

NUPACE¹ and Student Exchange in 2012~2013: The Seeds of Reconstruction

Claudia Ishikawa

Nagoya University Programme for Academic Exchange (NUPACE)

A. Introduction

For NUPACE, FY 2012 marked a year of impending and radical change. At the national level, the objectives and methods of Ministry of Education (MEXT)/JASSO² scholarship allocation were sharply modified in line with two developments. These comprised, 1) a largely critical programme evaluation (budget screening) of university “internationalisation” projects by a Noda administration review committee³ and, 2) a significant parameter shift; namely, from one of utilising public money to financially support international students in Japan to one of, instead, utilising these resources to foster Japanese “global human resources”.⁴ Needless to say, these developments have potentially far-reaching ramifications for NUPACE, whose participants have thus far benefited immeasurably from Government support.

Secondly, and more portentous for NUPACE, in FY 2012 Nagoya University, with the objective of facilitating and activating internationalisation at this institution, was successful in an application for Government funding under the category of “Promotion of National University Reform”.⁵ The resultant bid to rationalise the international organs of this university through the separation of Admis-

sion Office (AO) functions from those of advising resident international students has already been approved within the University. As the plan currently stands, NUPACE is set to be amalgamated with the Global 30 International Programs, and divided into 1) AO and, 2) “care” functions; its faculty and staff split into two.

This report is divided into three parts. *Section B* deals with MEXT/JASSO scholarship policy developments and statistics for FY 2013, *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 primary Government funding for short-term exchange students in this country, including those at Nagoya University. Although a number of nationally-targeted exchange students continue to benefit from Interchange Association,

¹ NUPACE is the acronym for the *Nagoya University Program for Academic Exchange*, Nagoya University’s 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 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.

³ June 20, 2012. The results of the programme review are available at: http://www.mext.go.jp/component/a_menu/other/detail/_icsFiles/afile/2012/06/20/1322354_1.pdf (Japanese only).

⁴ 「新成長戦略」閣議決定, 平成22年6月18日, 「グローバル人材育成戦略」グローバル人材育成推進会議, 2012年6月4日, amongst others.

⁵ http://www.mext.go.jp/b_menu/houdou/25/03/_icsFiles/afile/2013/03/14/1331948_01_3.pdf (Japanese site).

Japan (IAJ)⁶ and Japan-Canada Academic Consortium (JACAC) scholarships, the “JASSO scholarship” continues to comprise the major source of Government-administered financial aid for non-degree-seeking 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

Table 1. JASSO Student Exchange Support Program Provisions for Incoming Students: April 1995 ~ March 2014

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. <i>Economy class round-trip air ticket abolished</i> 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.; <i>Credit Transfer</i> ; <i>Other (Distinctive Prog.)</i> .		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.; <i>Credit Transfer</i> ; <i>Other (Distinctive Prog.)</i> .		1. ¥80,000 monthly stipend (3~12 months) 2. ¥80,000 one-time 'study abroad preparation allowance'		
	130	+ Global 30 Project Initiative scholarships		¥80,000 monthly stipend (3~12 months)		
2011~12	1,460	General (大学推薦); English-Language Prog.; <i>Credit Transfer</i> ; <i>Other (Distinctive Prog.)</i> .		¥80,000 monthly stipend (3~12 months) <i>One-time 'study abroad preparation allowance' abolished</i>		
	130	+ Global 30 Project Initiative scholarships		¥80,000 monthly stipend (3~12 months)		
2012~2013	1,466	General (大学推薦); Distinctive Prog.		¥80,000 monthly stipend (3~12 months)		
	130	+ Global 30 Project Initiative scholarships		¥80,000 monthly stipend (3~12 months)		
2013~2014	1,472	Agreement-based Exchange Prog.		¥80,000 monthly stipend (3~12 months) <i>General (大学推薦) scholarship category abolished</i>		
	2,859	Short-term Study/Research Prog.		¥80,000 monthly stipend (8 days~1 year)		
	130	+ Global 30 Project Initiative scholarships		¥80,000 monthly stipend (3~12 months)		

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

⁶ 財団法人交流協会. When JASSO relinquished policy-making powers to MEXT in FY 2008, due to the absence of formal diplomatic relations with Taiwan, applicants with Taiwanese citizenship were no longer considered eligible to apply for JASSO scholarships. Instead, such applicants were 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). As of FY 2013, however, exchange students from Taiwanese partner institutions have become eligible to apply for both categories of scholarship.

Education <MEXT>/JASSO since the establishment of the scholarship programme. Judging by figures alone, the *Fukuda Plan to Accept 300,000 Students*, and the overtly declared ‘national strategy’ of admitting international exchange students appear to have taken on a new lease of life. Indeed, although in FY 2013, the number of JASSO scholarships for traditional one- to two semester exchanges registered at a rather less than mediocre 1,472, these were amply compensated for in the form of newly revamped “Short-term Study/Research Programme” stipends. Unquestionably, in the quest to satisfy the numerical target set by the “Plan to Accept 300,000 Foreign Students”, MEXT/JASSO have transferred expectations to what formerly comprised one half of the “Short-term Stay/Short-term Visit Program (SS-SV)”.⁷ Less auspiciously for incoming student exchange programmes such as NUPACE, however, MEXT/JASSO also seem to have shifted student exchange strategy priorities from incoming international students to outgoing domestic students, but this is an issue that needs to be taken up separately.⁸

Although variations in scholarship categories, reflect-

ing changing policy priorities, have been incorporated into the framework of the Student Exchange Support Program since FY 2001, the MEXT/JASSO restructuring of student exchange projects in FY 2013 is far more radical in scope. A largely damning administrative review in June 2012 (see *Introduction*), which called for a “fundamental improvement” in programme content, has resulted in a departure from previous practices.

As of FY 2013, the most significant changes to the administration of the Student Exchange Support Program as concerns incoming students include:

1. The administrative amalgamation of 1) traditional one- to two-semester exchanges (three to twelve months), now labelled “Agreement-based Exchanges” and 2) “Short-term Study/Research” (formerly SS-SV programmes of less than ninety-one days). As of FY 2013, all incoming exchanges lasting eight days to one year are eligible for JASSO funding, provided that evidence of credit transfer can be provided.

Incoming exchange is broadly divided into two categories as follows:

Table 2. Categories of the JASSO Student Exchange Support Program for Incoming Students

	Agreement-based Exchange Programme	Short-term Study/Research Programme
Definition/Framework	Exchange based on a Student Exchange Agreement, including tuition waiver	Study/Research based on collaboration with the student's home university
Duration	1 semester ~ 1 year	8 days ~ 1 year
Residence Status	Incoming students must meet the conditions necessary for procuring a “college student” residence status	No requirement stipulated by JASSO
No. of Permissible Programmes per Institution	No upper limit	No upper limit
No. of Incoming Exchange Students per Programme	Minimum 5 students/maximum 15 students	Minimum 10 students per programme. No maximum ceiling

2. The abolishment of the “general (大学推薦) scholarship” category in the traditional one- to two semester exchange category, with JASSO stipends now being

allocated only to “programmes” (formerly the “distinctive programme” category).

