

NUPACE¹ and Inbound Student Exchange at Nagoya University in 2014~2015:

Claudia Ishikawa

International Admissions & Academic Services (NUPACE)

International Education & Exchange Centre

A. Introduction

As outlined in last year's report, in AY 2013, as a result of successfully applying for Government funding under the "Promotion of National University Reform"² project, the international organisation of Nagoya University was largely reconstructed, with significant repercussions for NUPACE. Even if only on paper, NUPACE has been amalgamated with Nagoya University's Global 30 International Programs, and divided into two sections, namely, 1) International Admissions and Academic Services (IAAS), and 2) the International Education and Exchange Office (IEEO). The NUPACE Office, as a section in its own right, has officially ceased to exist.

In addition to procuring funds for the reform of this University, encompassing the remodelling of its international organs, Nagoya University was also successful in 2014 in its application for designation as a Type A "Super Global University" (*a.k.a.* the Ministry of Education's "Top Global University Project"). Here, and of particular relevance to the NUPACE programme, as part of the endeavour to be recognised as a top 100-ranked university on the international stage, Nagoya University has set the target of admitting 3,000 international

students by 2020, inclusive of an annual intake of 200 inbound exchange students.

In accordance with the above target, in FY 2014, the NUPACE subdivision of International Admissions and Academic Services (IAAS) established an action plan aimed at the marketing of programme and recruitment of high-calibre exchange students (*see Section D* for details), which was funded through Top Global University and National University Reform budgets allocated to Nagoya University.

To all appearances, in FY 2014 the entire international machinery at Nagoya University stepped up gear and efficaciously forged ahead in the quest towards an enhanced international presence. However, as far as inbound exchange at this University is concerned, organisational cracks have surfaced, and these will be touched upon in the conclusion of this report.

Exclusive of the introduction, this report is divided into three parts. *Section B* deals with MEXT/JASSO³ scholarship policy developments and statistics for FY 2015, *Section C* briefly outlines trends in NUPACE student composition in FY 2014, and *Section D*, the conclusion,

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

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.

interprets some of the more intangible concerns affecting NUPACE and short-term student exchange on the whole, which 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, Japan (IAJ)⁴ scholarships, the "JASSO

scholarship" comprises the major source of Government-administered financial aid for non-degree-seeking students.

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

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. Judging by figures alone, the overt 'national strategy' of admitting international exchange students continues to receive financial support, albeit vastly reduced. Indeed, in FY 2015, the number of JASSO scholarships for agreement-based inbound

Table 1. JASSO Student Exchange Support Program Provisions for Incoming Students: April 1995 ~ March 2016

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. <i>¥150,000 one-time 'study abroad preparation allowance'</i> 4. <i>¥25,000 settling-in allowance</i>	
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.; 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 scholarships		¥80,000 monthly stipend (3~12 months)	

⁴ 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.

2011~12	1,460	General (大学推薦); English-Language Prog.; Credit Transfer; Other (Distinctive Prog.).	¥80,000 monthly stipend (3~12 months) <i>One-time 'study abroad preparation allowance' abolished</i>
	130	+ Global 30 Project I initiative scholarships	¥80,000 monthly stipend (3~12 months)
2012~13	1,466	General (大学推薦); Distinctive Prog.	¥80,000 monthly stipend (3~12 months)
	130	+ Global 30 Project Initiative scholarships	
2013~14	1,472	Agreement-based Mutual Exchange Prog.	¥80,000 monthly stipend (3~12 months) <i>General (大学推薦) scholarship category abolished</i>
	2,859	Agreement-based 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)
2014-2015	2,133	Agreement-based Mutual Exchange Prog.	¥80,000 monthly stipend (3~12 months)
	3,648	Agreement-based Short-term Study/Research Prog.	¥80,000 monthly stipend (8 days~ 1 year) <i>Global 30 Project Initiative: Project completed in March 2014</i>
2015-2016	1,915	Agreement-based Mutual Exchange Prog.	¥80,000 monthly stipend (3~12 months)
	3,016	Agreement-based Short-term Study/Research Prog.	¥80,000 monthly stipend (8 days~ 1 year)

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

exchanges, be they allocated for mutual exchange programmes or short-term study/research programmes, registered at a total of 4,931 stipends, down 15% from 5,781 in FY 2014. In tandem, and numerically detrimental for incoming student exchange programmes such as NUPACE, MEXT/JASSO policy has markedly shifted student exchange priorities from hosting international students to despatching domestic students abroad, albeit this comprises a separate issue.⁵

Although variations in scholarship categories, reflecting 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 of FY 2014 resulted in a simpler, more comprehensible system and the most significant features of the Student Exchange Support Program (Inbound) programme as summarised in *Table 2*.

