

2008 APQN Conference February 20-21, 2008, Tokyo

Plenary Session 4 "Mutual Recognition and Standards"

## Sharing Common Concept and Understanding - A Condition for Mutual Recognition -

Hideo Ohashi

Japan Accreditation Board for Engineering Education

## Triggers of Globalization

1991 Termination of Cold War Regime triggered a chain reaction of Globalization!

1995/1 WTO founded, policy target shifted from ensuring free trade of goods to promoting mobility of human resources especially of specialists

/11 APEC Summit Meeting in Osaka adopted a resolution to accelerate the mobility of registered engineers within the region

Forced to adjust domestic systems to cope with the changing external world.

Around 1995 we received an inquiry from an overseas organization.

# "How many engineers are working in Japan?"

This inquiry was the start of our effort to compare Japanese engineers with their counterparts in the world and to recognize the existing gap in the concept and understanding of engineers.

## What are engineers?

Engineers in western world

技術者 -Gijutsushaof Japan

Past days

Ambiguous!

Plumbers, repairmen, skilled craftsmen and operators, foremen, draftsmen, designers, researchers, etc. Every practitioner in technology is called engineer.

**Present** 

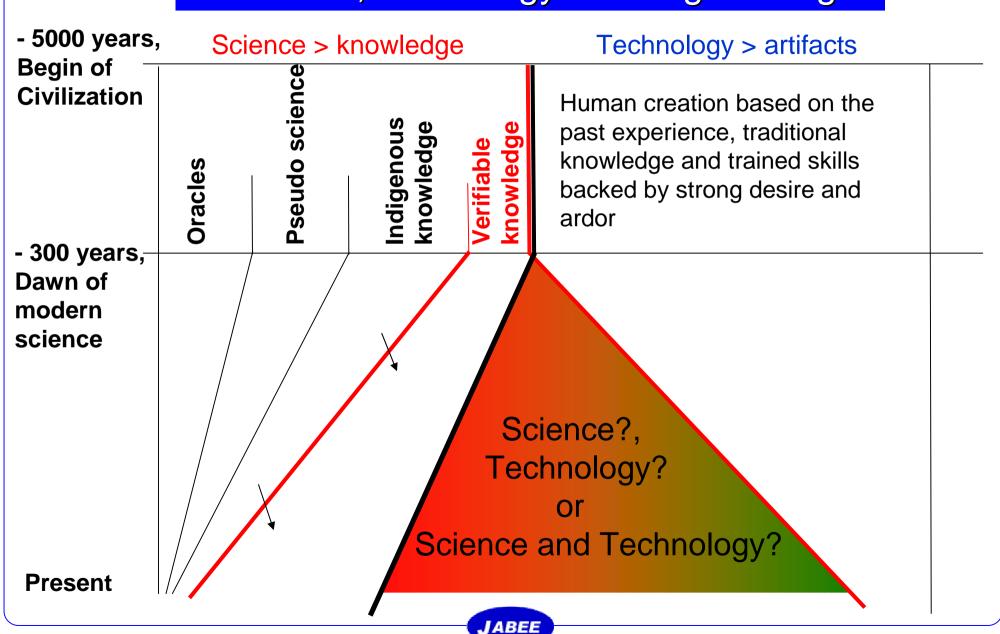
Well defined and categorized

Still ambiguous in spite of JABEE's effort

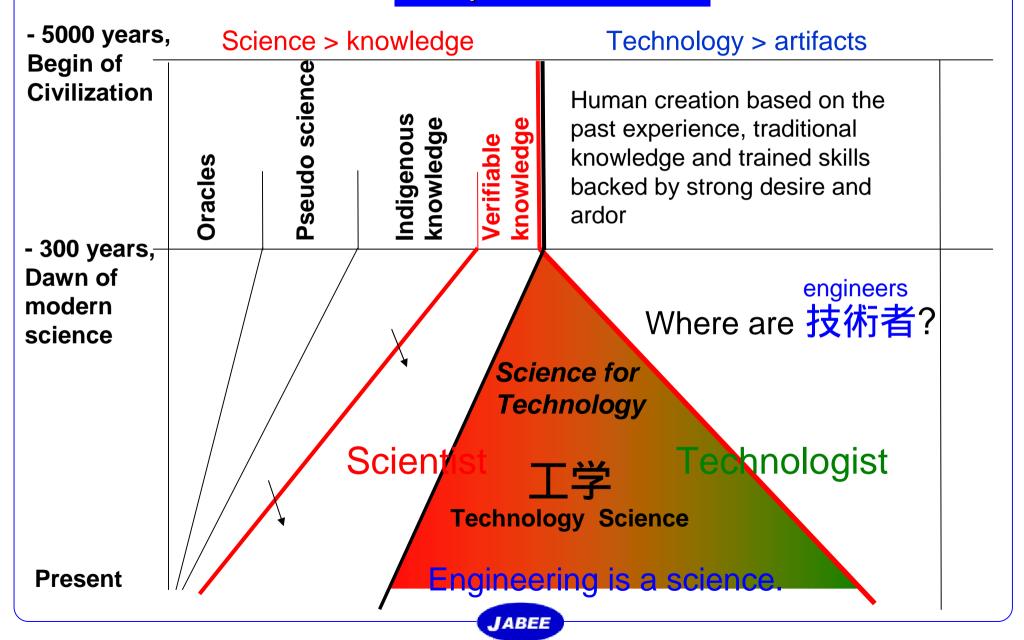
- The Washington Accord is a framework for the mutual recognition of the substantial equivalence of engineering education carried out in different countries and economies.
- The signatories should share the same definition of engineering education.
- ABET, Accreditation Board for Engineering and Technology of USA, distinguishes engineering and technology education. What is the difference?
- Before establishing JABEE, we needed to compare our engineering education with others and to redefine to make it compatible with global standard.
- Now, let's have a common understanding of science, technology and engineering!