⁷ This programme has been in operation as of FY 2011, with monthly stipends being equivalent to that of the Student Exchange Support Program. In FY 2013, 2,859 incoming exchange students are expected to benefit from what have been remoulded into “Short-term Study/Research Programme” scholarships, as opposed to 1,472 traditional one-semester/one-year exchange stipends (“Agreement-based Exchange Programme”).

⁸ With regard to outgoing exchange (study abroad), JASSO scholarships have been allocated for 1,225 traditional one-semester/one-year “Agreement-based Exchanges” and 6,761 “Short-term Study/Research” exchanges in FY 2013. When totalled, this comprises almost twice the number of scholarships as granted to incoming students.

Vis-a-vis FY 2013, applications were made to JASSO for financial support for 406 “Agreement-based Exchange Programmes” and 354 “Short-term Study/Research Programmes”, with 123 (35%) and 140 (40%) adoptions, respectively. Table 3 presents, in order of rank, Japanese universities that have been successful in their application for these categories of scholarships, with figures covering not only national/public university corporations, but also private universities. *Table 3*, *Graph 1* and *Pie Chart 1* demonstrate that two themes dominate scholarship allocation in FY 2013. First, parallel to the revision of scholarship categories, as outlined above, the number of institutions receiving JASSO funding for either “Agreement-based Exchange” or “Short-term Study/Research” programmes has increased sharply over a one-year span from thirty-five to 103,⁹ an increase partly attributable to the abolishment of the “general scholarship” category. Second, MEXT’s publicly-announced policy of dividing scholarships more

equitably between public and private institutions has finally shown itself to be taking root. If combining scholarship allocation for “Agreement-based Exchange” and “Short-term Study/Research” programmes, in FY 2013, private universities received 29% of JASSO’s 4,331 scholarships. Moreover, although the author in last year’s report prophesied that MEXT/JASSO are leaning towards a strategy of targeting universities as academic hubs for internationalisation, and according these select institutions with preferential treatment vis-à-vis funding, it seems that Government largesse in FY 2013 is being widely and, for the most part, thinly dispersed.

As is readily deducible from *Table 3*, in FY 2013, the most conspicuous benefactor of MEXT/JASSO munificence is Waseda University, a league above all other players. Nagoya University ranks in at number seven, having been superseded by Tsukuba, Tokyo, Chiba, Hokkaido and Nagasaki universities.

Table 3. JASSO Student Exchange Support Program Scholarship Allocation for “Agreement-based Exchange Programme” and “Short-term Study/Research Programme” Scholarships (April 2013 ~ March 2014)

	Name of University	No. of Agreement-based Exchange Programmes/ Total No. of Scholarships (66 Institutions/123 Programmes/ 1472 Scholarships)	No. of Short-term Study/ Research Programmes/ Total No. of Scholarships (76 Institutions/140 Programmes/ 2859 Scholarships)	TOTAL Programmes/ No. of Scholarships (In order of scholarship nos.)
1	Waseda University	7 Progs./105	3 Progs./222	10 Progs./327 <60>
2	Tsukuba University	7 Progs./93	4 Progs./165	11 Progs./258 <38>
3	University of Tokyo	3 Progs./34	5 Progs./168	8 Progs./202 <15>
4	Chiba University	–	4 Progs./170	4 Progs./170 <29>
5	Hokkaido University	1 Prog./15	4 Progs./104	5 Progs./119 <31>
6	Nagasaki University	2 Progs./25	4 Progs./88	6 Progs./113 <10>
7	Nagoya University	2 Progs./25	4 Progs./87	6 Progs./112 <43>
8	Niigata University	3 Progs./26	5 Progs./83	8 Progs./109 <20>
8	Tokyo U. of Agriculture & Technology	1 Prog./15	3 Progs./94	4 Progs./109 <15>
10	Tohoku University	5 Progs./75	2 Progs./30	7 Progs./105 <60>
11	Osaka University	7 Progs./79	2 Progs./21	9 Progs./100 <60>
12	Hiroshima University	3 Progs./36	4 Progs./60	7 Progs./96 <40>
13	Yokohama National University	3 Progs./45	2 Progs./49	5 Progs./94 <->
14	University of Kitakyushu	–	1 Prog./80	1 Prog./80 <->
15	Kanazawa University	3 Progs./26	4 Progs./48	7 Progs./74 <30>
16	Saga University	2 Progs./27	3 Progs./44	5 Progs./71 <->
17	Tottori University	–	2 Progs./70	2 Progs./70 <->
18	Kyoto University	3 Progs./26	3 Progs./38	6 Progs./64 <15>
19	Tokyo Institute of Technology	4 Progs./60	–	4 Progs./60 <49>
20	Keio University	3 Progs./40	1 Prog./19	4 Progs./59 <28>
21	Kansai University	2 Progs./22	3 Progs./35	5 Progs./57 <->
22	Gakushuin University	–	2 Progs./56	2 Progs./56 <->
23	Yamaguchi University	–	3 Progs./54	3 Progs./54 <->
24	Japan Advanced Inst. of Science & Tech.	–	1 Prog./50	1 Prog./50 <->
24	Kagawa University	1 Prog./13	2 Progs./37	3 Progs./50 <->

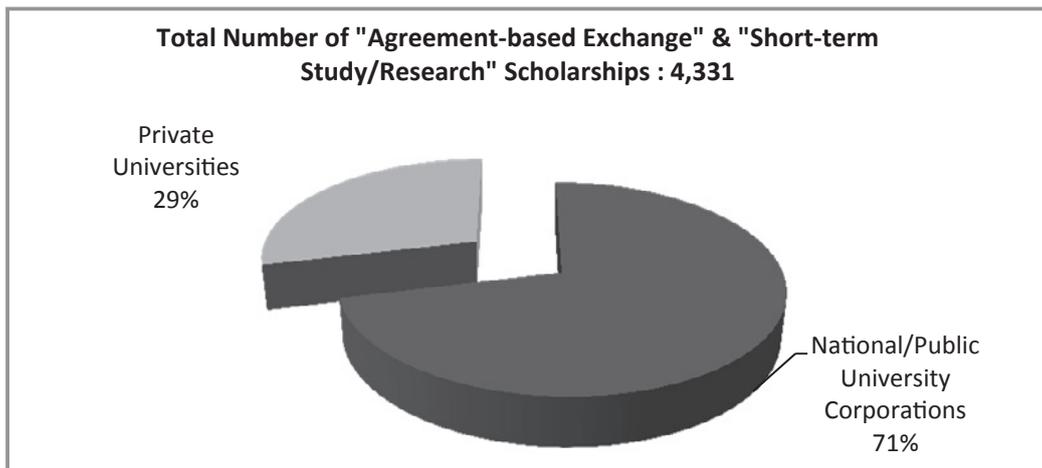
⁹ If comparing the revised categories with “distinctive programme” categories in FY 2012.