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

	Agreement-based Mutual Exchange Programme	Agreement-based 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	Exchange students must meet the conditions necessary for procuring a "student" residence status	Students must meet the conditions necessary for procuring a "student" residence status, where enrolled at the host institution for more than 90 days.
No. of Permissible Programmes per Institution	No upper limit	No upper limit
No. of Incoming Exchange Students per Programme	Maximum 80% of estimated number of exchange students to be admitted, or 100 students, whichever comprises the smaller number	Maximum 80% of estimated number of students to be admitted, or 50 students, whichever comprises the smaller number

⁵ With regard to outgoing exchange (study abroad), JASSO scholarships have been allocated for 19,533 exchanges in FY 2015. This comprises four times the number of scholarships as those granted to incoming students.

Vis-à-vis FY 2015, institutions of higher education applied to JASSO for financial support for 276 “Agreement-based Mutual Exchange Programmes” and 611 “Agreement-based Short-term Study/Research Programmes” nationwide, with 63 and 143 adoptions, respectively (23% of total applications in both categories). *Table 3* presents, in order of rank, Japanese universities that have been successful in their application for these scholarships, with figures covering not only national/public institutions, but also private universities. *Table 3* and *Pie Chart 1* demonstrate that, 1) the number of institutions receiving JASSO funding for either “Agreement-based Mutual Exchange” or “Short-term Study/Research” programmes has decreased sharply over a one-year span from ninety-seven to seventy-four, 2) scholarship allocation between public and private insti-

tutions has stabilised at a ratio of 7:3, 3) Government largesse in FY 2015 continues to be widely dispersed, although, the fact that only fifty-one of the ninety-seven institutions that were allocated scholarships in FY 2014 continue to feature on the list in FY 2015, begs questions vis-à-vis the consistency of selection criteria, and 4) a select hub universities have benefitted from an extraordinarily large windfall in scholarship numbers.

As is readily deducible from *Table 3*, in FY 2015, the most conspicuous benefactors of MEXT/JASSO munificence are Tohoku, Waseda, and the University of Tokyo. Nagoya University ranks in at number seven, an improvement on FY 2014, due primarily to an increased allocation of scholarships for “short-term study/research programmes”.

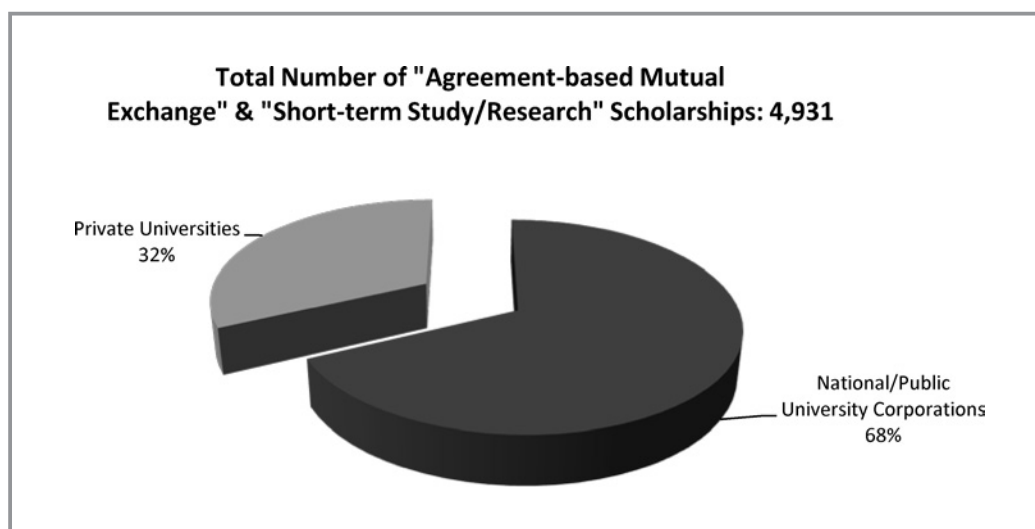
Table 3. JASSO Student Exchange Support Program Scholarship Allocation for “Agreement-based Exchange Programme” and “Short-term Study/Research Programme” Scholarships (April 2015 ~ March 2016)

