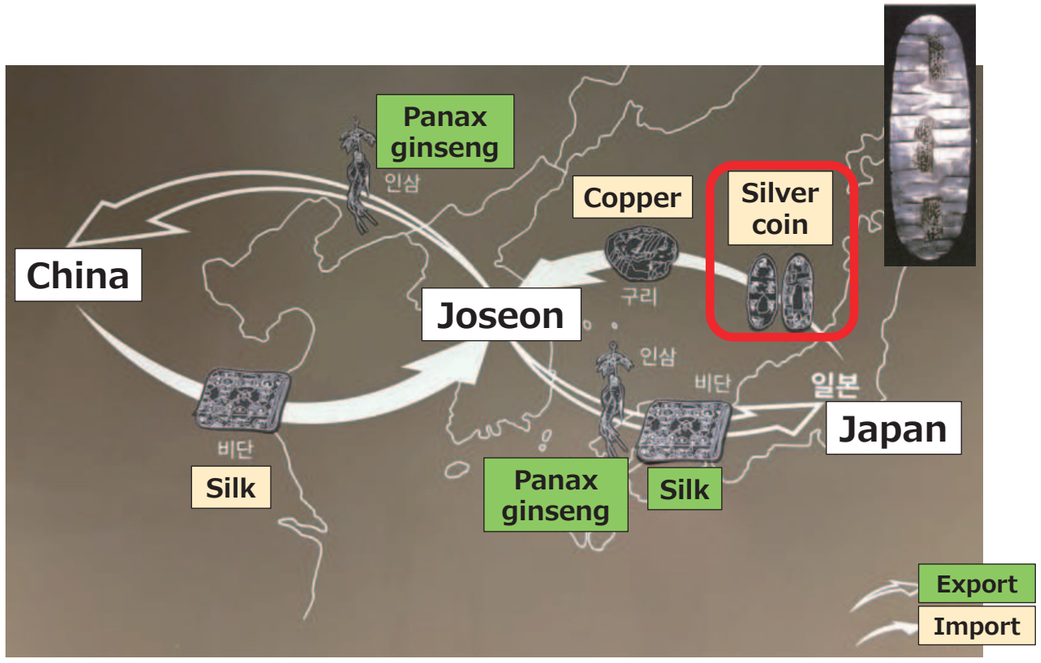

Exhibition Panel, National Museum of Korea

9

The Archaeology Laboratory of the Faculty of Law and Literature has participated in excavations at the Iwami Ginzan Silver Mine site since 2016

10

Excavation

11

One professor and two undergraduate students from the Department of Archaeology and Cultural Anthropology at Mokpo University participated in the survey at the Iwami Ginzan Silver Mine site in 2023.

Excavation

12

One professor and two undergraduate students from the Department of Archaeology and Cultural Anthropology at Mokpo University participated in the survey at the Iwami Ginzan Silver Mine site in 2023.

Excavation 13

One professor and two undergraduate students from the Department of Archaeology and Cultural Anthropology at Mokpo University participated in the survey at the Iwami Ginzan Silver Mine site in 2023.

14

One professor and two undergraduate students from the Department of Archaeology and Cultural Anthropology at Mokpo University participated in the survey at the Iwami Ginzan Silver Mine site in 2023.

Field investigation of historical sites 15

One professor and two undergraduates from Shimane University conducted a one-week tour on the archeological materials with students from Mokpo University.

Visits to Institutes and Museums 16

One professor and two undergraduates from Shimane University conducted a one-week tour on the archeological materials with students from Mokpo University.

Reception and Commemorative Photos

17

Korea-Japan University Presidents' Forum

Thank you for your time and kind attention.

마지막까지 들어주셔서
감사합니다.