26	Fukui University	1 Prog./15	2 Progs./34	3 Progs./49 <15>
27	Kyoto Institute of Technology	-	3 Progs./47	3 Progs./47 <->
28	Kumamoto University	2 Progs./30	1 Prog./15	3 Progs./45 <15>
28	<i>Takasaki University of Health and Welfare</i>	-	3 Progs./45	3 Progs./45 <->
28	<i>Fukuoka Institute of Technology</i>	-	3 Progs./45	3 Progs./45 <->
31	Akita University	2 Progs./30	1 Prog./12	3 Progs./42 <15>
31	Shinshu University	2 Progs./22	2 Progs./20	4 Progs./42 <->
31	<i>Kansai Gaidai University</i>	3 Progs./42	-	3 Progs./42 <->
34	University of Electro-Communications	1 Prog./15	2 Progs./26	3 Progs./41 <22>
35	<i>Keisen University</i>	-	1 Prog./40	1 Prog./40 <->
36	Tokyo U. of Foreign Studies	1 Prog./15	1 Prog./24	2 Progs./39 <15>
37	Fukuoka Women's University	2 Progs./21	1 Prog./15	3 Progs./36 <->
37	<i>International Christian University</i>	2 Progs./20	1 Prog./16	3 Progs./36 <->
39	<i>Meiji University</i>	2 Progs./21	1 Prog./14	3 Progs./35 <10>
39	<i>Rikkyo University</i>	1 Prog./15	1 Prog./20	2 Progs./35 <->
41	<i>Kanagawa University</i>	-	2 Progs./34	2 Progs./34 <->
42	<i>Nagoya Zokei University of Art and Design</i>	-	2 Progs./32	2 Progs./32 <->
43	Okayama University	1 Prog./5	2 Progs./26	3 Progs./31 <15>
44	Tokyo Gakugei University	2 Progs./30	-	2 Progs./30 <15>
44	<i>Nagasaki University of Foreign Studies</i>	2 Progs./30	-	2 Progs./30 <->
46	<i>Meiji Gakuin University</i>	2 Progs./29	-	2 Progs./29 <10>
47	Iwate University	1 Prog./15	1 Prog./12	2 Progs./27 <->
47	Tokushima University	1 Prog./15	1 Prog./12	2 Progs./27 <14>
47	Kyushu University	2 Progs./27	-	2 Progs./27 <->
47	Hachinohe National College of Technology	-	1 Prog./27	1 Prog./27 <->
51	Saitama University	1 Prog./15	1 Prog./11	2 Progs./26 <15>
51	Ehime University	3 Progs./11	1 Prog./15	4 Progs./26 <14>
51	Sendai National College of Technology	-	1 Prog./26	1 Prog./26 <->
54	University of the Ryukyus	1 Prog./15	1 Prog./10	2 Progs./25 <->
55	Kagoshima University	2 Progs./14	1 Prog./10	3 Progs./24 <->
56	<i>Nihon Fukushi University</i>	-	1 Prog./23	1 Prog./23 <->
57	Kyushu Institute of Technology	-	2 Progs./22	2 Progs./22 <->
58	Yamagata University	1 Prog./6	1 Prog./15	2 Progs./21 <->
59	<i>Hokkaido Information University</i>	-	2 Progs./20	2 Progs./20 <->
59	<i>Shibaura Institute of Technology</i>	-	1 Prog./20	1 Prog./20 <->
59	<i>Tokyo Women's Medical University</i>	-	1 Prog./20	1 Prog./20 <->
59	<i>Sonoda Women's University</i>	-	2 Progs./20	2 Progs./20 <->
63	Toyohashi University of Technology	-	1 Prog./18	1 Prog./18 <->
63	<i>Josai University</i>	1 Prog./6	1 Prog./12	2 Progs./18 <->
65	Gifu University	-	1 Prog./17	1 Prog./17 <->
65	<i>Senshu University</i>	-	1 Prog./17	1 Prog./17 <->
67	Kyoto University of Education	-	2 Progs./16	2 Progs./16 <->
67	Osaka Kyoiku University	-	2 Progs./16	2 Progs./16 <->
69	Otaru University of Commerce	1 Prog./15	-	1 Prog./15 <15>
69	Hitotsubashi University	1 Prog./15	-	1 Prog./15 <15>
69	Hiroshima City University	-	1 Prog./15	1 Prog./15 <->
69	<i>Toyo University</i>	1 Prog./15	-	1 Prog./15 <->
69	<i>Kinjo Gakuin University</i>	1 Prog./15	-	1 Prog./15 <->
69	<i>Nanzan University</i>	1 Prog./15	-	1 Prog./15 <->
69	<i>Kansai University of International Studies</i>	1 Prog./15	-	1 Prog./15 <->
69	<i>Konan University</i>	1 Prog./15	-	1 Prog./15 <15>
69	<i>Ritsumeikan Asia-Pacific University</i>	1 Prog./15	-	1 Prog./15 <->
69	Kitakyushu National College of Technology	-	1 Prog./15	1 Prog./15 <->
79	<i>Kwansei Gakuin University</i>	1 Prog./13	-	1 Prog./13 <15>
80	Aichi Prefectural University	-	1 Prog./12	1 Prog./12 <->
80	<i>St. Luke's College of Nursing</i>	-	1 Prog./12	1 Prog./12 <->
80	<i>Nishikyushu University</i>	-	1 Prog./12	1 Prog./12 <->
83	Anan National College of Technology	1 Prog./11	-	1 Prog./11 <->
84	Hyogo University of Teacher Education	-	1 Prog./10	1 Prog./10 <->
84	<i>Tokyo Denki University</i>	1 Prog./10	-	1 Prog./10 <->
84	<i>Ritumeikan University</i>	-	1 Prog./10	1 Prog./10 <->
84	<i>Osaka Medical College</i>	-	1 Prog./10	1 Prog./10 <->

