

NUPACE¹ 2010~2011: Ending with a Bump

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Nagoya University Programme for Academic Exchange (NUPACE)

A. Introduction

Despite an untroubled start and projections for an unprecedented intake of exchange students, for NUPACE the academic year 2010~2011 ended with a resounding bump, ...literally. Nagoya University may be located 550 kilometres from the epicentre of the Great East Japan Earthquake,² and 450 kilometres from the affected Fukushima nuclear power plants (Japan, after all, is a long archipelago), but the events of March 11, 2011 left NUPACE licking its wounds.

This report is divided into four parts. *Section B* deals with scholarship (in particular JASSO³) policy developments and statistics for FY 2011, *Section C* briefly outlines current trends in NUPACE student composition and the academic programme over the last academic year, and *Section D*, the conclusion, interprets some developments affecting NUPACE that have taken place over the last year, especially featuring the impact of 3/11 on NUPACE.

B. Government-related Scholarships

Japan's Student Exchange Support Program <SESP>, the MEXT co-ordinated/JASSO administered short-term exchange scholarship programme, continues to comprise the main source of governmental funding for short-term exchange students in this country, including those at Nagoya University. In addition to SESP, the JENESYS Programme (Japan – East Asia Network of Exchange for Students and Youths)⁴ has entered its fifth year, and Nagoya University continues to receive steady, if limited, scholarship support from this project. Hitherto, recipients have been restricted to applicants from partner institutions in Korea (ROK). As mentioned in last year's report,⁵ as of FY 2009, the awarding of JENESYS scholarships has become tactical; scholarship allocation has become slanted towards fields considered strategically important to both countries, e.g., in the case of Nagoya University, biological engineering in FY 2009, and particle/materials engineering in both FY 2010 and FY 2011. 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

¹ 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.

² Originally known as the Tohoku-Pacific Ocean Earthquake.

³ 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.

⁴ 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.

⁵ Claudia Ishikawa, *NUPACE: A Bumper Year and the Return to Normalcy*, *Journal of the Education Center for International Students (ECIS)*, Volume 8, pp. 155-168.

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 six-month stipend) scholarships offered by the Interchange Association Japan (IAJ).⁶

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.

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 the ‘national strategy’ emphasis that has recently been given to foreign student admission, in FY 2011, SESP scholarships registered at 1,460, a decrease of 14% from the previous year. And, notwithstanding the boost in scholarship numbers provided by additional SESP-equivalent scholarships earmarked for “Global 30” institutions, the accumulative figure of 1,590 is the third worst on record. The numerical decline of SESP scholarships is further evidenced by a simultaneous downgrading of scholarship provisions. As of FY 2011 the ¥80,000 one-time settling-in allowance has been slashed. It appears that MEXT is shifting its expectations to the newly inaugurated “Short Stay/ Short Visit Program (SS-SV)”⁷ in its quest to satisfy the numerical target set by the “Plan to Accept 300,000 Foreign Students”.

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. Commencing in FY 2008, with the transfer of jurisdiction for short-term student exchange scholarships to MEXT, in addition to ‘general category’ (*ippan*) scholarships, a specified number of scholarships have come to be reserved for 1) institutions having established programmes taught in English,⁸ 2) institutions participating in credit transfer,⁹ and 3) institutions having devised “Other” programmes, a category which gives priority allocation to short-term programmes with ‘distinctive features’. Two examples of such ‘distinctive features’ comprise 1) advanced programmes at the graduate level and 2) consortium exchanges; this ‘Other’ category can be understood to be flexible and discretionary. (Refer to *Table 2, Pie Chart 1*, and *Graph 1*).

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, as of FY 2011, they denote a new ambivalence in MEXT policy. “Special category” scholarships, the so-called strategic element of short-term exchange scholarship policy, have unaccountably declined by 30% in the space of one year, the drop in number being particularly conspicuous in the categories of “English-language Programme” and “Credit Transfer”, down by 40% and 38%, respectively. In contrast, “general” scholarships, which as the name suggests, are not project-oriented, and awardable to

⁶ 財団法人交流協会.

⁷ This programme, in operation as of FY2011 has set itself the objective of admitting 7,000 international students per annum, for a study period of up to three months. The monthly stipend for SS-SV scholarship recipients is equivalent to SESP.

⁸ 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 36% of the total.

⁹ 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 1. AIEJ/JASSO/MEXT Student Exchange Support Program <SESP> Provisions for Incoming Students: April 1995 ~ March 2012

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			1, 2 & 3 as for 1998~99		
2002~03	1,618	General (<i>ippan</i>); English-Language Prog.;				
2003~04	1,950	UMAP*; Consortium;		¥80,000 monthly stipend (3~12 months)		
2004~05	2,000	Internship.		2 & 3 as for 1998~99		
2005~06	1,800					
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'		
	130	Global 30 Project Initiative		1. ¥80,000 monthly stipend (3~12 months) 2. ¥80,000 one-time 'study abroad preparation allowance'		
2010~11	1,694	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'		
	130	Global 30 Project Initiative		1. ¥80,000 monthly stipend (3~12 months) 2. ¥80,000 one-time 'study abroad preparation allowance'		
2011~12	1,460	General (<i>ippan</i>); English-Language Prog.;; Credit Transfer; Other (Distinctive Prog.).		1. ¥80,000 monthly stipend (3~12 months) One-time 'study abroad preparation allowance' abolished		
	130	Global 30 Project Initiative		1. ¥80,000 monthly stipend (3~12 months) One-time 'study abroad preparation allowance' abolished		

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

any exchange student from a partner institution, have witnessed a 3% increase. The author is somewhat per-

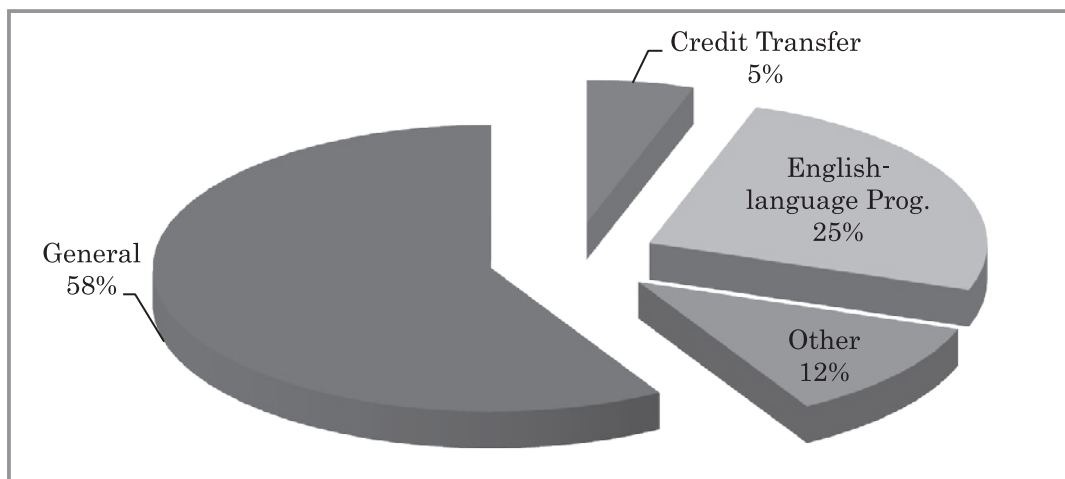
plexed as to the direction of the concept of targeting foreign students as part of a 'national strategy'.