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Korea-Japan University Presidents' Forum

Korea-Japan
University Presidents' Forum

Session
3

Discussants Kwak Ho Sang
President, Kumoh National Institute of Technology

Some Suggestions for Enhancing the Student Exchange between Korea and Japan

Ho Sang Kwak

President, Kumoh National Institute of Technology, Republic of Korea

Two geographically adjacent nations, Korea and Japan, have a long history of mutual exchange and influence, contributing to each other's development. Even today, the two countries are closely interconnected in politics, economy, society, and culture, highlighting the importance of mutual cooperation. However, it's also true that there are obstacles in cooperation between the two countries, such as historical perceptions. Despite the vibrant tourism and business interactions between their citizens, the scale of student exchange between Korea and Japan remains relatively small. Yet, fostering student exchange in higher education, the realm that shapes the future generation, can serve as a crucial foundation for fostering better Korea-Japan relations.

Both Korea and Japan have achieved universalization of higher education, yet they face common challenges of aging societies, such as low birth rates, and declining student populations. To address these issues, promoting internationalization of higher education and attracting foreign students are vital tasks. However, it's notable that the majority of international students come from Asian countries, indicating a need to move beyond competitive recruitment and explore cooperation models that help both countries address their internal issues while performing their roles as advanced nations in the international community.

I was deeply impressed by the proposals put forth by the two university presidents giving insightful presentation.

President Otani Hiroki of Shimane University suggested cultural heritage as a keyword for Korea-Japan student exchange. I strongly agree that expanding student exchange through activities such as excavating ancient cultural sites, where the history of exchanges between the two countries lies, is an excellent way to secure friendship between the future generations of both countries. By broadening the scope to include cultural content that resonates with contemporary young people, such as historical sites, we can significantly expand student exchange.

President Lee Ki-Jung of Hanyang University proposed strategies for enhancing

student exchange based on the current internationalization status of universities in Korea and Japan. In both countries, the preference for studying abroad is low: the number of Japanese students studying in Korea is decreasing, and while there is an increase in Korean students studying in Japan, the scale remains relatively small. I wholeheartedly agree with the suggestion to expand government-supported student exchange programs between the two countries while lowering entry barriers. Allocating quotas to universities is also an efficient way to increase operational stability and predictability for students.

Here, assuming a significant expansion of exchange between universities in both countries, I would like to share a few of my opinions.

Firstly, I believe that the cooperation model for exchanges should evolve from being individual-centered to university-centered. In the past, there were significant differences between the two countries in terms of economy and higher education levels. Many Korean students studied in Japan and returned to become professors, contributing to the formation of exchanges between universities in Korea and Japan through their personal networks. Current exchange programs for students are also primarily individual support-based, and international exchange programs between Korea and Japan are predominantly focused on collaboration between researchers. I think it's difficult to promote exchange expansion through this approach. Now is the time to introduce university-to-university cooperation support programs.

Secondly, current student exchanges are overly focused on humanities and social sciences when considering the composition of university disciplines. While this can be understood considering the linguistic and cultural aspects of exchanges, I don't think it's desirable. In reality, regional cooperation like the EU is essential for international competition in advanced science, technology, and both in industry and academy. In this context, it would be preferable for exchanges to encompass a wide range of fields, from advanced science and technology to business-related areas. This can be achieved by considering the specialization of each university when expanding student exchange programs.

Thirdly, there is a need to move beyond the framework of physical mobility-based exchanges. In today's era, it's commonplace to access foreign university lectures through Open Course Ware and acquire various study materials via platforms like YouTube. Both Korea and Japan operate systems for sharing lectures within their countries. With the language barrier significantly reduced thanks to language-based AI, it's now possible to create platforms for sharing materials from degree programs between Korea and Japan, enabling new initiatives such as mutual recognition of credits or joint degrees.

Korea-Japan University Presidents' Forum

Now, we need to create a new shared cooperation model between universities that aligns with the mutual interests of both countries, similar to the value chain in industries. I suggest starting with what's easy and nearby. Expanding programs such as Korea's Advanced Field Sharing University Initiative or LINC projects for collaboration between universities and companies in Korea and Japan, as well as successful models from Japan, would be beneficial. Regularizing joint academic conferences held by major academic societies in both countries and expanding opportunities for students to participate in joint academic presentations or exhibitions hosted by each university as part of their daily education process would also be advantageous. I believe that by doing so, we can create an ecosystem for higher education exchange Korea-Japan relations.

I sincerely hope for the successful launch of the Korea-Japan Erasmus program with the above-mentioned contents and look forward to the significant interest and financial investment from the authorities of both countries.