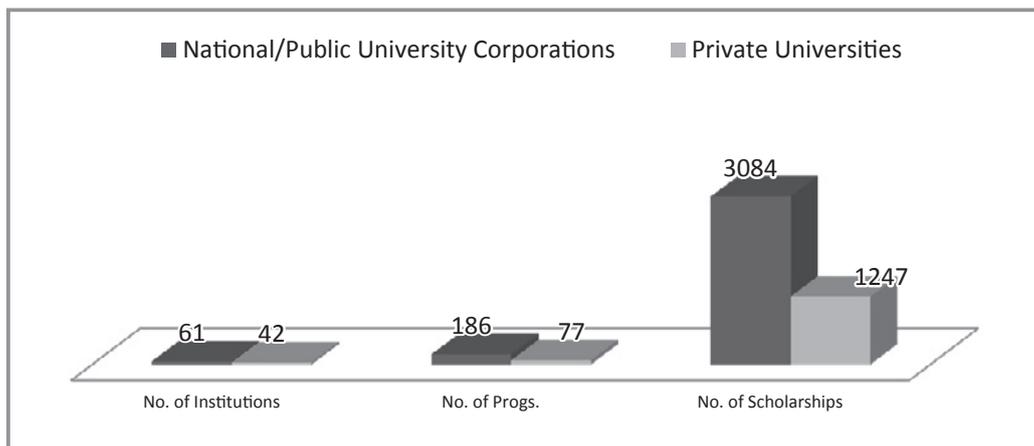
84	<i>St. Andrew's University</i>	1 Prog./10	-	1 Prog./10 <->
84	<i>Mukogawa Women's University</i>	-	1 Prog./10	1 Prog./10 <->
90	<i>Kyoto Tachibana University</i>	1 Prog./9	-	1 Prog./9 <->
91	Kochi University	-	1 Prog./8	1 Prog./8 <->
91	Sasebo National College of Technology	-	1 Prog./8	1 Prog./8 <->
93	Tokyo Metropolitan University	1 Prog./7	-	1 Prog./7 <->
94	Nagaoka University of Technology	1 Prog./6	-	1 Prog./6 <->
94	Osaka Prefecture University	1 Prog./6	-	1 Prog./6 <->
96	Mie University	1 Prog./5	-	1 Prog./5 <->
96	Miyazaki University	1 Prog./5	-	1 Prog./5 <->
96	University of Aizu	1 Prog./5	-	1 Prog./5 <->
96	<i>Kanda University of International Studies</i>	-	1 Prog./5	1 Prog./5 <->
96	<i>Kobe College</i>	1 Prog./5		1 Prog./5 <5>
96	<i>Hiroshima Jogakuin University</i>	1 Prog./5	-	1 Prog./5 <->
102	<i>Tokyo University of Science</i>	1 Prog./4	-	1 Prog./4 <->
103	<i>Chubu University</i>	-	1 Prog./2	1 Prog./2 <->

*Numbers in < > indicate no. of "distinctive programme" scholarships allocated in FY2012/**Italics denote private institutions

Pie Chart 1. JASSO Student Exchange Support Program Scholarship Allocation ("Agreement-based Exchange" and "Short-term Study/Research" Programme Scholarships) According to Type of Institution (April 2013 ~ March 2014)



Graph 1. Comparison of JASSO Student Exchange Support Program Scholarship Allocation ("Agreement-based Exchange" and "Short-term Study/Research" Programme Scholarships) According to Type of Institution (April 2013 ~ March 2014)



2. NUPACE's Student Exchange Scholarships (In-bound) for 2013-2014: A Breakdown

This report will now briefly proceed to explain how the JASSO Student Exchange Support Program scholarships allocated to Nagoya University will be awarded to NUPACE students. NUPACE has, since 2006 devised a formula for dividing scholarships amongst regions, which is detailed in the footnote below.¹⁰ The results of this calculation are demonstrated in *Table 4* (allocation as divided into April and September admission periods) and *Pie Chart 2* (allocation as divided by region).

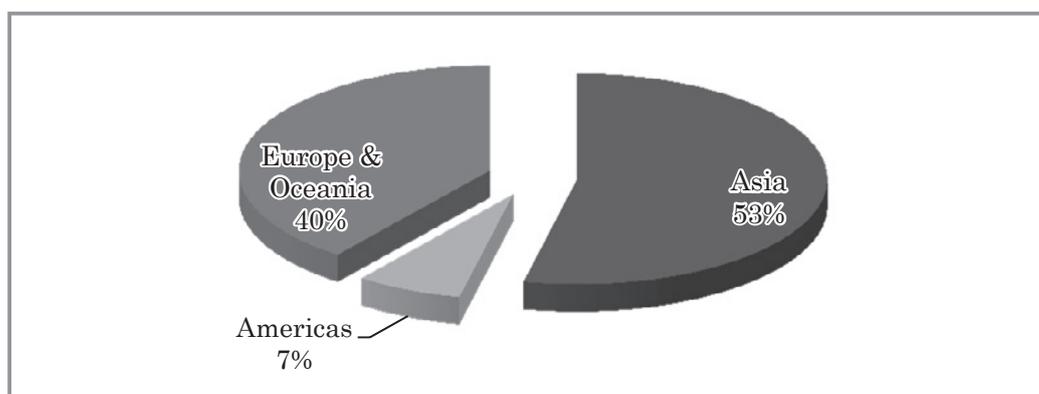
With regard to the breakdown of the MEXT/JASSO Student Exchange Support Program scholarships, three programmes were successfully applied for by Nagoya University: 1) NUPACE English-language Programme (Agreement-based Exchange Programme; 15 scholarships), 2) NUPACE Science & Engineering Programme (Agreement-based Exchange Programme; 10 scholarships) and, 3) Graduate School Frontier Research Programme (Short-term Study/Research Programme; 8 scholarships).

Table 4. Student Exchange Scholarships (Incoming) for FY April 2013 ~ March 2014: NUPACE

Scholarships Awarded		MEXT/JASSO (Student Exchange Support Program)	MEXT/JASSO (Global 30)	Japan-Canada Academic Consortium	IAJ
Breakdown	Apr	0 (16)	25 (3)	0 (0)	1 (0)
	Sep	33 (30)	0 (7)	1? (4)	? (1)
Total		33 (46)	25 (10)	1? (4)	? (1)

() = Figures for 2012~2013

Pie Chart 2. JASSO Student Exchange Support Program and "Global 30" Scholarship Breakdown by Region: April 2013 ~ March 2014 (Total: 58 Scholarships)



C. NUPACE: Incoming Exchange Student Composition (FY 2012)

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 2012.

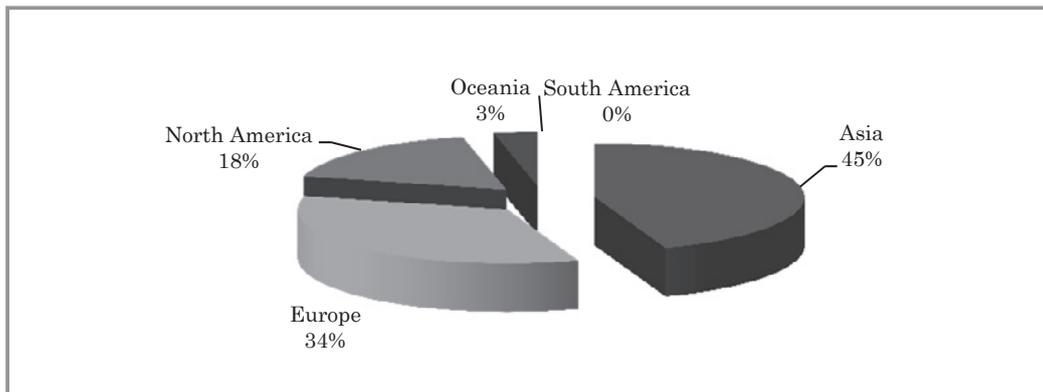
¹⁰ NUPACE Formula for Calculating Regional Scholarship Allocations:

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.

A comparison with last year's figures (*Pie Chart 4*) demonstrates that the number of NUPACE participants rose by 16%, from 102 to 119. Compositionally, the portion of the pie increased by 5% for Europe and 3% for North America, whilst the ratio of the NUPACE student

population from Asia and Oceania dwindled by 2%, and 6%, respectively. Total student numbers, as *Graph 2* demonstrates, clocked increases for all regions except Oceania and South America.