Table 2. Student Exchange Support Program <SESP> Scholarship Classification – Overall Total (1): April 2011 ~ March 2012

Total No. of Scholarships	Scholarship Category				
	General	Special Category			Total No./Special Category Scholarships
		English-Language Prog.	Credit Transfer	Other (Distinctive Prog.)	
1,460 (1,694)	851 (824)	368 (610)	75 (120)	166 (140)	609 (870)

*() = Scholarship Allocations for 2010~2011

Pie Chart 1. Student Exchange Support Program <SESP> Scholarship Classification – Overall Total (2). Scholarships According to Classification: April 2011 ~ March 2012 (Total: 1,460 Scholarships)



Graph 1. Trends in Student Exchange Support Program <SESP> Scholarship Allocation According to Scholarship Category. An Annual Comparison: April 2001 ~ March 2012

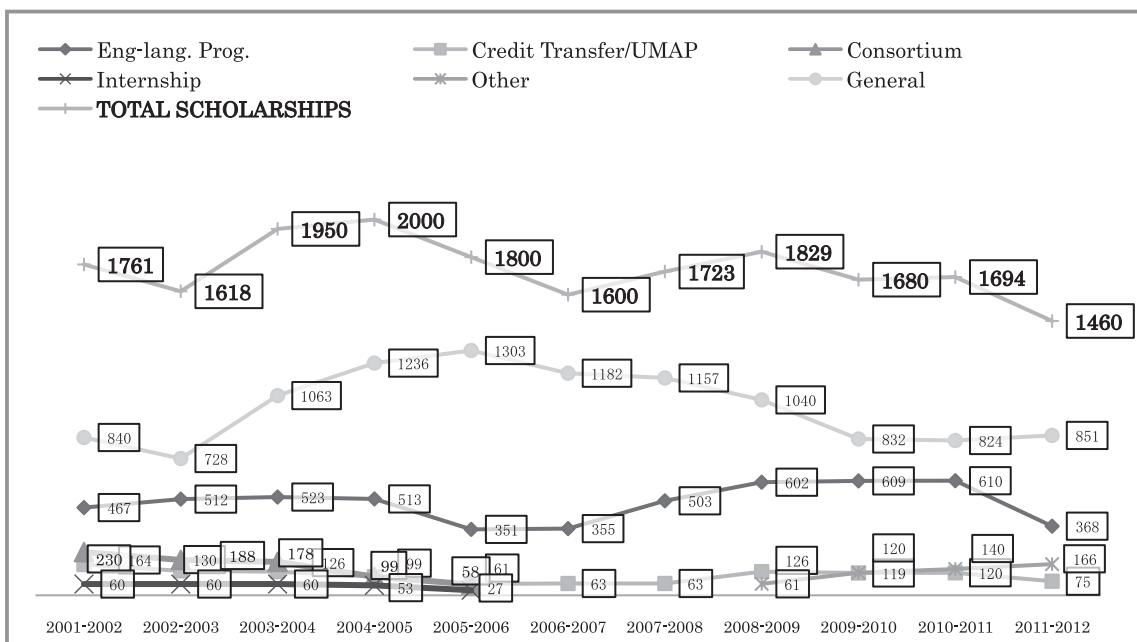


Table 3. Student Exchange Support Program <SESP> Scholarship Allocation “Special Category”: Recipient Institutions by Rank (April 2011 ~ March 2012)

English-Language Programmes* (Total 368 Scholarships)		Credit Transfer Programmes (Total 75 Scholarships)		Other <Distinctive Programmes> (Total 166 Scholarships)	
1	Osaka U. <3 progs.> (42) <↓1>	1	Tsukuba U. (15) ⇔	1	Hitotsubashi U. (15) NEW
2	Tohoku U. <2 progs.> (30)	1	Waseda U. (15) ⇔	1	Keio U. <2 progs.> (15) <↑2>
3	Tokyo Inst. of Tech. progs.> (20) <↓4>	3	Tohoku U. (13) <↓1>	1	Osaka U. (15) ⇔
4	Hokkaido U. (15)⇔	4	U. of Electro-Communications <2 progs.> (10) <↑2>	4	Tsukuba U. <2 progs.> (13) <↓7>
4	U. of Tokyo (15) <↑2>	5	Keio U. (9) <↓6>	4	Waseda U. <2 progs.> (13) <↑1>
4	Tokyo U. of Foreign Studies (15) <↑7>	6	Hiroshima U. <2 progs.> (7) <↓2>	4	Ehime U. <2 progs.> (13) NEW
4	Nagoya U. <NUPACE> (15) ⇔	7	Akita International U. (2) ⇔	7	Tohoku U. (12) <↓3>
4	Hiroshima U. (15) <↑2>	7	Yokohama National U. (2) <↓5>	8	Tokyo Inst. of Technology (10) ⇔
4	Keio U. (15)⇔	9	Niigata U. (1) NEW	9	Kumamoto U. (9) <↑4>
4	Waseda U. (15) ⇔	9	Kyoto Inst. of Technology (1) <↓1>	10	Kanazawa U. <2 progs.> (8) <↑5>
11	Akita U. (12) ⇔	9	Kyoto Notre Dame U. (1) ⇔	11	Okayama U. <2 progs.> (8) <↓2>
11	Tsukuba U. (12) <↑4>			12	Nagoya U. <2 progs.> (7) <↑3>
11	U. of Electro-Communications (12) <↓3>			13	Gunma U. <2 progs.> (6) <↓2>
11	Kanazawa U. (12) <↓10>			14	Hiroshima U. (4) NEW
11	Kyoto U. (12) <↓3>			15	Chiba U. (3) <↓1>
11	Kwansei Gakuin U. (12) <↓1>			15	Kyushu U. (3) <↓1>
17	Otaru U. of Commerce (9) <↓2>			17	Niigata U. (2) <↓2>
17	Akita International U. (9) <↓2>			17	Tokyo Medical and Dental U. (2) <↓1>
17	Fukui U. (9) <↓2>			17	Hyogo U. of Education (2) <↑1>
17	Hosei U. (9) <↓2>			17	Tokushima U. (2) <↓1>
17	Kyushu U. (9) <↓4>			17	U. of Miyazaki (2) <↑1>
17	Kumamoto U. (9) <↓2>			22	Tokyo U. of Science (2) <↑1>
23	Saitama U. (6) <↓2>				Miyagi U. of Education <2 progs.> (2)
24	Hirosaki U. (3) <↓8>				Tokyo U. of Agriculture & Tech. (1)
24	Chiba U. (3) <↓8>				Kagoshima U. (1)
24	Niigata U. (3) <↓8>				
24	Tokyo International U. (3) <↓5>				
24	J.F. Oberlin U. (3) <↓5>				
24	Senshu U. (3) <↓10>				
24	Nihon U. (3) <↓8>				
24	Meiji Gakuin U. (3) <↓9>				
24	Rikkyo U. (3) <↓10>				
24	Osaka Gakuin U. (3) <↓8>				
24	Kansai Gaidai U. (3) <↓5>				
24	Saga U. (3) <↓5>				
24	Oita U. (3) <↓8>				

