

NUPACE¹ 2011~2012: Direction, Trends, and Issues

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Nagoya University Programme for Academic Exchange (NUPACE)

A. Introduction

2011-2012 witnessed both pronounced highs and lows. It commenced with unprecedented crisis management issues occasioned by the Great East Japan Earthquake,² but also saw Nagoya University celebrating the 15th anniversary of its inauguration through the staging of an international symposium and alumni reunion.³ Calling it a mixed year, however, does not do justice to the extremities experienced. Simultaneously, on the macro level, a stagnant economy and already precariously strained Government budget were further destabilised by the colossal natural disaster of March, to the extent that, as of FY 2012, the Ministry of Education is being called to justify continued funding for student exchange activities. With a soaring public deficit, and in view of the indescribably heavy toll paid by the inhabitants of northern Japan in terms of livelihood and personal security, why continue to pay billions of yen at the taxpayers' expense so that international students can enjoy a stint in Japan? There are, of course, many rational reasons for

doing so..., but the mood is downbeat.

This report is divided into three parts. *Section B* deals with JASSO⁴ scholarship policy developments and statistics for FY 2012, *Section C* briefly outlines current trends in NUPACE student composition, and *Section D*, the conclusion, interprets some of the more intangible concerns affecting NUPACE and short-term student exchange on the whole, that have manifested themselves over the year.

B. Government-related Scholarships

Japan's Student Exchange Support Program, the MEXT co-ordinated/JASSO administered short-term exchange scholarship programme has, since 1995, constituted the main source of Government funding for short-term exchange students in this country, including those at Nagoya University. With the abolishment of the JENESYS Programme (Japan – East Asia Network of Exchange for Students and Youths)⁵ in FY 2012, this

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 Nagoya University may be located 550 kilometres from the epicentre of and 450 kilometres from the affected Fukushima nuclear power plants (Japan, after all, is a long archipelago), but the events of March 11, 2011, as shown in Section C, had serious repercussions for student admission in spring 2011.

³ NUPACE 15th Anniversary Symposium and Student Exchange Alumni Reunion, *Innovation in International Student Exchange: Trends and Strategies for the Decade*, October 14 – October 15, 2011.

⁴ 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.

⁵ JENESYS, the result of the East Asia Summit of January 2007 and under the control of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs <MOFA>, comprised a five-year project, worth approximately ¥35 billion, that aimed to bring 6,000 students and youths to Japan per annum from Asia. Short-term student exchange scholarships constituted part of the package, with recipients benefiting from the slightly superior provisions to those offered by JASSO. Administration of the programme was entrusted to JASSO.

so-called “JASSO scholarship” comprises the single source of Government-administered financial aid for non degree-seeking incoming exchange students.

1. MEXT/JASSO Student Exchange Support Program Provisions and Categories: New Directions

Table 1 depicts short-term exchange scholarship categories and provisions as allocated by the Ministry of Education <MEXT>/JASSO since the establishment of the scholarship programme. The ‘national strategy’ argument for admitting international exchange students (including Fukuda’s *Plan to Accept 300,000 Students*) appears to have peaked with the *Asian Gateway Initiative* of 2007. Indeed, in FY 2012, the number of JASSO scholarships registered at a less than mediocre 1,466. Some would counter that, short-term student exchange has escaped comparatively unharmed, given the blanket 10% cut on Government project funding. Nevertheless, it appears that MEXT has, 1) transferred its expectations to the newly inaugurated “Short Stay/Short Visit Program (SS-SV)”⁶ in its quest to satisfy the numerical target set by the “Plan to Accept 300,000 Foreign Students”, 2) has shifted its student exchange priorities from incoming international students to outgoing domestic students, and 3) in the given economic and political climate, has deprioritised the internationalisation of universities.

As is evident from Table 1, since FY 2001 a variety of scholarship categories reflecting changing policy priorities have been incorporated into the framework of the Student Exchange Support Program. Participating insti-

tutions apply for and are allocated scholarships according to this set of classifications. However, commencing in FY 2012, MEXT/JASSO have vastly simplified these categories. In addition to “General Category” (大学推薦) scholarships, universities may now apply for “Distinctive Programme” scholarships, with each university being permitted to apply for a maximum of four separate programmes (each programme being limited to a maximum of fifteen scholarships). Provided that the programmes demonstrate distinctive features and are deemed to guarantee quality, universities are free to devise content. Accordingly, albeit perplexing, the previously adhered to concept of reserving a certain proportion of JASSO scholarships for institutions having established programmes taught in English⁷ has, since 2012, been abandoned. (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 2012, they denote a new thrust in MEXT/JASSO policy. “Distinctive Programme” category scholarships, the so-called strategic and quality-assured element of short-term exchange scholarship policy (and successors to “English-language Programme”, “Credit Transfer”, and “Other” scholarship categories), have in the space of one year increased by 31%, from 609 to 799. In contrast, “General” scholarships, which as the name suggests, are not project-oriented, and awardable to any exchange student from a partner institution, have plummeted 22% from 851 to 667.

⁶ 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 that of JASSO’s Student Exchange Support Program.

⁷ 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.

Table 1. JASSO Student Exchange Support Program Provisions for Incoming Students: April 1995 ~ March 2013

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 1999~00	1,500 1,803	No Categorisation		1. ¥80,000 monthly stipend (6~12 months) 2. Economy class round-trip air ticket 3. ¥25,000 settling-in allowance		
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 2002~03 2003~04 2004~05 2005~06	1,761 1,618 1,950 2,000 1,800	General (大学推薦); English-Language Prog.; UMAP*; Consortium; Internship.		1, 2 & 3 as for 1998~99 1. ¥80,000 monthly stipend (3~12 months) 2. Economy class round-trip air ticket 3. ¥25,000 settling-in allowance		
2006~07 2007~08	1,600 1,723	General (大学推薦); English-language prog.; UMAP.		1. ¥80,000 monthly stipend (3~12 months) 2. Economy class round-trip air ticket abolished 3. ¥150,000 one-time 'study abroad preparation allowance' 4. ¥25,000 settling-in allowance		
2008~09	1,829	General (大学推薦); 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 2010~11	1,680 1,694	General (大学推薦); English-Language Prog.; Credit Transfer; Other (Distinctive Prog.). + Global 30 Project Initiative (130 scholar- ships p/a		1. ¥80,000 monthly stipend (3~12 months) 2. ¥80,000 one-time 'study abroad preparation allowance'		
2011~12	1,460	General (大学推薦); English-Language Prog.; Credit Transfer; Other (Distinctive Prog.). + Global 30 Project Initiative (130 scholarships p/a		¥80,000 monthly stipend (3~12 months) One-time 'study abroad preparation allowance' abolished		
2012~2013	1466	General (大学推薦); Distinctive Prog. + Global 30 Project Initiative (130 scholarships p/a		¥80,000 monthly stipend (3~12 months)		