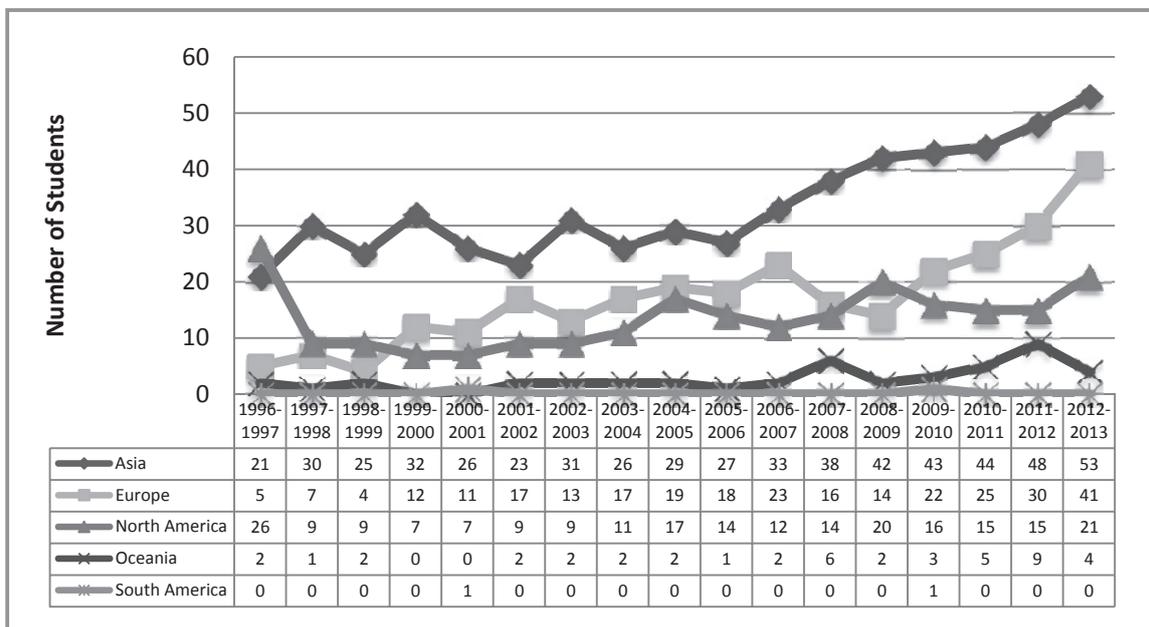
Pie Chart 4. NUPACE Students by Region of Home Institution: April 2012 ~ March 2013 (Total: 119 Students)



Graphs 2 and 3 depict the regional composition of incoming students during NUPACE's sixteen-year lifespan. Whilst the annual intake of students has during this period has more than doubled, the reader will note significant regional trends. Strong growth in the student intake from Asia and, more recently, Europe is conspicuous. Conversely, it is obvious that Nagoya University needs to spend more resources on nurturing the American and Australian student market. Recent initia-

tives, such as Nagoya University's participation in the Japan-Canada Academic Consortium (JACAC), 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 the former region. It needs to be noted, however, that the cohort of native English-language speakers which has, thus far, enhanced the stability and broad popularity of the programme, is worryingly dwindling in numbers.

Graph 2. Students by Region of Home Institution (1): February 1996 ~ March 2013 (Total: 1,143 Students)



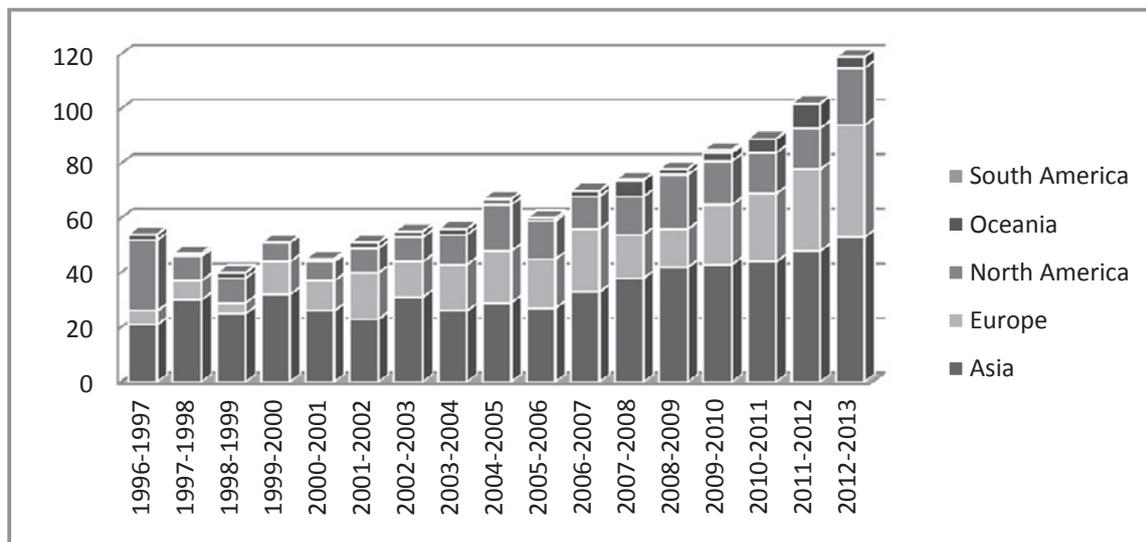
Graph 3. Students by Region of Home Institution (2): February 1996 ~ March 2012 (Total: 1,143 Students)

Table 5 summarises FY 2012 data on the ratio of NUPACE students supported financially, either directly or indirectly, by the Japanese Government in relation to independently-financed¹¹ students.¹² For the record, in FY 2012, of the 119 exchange students admitted to NUPACE, a fraction over 51% benefited from JASSO, “Global 30”, JACAC, or IAJ budget funding, an upsurge from the 43% of beneficiaries in FY 2011. Students from North America received the largest ratio of scholarships.