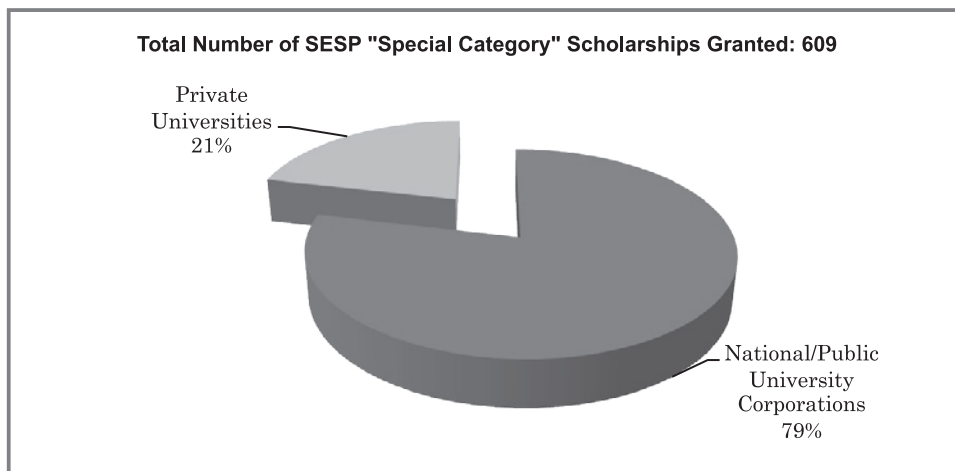
*Numbers in () indicate scholarship allocation/**Numbers in < > indicate increase/decrease from last year/***Italics* denote private institutions

Table 3 presents, in order of rank, Japanese universities that have been successful in their application for SESP “special category” scholarships,¹⁰ with figures covering not only national/public university corporations, but also private universities. Table 3, Graph 2 and Pie Chart 3 demonstrate that two themes dominate scholarship allocation in FY 2011. First, the number of institutions receiving SESP “special category” scholarships has decreased markedly over a one-year span. As concerns English-language programmes, recipient institutions registered a drop from fifty-two to thirty-six. With regard to credit-transfer programmes, an even

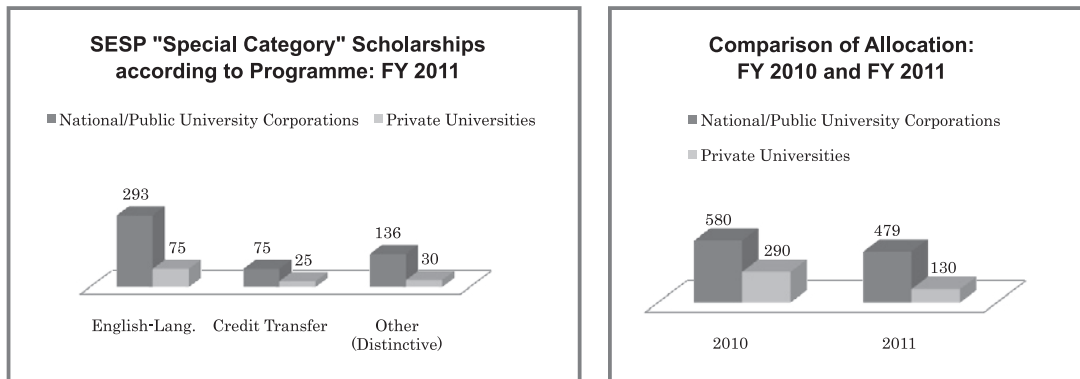
more striking atrophy from twenty to eleven occurred.¹¹ Second, MEXT’s publicly-announced policy of dividing scholarships more equitably between public and private institutions has manifestly collapsed. In FY 2011, private universities received only 21% of SESP “special category” scholarships; in 2010, the corresponding figure was 33%.

In addition to the above, readily deducible from Table 3, is that in FY 2011, Nagoya University’s performance in the SESP scholarship allocation league was fairer than in FY 2010, but not stellar. Even if one includes the

Pie Chart 2. Student Exchange Support Program <SESP> Scholarship Allocation (“Special Category”) According to Type of Institution (April 2011 ~ March 2012)



Graph 2. Student Exchange Support Program <SESP> Scholarship Allocation (“Special Category”) According to Type of Institution



¹⁰ Data on SESP ‘general category’ scholarship allocation has not been made public since FY 2009.

¹¹ The special category labelled “Other” was left immune to this trend. In FY 2011, exactly the same number of institutions received scholarships as in FY 2010.

Table 4. Top 14 University Ranking Determined by Total Number of “Special Category” and “Global 30” Scholarships” Allocated (April 2011 ~ March 2012)

Rank	Institution	Total No. of Special Category Scholarships	Global 30 Scholarships	Total
1	Osaka U.	57 (58)↓	10 (10)	67
2	Tohoku U.	55 (58)↓	10 (10)	65
3	Waseda U.	43 (42)↑	10 (10)	53
4	Tsukuba U.	40 (43)↓	10 (10)	50
5	Keio U.	39 (43)↓	10 (10)	49
6	Nagoya U.	22 (19)↑	10 (10)	32
7	Tokyo Inst. of Technology	30 (34)↓	–	30
8	Hiroshima U.	26 (22)↑	–	26
9	U. of Tokyo	15 (13)↑	10 (10)	25
10	Kyushu U.	12 (24)↓	10 (10)	22
10	Kyoto U.	12 (15)↓	10 (10)	22
10	U. of Electro-Communications	22 (24)↓	–	22
13	Kanazawa U.	20 (25)↓	–	20
14	Kumamoto U.	18 (16)↑	–	18

() Rank/Special Category Scholarship Allocations for 2010~2011

“Global 30” bonus of ten scholarships and eleven “general” category scholarships, it received a mere forty-three scholarship-assisted places, thirty-nine of these reserved for NUPACE.