Korea-Japan University Presidents' Forum

Korea-Japan
University Presidents' Forum

Session
3

Discussants **Kato Atsuko**

President, The Public University Corporation,
Tsuru University

都留文科大学 FACULTY OF LIBERAL ARTS, TSURU UNIVERSITY

TSURU University

Public University in Tsuru City, Yamanashi Prefecture

Education ・ Humanities and Social Sciences

Global Education and Teacher Training
Available in Local Community

Unique Features

3,500 Students (Population of Tsuru City: 30,000)
Students from All 47 Prefectures in Japan

(85% from Outside Yamanashi Prefecture)

Rate of Returning Job Seeker : Approximately 50%

University Community, Diversity, Nationwide Network

都留文科大学 FACULTY OF LIBERAL ARTS, TSURU UNIVERSITY

Practical Education Programs in Collaboration with Local Communities

15-week (once a week) Internship at Local High Schools

（International Baccalaureate Teacher Training Course）

Collaborative Social Issue-solving Programs with Local Municipalities and Business

Cultural, Tourism, and Business Experiences at Mt. Fuji, World Heritage Site

Providing Experiences That Are Available Only Here

For further information

Interview with University President


Cultivating global leaders and fostering local ties to ignite educational transformation

https://www.theworldfolio.com/interviews/tsuru-university-cultivating-global-leaders-fostering-local-ties-igniting-educational-transformation/6162/

Korea-Japan
University Presidents' Forum

Session
3

Discussants **Lee Yong-Sang**

Vice-president of Industry Academy Cooperation
Woosong University

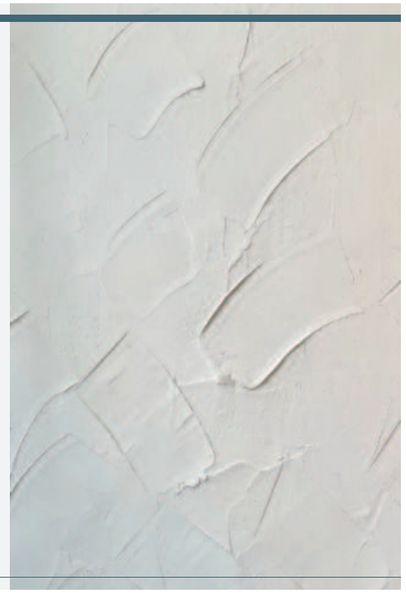
Active Collaborations of Korea – Japan HEI'S (Higher Educational Institution's)

: Developing a Globally Competent Workforce

2024 Korea-Japan President's Forum
May 9, 2024

Dr. Lee Yong-sang
Vice President of Industry Academy Cooperation
Woosong University, Korea

Contents



1

The Need for KOREA – JAPAN Collaboration

1. General Considerations

- **Historical considerations**
- **Declining birth-rate and the drive to internationalize**
- **Close geographical proximity**
- **Shared cultural norms**
- **Impactful global soft power**
- **Popularity of North East Asian region in the world**
- **A pathway to the USA and Europe**
- **Regional representation**

2. Need for converging Workforce training & labor-sharing

The role of universities must adapt to industry needs and will play a pivotal role in revitalizing local and central government in the region.

① **As advanced economies face unique labor challenges (declining birth rate and aging population), both countries can benefit from labor sharing agreements or joint training programs.**

② **Addressing labor shortages in specific industries and facilitate the exchange of skilled labor.**

③ **Collaborating on education and workforce training programs in AI and technology can address the talent needs of both nations. Exchange programs for students, researchers, and professionals between the two countries can help share unique skills and insights. Additionally, collaborative training programs developed by industries and universities can prepare the workforce to handle the next-generation technological challenges.**