As concerns the trend in the number of applications received, FY 2012 witnessed a decline. Where this does

not contravene the provisions laid down in student exchange memoranda, NUPACE has increased the maximum permissible intake per partner institution to three both in the spring and autumn admission periods. However, a combination of factors which include 1) safety concerns in the wake of the Great East Japan Earthquake, 2) a prolonged economic recession leading to the diminished attraction of Japan as a study abroad destination, and 3) an increasingly large and diverse number of Japanese competitors in the market seem to have impacted application numbers. Consequently, as highlighted in *Graph 4*, in FY 2012, NUPACE received

Table 5. NUPACE Students by Source of Funding: April 2012 ~ March 2013 (Total: 119 Students)

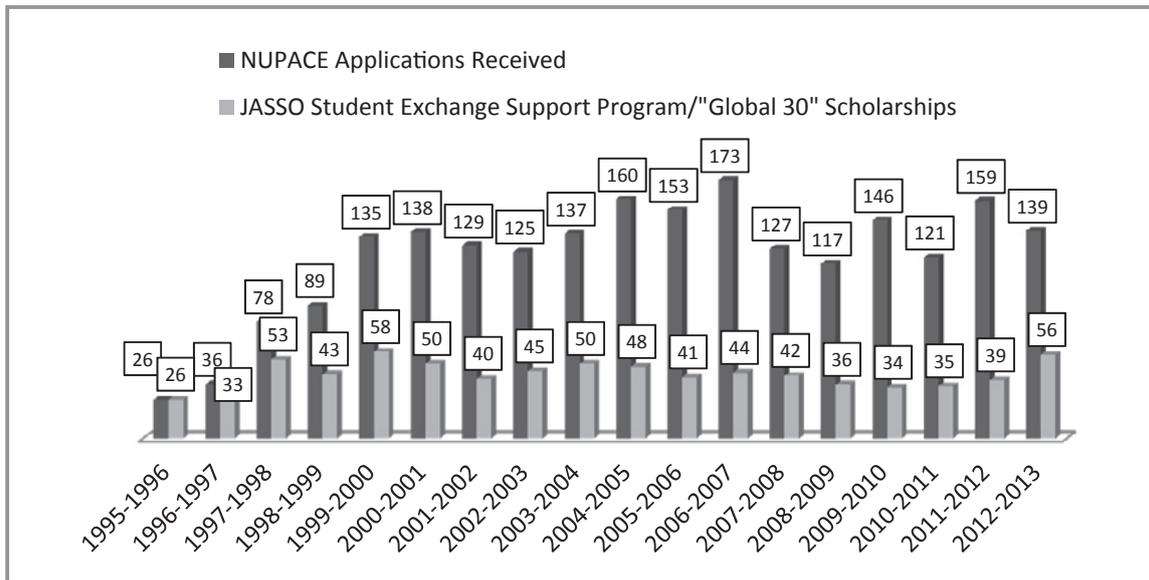
Region	April 2012 Admission				September 2012 Admission					Regional Sub-Total	
	JASSO/G30	JENESYS	IAJ	Self-financed	JASSO/G30	JENESYS	JACAC*	IAJ	Self-financed	JASSO/G30/JENESYS/JACAC/IAJ	Self-financed
Asia	11 (3)	0 (2)	0 (0)	12 (6)	15 (13)	0 (2)	(-)	1 (1)	15 (21)	27 (21)	27 (27)
Europe	3 (1)	(-)	(-)	4 (1)	16 (14)	(-)	(-)	(-)	18 (14)	19 (15)	22 (15)
N. America	4 (1)	(-)	(-)	3 (5)	6 (5)	(-)	4 (0)	(-)	4 (4)	14 (6)	7 (9)
S. America	0 (0)	(-)	(-)	0 (0)	0 (0)	(-)	(-)	(-)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Oceania	1 (1)	(-)	(-)	2 (2)	0 (1)	(-)	(-)	(-)	1 (5)	1 (2)	3 (7)
Total	19 (6)	0 (2)	0 (0)	21 (14)	37 (33)	0 (2)	4 (0)	1 (1)	38 (44)	61 (44)	59 (58)

*Japan-Canada Academic Consortium () = Figures for 2011~2011; total: 102 students

¹¹ 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.

¹² 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 4. NUPACE Applications in Relation to JASSO Student Exchange Support Program and “Global 30”¹³ Scholarships: February 1996 ~ March 2013



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.

139 applications relative to a rather hefty pool of fifty-five JASSO and “Global 30” scholarships. Close to 40% of NUPACE applicants had the potential to benefit from a Japanese Government-funded award.

D. Concluding Observations

For NUPACE, FY 2012 was one of mixed results. The student intake for the academic year, at 119, has continued to show healthy growth, although somewhat disconcerting indicators have become manifest. Particularly noteworthy, and as will be evident in next year’s report, is the fact that applications from the U.S.A, United Kingdom and Australia are dropping off precipitously. NUPACE has thus far prided itself on its diverse student composition; whilst increases in applications from the European mainland, especially France and Germany, have been significant, a scaling-back of native English-speakers may have ramifications for the NUPACE English-language programme. A survey of the reasons behind this decline needs to be contemplated.

NUPACE has possibly become a little too smug about its successes. More proactive efforts need to be made to 1) discern partner institutions’ needs, 2) look at the exchange student market outside Japan to gauge trends in the operation of programmes and curricula and, 3) build a more user-friendly digital environment encompassing an updated website, the possibility of online applications, online course registration, etc. This last point is particularly pertinent as in FY 2012 NUPACE lost two full-time members of staff, who have yet to be replaced.

As alluded to in the *Introduction* of this report, under the heading of “Nagoya University’s International Strategy to Foster Human Resources Capable of Acting on the Global Stage”, this university aims to streamline and activate its international organisation, supported by a rather hefty Government budget.¹⁴ According to the blue-print, operations may commence as early as autumn 2013, and it is highly probable that NUPACE will be amalgamated with the Global 30 International Programs initiative, and divided into 1) AO and, 2)

¹³ 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 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-à-vis IAJ funding.

¹⁴ 『世界で活躍する人材育成に向けた名古屋大学の国際戦略(案)』, Nagoya University, accessed in May 2013.

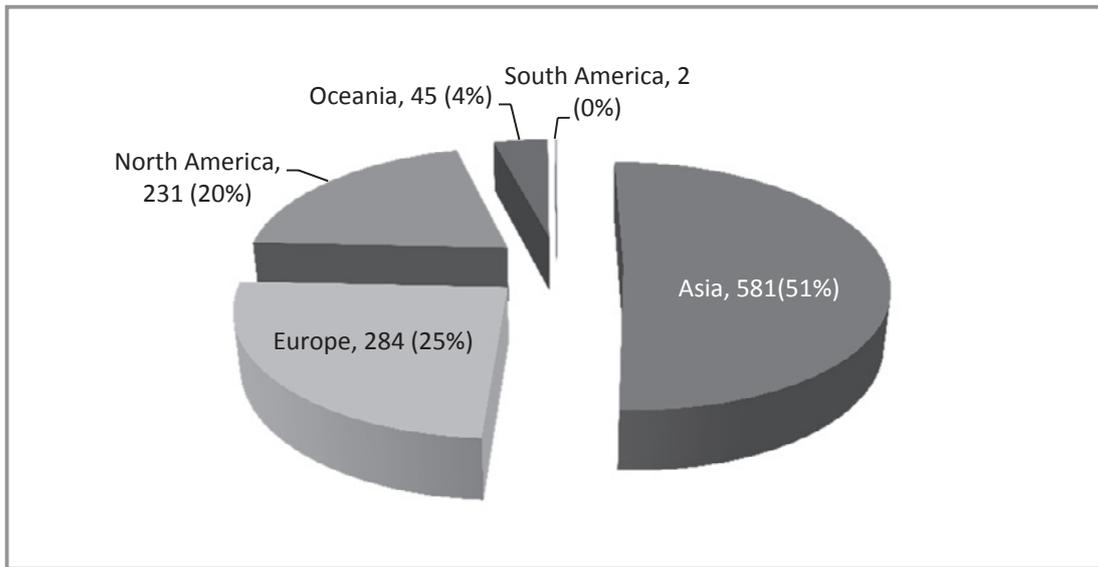
“care” functions; its remaining faculty and staff split into two. Whilst the staff capacity and complacency problems currently tormenting NUPACE may be mitigated by this development, the author harbours sincere reservations about the division of NUPACE functions.