Name of University/College		No. of Agreement-based Mutual Exchange Programmes/Total No. of Scholarships (37 Institutions/63 Programmes/ 1,915 Scholarships)	No. of Agreement-based Short-term Study/Research Programmes/Total No. of Scholarships (58 Institutions/143 Programmes/ 3,016 Scholarships)	TOTAL Programmes/No. of Scholarships (In order of scholarship Nos.)
1	Tohoku University	2 Progs./22	11 Progs./334	13 Progs./356 <272>
2	Waseda University	2 Progs./47	10 Progs./308	12 Progs./355 <151>
3	University of Tokyo	7 Progs./249	4 Progs./102	11 Progs./351 <191>
4	Tsukuba University	2 Progs./23	8 Progs./249	10 Progs./272 <302>
5	Osaka University	3 Progs./35	8 Progs./206	11 Progs./241 <196>
6	Keio University	4 Progs./176	3 Progs./44	4 Progs./220 <117>
7	Nagoya University	1 Prog./100	3 Progs./101	4 Progs./201 <117>
8	Kobe University	6 Progs./149	3 Progs./46	9 Progs./195 <144>
9	Hosei University	1 Prog./50	5 Progs./132	6 Progs./182 <83>
10	Tokyo U. of Agriculture & Technology	–	4 Progs./128	4 Progs./128 <66>
11	Tokyo U. of Foreign Studies	2 Progs./122	–	2 Progs./122 <153>
12	Kanazawa University	1 Prog./3	9 Progs./111	10 Progs./114 <100>
13	Kyushu University	–	4 Progs./106	9 Progs./106 <279>
13	Ritsumeikan University	2 Progs./106	–	2 Progs./106 <19>
15	Sophia University	2 Progs./104	–	2 Progs./104 <168>
16	Hitotsubashi University	1 Prog./98	–	1 Prog./98 <94>
17	Osaka Kyoiku University	1 Prog./20	5 Progs./68	6 Progs./88 <->
18	Meiji Gakuin University	1 Prog./84	–	1 Prog./84 <->
19	Tokyo Metropolitan University	–	2 Progs./78	2 Progs./78 <->
20	Yokohama National University	1 Prog./40	2 Progs./30	3 Progs./70 <124>
20	Kwansei Gakuin University	1 Prog./50	1 Prog./20	2 Progs./70 <->
22	Kagoshima University	–	2 Progs./64	2 Progs./64 <19>
23	Okayama University	2 Progs./46	2 Progs./17	4 Progs./63 <->
24	Nanzan University	1 Prog./60	–	1 Prog./60 <72>
25	Hiroshima University	1 Prog./24	3 Progs./33	4 Progs./57 <53>
26	Hachinohe National College of Technology	–	2 Progs./54	1 Prog./54 <30>
27	Tottori University	–	2 Progs./50	2 Progs./50 <16>
27	Ryukoku University	1 Prog./50	–	1 Prog./50 <55>
29	Chiba University	–	2 Progs./49	2 Progs./49 <240>
30	Gakushuin University	–	1 Prog./48	1 Prog./48 <->
31	Kyoto Institute of Technology	1 Prog./21	1 Prog./24	2 Progs./45 <->
31	Ehime University	2 Progs./18	3 Progs./27	5 Progs./45 <97>
31	Josai University	1 Prog./15	2 Progs./30	3 Progs./45 <37>

34	Tokyo University of Marine Science and Tech.	-	1 Prog./43	1 Prog./43 <31>
35	Japan Advanced Inst. of Science & Tech.	-	1 Prog./40	1 Prog./40 <5>
36	Nagasaki University	-	3 Progs./37	3 Progs./37 <38>
37	Kagawa University	-	2 Progs./36	2 Progs./36 <101>
37	Kumamoto University	-	2 Progs./36	2 Progs./36 <->
39	<i>Dokkyo University</i>	-	1 Prog./32	1 Prog./32 <->
40	Shizuoka University	1 Prog./25	1 Prog./4	2 Progs./29 <->
41	University of Electro-Communications	-	2 Progs./28	2 Progs./28 <17>
42	Fukuoka University of Education	1 Prog./26	-	1 Prog./26 <->
42	University of Miyazaki	-	1 Prog./26	1 Prog./26 <->
42	<i>Kansai University</i>	1 Prog./26	-	1 Prog./26 <->
42	<i>Ritsumeikan Asia-Pacific University</i>	2 Progs./26	-	2 Progs./26 <36>
46	Fukushima University	-	1 Prog./25	1 Progs./25 <35>
46	National Institute of Technology, Anan College	1 Prog./25	-	1 Prog./25 <->
48	<i>Asia University</i>	1 Prog./23	-	1 Prog./23 <->
49	<i>Meiji University</i>	-	2 Progs./22	2 Progs./22 <106>
50	Tokushima University	1 Prog./20	-	1 Prog./20 <28>
50	<i>Fukuoka Institute of Technology</i>	-	1 Prog./20	1 Progs./20 <30>
52	<i>Konan University</i>	-	1 Prog./19	1 Prog./19 <->
53	Yamagata University	-	2 Progs./16	2 Progs./16 <28>
54	Hirosaki University	-	1 Prog./15	1 Prog./15 <28>
54	Nara Institute of Science and Technology	1 Prog./4	2 Progs./11	3 Progs./15 <41>
54	Hiroshima City University	-	1 Prog./15	1 Prog./15 <18>
54	<i>Reitaku University</i>	2 Progs./10	1 Prog./5	3 Progs./15 <8>
58	Sendai National College of Technology	-	1 Prog./14	1 Prog./14 <24>
58	Gifu National College of Technology	-	1 Prog./14	1 Prog./14 <12>
60	<i>Hokkaido Information University</i>	-	2 Progs./12	2 Progs./12 <4>
60	<i>Kansai Gaidai University</i>	-	1 Prog./12	1 Prog./12 <80>
62	<i>Osaka Medical College</i>	-	1 Prog./10	1 Prog./10 <10>
62	<i>Mukogawa Women's University</i>	-	1 Prog./10	1 Prog./10 <10>
62	<i>Nagahama Inst. of Bioscience & Technology</i>	-	1 Prog./10	1 Prog./10 <->
62	<i>Kansai University of International Studies</i>	-	1 Prog./10	1 Prog./10 <->
66	Kyushu Institute of Technology	1 Prog./8	-	1 Prog./8 <4>
66	<i>Teikyo University</i>	-	1 Prog./8	1 Prog./8 <8>
66	Kitakyushu National College of Technology	-	1 Prog./8	1 Prog./8 <->
69	Shinshu University	-	1 Prog./7	1 Prog./7 <30>
70	Tokyo University of the Arts	1 Prog./5	-	1 Prog./5 <->
70	<i>Tsuda College</i>	1 Prog./5	-	1 Prog./5 <->
70	National Institute of Technology, Yuge College	-	1 Prog./5	1 Prog./5 <->
73	National Institute of Technology, Toba College	-	1 Prog./4	1 Prog./4 <->
74	Tsukuba University of Technology	-	1 Progs./3	1 Prog./3 <2>

