

# NUPACE<sup>1</sup>: At a Policy Crossroads

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Nagoya University Programme for Academic Exchange (NUPACE)

## A. Introduction

At the macro level, current international student policy in Japan, especially as it concerns student exchange, can only be described as mystifying. Despite the Fukuda announcement in January 2008 of the “Plan to Accept 300,000 Foreign Students,”<sup>2</sup> and the spate of ensuing government schemes aimed at the implementation of this goal,<sup>3</sup> at the time of writing, very little structured assistance was evident in terms of scholarships and/or other material support for the fiscal years 2008 and 2009. Universities have applied for recent Ministry of Education (MEXT) initiatives such as “Global 30”;<sup>4</sup> however, the extent to which such projects are sustainable, and how they will influence the general content and numbers of international student exchange numbers has yet to be gauged. On the micro level, 2008 and 2009 have not thus far proven particularly promising for the Nagoya University Programme for Academic Exchange (NUPACE). Issues mentioned in last year’s report remain unresolved;<sup>5</sup> scholarship

numbers and the shortage of NUPACE manpower being of particular concern.

This report is divided into three parts. *Section B* deals with scholarship (in particular JASSO<sup>6</sup>) policy developments and statistics for FY 2009~2010, and incorporates Nagoya University’s short-term scholarship standing; *Section C* briefly outlines current trends in NUPACE student composition and the academic programme over the last academic year, and *Section D* touches upon some developments affecting NUPACE that have taken place over the last year.

## B. Student Exchange Support Program <SESP> (Scholarship for Short-term Study in Japan)

The author is not quite sure whether there is a genuine reason for the amendment, or whether the MEXT/JASSO alliance simply takes pleasure in causing confusion on an annual basis. However, as of April

<sup>1</sup> NUPACE is the acronym for the *Nagoya University Program for Academic Exchange*, Nagoya University’s short-term student exchange programme for incoming students established in February 1996. Students enrolled in degree programmes at institutions with which Nagoya University has concluded academic exchange agreements are eligible to apply for the programme. Courses that constitute the NUPACE programme are principally taught in English; Japanese language proficiency is not a prerequisite, although students proficient in Japanese may enrol in regular university courses.

<sup>2</sup> 169th Session of the National Diet.

<sup>3</sup> *Economic and Fiscal Reform 2008 <Basic Policies>*, Cabinet Resolution of 27 June 2008; “Plan to Accept 300,000 Foreign Students <Basic Policies>”, Inter-ministerial/agency Resolution of 29 July 2008.

<sup>4</sup> MEXT Notification of 15 April 2009. With the aim of rendering Japanese higher education more competitive, providing an internationally attractive standard of education, and developing internationally-minded human resources, MEXT will appoint and fund 30 universities (the first 12 in FY 2009) as strategic bases for an increasingly internationalised higher education curriculum. These universities are expected to provide undergraduate level programmes in English.

<sup>5</sup> Claudia Ishikawa, *NUPACE: When the Bubble Bursts*, *Journal of the Education Center for International Students (ECIS) Volume 6*, pp. 164~176.

<sup>6</sup> JASSO (Japan Student Services Organisation <日本学生支援機構>) is a public corporation with a strong affiliation to the Ministry of Education (MEXT). The organisation administers, although no longer determines policy as pertains to short-term student exchange scholarships.

2009 the official label for MEXT-co-ordinated student exchange scholarships has changed yet again; the *Short-term Student Exchange Promotion Program (Inbound)* has now transformed into the *Student Exchange Support Program (Scholarship for Short-term Study in Japan)*. For reasons of brevity, the author will henceforth use the acronym SESP, wherever possible.

In addition to SESP, the JENESYS Programme (Japan – East Asia Network of Exchange for Students and Youths)<sup>7</sup> has entered its third year, and Nagoya University continues to receive steady, if limited, scholarship support from this project. Thus far, recipients are being restricted to applicants from partner institutions in Korea (ROK). As of FY 2009, the awarding of JENESYS scholarships has become tactical; scholarship allocation is now slanted towards fields considered strategically important to Japan, e.g., in the case of Nagoya University, biological engineering. Finally, in keeping with JASSO's relinquishment of policy-making powers to MEXT, as of FY 2008, due to the absence of formal diplomatic relations with Taiwan, applicants with Taiwanese citizenship are no longer eligible to apply for SESP scholarships. Instead, such applicants are being directed to apply for similar, albeit time-restricted (a maximum 6-month stipend) scholarships offered by the Interchange Association Japan (IAJ).<sup>8</sup>

### 1. Student Exchange Support Program <SESP> Provisions and Categories: General Trends

Utilising graphs and tables, this section of the report aims to illustrate the major trends in the allocation

of short-term student exchange scholarships and, by extension, go some way to elucidating the revised system itself.

*Table 1* depicts short-term exchange scholarship categories and provisions as allocated by the Ministry of Education <MEXT> (formerly JASSO, and prior to that, the AIEJ) since the establishment of the scholarship programme in 1995. Despite underscoring the new 'national policy' dimension of foreign student admission, in FY 2009, SESP scholarships sank to 1,680, a decrease of 8% over the previous year (1,829), and the fourth lowest figure on record. Moreover, the one-time 'study abroad preparation allowance', which helps to defray students' travel expenses, was more than halved to ¥80,000. The general understanding had been that the 'study abroad preparation allowance' would be reduced in order to increase the overall number of scholarships. However, as the figures elucidate, both components of the scholarship were slashed.

As is evident from the table, since FY 2001 a variety of scholarship categories reflecting policy priorities have been incorporated into the framework of the Student Exchange Support Program (SESP). Participating institutions apply for and are allocated scholarships according to this set of classifications. In addition to 'general category' (*ippan*) scholarships, a specified number of scholarships have customarily been reserved for 1) institutions having established programmes taught in English,<sup>9</sup> 2) UMAP member institutions,<sup>10</sup> 3) consortium member institutions, and 4) institutions incorporating internships into their programmes (refer to *Table 2*, *Pie Chart 1*, and *Graph 1*).