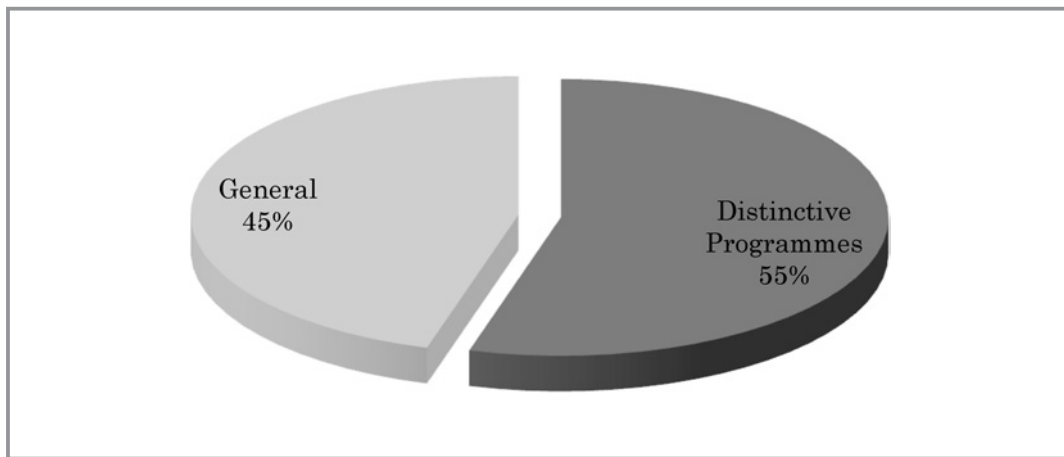
*P&F = Peace & Friendship Scholarship *S-t = Short-term Scholarship *UMAP Credit Transfer Scheme

Table 2. JASSO Student Exchange Support Program Scholarship Classification – Overall Total (1): April 2012 ~ March 2013

Total No. of Scholarships	Scholarship Category					
	General	Special Category				
		English-Language Prog.	Credit Transfer	Other	Distinctive Prog.	Total No./ Special Category Scholarships
1,466 (1,460)	667 (851)	0 (368)	0 (75)	0 (166)	799 (-)	799 (609)

*() = Scholarship Allocations for 2011~2012

Pie Chart 1. JASSO Student Exchange Support Program Scholarship Classification – Overall Total (2). Scholarships According to Classification: April 2012 ~ March 2013 (Total: 1,466 Scholarships)



Graph 1. Trends in JASSO Student Exchange Support Program Scholarship Allocation According to Scholarship Category. An Annual Comparison: April 2001 ~ March 2013

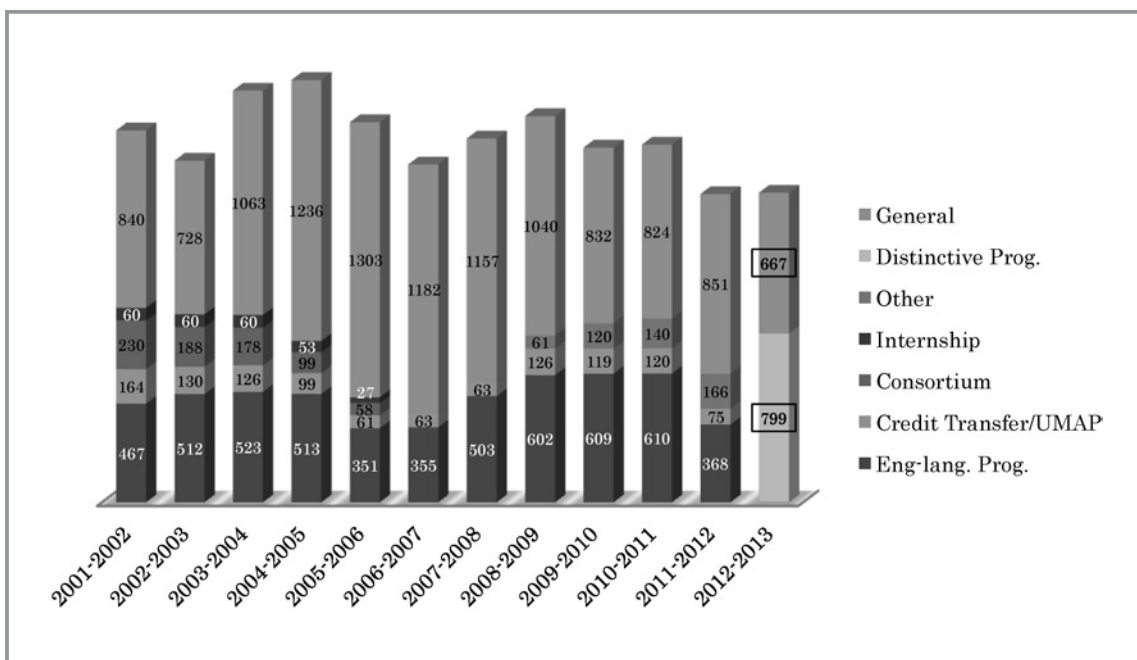


Table 3 presents, in order of rank, Japanese universities that have been successful in their application for JASSO “Distinctive Programme” category scholarships,⁸ with figures covering not only national/public university corporations, but also private universities. Table 3, Graph 2 and Pie Chart 3 demonstrate that two themes continue to dominate scholarship allocation in FY 2012. First,

the number of institutions receiving JASSO “Distinctive Programme” scholarships has again decreased markedly over a one-year span. Parallel to the revision of special category classification system,⁹ recipient institutions registered a drop from a total of fifty-nine to thirty-five. Second, MEXT’s publicly-announced policy of dividing scholarships more equitably between public and private

⁸ Data on JASSO ‘general category’ scholarship allocation has not been made public since FY 2009. The allotment of these scholarships should be understood to be flexible and discretionary.

⁹ I.e., As of FY 2012, the amalgamation of 1) English-Language Prog., 2) Credit Transfer Prog., and 3) Other scholarship categories into, simply, the “Distinctive Programme” category.

institutions has shown itself to be a farce. In FY 2012, private universities received a mere 18% of JASSO's 799 "Distinctive Programme" scholarships; in AY 2010, the corresponding figure was 33%. It appears that, in line with the "Global 30" initiative, MEXT/JASSO are leaning towards a strategy of targeting universities as academic hubs for internationalisation, and that these select institutions are receiving preferential treatment vis-à-vis Government funding.