As *Table 4* reveals, in FY 2011, the winners of Government largesse were Osaka, Tohoku, Waseda, Tsukuba, and Keio, although scholarship losses heavily outnumbered gains. More disconcertingly, as “special category” scholarships, the allegedly strategic component of the SESP budget, have been cut so drastically, it is probably an unproductive exercise to deliberate on successful tactics vis-à-vis the acquisition of Government funding.

2. NUPACE's Student Exchange Scholarships (In-bound) for 2011 - 2012: A Breakdown

With the exception of JENESYS and IAJ scholarships, which are country-specific, NUPACE has devised a formula for dividing scholarships amongst regions, and this has been effective as of 2006.¹² For the purpose of dividing scholarships equitably, applications from Australia have, as of FY 2008, been integrated with Europe and, as of FY 2009, those from South America with North America. *Table 5* depicts the number of scholarships made available specifically to NUPACE for FY 2011, divided

Table 5. Short-term Student Exchange Scholarships (Incoming) for April 2011 ~ March 2012: NUPACE

Scholarships Awarded		MEXT (SESP)	MEXT (Global 30)	MOFA (JENESYS)	IAJ
Breakdown	Apr	10 (8)	3 (3)	3 (2)	0 (0)
	Sep	19 (16)	7 (7)	1 (4)	1 (1)
Total		29 (24)	10 (10)	4 (6)	1 (1)

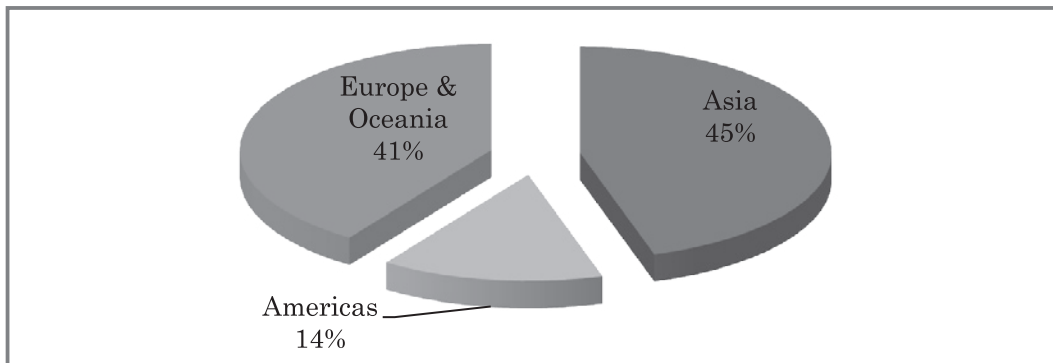
() = Figures for 2010~2011

¹² 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.

¹³ Due to the ramifications of 3/11, some of the scholarships allocated to the April entry period were either cancelled or deferred. Please refer to *Section D* for more details

Pie Chart 3. Student Exchange Support Program <SESP>, “Global 30”, JENESYS, and IAJ Scholarship Breakdown by Region: April 2011 ~ March 2012 (Total: 42 Scholarships)



into April and September admission periods.¹³ These figures include stipends received through the JENESYS and IAJ projects.

Pie Chart 3 shows scholarship allocation for FY 2011 as divided by region. It reflects the effect of 3/11; thus far two scholarships have been unavoidably cancelled.

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, commencing with the regional breakdown of students who came to Japan to participate in NUPACE in FY 2010.

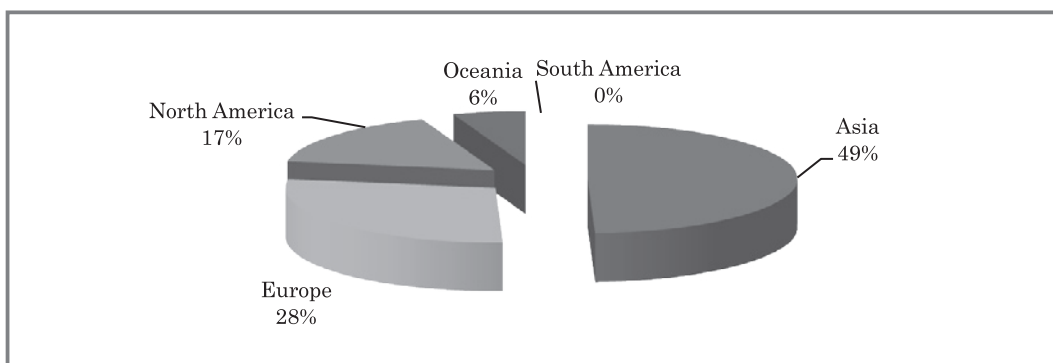
A comparison with last year’s figures demonstrates that the number of NUPACE participants rose by 5%, from eighty-five-eight to eighty-nine. Compositionally, Ocea-

nia’s portion of the pie increased by 3%, that of Europe by 2%, whilst the NUPACE student population of Asia and the Americas dwindled by 3%, respectively.

The regional composition of incoming students over NUPACE’s fifteen-year lifespan is depicted in *Graph 3*. Whilst the total annual intake of students has, during this period, increased by 65%, the reader will note significant regional trends. Strong growth in the student intake from Asia is expected to continue, and Europe and North America, too, although periodically fluctuating, are registering a steady increase. Conversely, it is obvious that Nagoya University needs to spend more resources on nurturing the South American student market.

Table 6 summarises FY 2010 data on the ratio of NUPACE students supported financially either directly or indirectly by the Japanese Government (i.e., the MEXT/JASSO-controlled Student Exchange Support Program

Pie-chart 4. NUPACE Students by Region of Home Institution: April 2010 ~ March 2011 (Total: 89 Students)



<SESP>, as well as the JENESYS, and Interchange Association Japan <IAJ> projects) in relation to independently-financed¹⁴ students.¹⁵ The precipitous drop in public support from the previous year can be explained by the fact that NUPACE received a supplementary scholarship allocation of twenty-four places in FY 2009, government largesse which was not repeated in FY 2010.

For the record, in FY 2010, of the eighty-nine exchange students admitted to NUPACE, 47% benefited from SESP, “Global 30”, JENESYS, or IAJ, budget funding, a steep decline from the 79% of beneficiaries in FY 2009.