<sup>7</sup> JENESYS, the result of the East Asia Summit of January 2007 and under the control of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs <MOFA>, comprises a five-year project, worth approximately \$35 billion, that aims to bring 6,000 students and youths to Japan per annum from Asia. Short-term student exchange scholarships constitute part of the package, with recipients benefiting from the slightly superior provisions to those offered by SESP. Administration of the programme has been entrusted to JASSO

<sup>8</sup> 財団法人交流協会.

<sup>9</sup> It was a Ministry of Education prod, urging the establishment at Japanese universities of programmes taught in English that initially resulted in the establishment of *Short-term Student Exchange Promotion Program (Inbound)* scholarships. The percentage of scholarships allocated to this particular category now comprises 29% of the total.

<sup>10</sup> The acronym for *University Mobility in Asia and the Pacific*. UMAP aspires to promote student mobility in the region, an essential component of which comprises the transfer of credits between participating institutions (UCTS).

**Table 1. AIEJ/JASSO/MEXT Short-term Student Exchange Promotion Program Scholarship Provisions for Incoming Students: April 1995–March 2009**

Year	Scholarships	Category		Provisions		
1995~96	1,000	No Categorisation		1. ¥100,000 monthly stipend (6~12 months) 2. Economy class round-trip air ticket 3. ¥50,000 settling-in allowance		
1996~97	1,750	P&F* 1,100	S-t* 650	P&F 1, 2 & 3 as for 1995~96		S-t 1. ¥80,000 monthly stipend, 2 & 3 as for 1995~96
1997~98	1,900	P&F 1,120	S-t 780			
1998~99	1,500	No Categorisation		1. ¥80,000 monthly stipend (6~12 months) 2. Economy class round-trip air ticket 3. ¥25,000 settling-in allowance		
1999~00	1,803			1, 2 & 3 as for 1998~99		
2000~01	1,732	Short-term; Intensive Short-term; Bridging Scholar.		Short-term; 1, 2 & 3 as for 1998~99	Intensive Short-term: ¥80,000 monthly stipend (3~5 months)	Bridging Scholar: ¥40,000 monthly stipend (3~12 months)
2001~02	1,761	General ( <i>ippan</i> );	English-Language Prog.; UMAP*; Consortium; Internship.	1, 2 & 3 as for 1998~99		
2002~03	1,618	English-Language		1. ¥80,000 monthly stipend (3~12 months) 2 & 3 as for 1998~99		
2003~04	1,950	Prog.;				
2004~05	2,000	UMAP*;				
2005~06	1,800	Consortium;				
		Internship.				
2006~07	1,600	General ( <i>ippan</i> ); English-language prog.; UMAP.		1. ¥80,000 monthly stipend (3~12 months) 2. ¥150,000 one-time ‘study abroad preparation allowance’		
2007~08	1,723	General ( <i>ippan</i> ); English-Language Prog.; UMAP.		1. ¥80,000 monthly stipend (3~12 months) 2. ¥150,000 one-time ‘study abroad preparation allowance’		
2008~09	1,829	General ( <i>ippan</i> ); English-Language Prog.; Credit Transfer; Other (Distinctive Prog.).		1. ¥80,000 monthly stipend (3~12 months) 2. ¥150,000 one-time ‘study abroad preparation allowance’		
2009~10	1,680	General ( <i>ippan</i> ); English-Language Prog.; Credit Transfer; Other (Distinctive Prog.).		1. ¥80,000 monthly stipend (3~12 months) 2. ¥80,000 one-time ‘study abroad preparation allowance’		

\*P&amp;F = Peace &amp; Friendship Scholarship \*S-t = Short-term Scholarship \*UMAP Credit Transfer Scheme

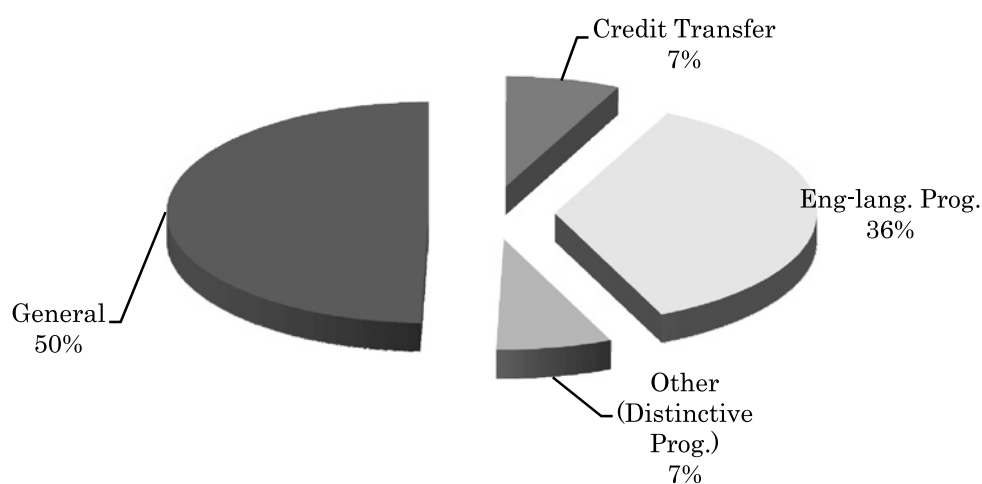
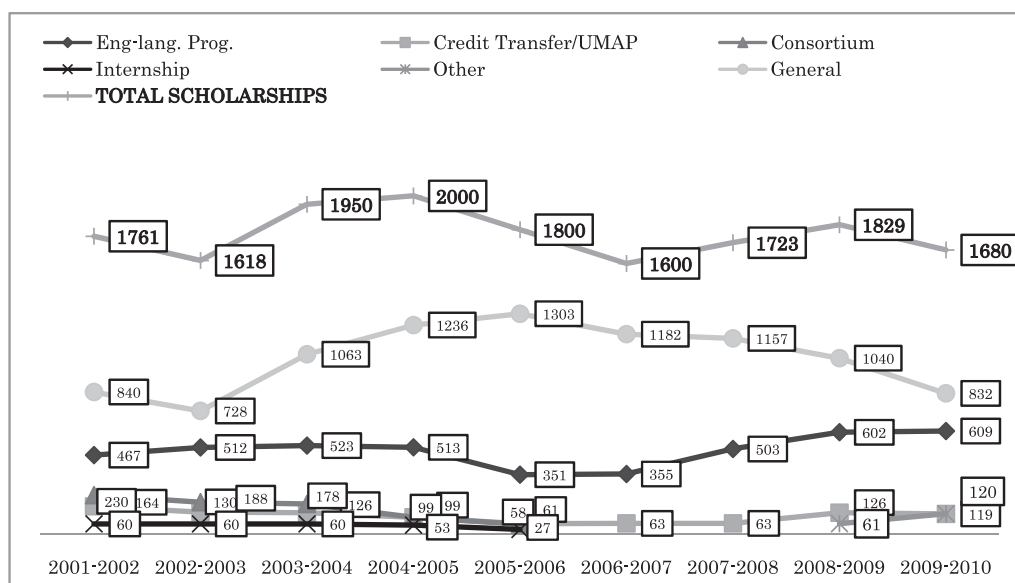
In FY 2006, JASSO scholarship classifications for consortiums and internship-oriented programmes were abolished, an indication that such projects had proven difficult to implement (internships), or had outlived