Exchange students, by definition, are entrusted to host universities by home universities via the formal framework of a mutual agreement. They are not loose and independent entities, as may be the case with degree-seeking international students, and due to the fundamental differences in the concepts and needs of these

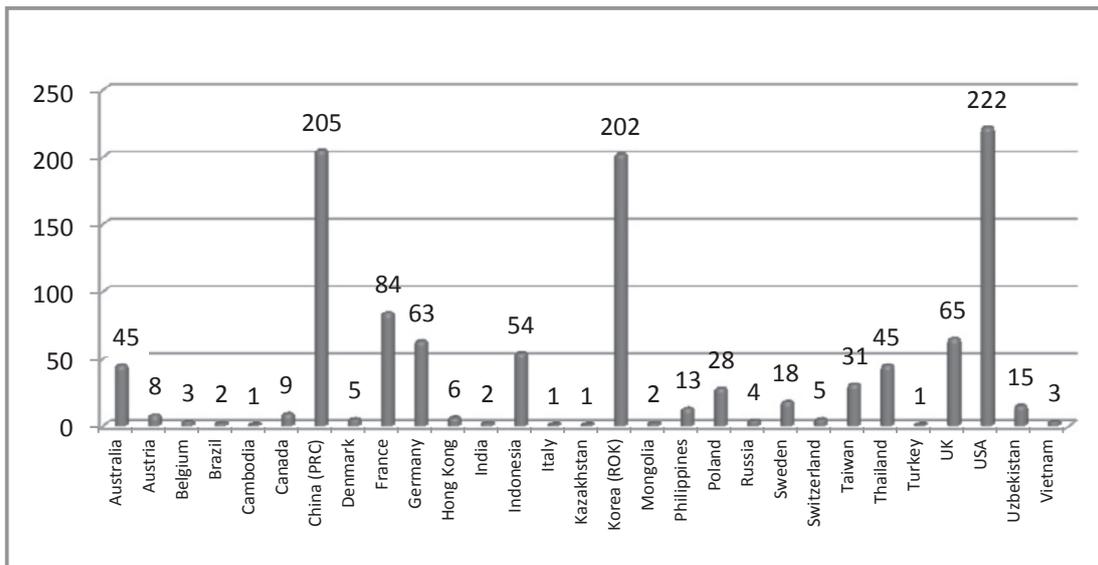
two categories of international student, a merger with the Global 30 Programs may not prove as rational as has been argued. The impending division of NUPACE’s AO and “care” processes may render it difficult to oversee the entire cycle of admission → study/stay → return of individual NUPACE exchange students, a fact which could potentially result in miscommunication with partner universities, and engender mistrust. For the author, who has spent seventeen years building up relationships with Nagoya University’s myriad of partner universities, this comes as an unwelcome prospect. Whatever the case, for better or for worse, NUPACE is set to change.¹⁵

¹⁵ 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 2013 (Total: 1,143 Students)



Appendix 2. NUPACE Students by Country of Home Institution: February 1996 ~ March 2013 (Total: 1,143 Students)



Appendix 3. Institutions Sending Exchange Students to NUPACE: February 1996 ~ March 2013

Region	Country	Institution	Agreement with	No. Admitted
Asia 518 Students; 51% 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	10
		East China Normal University	*Education	8
		East China University of Political Science and Law	*Law	11
		Fudan University	*University-wide	15
		Harbin Institute of Technology	*University-wide	1
		Huazhong University of Science & Technology	*University-wide	14
		Jilin University	*University-wide	16
		Nanjing University	*University-wide	16
		Nanjing University of Aeronautics and Astronautics	*Engineering	1
		Northeastern University	*University-wide	9
		Peking University	*University-wide	12
		Shanghai Jiaotong University	*University-wide	5
		Tongji University	*University-wide	11
		Tsinghua University	*University-wide	14
		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	3
		University of Hong Kong	*University-wide	3
	India	University of Poona	University-wide	2
	Indonesia	Bandung Institute of Technology	*University-wide	7
		Diponegoro University	*Education	1
		Gadjah Mada University	*University-wide	31
		Padjadjaran University	*Letters	6
		Surabaya University	*University-wide	7
		University of Indonesia	*Engineering	2
		Kazakhstan	Kazakh Humanitarian Law University	*Law
	Korea (ROK)	Chungnam National University	*Economics	25
		Ewha Women's University	*University-wide	23
		Gyeongsang National University	*University-wide	65
		Hanyang University	*University-wide	10
		Korea Maritime University	*Engineering	2
		Korea University	*University-wide	30
		Kyung Hee University	*University-wide	4
		Mokpo National University	*University-wide	24
		Pohang University of Science and Technology	*University-wide	1
		Seoul National University	*University-wide	12
		Sungkyunkwan University	*University-wide	2
	Mongolia	University of Seoul	*Law	2
		Yonsei University	*University-wide	2
		National University of Mongolia	*University-wide	2
	Philippines	University of the Philippines, Los Banos	*GSID	13
	Taiwan	National Chengchi University	*University-wide	10
		National Chung Cheng University	*University-wide	1
		National Taiwan University	*University-wide	14
		National Tsing Hua University	*University-wide	6
	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	Foreign Trade University	*Economics	1	
	Hanoi University of Technology	*Information Science	2	

Region	Country	Institution	Agreement with	No. Admitted
Europe 284 Students; 25% of Total	Austria	Johannes Kepler University of Linz	*Law	2
		Medical School of Vienna	*Medicine	6
	Belgium	Institut Supérieur de Traducteurs et Interprètes (ISTI)	*Languages and Cultures	3
	Denmark	University of Copenhagen	*University-wide	5
	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	25
		Université Lyon III – Jean Moulin	*University-wide	19
		Université Paris II – Panthéon-Assas	*Law	2
		Université Paris IV – Sorbonne	*Letters	1
		Université Paris VII – Denis Diderot	*University-wide	8
		Université de Strasbourg	*University-wide	19
		Germany	Technische Universität Braunschweig	*University-wide
		Technische Universität Chemnitz	*University-wide	18
		Technische Universität Darmstadt	*Engineering/*Env. Studies	1
		Technische Universität München	*University-wide	16
		Universität Freiburg	*University-wide	17
	Italy	University of Bologna	*University-wide	1
	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	13
		Uppsala University	*University-wide	5
	Switzerland	Université de Genève	*University-wide	5
	United Kingdom	University of Bristol	*University-wide	4
		University of London – SOAS	*University-wide	9
		University of Manchester	*Science	15
		University of Sheffield	*University-wide	24
		University of Warwick	*University-wide	13
		Canada	Toronto University	*University-wide
	Université de Montréal	*Universite-wide	3	
	York University	*University-wide	3	
USA	Green Mountain College	*Law	8	
	Harvard University	Medicine	3	
	Johns Hopkins University	*Medicine	1	
	North Carolina State University	*University-wide	67	
	New York University	*University-wide	22	
	St. Olaf College	*University-wide	25	
	Southern Illinois University at Carbondale	*University-wide	6	
	University of California, Los Angeles	Education	1	
	University of Cincinnati	*University-wide	22	
	University of Illinois (Urbana-Champaign)	*University-wide	19	
	University of Kentucky	*University-wide	11	
	University of Michigan	*Engineering	22	
	University of Minnesota	*University-wide	10	
	University of Pennsylvania	*Medicine	5	
Australia	Australian National University	*University-wide	5	
	Flinders University	*University-wide	1	
	Macquarie University	*GSID	5	
	Monash University	*University-wide	13	
	University of Adelaide	*University-wide	6	
	University of South Australia	*University-wide	3	
	University of Sydney	*University-wide	12	
Brazil	University of Brasilia	*University-wide	1	
	University of São Paulo	*University-wide	1	
5 Regions	28 Countries	114 Institutions	(* denotes tuition waiver)	1,143 Students