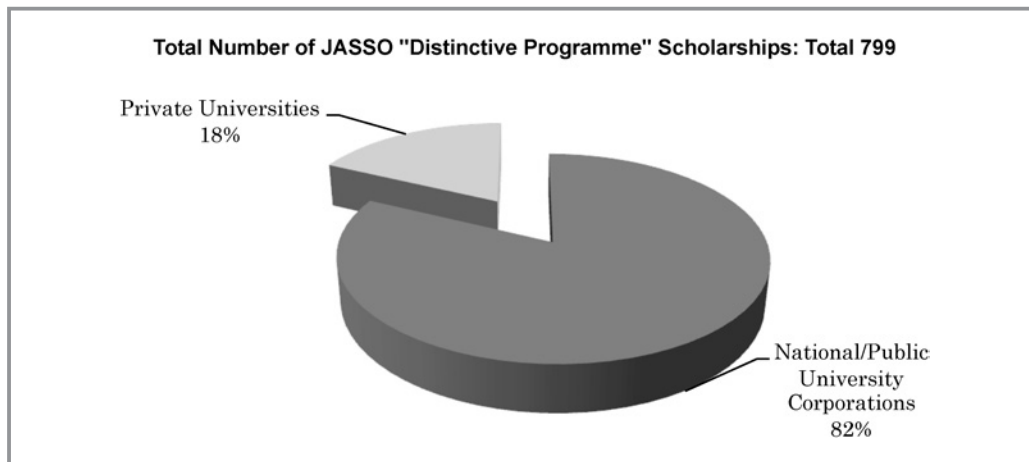
As is readily deducible from *Table 3*, in FY 2012, the principal objects of Government largesse were Tohoku, Osaka, and Waseda, each successfully applying for four programmes with a maximum of sixty scholarships. Nagoya, Tokyo Institute of Technology, and Tsukuba constitute a second-placed cohort lagging fractionally behind. Trends indicate that, henceforth, small institutions may find it difficult to successfully create or sustain a niche for student exchange funding.

Table 3. JASSO Student Exchange Support Program Scholarship Allocation of "Distinctive Programme" Category & "Global 30" Scholarships (April 2012 ~ March 2013)

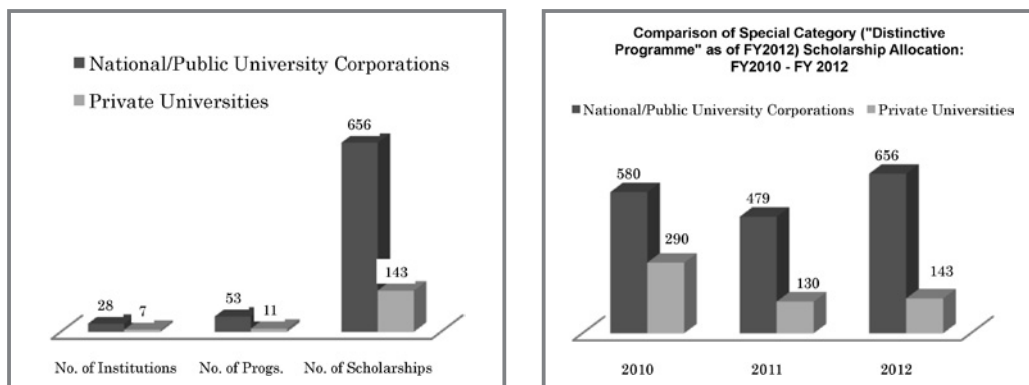
	Name of University	No. of Distinctive Programmes (4 Max.) / Total No. of Scholarships (Max. 15 Scholarships per Programme)	Global 30 Scholarships	TOTAL Scholarships (Excluding General (大学推薦) Category Scholarships)
1	Tohoku University	4 Progs./60 <↑5>	10	70
1	Osaka University	4 Progs./60 <↑3>	10	70
1	<i>Waseda University</i>	4 Progs./60 <↑17>	10	70
4	Nagoya University	4 Progs./43 <↑21>	10	53
5	Tokyo Institute of Technology	4 Progs./49 <↑19>	–	49
6	Tsukuba University	3 Progs./38 <↓2>	10	48
7	Hiroshima University	4 Progs./40 <↑14>	–	40
8	<i>Keio University</i>	2 Progs./28 <↓11>	10	38
9	Hokkaido University	3 Progs./31 <↑16>	–	31
10	Kanazawa University	2 Progs./30 <↑12>	–	30
11	Chiba University	3 Progs./29 <↑23>	–	29
12	University of Tokyo	1 Prog./15 <↔>	10	25
12	Kyoto University	1 Prog./15 <↑3>	10	25
14	University of Electro-Communications	2 Progs./22 <↔>	–	22
15	Niigata University	2 Progs./20 <↑14>	–	20
15	<i>Meiji University</i>	1 Prog./10 <-->	10	20
17	Otaru University of Commerce	1 Prog./15 <↑6>	–	15
17	Akita University	1 Prog./15 <↑3>	–	15
17	Saitama University	1 Prog./15 <↑9>	–	15
17	Tokyo U. of Foreign Studies	1 Prog./15 <↔>	–	15
17	Tokyo Gakugei University	1 Prog./15 <-->	–	15
17	Tokyo U. of Agriculture & Technology	1 Prog./15 <-->	–	15
17	Hitotsubashi University	1 Prog./15 <↔>	–	15
17	Fukui University	1 Prog./15 <↑6>	–	15
17	Okayama University	1 Prog./15 <↑7>	–	15
17	Kumamoto University	1 Prog./15 <↓3>	–	15
17	<i>Kwansei Gakuin University</i>	1 Prog./15 <↑3>	–	15
17	<i>Konan University</i>	1 Prog./15 <-->	–	15
29	Tokushima University	1 Prog./14 <↑12>	–	14
29	Ehime University	2 Progs./14 <↑1>	–	14
31	Kobe University	1 Prog./12 <-->	–	12
32	Nagasaki University	1 Prog./10 <-->	–	10
32	<i>Meiji Gakuin University</i>	1 Prog./10 <↑7>	–	10
34	<i>Kobe College</i>	1 Prog./5 <-->	–	5
35	Tokyo Medical & Dental University	1 Prog./4 <↑2>	–	4

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

Pie Chart 2. JASSO Student Exchange Support Program Scholarship Allocation (“Distinctive Programme” Category) According to Type of Institution (April 2012 ~ March 2013)



Graph 2. JASSO Student Exchange Support Program Scholarship Allocation (“Distinctive Programmes” Category) According to Type of Institution



2. NUPACE’s Student Exchange Scholarships (Inbound) for 2012–2013: A Breakdown

With respect to the breakdown of scholarship allocation to Nagoya University: As concerns JASSO funding, NUPACE has devised a formula for dividing scholar-

ships amongst regions, which has been effective as of 2006.¹⁰ Whilst *Table 4* depicts this allocation as divided into April and September admission periods, *Pie Chart 3* shows scholarship allocation for the same period as divided by region.