3. Need for a shared vision and alignment of goals

- **Digital Capabilities: Korea and Japan are leaders in technology and digital innovation. Cooperation in this field could leverage their respective strengths, leading to advancements in digital infrastructure, cybersecurity, artificial intelligence, and telecommunications.**
- **Tech startups: Creating bilateral incubator and accelerator programs can support startups from both countries in accessing wider markets and additional funding sources. Furthermore, they could organize joint innovation challenges and hackathons to solve specific problems, fostering a culture of innovation and entrepreneurship.**
- **Social challenges: Collaborative projects using AI can be developed to address issues of aging population, urbanization, and the need for a workforce through initiatives such as healthcare robots, AI-assisted diagnostic systems, and smart city technologies, providing societal benefits while testing and improving AI applications.**

4. Need to establish industry-academic collaborations

Close collaboration between universities and industries moving forward ensures:

- **Relevant workforce development**
- **Fostering start-up ecosystems that addresses needs in industry and society.**
- **Establishing joint research centers or projects focused on AI and other emerging technologies. These initiatives could be supported by both governments and could focus on areas like robotics, semiconductor technology, smart manufacturing, and autonomous vehicles**
- **Sharing expertise and resources could accelerate technological advancements and reduce duplicative efforts.**
- **Policy development: standardization in areas like safety, ethics, and interoperability. Japan and Korea can work together to set regional standards that could influence global norms and regulations.**
- **Taking the lead in sustainable and ethical next generation technological implementation.**

5. Need to develop a globally competent workforce

Japan: How to develop a Globally Competent Workforce	Korea: How to develop a Globally Competent Workforce
• **Education System Reform:** The government has introduced "Global 30" and later initiatives aimed at internationalizing universities, inviting foreign students and faculty, and encouraging Japanese students to study abroad. • **Technical Skills Development:** Japan places a strong emphasis on vocational education and on-the-job training. Programs aim to equip students with high-level professional skills in various fields such as engineering, IT, and healthcare. • **International Collaboration:** Japanese companies and universities often collaborate with overseas institutions to exchange knowledge and skills. • **Government Initiatives**: The Japanese government runs several programs aimed at developing global talents, such as the "Innovative Asia" initiative, which provides scholarships for students from Asian countries to study in Japan while fostering industry-academic collaboration.	• **Educational Excellence:** Korea's strong emphasis on education, particularly in STEM fields, prepares a technically proficient workforce. • **Workforce Mobility Programs:** Korea has several programs designed to send young professionals abroad for global experience. • **Industry-Academic Partnerships:** Korean universities are known for their close ties with industries, particularly in technology and electronics. These partnerships often result in joint research projects, internships, and training programs that are aligned with the needs of global industries. • **Policies for Attracting Global Talent:** South Korea has implemented visa and residency reforms to attract skilled professionals from abroad.

2

CASE STUDY – WSU & APU

1. Globally competent workforce through exchange

- **SolBridge and APU enjoy a student exchange of approximately 5 students per year. This is an institution where we have strong reciprocity.**
- **Both SolBridge and APU faculty will teach one full course or sections of courses together.**
- **SolBridge has welcomed APU faculty to provide seminars and guest lectures.**
- **APU and SolBridge also share co-research opportunities.**

2. Converging Workforce Training through short-term

- **Every year, APU sends 300 students to Korea for a full week of Korean culture exploration. SolBridge will serve as a "host" for a portion of these students.**
- **SolBridge offers a unique and innovative program to its students called the "Global Challenge Program" where students will spend at least 3 semesters abroad. APU will host SolBridge in the second year and offer a shared Capstone Project.**
- **SolBridge will send 15 students on a short-term program in Japan in Winter and Summer**

3. COIL (Collaborative Online International Learning)

- SolBridge and APU will form of class of students from both institutions to form a class of 40.
- Professors from SolBridge and APU will pair up to design the course together and will deliver lectures online.
- The students will be divided into teams (comprising of both SolBridge and APU) and will work on cases together.
- The top teams will present their cases in-person to an assembly at APU

4. Nurturing globally competent leaders through Dual

SolBridge will partner with APU on two Dual Degree Programs:

- Bachelor of Business Administration
- Masters

SolBridge and APU will establish "Innovation Labs" on each others campuses to create shared learning spaces as we increase COIL practices

5. Multi – International Collaboration

Cultural Sharing

Beta Gamma Sigma members from APU, SolBridge, and AUT (New Zealand) discuss various aspects of their cultures that pose as challenges or strengths for career growth.