their raison d'être (consortiums). However, as of FY 2008, with the transfer of short-term student exchange scholarship jurisdiction to MEXT, a scholarship category entitled 'Other' has been established, which gives priority allocation to short-term programmes

**Table 2. Student Exchange Support Program <SESP> Scholarship Classification – Overall Total (1): April 2009–March 2010**

Total No. of Scholarships	Scholarship Category				
	General	Special Category			Total No./Special Category Scholarships
		English-Language Prog.	Credit Transfer <sup>11</sup>	Other (Distinctive Prog.)	
1,680 (1,829)	832 (1,040)	609 (602)	119 (126)	120 (61)	848 (789)

\*( ) = Scholarship Allocations for 2008–2009

**Pie Chart 1. Student Exchange Support Program <SESP> Scholarship Classification – Overall Total (2). Scholarships According to Classification: April 2009–March 2010 (Total: 1,680 Scholarships)****Graph 1. Trends in Student Exchange Support Program <SESP> Scholarship Allocation According to Scholarship Category. An Annual Comparison: April 2001–March 2010**

<sup>11</sup> The 'credit transfer' scholarship category was formerly referred to as the UMAP category. It now not only encompasses UCTS (UMAP Credit Transfer Scheme) but also ECTS (European Credit Transfer Scheme). Scholarships can only be allocated to institutions where the utilisation of the above credit transfer schemes has been incorporated into student exchange agreements with partner institutions.

**Table 3. Student Exchange Support Program <SESP> Scholarship Allocation “Special Category”: Recipient Institutions by Rank (April 2009–March 2010)**

English-Language Programme (Institutions receiving a quota exceeding 10 scholarships)*		Credit Transfer Programme (All institutions listed)		Other <Distinctive Programme> (All institutions listed)	
1	Osaka U. <3 programmes> (36)	1	Tohoku U. (15)	1	<i>Keio U.</i> <2 programmes> (25)
2	Tokyo Inst. of Technology <2 programmes> (24)	1	<i>Keio U.</i> (15)	2	<i>Waseda U.</i> <2 programmes> (12)
3	<i>Meiji Gakuin U.</i> <2 programmes> (20) **	1	<i>Waseda U.</i> (15)	3	Osaka U. (11)
4	Hokkaido U. (15)	4	Kyushu U. (9)	4	Tokyo Inst. of Technology (10)
4	Tohoku U. (15)	4	U. of Electro-Communications <2 programmes> (9)	5	Tsukuba U. <2 programmes> (9)
4	Tsukuba U. (15)	6	Tsukuba U. (8)	6	Tohoku U. (7)
4	U. of Electro-Communications (15)	7	Hiroshima U. <2 programmes> (7)	6	<b>Nagoya U. &lt;Graduate School of Environmental Studies&gt; (7)</b>
4	<b>Nagoya U. &lt;NUPACE&gt; (15)</b>	8	<i>Freedom U.</i> (6)	6	Kumamoto U. (7)
4	Kyoto U. (15)	8	<i>Nanzan U.</i> (6)	9	Okayama U. <3 programmes> (6)
4	Kyushu U. (15)	10	Yokohama National U. (4)	10	Chiba U. (5)
4	<i>Keio U.</i> (15)	10	Shimonoseki City U. (4)	10	Gunma U. <2 programmes> (5)
4	<i>Rikkyo U.</i> (15)	10	<i>Sapporo International U.</i> (4)	12	Kanazawa U. (3)
4	<i>Waseda U.</i> (15)	13	Tokyo Inst. of Technology (3)	12	Tokushima U. (3)
4	<i>Kwansei Gakuin U.</i> (15)	13	<i>Kinjo Gakuin U.</i> (3)	12	Kagoshima U. (3)
4	Konan U. (15)	13	<i>Koshien U.</i> (3)	12	Niigata U. <2 programmes> (3)
16	Otaru U. of Commerce (12)	16	U. of Kitakyushu (2)	16	Miyagi U. of Education (1)
16	Saitama U. (12)	16	<i>Nagoya Gakuin U.</i> (2)	16	Tokyo U. of Agriculture & Technology (1)
16	Chiba U. (12)	18	<i>Keisen U.</i> (1)	16	Hyogo U. of Education (1)
16	Tokyo U. (12)	18	<i>Toyama U. of International Studies</i> (1)	16	<i>Tokyo U. of Science</i> (1)
16	Tokyo U. of Foreign Studies (12)	18	<i>Meijo U.</i> (1)		
16	Tokyo Gakugei U. (12)	18	<i>Kyoto Notre Dame U.</i> (1)		
16	Kanazawa U. (12)				
16	Hiroshima U. (12)				
16	<i>Senshu U.</i> (12)				
16	<i>Hosei U.</i> (12)				

\*Numbers in parentheses ( ) indicate scholarship allocation \*\*Italics indicate private institutions

with ‘distinctive features’. Two examples of such ‘special features’ comprise 1) advanced programmes at the graduate level and 2) consortium exchanges; this category can be understood to be flexible and discretionary.