¹⁰ **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.

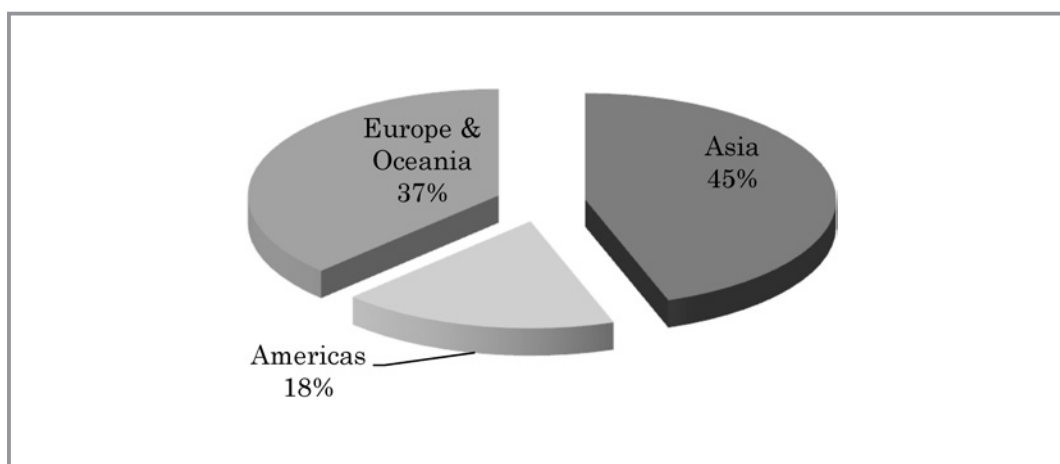
¹¹ 財団法人交流協会。In keeping with JASSO’s relinquishment of policy-making powers to MEXT, as of FY 2008, due to the absence of formal diplomatic relations with Taiwan, applicants with Taiwanese citizenship are no longer eligible to apply for JASSO scholarships. Instead, such applicants are being directed to apply for similarly-valued scholarships, albeit time-restricted (a maximum six-month stipend) and limited in number, as offered by the Interchange Association Japan (IAJ).

Table 4. Short-term Student Exchange Scholarships (Incoming) for FY April 2012 ~ March 2013: NUPACE

Scholarships Awarded		MEXT/JASSO (Short-term Student Exchange)	MEXT/JASSO (Global 30)	MOFA (JENESYS)	Canada-Japan Strategic Interchange Program	IAJ ¹¹
Breakdown	Apr	16 (10)	3 (3)	0 (3)	0 (0)	0 (0)
	Sep	30 (19)	7 (7)	0 (1)	4 (0)	1 (1)
Total		46 (29)	10 (10)	0 (4)	4 (0)	1 (1)

() = Figures for 2011~2012

Pie Chart 3. JASSO Student Exchange Support Program and “Global 30” Scholarship Breakdown by Region: April 2012 ~ March 2013 (Total: 56 Scholarships)

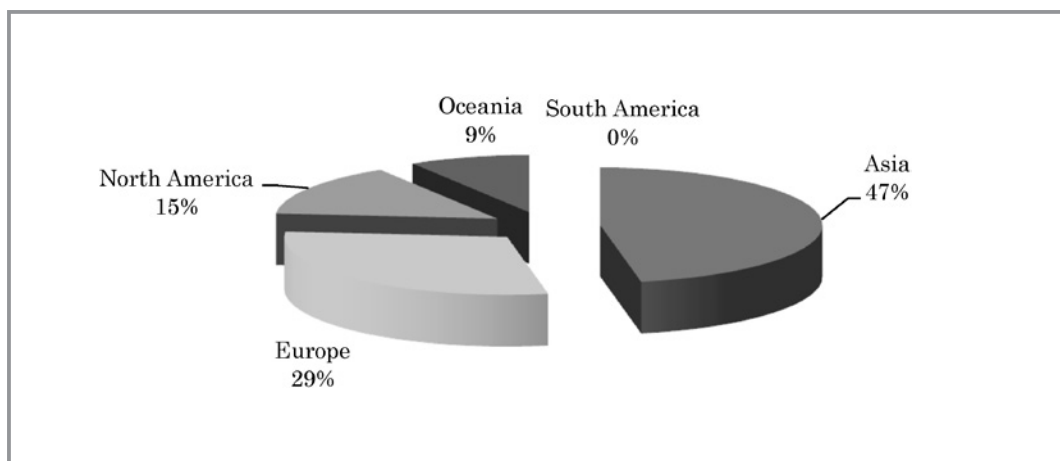


C. NUPACE: Incoming Exchange Student Composition (FY 2011)

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 during FY 2011.

A comparison with last year’s figures demonstrates that the number of NUPACE participants rose by 15%, from eighty-nine to 102. Compositionally, the portion of the pie increased by 3% for Oceania and 1% for Europe, whilst the ratio of the NUPACE student population from Asia and North America dwindled by 2% each. Total student numbers, as *Graph 3* demonstrates, clocked increases for all regions except the Americas, which remained static.

Pie-chart 4. NUPACE Students by Region of Home Institution: April 2011 ~ March 2012 (Total: 102 Students)