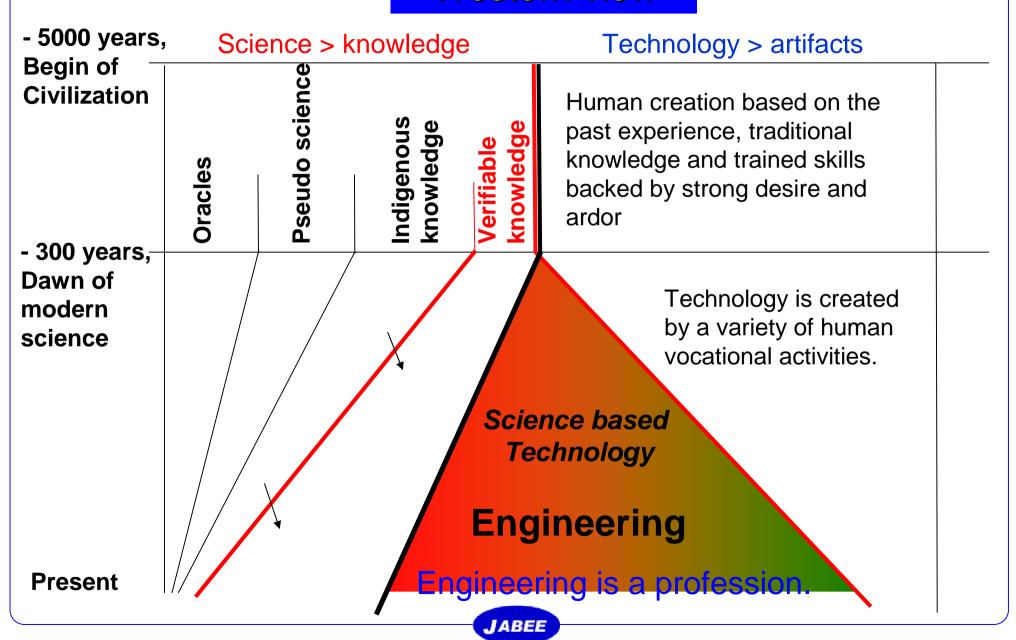
#### Science, technology and engineering