*Graph 1* provides a comparison of the overall scholarship allocation according to classification since FY 2001, when the categorisation of scholarships commenced. The figures are revealing in that they denote a fairly abrupt shift in MEXT policy towards ‘special category’ scholarships in line with the concept of targeting foreign students as part of a ‘national strategy’. These ‘special category’ scholarships have increased by 7.5% since last year, with the allocation of “Other (Distinctive Programme)” scholarships up by 97%. In contrast, ‘general’ scholarships, which as the name

suggests, are not project-oriented, and awardable to any exchange student from a partner institution, have witnessed a 20% decline.

*Table 3* presents, in order of rank, Japanese universities that have been successful in receiving SESP ‘special category’ scholarships. Unfortunately, data on SESP ‘general category’ scholarship allocation was not available at the time of writing. Figures cover not only national university corporations, but also public university corporations and private universities. Revealingly, and contrary to the author’s expectations, for the most part, private universities remain underrepresented in the allocation of Government largesse. Whilst Keio and Waseda loom large, other renowned and ‘internationalised’ institutions barely register on the tables, and this despite MEXT’s publicly-

**Table 4. Institutions oriented towards MEXT's International Student Exchange Strategy – Top 10 Ranking Determined by Total Number of “Special Category” Scholarships Allocated (April 2009–March 2010)**

Rank	Institution	Total No. of Special Category Scholarships
1	Keio U.	55
2	Osaka U.	47
3	Waseda U.	42
4	Tokyo Inst. of Technology	37
4	Tohoku U.	37
6	Tsukuba U.	32
7	U. of Electro-Communications	24
7	Kyushu U.	24
<b>9</b>	<b>Nagoya U.</b>	<b>22</b>
10	Hiroshima U.	19

announced policy of dividing scholarships more equally between public and private institutions. Somewhat depressing, and readily deducible from the table, is that in FY 2009, Nagoya University's performance in the SESP scholarship allocation league was not particularly stellar. If one includes 'general category' scholarships, it received a mere 24 scholarship-assisted places, a drop of 33% from last year's 36.

As *Table 4* reveals, the winners are Keio, Osaka, Waseda, Tokyo Institute of Technology, and Tohoku. These institutions appear to be attuned to MEXT policy drives, and have made efforts to devise or realign a number of exchange programmes in order to fulfil SESP scholarship allocation criteria. Needless to say, MEXT/JASSO methodology in allocating scholarships is as ambiguous as ever. An annual public report from MEXT that unequivocally outlines its criteria for awarding short-term student exchange scholarships, as well as explains the results of its allocation is both timely and necessary. There is far too little transparency and accountability.

## 2. Nagoya University's Student Exchange Scholarships (Incoming) for 2009-2010: A Breakdown

*Table 5* depicts the number of scholarships made available specifically to Nagoya University for FY 2009, divided into April and September admission periods.

**Table 5. Short-term Student Exchange Scholarships (Incoming) for FY April 2009–March 2010: Nagoya University**

Scholarships Awarded		MEXT (JASSO)	MOFA (JENESYS)
Breakdown	Apr	8 (12)	1 (1)
	Sep	16 (24)	4 (1)
<b>Total</b>		<b>24 (36)</b>	<b>5 (2)</b>

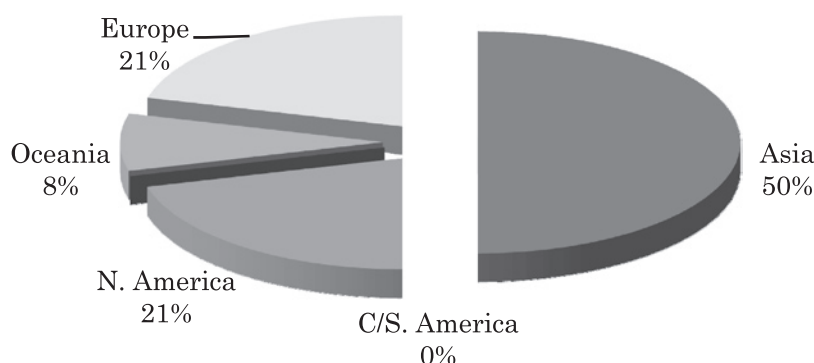
( ) = Figures for 2008–2009

*Pie Chart 2* shows SESP scholarship allocation for FY 2009 as divided by region. NUPACE's formula for dividing these scholarships amongst regions<sup>12</sup> has been effective as of 2006. However, due to certain imbalances generated by the formula, as of September 2008, applicants from Australia have been included in the Europe region, and as of FY 2009, applicants from South

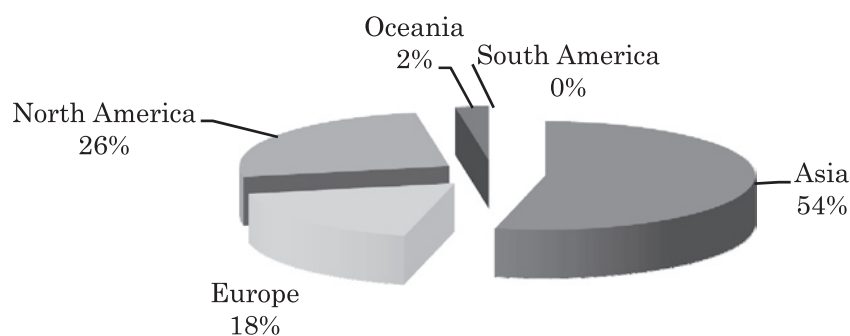
<sup>12</sup> **NUPACE Formula for Calculating Regional Scholarship Allocations:**

1. The **number of scholarships**, as received over the past three years for the respective admission period, and divided according to region, is totalled and the average calculated. The percentage of scholarships allocated to each region is thus deduced.
2. The **number of valid applications**, as received for the respective admission period, and divided according to region (Asia, Europe, North America, Oceania), is totalled. The percentage of valid applications from each region is thus deduced.
3. The results of '1' and '2' are added together and divided by two, with the consequent ratio between Asia, Europe, North America, and Oceania determining regional scholarship allocations for the upcoming academic year.