As concerns the trend in the number of applications received, FY 2011 witnessed an abrupt surge. Two prob-

Graph 3. Students by Region of Home Institution: February 1996 ~ March 2011 (Total: 922 Students)

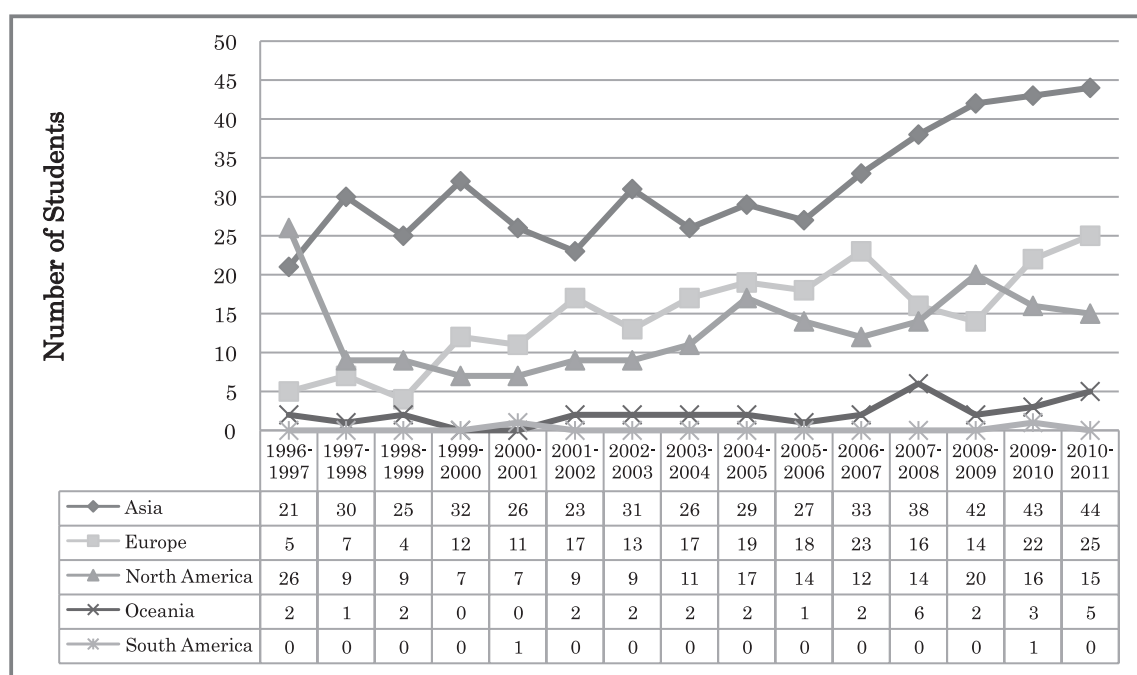


Table 6. NUPACE Students by Source of Funding: April 2010 ~ March 2011 (Total: 89 Students)

Region	April 2010 Admission				September 2010 Admission ¹⁶					Regional Sub-Total	
	SESP ¹⁷ (JASSO)/ G30	JENESYS	IAJ	Self- financed	SESP (JASSO)/ G30	Supple- mentary Budget	JENESYS	IAJ	Self- financed	SESP (JASSO)/ G30/ JENESYS/ IAJ	Self- financed
Asia	6 (5)	2 (2)	0 (1)	9 (4)	11 (10)	– (13)	4 (3)	1 (1)	11 (4)	24 (35)	20 (8)
Europe	2 (1)	(–)	(–)	1 (1)	7 (8)	– (8)	(–)	(–)	15 (4)	9 (17)	16 (5)
N. America	2 (2)	(–)	(–)	3 (4)	4 (7)	– (3)	(–)	(–)	6 (0)	6 (12)	9 (4)
S. America	0 (0)	(–)	(–)	0 (0)	0 (0)	– (0)	(–)	(–)	0 (1)	0 (0)	0 (1)
Oceania	1 (2)	(–)	(–)	2 (0)	2 (1)	– (0)	(–)	(–)	0 (0)	3 (3)	2 (0)
Total	11 (10)	2 (2)	0 (1)	15 (9)	24 (26)	0 (24)	4 (3)	1 (1)	32 (23)	42 (67)	47 (18)

() = Figures for 2009~2010; total: 85 students

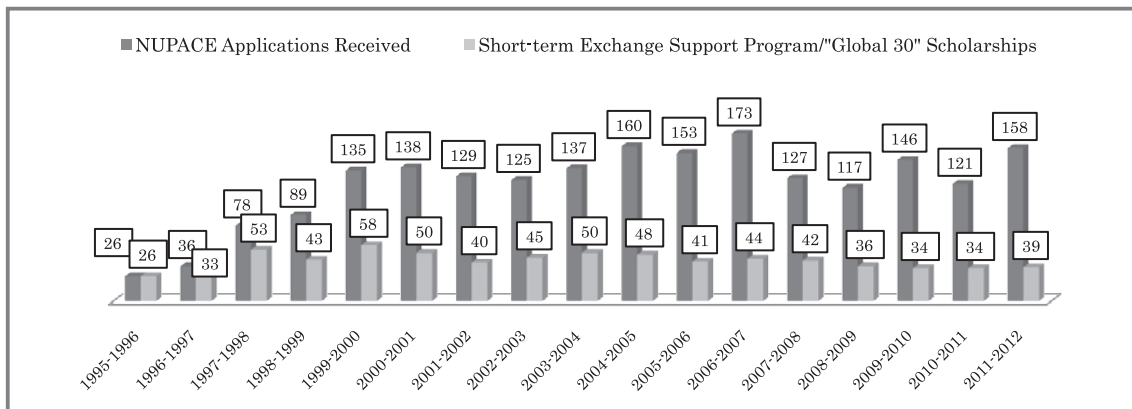
¹⁴ Not all independently-financed students are entirely self-supported. A certain number receive some form of financial assistance from their home institutions or other organisations, although NUPACE is not aware of the extent of this assistance.

¹⁵ 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.

¹⁶ 追加予算

¹⁷ Two students, one from Asia and one from Oceania, received supplementary SESP scholarships from the third term (January to March) of their one-year exchange at Nagoya University. In Table 6, these students are counted as having received scholarships.

Graph 4. NUPACE Applications in Relation to Student Exchange Support Program (SESP) and “Global 30”¹⁸ Scholarships: February 1996 ~ March 2012



Data for 'NUPACE Applications Received' does not include applications which were withdrawn voluntarily prior to the convening of the respective Nagoya University Student Exchange Committee.

able factors lie behind this development. First, in its quest to raise exchange student numbers in accordance with Nagoya University's medium-term plan to admit 3,000 international students, NUPACE has increased the maximum permissible intake per partner institution to two in the spring admission period, and three in autumn, where this does not contravene the provisions laid down in student exchange memoranda. Second, in January to February 2010, NUPACE engaged in an aggressive drive to conclude student exchange agreements with leading universities in Asia and Europe, a drive which paid off.