Appendix 4. NUPACE Academic Programme 2013~2014: An Overview

1. NUPACE ACADEMIC PROGRAMME

Autumn 2013

Japanese Language Programme

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 (1~1.5credits)	<i>Kanji</i> 1000, 2000 Academic Japanese I, III Business Japanese I, III

Introductory Courses Taught in Japanese

2 credits each	Global Society I <J> Introduction to Japanese Language and Culture II <J> Introduction to Japanese Linguistics I <J> Introduction to Japanese Literature I <J> Introduction to Japanese Society and Culture I <J> Introduction to Linguistics I <J>
-----------------------	--

Courses in the Student's Major (English Language Programme)**Generally 2 credits each**

Ed. Ctr. for Int'l Students	Teaching Practice in the Japanese Community
Agricultural Sciences	Introduction to Bioagricultural Sciences
Economics	Theory and Applications II International Accounting B Introductory Accounting 1 Law and Economics Workshop (two semester course)
Engineering	Academic, Scientific, and Technical English Advanced Lecture on the System Safety of Machinery Civil Engineering and Policies for Developing Countries II Introduction to Civil Engineering and Architecture Motor Control and Information Processing in the Biological System <G> Overview of Advanced Electric, Electronic, and Information Engineering Science and Technology in Japan
Environmental Studies	Biological Resource Management Policies Biological Resource Management Projects Climate Change Policies Environmental Industry Systems Planning and Design Studio for Historical Environment <G> Politics and Diplomacy in the International Environment <G> Practice in Biological Resource Management Studio Workshop of Architecture Design <G> Sustainability and Environmental Studies Water and Waste Engineering
International Development	Educational Development Planning and Evaluation Human Security and Law Japan's Development Experience Lecture on International Development 1: International migration theory
Languages & Cultures	Introduction to Sociolinguistics b: Introduction to bilingualism Outline of Japanese Culture since the 16th Century Studies in International Culture: Map appreciation I
Law	Comparative Studies in Jurisprudence II: Uses of the public sphere Comparative Studies in Politics II: Japanese diplomacy and int'l politics Professional Studies in International Human Rights Law: Human rights & refugee law Special Lecture and Seminar: Workshop on international negotiation Special Lecture and Seminar: Yomiuri Shimibun – Comparative Asian corporate theory Studies in Jurisprudence: Law as political theory II
Letters	Japanese Culture: Language and communication II Pre-war Japanese Cinema

Mathematics	Perspectives in Mathematical Sciences II, IV
Medicine	Basic Research Laboratory Experience Clinical Practice (Clerkships) Public Health Research Laboratory Experience
Science	Advanced Quantum Chemistry Computational Chemistry
Other	Guided Independent Study (GIS)

Spring 2014

Japanese Language Programme

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 (1~1.5 credits)	<i>Kanji</i> 1000, 2000 Academic Japanese II/IV Business Japanese II/IV

Introductory Courses Taught in Japanese

2 credits each	Global Society II <J> (A/S) Introduction to Japanese Language and Culture I <J> Introduction to Japanese Linguistics II <J> Introduction to Japanese Literature II <J> Introduction to Japanese Society and Culture II <J> Introduction to Linguistics II <J>
-----------------------	--

Courses in the Student's Major (English Language Programme)

Generally 2 credits each

Education Ctr. for Int'l Students	Contemporary Japanese Society Disney as Cultural Teacher Immigration in Japan: Law, society, and policy Introduction to Japanese Politics Teaching Practice in the Japanese Community
Economics	Development Economics Economic Theory and Applications I Financial Accounting B Introduction to Global Management Law and Economics Workshop (two semester course)
Education	Education in Japan
Engineering	Introduction to Applied Physics, Materials and Energy Engineering Introduction to Chemical and Biological Industries Introduction to Production Engineering
Environmental Studies	English Communication in Environmental Issues Environmental Systems Analysis and Planning Field Seminar on Environmental Studies Introduction to Biodiversity Conservation Projects (Intensive) Low Carbon Cities Studies Theory of Environmental Resources Management Water and Waste Management Policies
International Development	Educational Development and Co-operation International Co-operation Law Introduction to International Development Law and Development Studies
Languages & Cultures	Introduction to Sociolinguistics a Studies in International Culture: Map appreciation II
Law	Comparative Studies in Constitutional Law: Outline of the modern constitution Comparative Studies in Criminal Law: Development of national criminal law (Intensive) Comparative Studies in Jurisprudence I: The law and its personnel Political Science Professional Studies in International Law: Introduction to international law Studies in Jurisprudence: Law as political theory I

Letters	Japanese Culture: Language and communication I
Mathematics	Perspectives in Mathematical Sciences I, III
Medicine	Basic Research Laboratory Experience Clinical Practice (Clerkships) Public Health Research Laboratory Experience
Other	Guided Independent Study (GIS)

<J> = Taught in Japanese <G> = Graduate Students Only

2. ADDITIONAL COURSES TAUGHT IN ENGLISH



Undergraduate Programme

Automotive Engineering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mechanical and Aerospace Engineering • Electrical, Electronic, and Information Engineering
Biological Sciences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biological Science • Applied Biosciences
Chemistry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chemistry • Chemical and Biological Engineering
Fundamental and Applied Physics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physics • Physical Science and Engineering
Social Sciences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law and Political Science • Economics and Business Administration

Graduate Programme

Graduate School of Science Graduate School of Bioagricultural Sciences School of Medicine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biological and Bioagricultural Sciences
Graduate School of Science Graduate School of Engineering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chemistry
Graduate School of Languages and Cultures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comparative Studies of Language and Culture • http://www.lang.nagoya-u.ac.jp/G30/clc/
Graduate School of Economics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economics and Business Administration
Graduate School of Medicine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medical Science
Graduate School of Science Graduate School of Mathematics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physics and Mathematics