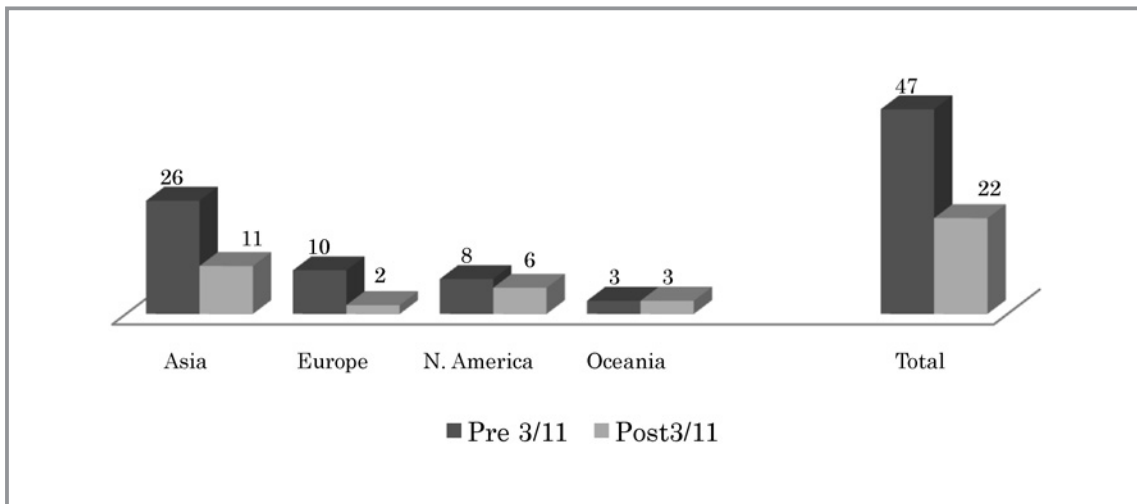


Actually, in light of the Great East Japan Earthquake, the above growth in student numbers can only be considered incredible. In the wake of the disaster, as *Graphs 3* and *4* demonstrate, NUPACE suffered an unprecedented loss in incoming student numbers, admitting only twenty-two, i.e., 47%, of a projected intake of forty-seven students. Losses were due to cancellations and deferrals (both voluntary and home-university mandated), with levels of anxiety notable particularly in East Asia and Europe. Of the twenty-five cancellations, sixteen students withdrew their place on the pro-

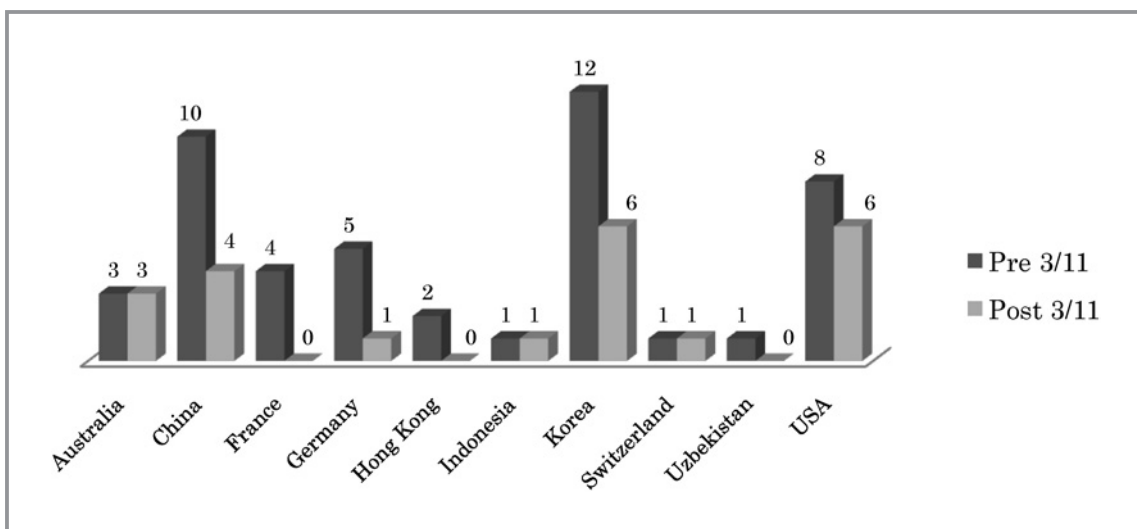
gramme altogether, whilst nine students deferred their admission until autumn 2011.

Over the longer term, the regional composition of incoming students during NUPACE's sixteen-year lifespan is depicted in *Graph 5*. Whilst the total annual intake of students has during this period has almost doubled, the reader will note significant regional trends. Strong growth in the student intake from Asia and, more recently, Europe and Oceania is conspicuous. Conversely, it is obvious that Nagoya University needs to spend more

Graph 3. Effect of 3/11 on NUPACE Student Numbers According to Region of Home Institution: April 2011 Entry (47→22 Students)



Graph 4. Effect of 3/11 on NUPACE Student Numbers According to Country of Home Institution: April 2011 Entry (47→22 Students)



resources on nurturing the American student market. Recent initiatives, such as Nagoya University's participation in the Canada-Japan Strategic Interchange Program, as well as the conclusion of a student exchange memorandum with the University of Montreal may well lead to more positive results vis-à-vis this region.

Table 6 summarises FY 2011 data on the ratio of

NUPACE students supported financially, either directly or indirectly, by the Japanese Government in relation to independently-financed¹² students.¹³ For the record, in FY 2011, of the 102 exchange students admitted to NUPACE, 43% benefited from JASSO, "Global 30", JENESYS, or IAJ budget funding, a gentle decline from the 47% of beneficiaries in FY 2010. Scholarship numbers listed here do not include the nineteen supplementary

Graph 5. Students by Region of Home Institution: February 1996 ~ March 2012 (Total: 1024 Students)

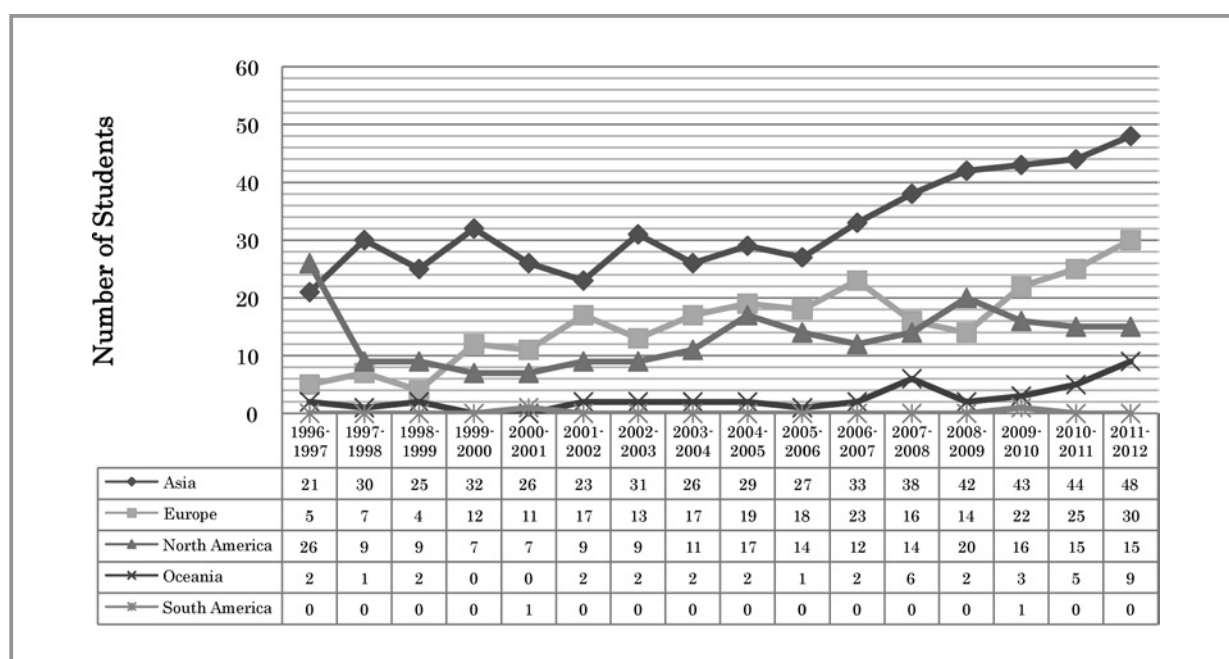


Table 6. NUPACE Students by Source of Funding: April 2011 ~ March 2012 (Total: 102 Students)