As highlighted in *Graph 4*, in FY 2011, NUPACE received 158 applications relative to a pool of thirty-nine SESP and “Global 30” scholarships. Just 25% of NUPACE applicants have the potential to benefit from such an award.

D. Concluding Observations

By most indicators, the condition of NUPACE remained stable in FY 2010. Student numbers rose, albeit by a somewhat disappointing 5% overall, and the programme continued to benefit from bonus scholarships resulting

from Nagoya University's selection as a “Global 30” hub. Nevertheless, it would be overly optimistic to pretend that MEXT/JASSO largesse will continue unabated. As is obvious from the data presented above, Short-term Exchange Support Programme (SESP) scholarships have met with the axe, and certain universities with an illustrious student exchange history have ceased to receive them altogether. Not as though this is necessarily an issue any longer. As application data amply demonstrates, as far as NUPACE is concerned, over 90% of applicants are prepared to participate in this short-term exchange experience in the absence of MEXT/JASSO support. And, as the NUPACE quota for university housing will be completely abolished as of September 2011 entry, all exchange students are now guaranteed access to reasonably-priced accommodation, fitting news indeed on the occasion of NUPACE's 15th Anniversary.

In spite of this upbeat note, one should not underestimate the ramifications of 3/11. The Great East Japan Earthquake proved damaging for NUPACE, most obviously in the short term, as manifested both by an unprecedented number of cancellations and deferrals (both voluntary and home-university mandated) (see *Tables*

¹⁸ The twenty-four scholarships accrued to NUPACE in FY 2009 as a result of the MEXT supplementary budget comprise an exceptional and unforeseeable phenomenon, and are not included in *Graph 4*. JENESYS and IAJ scholarships are also excluded due to 1) the term-limited nature of the JENESYS project and, 2) the unpredictability of allocation vis-a-vis IAJ funding.

Table 7. Effect of 3/11 on NUPACE Student Numbers According to Country of Home Institution: September 2010 & April 2011 Entry Combined (95 → 56 Students)

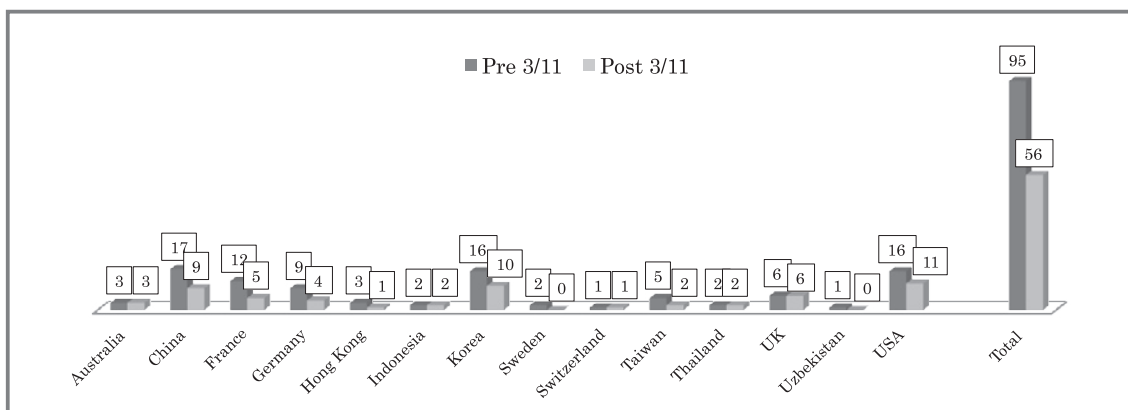
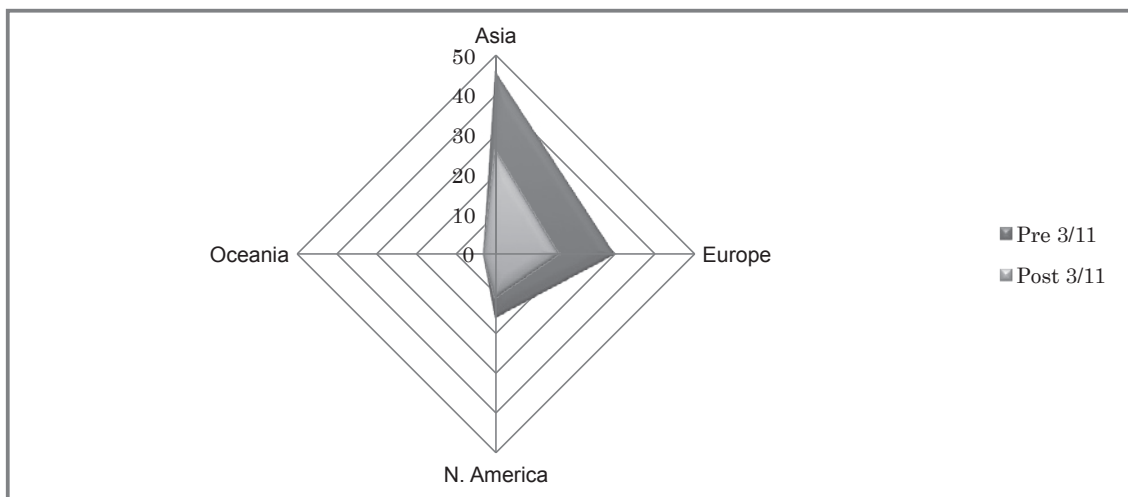


Table 8. Effect of 3/11 on NUPACE Student Numbers According to Region of Home Institution: September 2010 & April 2011 Entry Combined (95 → 56 Students)



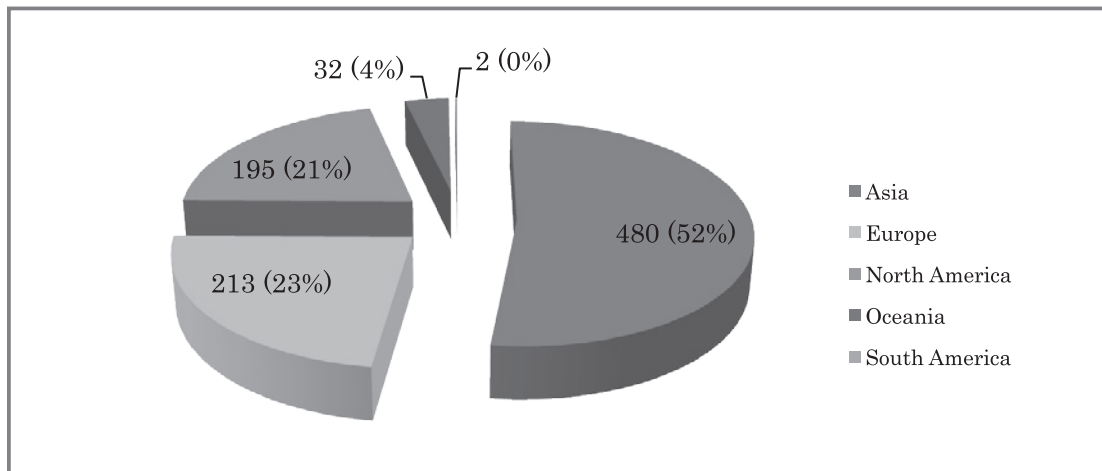
7, and 8 for data), and by the consequent somewhat strained correspondence with a few partner institutions. Attempting to balance the right to self-determination of students on the one hand, and the legal responsibility of certain universities as concerns the well-being of these same students, on the other, proved to be a delicate matter.