**Pie Chart 2. Student Exchange Support Program <SESP> Scholarship Breakdown by Region: April 2009~March 2010  
(Total: 24 Scholarships)**



**Pie Chart 3. NUPACE Students by Region of Home Institution: April 2008~March 2009 (Total: 78 Students)**



America have been merged with North America for the purpose of dividing scholarships more equitably.

### C. NUPACE: Incoming Exchange Student Composition

Now moving onto actual exchange student admission to Nagoya University, this section of the report illustrates NUPACE student composition as it currently stands, commencing with the regional breakdown of students who came to Japan to participate in NUPACE in FY 2008.

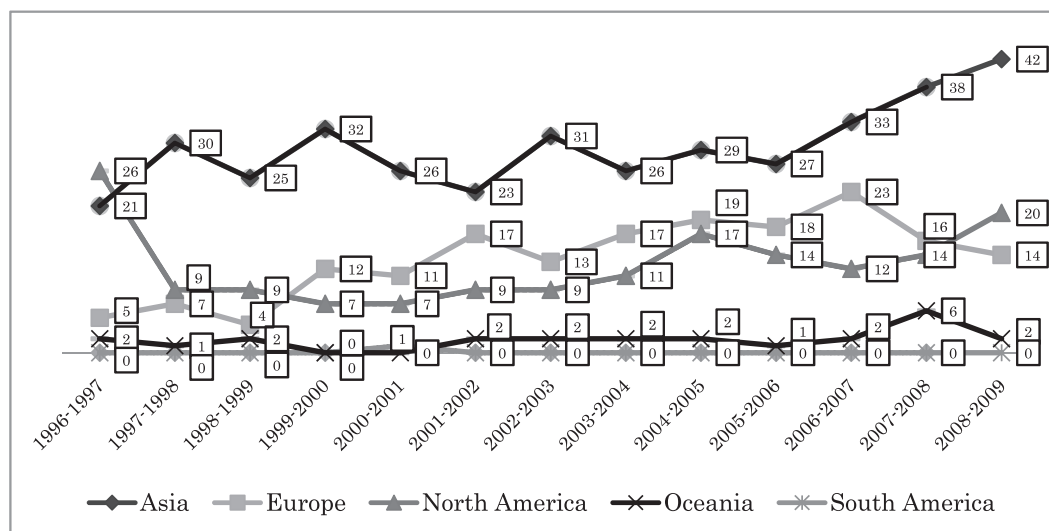
A comparison with last year's figures demonstrates that the number of NUPACE participants rose by 5%, from seventy-four to seventy-eight. Compositionally, Asia's portion of the pie increased by 3%, and that of North America by 7%. By contrast, students from European

institutions dwindled from 22% to 18%, and those enrolled in Australian higher education from 8% to 2%.

The regional composition of incoming students over NUPACE's twelve-year lifespan is depicted in *Graph 2*. Whilst the total annual intake of students has during this period has increased commendably by 44%, the reader will note significant regional fluctuations. Strong growth in the student intake from Asia is expected to continue, and North America, too, is registering a renewed interest in Japan. This regional student population movement can largely be explained by Nagoya University's current propensity to conclude agreements with institutions in neighbouring Asia and in the United States.

*Table 6* summarises data on the ratio of NUPACE students supported either directly or indirectly by



**Graph 2. Students by Region of Home Institution: February 1996–March 2009 (Total: 748 Students)****Table 6. NUPACE Students by Source of Funding: April 2008–March 2009 (Total: 78 Students)**

Region	April 2008 Admission				September 2008 Admission				Regional Sub-Total	
	SSEPP (JASSO)	JENESYS	IAJ	Self-financed	SSEPP (JASSO)	JENESYS	IAJ	Self-financed	SSEPP (JASSO)/JENESYS/IAJ	Self-financed
Asia	6 (7)	1 (0)	0 (0)	6 (8)	12 (15)	1 (1)	1 (0)	14 (7)	18+2+1 (22+1)	20 (15)
Europe	2 (3)	(-)	(-)	1 (2)	7 (7)	(-)	(-)	5 (4)	9 (10)	6 (6)
N. America	3 (2)	(-)	(-)	8 (3)	5 (5)	(-)	(-)	4 (4)	8 (7)	12 (7)
Oceania	1 (2)	(-)	(-)	1 (3)	0 (0)	(-)	(-)	0 (1)	1 (2)	1 (4)
<b>Total</b>	<b>12 (14)</b>	<b>1 (0)</b>	<b>0 (0)</b>	<b>16 (16)</b>	<b>24 (27)</b>	<b>1 (1)</b>	<b>1 (0)</b>	<b>23 (16)</b>	<b>36+2+1 (41+1)</b>	<b>39 (32)</b>

( ) = Figures for 2007–2008; total: 74 students

the Japanese Government (i.e., MEXT-controlled Short-term Student Exchange Promotion Program <SSEPP>,<sup>13</sup> JENESYS, and Interchange Association Japan (IAJ) scholarship-funded students) in relation to independently-financed<sup>14</sup> students for academic year 2008~2009:

In FY 2008, 50% of the 78 exchange students admitted to NUPACE benefited from either SSEPP (JASSO), JENESYS or IAJ funding, a figure comprising yet another decrease from the already plummeting 57% of NUPACE students enjoying such support in the year

2007~2008. An increasingly conspicuous development is the fact that the majority of candidates for admission to the programme indicate at the time of application that they are prepared to finance their stay in Japan independently. Significantly, in FY 2008, 60% of all NUPACE students enrolled at institutions in North America, and approximately half of those enrolled at Asian and Australian institutions, participated in the programme as self-financed students.<sup>15</sup> These figures support the reputation and quality of the NUPACE programme.