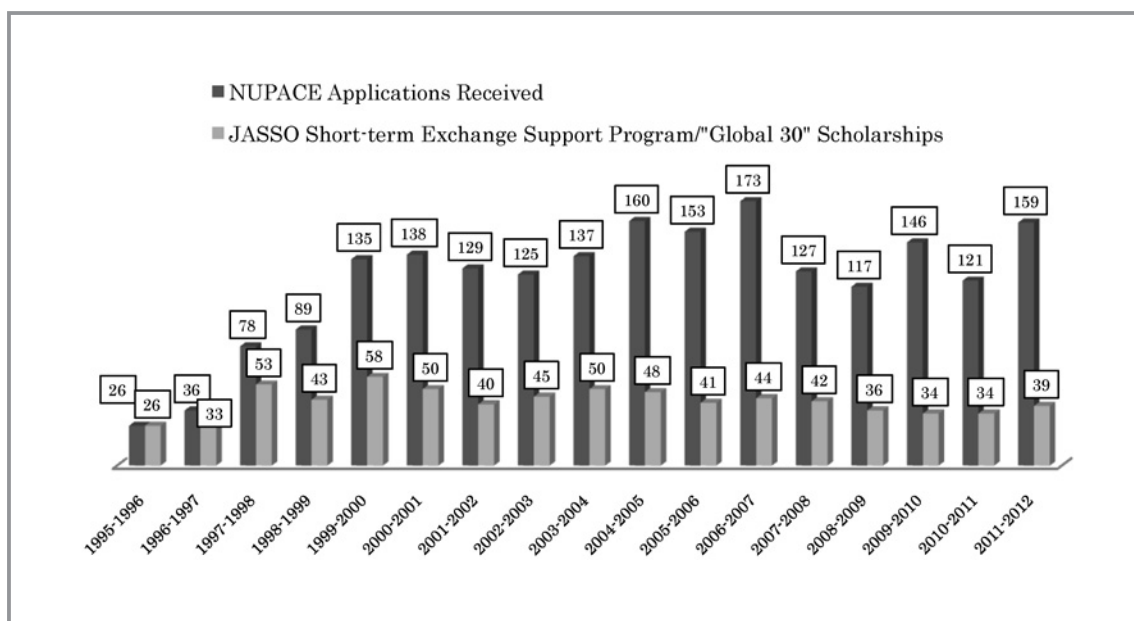
Region	April 2011 Admission				September 2011 Admission				Regional Sub-Total	
	JASSO/G30	JENESYS	IAJ	Self-financed	JASSO/G30	JENESYS	IAJ	Self-financed	JASSO/G30/JENESYS/IAJ	Self-financed
Asia	3 (6)	2 (2)	0 (0)	6 (9)	13 (11)	2 (4)	1 (1)	21 (11)	21 (24)	27 (20)
Europe	1 (2)	(-)	(-)	1 (1)	14 (7)	(-)	(-)	14 (15)	15 (9)	15 (16)
N. America	1 (2)	(-)	(-)	5 (3)	5 (4)	(-)	(-)	4 (6)	6 (6)	9 (9)
S. America	0 (0)	(-)	(-)	0 (0)	0 (0)	(-)	(-)	0 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Oceania	1 (1)	(-)	(-)	2 (2)	1 (2)	(-)	(-)	5 (0)	2 (3)	7 (2)
Total	6 (11)	2 (2)	0 (0)	14 (15)	33 (24)	2 (4)	1 (1)	44 (32)	44 (42)	58 (47)

() = Figures for 2010-2011; total: 89 students

¹² 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.

¹³ 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.

Graph 6. NUPACE Applications in Relation to JASSO Student Exchange Support Program and “Global 30”¹⁵ Scholarships: February 1996 ~ March 2012



JASSO scholarships and two supplementary JENESYS scholarships allocated to students in the three-month period of January to March 2012.¹⁴

As concerns the trend in the number of applications received, FY 2011 witnessed a surge. One probable factor behind this development is that, 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. As highlighted in *Graph 6*, in FY 2011, NUPACE received 159 applications relative to a pool of thirty-nine JASSO and “Global 30” scholarships. Currently, close to 25% of NUPACE applicants have the potential to benefit from a Japanese Government-funded award.

Data for ‘NUPACE Applications Received’ does not include applications which were withdrawn voluntarily prior to the convening of the screening body, i.e., the Nagoya University Student Exchange Committee.

D. Concluding Observations

Despite the initial setback, FY 2011 proved a solid one for NUPACE. The student intake for the academic year, at 102, placed the human scale of the programme in the three-figure realm. Furthermore, the total number of exchange students hosted in NUPACE's history hit 1,024, thereby passing the one thousand mark. A coincidence it may be, but FY 2011 thus proved a fitting year in which to celebrate the NUPACE 15-Year Anniversary and Alumni Reunion. Moreover, the programmes' achievements appear to have been recognised by both MEXT and JASSO; NUPACE was awarded with a total of fifty-six JASSO and “Global 30” scholarships for FY 2012, which, if combined, comprises the second largest

¹⁴ These supplementary scholarships (追加予算) comprise unused/returned scholarships as resulting from the Great Japan Earthquake. As they were only made available for a three-month period, they have not been incorporated into *Table 6*.

¹⁵ The nineteen JASSO scholarships accrued to NUPACE in January to March of FY 2011, as a result of the MEXT supplementary budget, comprise an exceptional phenomenon, and are not included in *Graph 6*. 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-à-vis IAJ funding.

number in the programme's sixteen-year lifespan.