But, the latent damage incurred is possibly of greater portent. Japan's attractiveness to the outside is based not only on its unrivalled ownership of a heady combination of the traditional and modern, of aesthetics and pop culture. To a certain extent, the perception of Japan

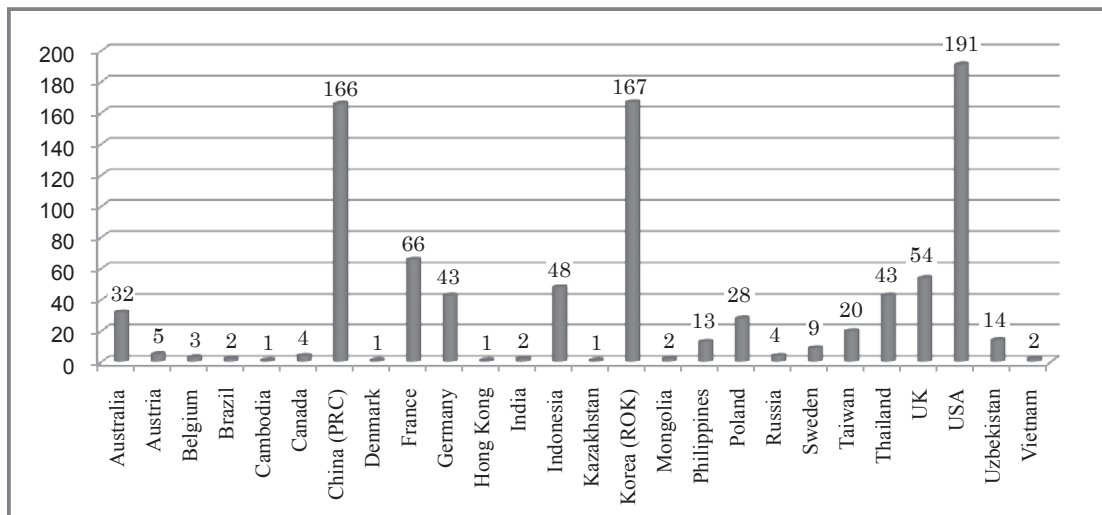
as being trustworthy, reliable and safe, also serves as a magnet. These latter attributes have come to be called into question. Yes, the earthquake has physically sapped the vitality of this country, and full recovery will take decades. But more devastating has been the inept handling and dissemination, on the part of the Government and TEPCO, of information surrounding the meltdown that occurred at the Fukushima nuclear power plants. 3/11 may well prove to be a catalyst in the history of this country; to what extent it will impact international student movement to this country, and more importantly "internationalisation" in general, will comprise a subject of scrutiny.¹⁹

¹⁹ Feedback to this article should be addressed to the author at k46189a@cc.nagoya-u.ac.jp.

Appendix 1. NUPACE Students by Region of Home Institution: February 1996~March 2011 (Total: 922 Students)



Appendix 2. NUPACE Students by Country of Home Institution: February 1996 ~ March 2011 (Total: 922 Students)



Appendix 3. Institutions Sending Exchange Students to NUPACE: February 1996 ~ March 2011

Region	Country	Institution	Agreement with	No. Admitted
Asia 480 Students; 52% of Total	Cambodia	Royal University of Phnom Penh	*Law	1
	China (PRC)	Beijing 2nd Foreign Language Institute	*Languages & Cultures	9
		Beijing University of Technology	*Engineering	20
		Central South University of Technology	*Engineering	7
		China University of Political Science and Law	*Law	8
		East China Normal University	*Education	8
		East China University of Political Science and Law	*Law	7
		Fudan University	*University-wide	12
		Harbin Institute of Technology	*University-wide	1
		Huazhong University of Science & Technology	*University-wide	8
		Jilin University	*University-wide	16
		Nanjing University	*University-wide	14
		Nanjing University of Aeronautics and Astronautics	*Engineering	1
		Northeastern University	*University-wide	7
		Peking University	*University-wide	8
		Shanghai Jiaotong University	*University-wide	5
		Tongji University	*University-wide	5
		Tsinghua University	*University-wide	10
		University of Science and Technology of China	*University-wide	2
		Xi'an Jiatong University	*University-wide	3
Zhejiang University	*University-wide	15		