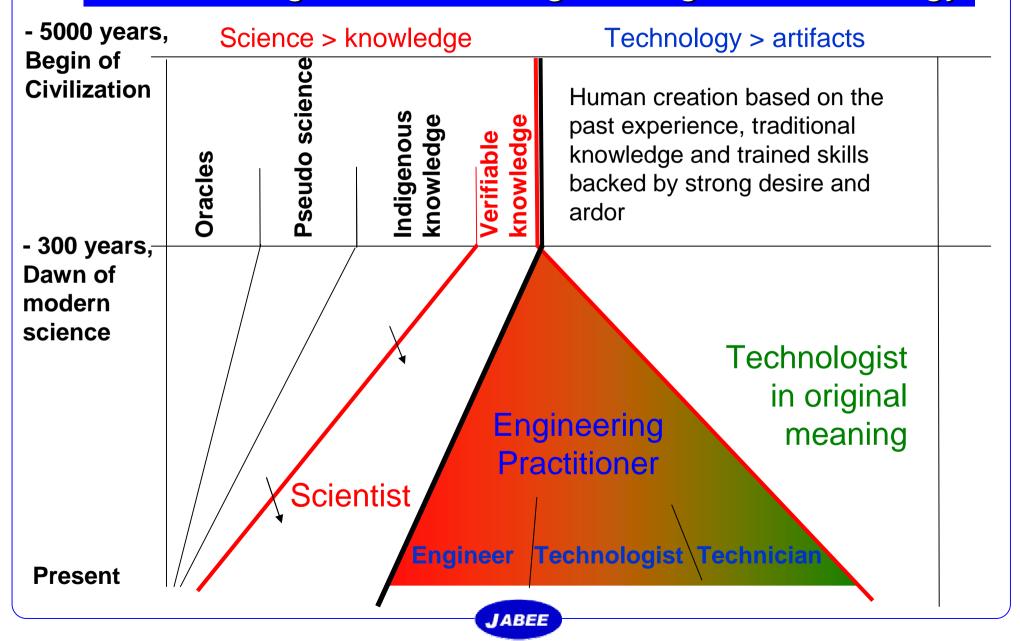
#### Japanese view



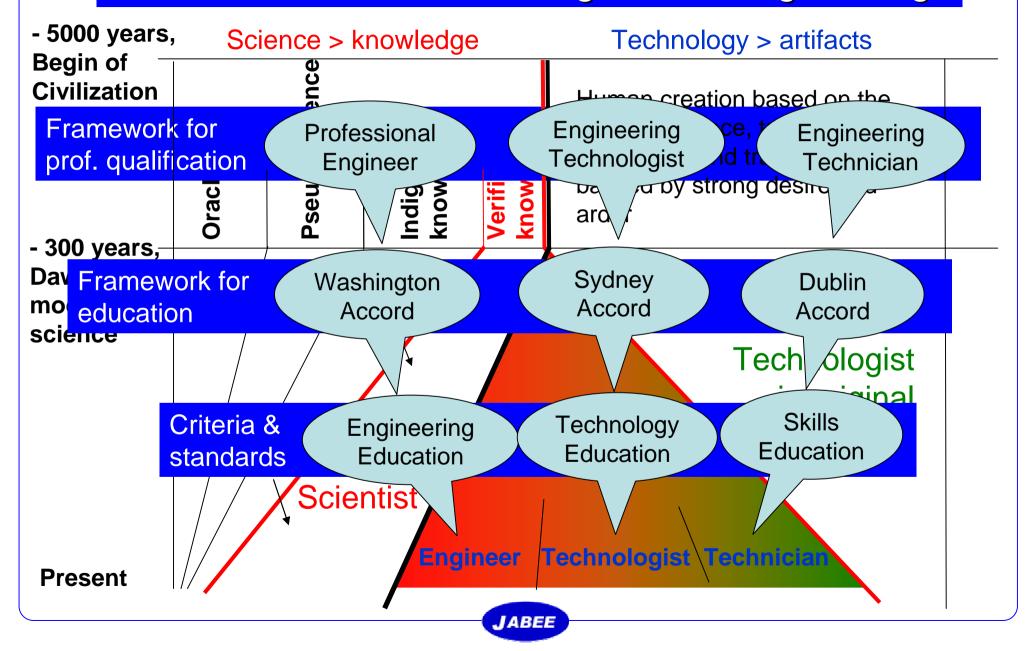
#### Western view



#### Role sharing in science, engineering and technology



#### Framework for mutual recognition in engineering



#### **Categorizing Engineering Practitioners 1**

Based on the Rules and Procedures of the Washington Accord

	Engineering Practitioner		
Title	Engineer	Technologist	Technician

#### **Attributes**

Problems to cope with	Complex	Broadly-defined	Well-defined
Core competence	Application of Knowledge, Creation of new concept	<b>-</b>	Skills gained by training and experience

## **Categorizing Engineering Practitioners 2**

Title	Engineer	Technologist	Technician
-------	----------	--------------	------------

#### **Education and Professional Qualification**

Required	Accredited	Accredited	Accredited
tertiary	program,	program,	program,
education	4 years or more	3 years or more	2 years or more
Framework for mutual recognition of education	Washington Accord	Sydney Accord	Dublin Accord
Professional qualification	Professional Engineer, PE	Engineering Technologist	Engineering Technician

#### Sharing common concept and understanding

- Urgently needed for the mutual recognition of professional/program accreditation that finally assures the quality of professionals worldwide.
- Institutional accreditation is principally to assure the academic quality within a nation/economy, however,
- In order to promote global mobility, it is vital to maintain the equivalence of academic degrees, bachelor, master as well as doctor, across national borders.
- In this sense, institutional accreditation is also a highly global issue.

Mobility of human power stocked in students, academics as well as professionals, is an important prerequisite for global co-prosperity!

The End