<sup>13</sup> As of FY 2009, 'Student Exchange Support Program <SESP>' scholarships.

<sup>14</sup> Not all independently-financed students are entirely self-supported. A certain number receive some form of financial assistance from their home institutions or other organisations, although NUPACE is not currently aware of the extent of this assistance.

<sup>15</sup> The vast majority of NUPACE students are enrolled at institutions with which Nagoya University, or a School of Nagoya University, has concluded a tuition-waiver agreement. Hence, independently-financed students do not, in principle, pay tuition fees to this university. They are responsible for bearing the cost of maintenance only.



After a two-year drop in NUPACE application numbers (a trend that the author attributed to 1) more consistent communication between Nagoya and its partner universities, with the latter being categorically informed of NUPACE's numerical limitations, particularly as these pertain to student housing; and, 2) more active involvement on behalf of partner institutions, in the selection of exchange candidates), one noticeable phenomenon of FY 2009 has been an increase in the overall number of applications, as highlighted in *Graph 3*. In FY 2009, NUPACE received 146 applications relative to a vastly reduced pool of twenty-four scholarships. Only one NUPACE applicant in six has the potential to benefit from a Student Exchange Support Program (SESP) award, a marked decrease from the ratio of one applicant in three that existed last year. An increase in the number of exchange agreements, concluded at both university-wide and inter-departmental level, can be considered to have contributed to the higher level of applications.

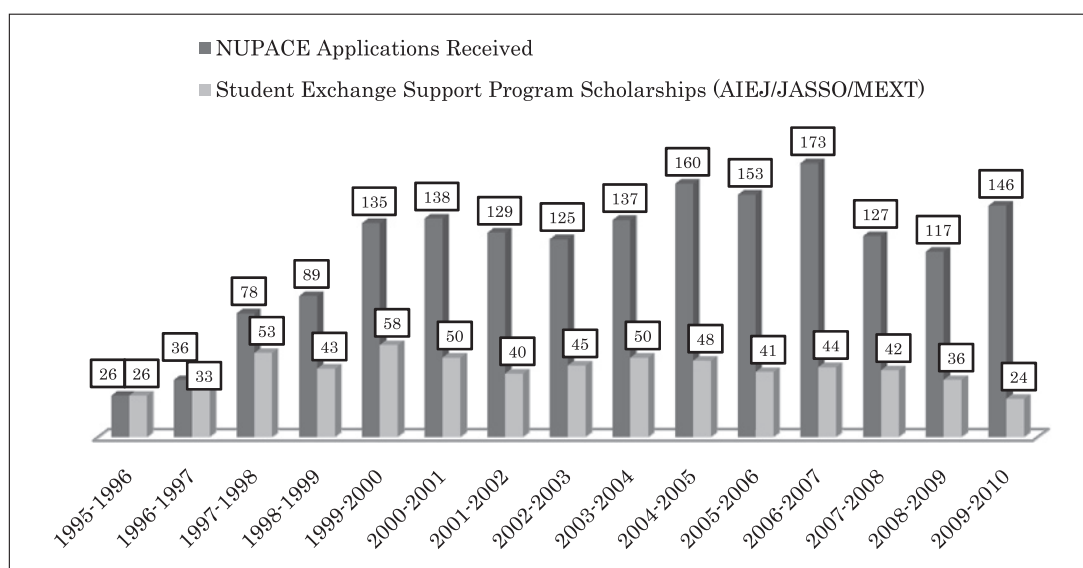
#### D. Concluding Observations:

Whilst NUPACE student intake remains healthy, the

33% drop that Nagoya University suffered in terms of scholarship allocation for FY 2009 proved damaging in terms of morale. Despite the announcement in late May 2009 by JASSO of a supplementary budget and the availability of additional scholarships, it has become obvious that NUPACE, as well as the entire international office apparatus at Nagoya University is slow in attuning itself to the variety of new schemes established by the MEXT/JASSO alliance. On the other hand, as the quality of Nagoya University's short-term student exchange programme is well-established, and as applications from self-supporting participants continue to increase, to what extent does NUPACE really need to respond to MEXT's ever-shifting policy whims?

In its application for "Global 30 University" designation, Nagoya University has laid down the objective of doubling its intake of short-term exchange students to 150 within a ten-year period. This is a bold plan, but considering constant and strong interest in NUPACE, perfectly attainable. Nevertheless, in order for the co-ordinators to appropriately implement such an expansion, the programme requires much more in the way of infrastructural support from this University. It is

**Graph 3. Proportion of NUPACE Applications per Student Exchange Support Program (SESP) Scholarship: February 1996–March 2010**



\*Data for 'NUPACE Applications Received' does not include applications which were withdrawn voluntarily prior to the convening of the respective screening committee.

essential for us to receive additional housing units (and somebody to manage them), increased funding, and more than anything else, additional human resources to manage the programme. NUPACE comprises a notable success story in Nagoya University's international

activity arena, and one that this University should take pride in. The author is confident that the programme can continue in its current form indefinitely. However, in the absence of increased support, it cannot metamorphosise into something better.<sup>16</sup>