Careers

Beta Gamma Sigma Members from APU, SolBridge, and AUT meet to discuss different career paths. We invite experts from the fiel d.

Leadership

Beta Gamma Sigma Members from APU, SolBridge and AUT meet to discuss how to harness cultural difference in leadership.

3

Summary & Conclusion

1. Need for Collaboration

- **Need for converging workforce training & labor-sharing strategies**
- **Need for a shared vision and alignment of goals**
- **Need to establish industry-academic collaborations**
- **Need to develop a globally competent workforce**

Section 3 **Summary & Conclusion**

2. Case Study

- **Globally competent workforce through exchange programs**
- **Converging workforce training through short-term programs**
- **COIL (Collaborative Online International Learning)**
- **Nurturing globally competent leaders through Dual Degrees**
- **Multi-International Collaboration**

Korea-Japan University Presidents' Forum

Korea-Japan
University Presidents' Forum

Session
3

Discussants **Kato-Otani Eiko**
President, Osaka Jogakuin University

Session 3

Suggestions for Promoting International Students Exchange in Higher Education between Two Countries

Discussant: Eiko Kato-Otani, President, Osaka Jogakuin University

In the realm of higher education, the dynamic interplay between Korea and Japan has been a focal point for enhancing student mobility and internationalization. The discussions spearheaded by Eiko Kato-Otani, President of Osaka Jogakuin University, and Ki-Jeong Lee of Hanyang University, alongside Hiroki Otani, President of Shimane University, have shed light on innovative strategies and pressing challenges. Here, I will delve into their key insights and propose constructive measures to foster robust exchange programs.

Comparative Education Structures:

- What are the key differences in undergraduate education structures between Korea and Japan, and how might these disparities impact the ease of student mobility?
- How can both countries adapt their educational systems to facilitate better integration and adaptation of international students?

Challenges in International Student Mobility:

- With a noted decline in outbound student numbers, what innovative strategies could both countries employ to reverse this trend?
- How critical is the role of international education in the higher education strategies of Korea and Japan in the face of low fertility rates and population decline?

Government-Supported Mobility Programs:

- How effective are current government-supported programs like the Korea-Japan Government Scholarship Program, and in what ways could they be improved?
- What strategies could be implemented to streamline the selection processes and program requirements to increase participation in these government-supported mobility programs?

Financial and Programmatic Suggestions:

- Considering the need for increased funding and diversified programs, which specific program types should be prioritized to maximize student benefits?
- Could the pre-allocated quotas for universities, akin to the Erasmus+ model, be effectively applied within the Korea-Japan context?

Cultural and Historical Considerations:

- In what ways do historical and cultural relationships between Korea and Japan shape student mobility and collaborative education program design?
- How can educational programs be designed to foster mutual understanding and respect for each nation's cultural and historical backgrounds?

Future Directions for Policy and Practice:

- What are the long-term implications of current trends for the global competitiveness of Korean and Japanese students?
- How can both governments enhance their support for these programs to ensure they remain attractive and beneficial to students?

Cultural Heritage as a Focus:

- How effective is focusing on the cultural heritages of Japan and Korea in attracting students for exchanges compared to other methods?
- Can this emphasis on cultural heritage appeal to students across various disciplines, or is it mainly beneficial for specific fields?

Partner University Agreements:

- How do university-level and faculty-level agreements with Korean universities facilitate student and research exchanges, and what are their primary benefits and challenges?

Exchange Activities:

- How do different exchange activities complement each other in promoting international understanding and cooperation?
- What improvements could be made to existing programs to increase their effectiveness and accessibility?

Impact of Research Collaborations:

- What role do research collaborations play in benefiting educational institutions and students, and what are the long-term impacts on academic and cultural exchanges?

Utilization of Cultural and Historical Sites:

- How does the involvement of universities in archaeological excavations and historical site studies enhance the educational exchanges for international students?

Challenges and Suggestions for Improvement:

- What are some potential obstacles to expanding exchange programs, and what suggestions might be offered to overcome these challenges and enhance international student mobility?

Korea-Japan University Presidents' Forum

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발 행 2024년 5월
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