Region	Country	Institution	Agreement with	No. Admitted
	Hong Kong	Chinese University of Hong Kong	*University-wide	1
	India	University of Poona	University-wide	2
	Indonesia	Bandung Institute of Technology	*University-wide	5
		Diponegoro University	*Education	1
		Gadjah Mada University	*University-wide	28
		Padjadjaran University	*Letters	6
		Surabaya University	*University-wide	7
		University of Indonesia	*Engineering	1
	Kazakhstan	Kazakh Humanitarian Law University	*Law	1
	Korea (ROK)	Chungnam National University	*Economics	21
		Ewha Women's University	*University-wide	18
		Gyeongsang National University	*University-wide	57
		Hanyang University	*University-wide	8
		Korea Maritime University	*Engineering	2
		Korea University	*University-wide	26
		Kyung Hee University	*University-wide	2
		Mokpo National University	*University-wide	21
		Seoul National University	*University-wide	8
		Sungkyunkwan University	*University-wide	1
		University of Seoul	*Law	2
		Yonsei University	*University-wide	1
	Mongolia	National University of Mongolia	*University-wide	2
	Philippines	University of the Philippines, Los Banos	*GSID	13
	Taiwan	National Chengchi University	*University-wide	8
		National Taiwan University	*University-wide	9
		National Tsing Hua University	*University-wide	3
	Thailand	Chulalongkorn University	*University-wide	32
		Kasetsart University	*University-wide	11
	Uzbekistan	Tashkent State Institute of Law	*University-wide	9
		University of World Economy & Diplomacy	*Law	5
	Vietnam	Hanoi University of Technology	*Information Science	2
Europe <i>213 Students; 23% of Total</i>	Austria	Johannes Kepler University of Linz	*Law	1
		Medical School of Vienna	*Medicine	4
	Belgium	Institut Supérieur de Traducteurs et Interprètes, Brussels	*Languages and Cultures	3
	Denmark	University of Copenhagen	*University-wide	1
	France	École Nationale des Ponts et Chaussées (ENPC)	*University-wide	7
		École Normale Supérieure de Lyon (ENS Lyon)	Science/*Information Science	2
		Université de Grenoble	*University-wide/*Letters	21
		Université Lyon III – Jean Moulin	*University-wide	16
		Université Paris IV – Sorbonne	*Letters	1
		Université Paris VII – Denis Diderot	*University-wide	3
		Université de Strasbourg	*University-wide	16
	Germany	Technische Universität Braunschweig	*University-wide	6
		Technische Universität Chemnitz	*University-wide	14
		Technische Universität München	*University-wide	10
		University of Freiburg	*University-wide	13
	Poland	Warsaw University of Technology	*Engineering	17
		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	9
	United Kingdom	University of Bristol	*University-wide	3
		University of London – SOAS	*University-wide	4
		University of Manchester	*Science	13
		University of Sheffield	*University-wide	21
		University of Warwick	*University-wide	13
N. America <i>195 Students; 21% of Total</i>	Canada	Toronto University	*University-wide	3
		York University	*University-wide	1
	USA	Green Mountain College	*Law	5
		Harvard University	Medicine	3
		Johns Hopkins University	*Medicine	1
		North Carolina State University	*University-wide	66
		New York University	*University-wide	17
		St. Olaf College	*University-wide	19
		Southern Illinois University at Carbondale	*University-wide	5
		University of California, Los Angeles	Education	1
		University of Cincinnati	*University-wide	20
		University of Illinois (Urbana-Champaign)	*University-wide	15
		University of Kentucky	*University-wide	9
		University of Michigan	*Engineering	20
		University of Minnesota	*University-wide	5
		University of Pennsylvania	*Medicine	5
Oceania <i>32 Students; 4% of Total</i>	Australia	Australian National University	*University-wide	3
		Flinders University	*University-wide	1
		Macquarie University	*GSID	5
		Monash University	*University-wide	6
		University of Adelaide	*University-wide	4
		University of South Australia	*University-wide	2
		University of Sydney	*University-wide	11
S. America 2 Students	Brazil	University of Brasilia	*University-wide	1
		University of São Paulo	*University-wide	1
5 Regions	26 Countries	103 Institutions	(* denotes tuition waiver)	922 Students

Appendix 4. NUPACE Academic Programme 2011~2012: An Overview

Japanese Language Programme	<p>Standard Course (1~5 credits): Elementary Japanese I ~ Advanced Japanese (7 levels) Intensive Course (2~10 credits): Elementary Japanese I ~ Intermediate Japanese II (6 levels) Other Courses (1 credit): Kanji 1000/2000 Business Japanese I/II/III</p>
Introductory Courses Taught in Japanese	<p><i>2 credits each</i></p> <p>Global Society I, II <J> (A/S) Introduction to Japanese Language and Culture I, II <J> (A/S) Introduction to Japanese Linguistics I, II <J> (A/S) Introduction to Japanese Society and Culture I, II <J> (A/S) Introduction to Linguistics I, II <J> (A/S)</p>
Japan Area & Intercultural Studies	<p><i>2 credits each</i></p> <p>Contemporary Japanese Society (S) Introduction to Japanese Politics (S) Japanese Society and Contemporary Issues (A) Science and Technology in Japan (A)</p>
Courses in the Student's Major	<p><i>Generally, 2 credits each</i></p> <p>EcoTopia Science Institute Education Ctr. for Int'l Students</p> <p>Motor Control and Information Processing in the Biological System <G> (A) Immigration in Japan: A Socio-legal Perspective (S) Sociology of Education: Equity, Citizenship, and Inclusion (A) Teaching Practice in the Japanese Community <GIS> (A/S)</p> <p>Agricultural Sciences Economics</p> <p>Introduction to Bioagricultural Sciences (A) Development Economics (S) Financial Accounting A (S) Income Theory and Applications (A) Law and Economics Workshop (S-A) Price Theory and Applications (S)</p> <p>Education Engineering</p> <p>Education in Japan (S) Intercultural Education: Disney as Cultural Teacher (S) Academic, Scientific, and Technical English (A) Civil Engineering and Policies for Developing Countries I (A) Introduction to Applied Physics, Materials and Energy Engineering (S) Introduction to Chemical and Biological Industries (S) Introduction to Civil Engineering and Architecture (A) Introduction to Production Engineering (S) Overview of Adv. Elec., Electronic, and Information Engineering (A)</p> <p>Environmental Studies</p> <p>Biological Resource Management Policies (A) Biological Resource Management Projects (A) Climate Change Policies (A) English Communication in Environmental Issues (S) Environmental Industry Systems (A) Environmental Systems Analysis and Planning (S) Field Seminar on Environmental Studies (S) Introduction to Biodiversity Conservation Projects (S) Low Carbon Cities Studies (S) Planning and Design Studio for Historical Environment <G> (A) Politics and Diplomacy in the International Environment <G> (A) Practice in Biological Resource Management (A) Seminar on Precipitation Climatology A (A) Studio Workshop of Architecture Design <G> (A) Sustainability and Environmental Studies (A) Theory of Environmental Resources Management (S) Water and Waste Engineering (A) Water and Waste Management Policies (S)</p> <p>International Development</p> <p>Comparative Asian Legal Systems (A) Human Security and Law (A) International Co-operation Law (S) Introduction to International Development (S) Japan's Development Experience (A) Law and Development Studies (S) Participatory Rural Industry Promotion (A)</p> <p>Languages & Cultures</p> <p>Introduction to Sociolinguistics a/b (A/S) Introductory Studies in International Culture b: Map Appreciation (A) Seminar in the Geography of Religion: Raja Yoga (S)</p> <p>Law Letters Mathematics Medicine</p> <p>Politics and Law in Japan (A) Selected Graduate School of Law courses (A/S) Iconicity in Language and Literature (A/S) Perspectives in Mathematical Sciences I, II (A/S) Clinical Practice (Clerkships) (A/S) Basic Research Laboratory Experience (A/S) Public Health Research Laboratory Experience (A/S)</p> <p>Science Others</p> <p>Advanced Quantum Chemistry (A) Special Lecture on Advanced Chemistry 9 (S~A <Intensive Lectures>) Guided Independent Study (GIS) Regular courses available to all degree-seeking students <J></p>

<J> = Taught in Japanese <G> = Graduate Students Only (A) = Autumn Semester (S) = Spring Semester