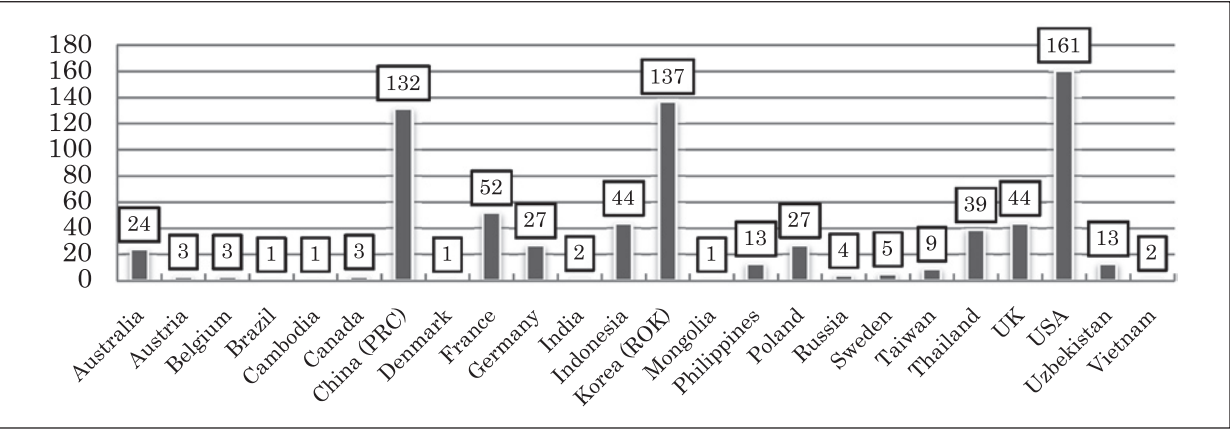
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<sup>16</sup> Feedback to this article should be addressed to the author at [k46189a@cc.nagoya-u.ac.jp](mailto:k46189a@cc.nagoya-u.ac.jp).

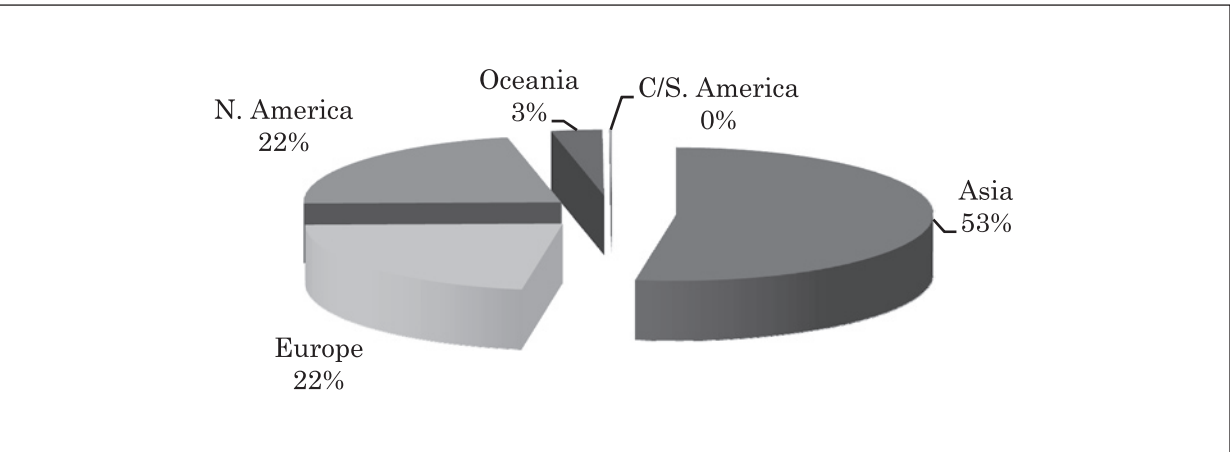
## Appendix 1. Institutions Sending Students to NUPACE: February 1996~March 2009

Region	Country	Institution	Agreement with	No. Admitted
<b>Asia</b> 393 Students; 53% of Total	Cambodia	Royal University of Phnom Penh	*Law	1
		Beijing 2nd Foreign Language Institute	*Languages & Cultures	9
	China (PRC)	Beijing University of Technology	*Engineering	18
		Central South University of Technology	*Engineering	7
		China University of Political Science and Law	*Law	7
		East China Normal University	*Education	8
		East China University of Politics & Law	*Law	2
		Fudan University	*U	11
		Harbin Institute of Technology	*U	1
		Huazhong University of Science & Technology	*U	6
		Jilin University	*U	13
		Nanjing University	*U	11
		Northeastern University	*Engineering	7
		Peking University	U	5
		Shanghai Jiaotong University	*U	3
		Tongji University	*U	3
		Tsinghua University	U/*GSID	8
		University of Science and Technology of China	*U	1
		Xi'an Jiatong University	*U	1
		Zhejiang University	*U	11
	India	University of Poona	U	2
	Indonesia	Bandung Institute of Technology	*U	5
		Diponegoro University	*Education	1
		Gadjah Mada University	*U	25
		Padjadjaran University	*Letters	6
	Korea (ROK)	Surabaya University	*U	7
		Chungnam National University	*Economics	17
		Ewha Women's University	*U	14
		Gyeongsang National University	*U	52
		Hanyang University	*U	6
		Korea Maritime University	*Engineering	2
		Korea University	*U	22
		Mokpo National University	*U	19
		Seoul National University	*U	5
		National University of Mongolia	*U	1
	Philippines	University of the Philippines, Los Banos	*GSID	13
	Taiwan	National Chengchi University	*U	4
		National Taiwan University	*U	5
	Thailand	Chulalongkorn University	*U	28
	Uzbekistan	Kasetsart University	*U	11
		Tashkent State Institute of Law	*U	9
		University of World Economy and Diplomacy	*Law	4
	Vietnam	Hanoi University of Technology	*Information Science	2
<b>Europe</b> 166 Students; 22% of Total	Austria	Johannes Kepler University of Linz	*Law	1
		Medical School of Vienna	*Medicine	2
	Belgium	Institut Supérieur de Traducteurs et Interprètes, Brussels	*Languages & Cultures	3
	Denmark	University of Copenhagen	U	1
		École Nationale des Ponts et Chaussées (ENPC)	*U	7
	France	Universities of Grenoble	*U/*Letters	17
		University of Lyon III	*U	12
		University of Paris-Denis Diderot (Paris VII)	*U	1
		University of Paris-Sorbonne (Paris IV)	*Letters	1
		Universities of Strasbourg	*U	14
		Technical University of Braunschweig	*U	3
		Technical University of Chemnitz	*U	8
		Technical University of Munich	*U	7
		University of Freiburg	*U	9
		Warsaw University of Technology	*Engineering	16
	Poland	University of Gdansk	*Medicine	11
	Russia	Moscow State Institute of Engineering Physics	*Engineering	2
		Moscow State University	*Information Science	1
		Russian Academy of Science, Siberian Division	*Agricultural Sciences	1
	Sweden	Lund University	*Law	5
	UK	University of Bristol	*U	3
		University of Manchester	*Science	11
		University of Sheffield	*U	18
		University of Warwick	*U	12
<b>N. America</b> 164 Students; 22% of Total	Canada	Toronto University	*U	3
		Harvard University	Medicine	3
	USA	Johns Hopkins University	*Medicine	1
		North Carolina State University	*U	63
		New York University	*U	15
		St. Olaf College	*U	14
		Southern Illinois University at Carbondale	*U	5
		University of California, Los Angeles	Education	1
		University of Cincinnati	*U	17
		University of Illinois (Urbana-Champaign)	*U	12
		University of Kentucky	*U	6
		University of Michigan	*Engineering	18
		University of Pennsylvania	*Medicine	5
<b>Oceania</b> 24 Students; 3% of Total	Australia	Australia National University	*U	1
		Macquarie University	*GSID	5
		Monash University	*U	3
		University of Adelaide	*U	3
		University of South Australia	*U	2
<b>S. America</b> 1 Student	Brazil	University of Sydney	*U	10
		University of Brasilia	*U	1
<b>5 Regions</b>	<b>24 Countries</b>	<b>87 Institutions</b>	(* denotes tuition waiver)	<b>748 Students</b>