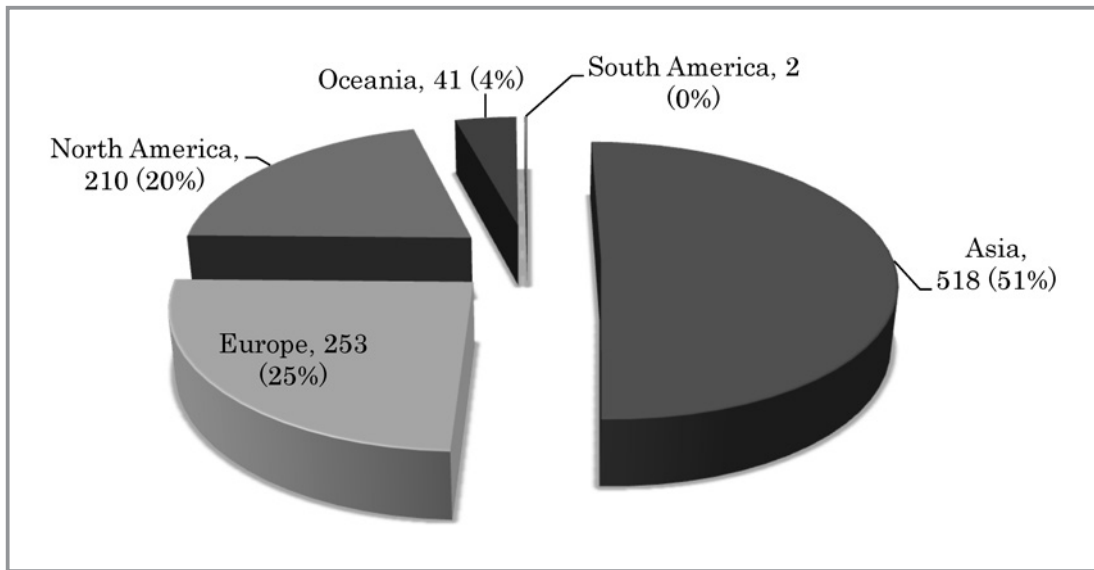
On the downside, and as mentioned in the introduction to this article, Japan's economic woes seem sufficiently severe as to warrant a justification for continued financial support for international student projects. Indeed, MEXT is being called upon by the Japanese Government to rationalise and prioritise its projects. As an indicator, the Ministry has raised the following concerns with NUPACE, albeit informally. Needless to say, these concerns are applicable to all large national university corporations operating student exchange programmes:

- To what degree has the hosting of international exchange students actually benefited Nagoya University?
- Are there any mechanisms in place to gauge the extent to which this University has been "internationalised" by the presence of exchange students?
- Has interaction with international exchange students in academic and extracurricular settings actually had an impact on domestic students?
- Has the presence of a large number of international students transformed teaching styles, teaching materials, and academic advising methods?

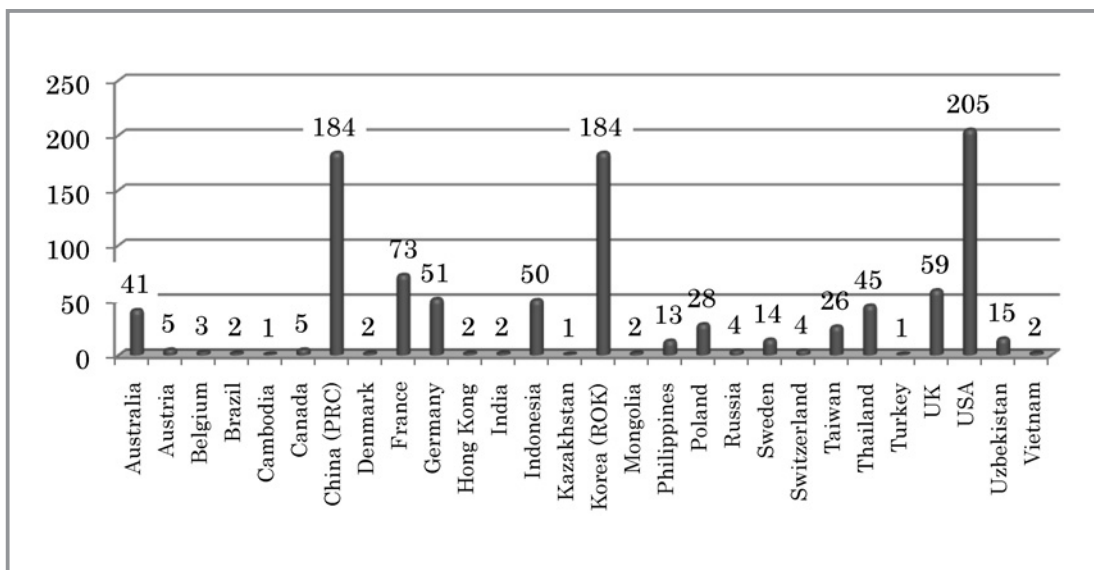
In short, current MEXT thinking dictates that the measurement of internationalisation should not be solely couched in terms of increasing international student numbers, as has hitherto been the case; it should be judged by its overall ripple effects. Here, obviously, the Ministry is attempting to rationalise what form of student exchange should henceforth be funded, and for how much. In line with current trends, the author suspects that MEXT/JASSO financing for student exchange initiatives will, hereafter, be increasingly restricted to a select number of established and "internationalising" universities, with support for more minor players being severely pruned. Government project funding has entered a new, more accountable, transparent, and ruthlessly competitive phase.¹⁶

¹⁶ 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 2012 (Total: 1024 Students)



Appendix 2. NUPACE Students by Country of Home Institution: February 1996 ~ March 2012 (Total: 1024 Students)



Appendix 3. Institutions Sending Exchange Students to NUPACE: February 1996 ~ March 2012

Region	Country	Institution	Agreement with	No. Admitted
Asia <i>518 Students; 51% of Total</i>	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	8
		Fudan University	*University-wide	13
		Harbin Institute of Technology	*University-wide	1
		Huazhong University of Science & Technology	*University-wide	12
		Jilin University	*University-wide	16
		Nanjing University	*University-wide	15
		Nanjing University of Aeronautics and Astronautics	*Engineering	1
		Northeastern University	*University-wide	7
		Peking University	*University-wide	9
		Shanghai Jiaotong University	*University-wide	5
		Tongji University	*University-wide	8
		Tsinghua University	*University-wide	11
		University of Science and Technology of China	*University-wide	2
		Xi'an Jiatong University	*University-wide	6
		Zhejiang University	*University-wide	18
	Hong Kong	Chinese University of Hong Kong	*University-wide	2
	India	University of Poona	University-wide	2
	Indonesia	Bandung Institute of Technology	*University-wide	5
		Diponegoro University	*Education	1
		Gadjah Mada University	*University-wide	30
		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	23
		Ewha Women's University	*University-wide	20
		Gyeongsang National University	*University-wide	61
		Hanyang University	*University-wide	8
		Korea Maritime University	*Engineering	2
		Korea University	*University-wide	28
		Kyung Hee University	*University-wide	3
		Mokpo National University	*University-wide	23
		Seoul National University	*University-wide	11
		Sungkyunkwan University	*University-wide	1
		University of Seoul	*Law	2
	Yonsei University	*University-wide	2	
	Mongolia	National University of Mongolia	*University-wide	2
	Philippines	University of the Philippines, Los Banos	*GSID	13
	Taiwan	National Chengchi University	*University-wide	10
National Taiwan University		*University-wide	12	
National Tsing Hua University		*University-wide	4	
Thailand	Chulalongkorn University	*University-wide	34	
	Kasetsart University	*University-wide	11	
Turkey	Bilkent University	*University-wide	1	
Uzbekistan	Tashkent State Institute of Law	*University-wide	9	
	University of World Economy & Diplomacy	*Law	6	
Vietnam	Hanoi University of Technology	*Information Science	2	