Appendix 2. NUPACE Students by Country of Home Institution: February 1996~March 2009 (Total: 748 Students)



Appendix 3. NUPACE Students by Region of Home Institution: February 1996~March 2009 (Total: 748 Students)



## Appendix 4. NUPACE Academic Programme 2009~2010: An Overview

<b>Japanese Language Programme</b>	
<b>Standard Course (1~5 credits):</b>	Elementary Japanese I ~ Advanced Japanese (7 levels)
<b>Intensive Course (2~10 credits):</b>	Elementary Japanese I ~ Intermediate Japanese II (6 levels)
<b>Introductory Courses Taught in Japanese</b>	
<i>2 credits each</i>	Global Society I, II <J> (A/S) Introduction to Japanese Linguistics I, II <J> (A/S) Introduction to Japanese Society & Culture I, II <J> (A/S) Introduction to Linguistics I, II <J> (A/S)
<b>Japan Area &amp; Intercultural Studies</b>	
<i>2 credits each</i>	A Multicultural Approach to Contemporary Issues (A) Contemporary Japanese Society (S) Intercultural Communication (A) Introduction to Japanese Politics (S) Science & Technology in Japan (A)
<b>Courses in the Student's Major</b>	
<i>Generally, 2 credits each</i>	
<b>Education Ctr. for Int'l Students</b>	Immigration in Japan: A Socio-legal Perspective (S)
<b>Agricultural Sciences</b>	Introduction to Bioagricultural Sciences (A)
<b>Economics</b>	Development Economics (S) Income Theory & Applications (A) Price Theory & Applications (S)
<b>Education</b>	Education in Japan (S)
<b>Engineering</b>	Civil Engineering & Policies for Developing Countries I (A) Introduction to Applied Physics, Materials & Energy Engineering (S) Introduction to Chemical & Biological Industries (S) Introduction to Civil Engineering & Architecture (A) Introduction to Production Engineering (S) Overview of Adv. Elec., Electronic & Information Engineering (A)
<b>Environmental Studies</b>	Biological Resources Management Policies (A) Biological Resources Management Projects (A) Climate Change Policies (A) English Communication in Environmental Issues (S) Environmental Industry Systems (A) Environmental Transport Phenomena (S) Introduction to Biodiversity Conservation Projects (S) Low Carbon Cities Studies (S) Planning & Design Studio for Historical Environment <G> (A) Practice in Environmental Resources Management (A) Seminar on Precipitation Climatology A (A) Studio Workshop of Architecture Design <G> (A) Sustainability and Environmental Studies (A) The International Environment, Politics & Diplomacy <G> (A) Theory of Environmental Resources Management (S) Water & Waste Engineering (A) Water & Waste Management Policies (S)
<b>International Development</b>	Gender and Development (A) International Co-operation Law (S) Introduction to International Development (S) Japan's Development Experience (A) Participatory Rural Industry Promotion (A)
<b>Languages &amp; Cultures</b>	Geography & Mysticism: Yoga (S) Introduction to Sociolinguistics b (A) Map Appreciation (A)
<b>Law</b>	Politics & Law in Japan (A) Selected Graduate School of Law courses (A/S)
<b>Letters</b>	Iconicity in Language & Literature (A/S) Introduction to Japanese Language & Culture I, II <J> (A/S) Pragmatics & Sociolinguistics: Intro to Qualitative Sociolinguistic Methods (A)
<b>Mathematics</b>	Topics in Mathematical Sciences I, II (A/S)
<b>Medicine</b>	Clinical Practice (A/S)
<b>Science</b>	Advanced Quantum Chemistry (A) Special Lecture on Advanced Chemistry 9 (S~A <Intensive Lectures>)
<b>Others</b>	Guided Independent Study (GIS) Regular courses available to all degree-seeking students <J>
<J> = Taught in Japanese      <G> = Graduate Course      (A) = Autumn Semester      (S) = Spring Semester	