Region	Country	Institution	Agreement with	No. Admitted
Europe <i>253 Students; 25% of Total</i>	Austria	Johannes Kepler University of Linz	*Law	1
		Medical School of Vienna	*Medicine	4
	Belgium	Institut Supérieur de Traducteurs et Interprètes (ISTI)	*Languages and Cultures	3
	Denmark	University of Copenhagen	*University-wide	2
	France	École Nationale des Ponts et Chaussées (ENPC)	*University-wide	7
		École Normale Supérieure de Lyon (ENS Lyon)	*University-wide	3
		Université de Grenoble	*University-wide/*Letters	23
		Université Lyon III – Jean Moulin	*University-wide	16
		Université Paris IV – Sorbonne	*Letters	1
		Université Paris VII – Denis Diderot	*University-wide	6
		Université de Strasbourg	*University-wide	17
		Germany	Technische Universität Braunschweig	*University-wide
		Technische Universität Chemnitz	*University-wide	16
		Technische Universität Darmstadt	*Engineering/*Env. Studies	1
		Technische Universität München	*University-wide	12
		Universität Freiburg	*University-wide	14
	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	11
		Uppsala University	*University-wide	3
	Switzerland	Université de Genève	*University-wide	4
	United Kingdom	University of Bristol	*University-wide	3
		University of London – SOAS	*University-wide	6
		University of Manchester	*Science	14
		University of Sheffield	*University-wide	23
University of Warwick		*University-wide	13	
N. America <i>210 Students; 20% of Total</i>	Canada	Toronto University	*University-wide	3
		York University	*University-wide	2
	USA	Green Mountain College	*Law	5
		Harvard University	Medicine	3
		Johns Hopkins University	*Medicine	1
		North Carolina State University	*University-wide	67
		New York University	*University-wide	19
		St. Olaf College	*University-wide	22
		Southern Illinois University at Carbondale	*University-wide	5
		University of California, Los Angeles	Education	1
		University of Cincinnati	*University-wide	22
		University of Illinois (Urbana-Champaign)	*University-wide	18
		University of Kentucky	*University-wide	9
		University of Michigan	*Engineering	20
		University of Minnesota	*University-wide	8
University of Pennsylvania	*Medicine	5		
Oceania <i>41 Students; 4% of Total</i>	Australia	Australian National University	*University-wide	4
		Flinders University	*University-wide	1
		Macquarie University	*GSID	5
		Monash University	*University-wide	10
		University of Adelaide	*University-wide	6
		University of South Australia	*University-wide	3
University of Sydney	*University-wide	12		
S. America <i>2 Students</i>	Brazil	University of Brasilia	*University-wide	1
		University of São Paulo	*University-wide	1
5 Regions	28 Countries	107 Institutions	(* denotes tuition waiver)	1024 Students

Appendix 4. NUPACE Academic Programme 2012~2013: An Overview

Japanese Language Programme	Elementary Japanese I ~ Advanced Japanese (7 levels) Elementary Japanese I ~ Intermediate Japanese II (6 levels) <i>Kanji</i> 1000/2000 Business Japanese I/II/III
Introductory Courses Taught in Japanese	<i>2 credits each</i> 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)
Courses in the Student's Major	<i>Generally 2 credits each</i> Education Ctr. for Int'l Students <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Multi-cultural Approach to Contemporary Issues (A) Contemporary Japanese Society (S) Immigration in Japan: Law, Society, and Politics (S) Intercultural Education: Disney as Cultural Teacher (S) Introduction to Japanese Politics (S) Sociology of Education: Equity, Citizenship, and Inclusion (A) Teaching Practice in the Japanese Community (A/S) Agricultural Sciences <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction to Bioagricultural Sciences (A) Economics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development Economics (S) Financial Accounting A (S) Income Theory and Applications (A) Introduction to Financial Reporting (A) Law and Economics Workshop (S~A) Price Theory and Applications (S) Education <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education in Japan (S) Engineering <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Academic, Scientific, and Technical English (A) Advanced Lecture on the System Safety of Machinery (A) Civil Engineering and Policies for Developing Countries II (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) Motor Control and Information Processing in the Biological System <G> (A) Overview of Adv. Elec., Electronic, and Information Engineering (A) Science and Technology in Japan (A) Environmental Studies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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) 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) Information Sciences <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advanced Lectures on Quantum Information (S)

International Development	Comparative Asian Legal Systems (A) Educational Development and Co-operation (S) Educational Development Planning and Evaluation (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)
Languages & Cultures	Introduction to Sociolinguistics a/b (A/S) Outline of Japanese Culture since the 16 th Century (A) Studies in International Culture: Map Appreciation I, II (A/S)
Law	Comparative Studies in Constitutional Law (S) Comparative Studies in Jurisprudence I, II (A/S) Comparative Studies in Politics II (A) Contemporary Japanese Diplomacy (A) Contemporary Japanese Politics (A) Introduction to Law (A) Japanese Legal System (A) Political Systems (S) Professional Studies in International Law (S) Studies in Jurisprudence: Law as Political Theory I, II (S-A) Workshop on International Negotiation (A) Yomiuri Shimbun Special Lecture – Corporate Asian Theory (A)
Letters	A History of Japanese Cinema (A) Japanese Culture: Language and Communication I, II (A/S)
Mathematics	Perspectives in Mathematical Sciences (A/S)
Medicine	Clinical Practice (Clerkships) (A/S) Basic Research Laboratory Experience (A/S) Public Health Research Laboratory Experience (A/S)
Science	Advanced Quantum Chemistry (A) Computational Chemistry (A)
Others	Selected Global 30 (G30) programme courses Guided Independent Study (GIS) Regular courses available to all degree-seeking students <J>

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