*Numbers in < > indicate total no. of scholarships allocated in FY 2014 ***Italics* denote private institutions

Pie Chart 1. JASSO Student Exchange Support Program Scholarship Allocation (Agreement- based “Mutual Exchange” and “Short-term Study/Research” Programme Scholarships) According to Type of Institution (April 2015 March 2016)



2. NUPACE's Student Exchange Scholarships (In-bound) for 2015-2016: A Breakdown

This report will now briefly proceed to explain how the JASSO Student Exchange Support Program scholarships allocated to Nagoya University in FY 2015 shall be awarded to NUPACE students. NUPACE has, since 2006

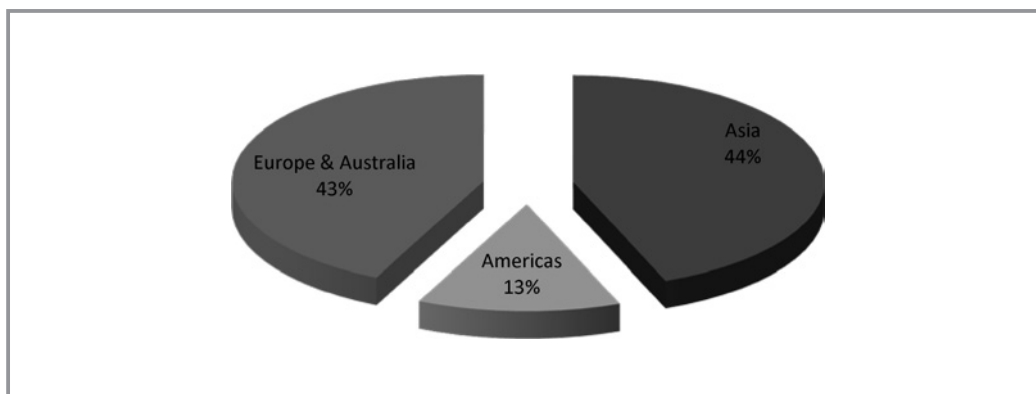
devised a formula for dividing scholarships amongst regions, which was largely simplified in FY 2014, as outlined in the footnote below.⁶ The actual allocation is demonstrated in *Table 4* (allocation as divided into April and September admission periods) and *Pie Chart 2* (allocation as divided by region).

Table 4. NUPACE Allocation of Student Exchange Scholarships (Incoming) in FY 2015

Scholarships Awarded		JASSO (Student Exchange Support Program)	Japan-Canada Academic Consortium	IAJ
Breakdown	Apr	36 (33)	0 (1)	2 (1)
	Sep	64 (47)	0 (0)	? (0)
Total		100 (80)	0 (1)	2? (1)

() = Figures for 2014~2015

Pie Chart 2. JASSO Student Exchange Support Program Scholarship Breakdown by Region: April 2015 ~ March 2016 (Total: 100 Scholarships)



Here, particularly conspicuous is the increased scholarship allocation to Europe and Australia, which directly reflects the growing number of valid applications from these regions.

C. NUPACE: Incoming Exchange Student Composition (FY 2014)

Now moving onto actual exchange student admission to Nagoya University, this section of the report illustrates NUPACE student composition, commencing with the

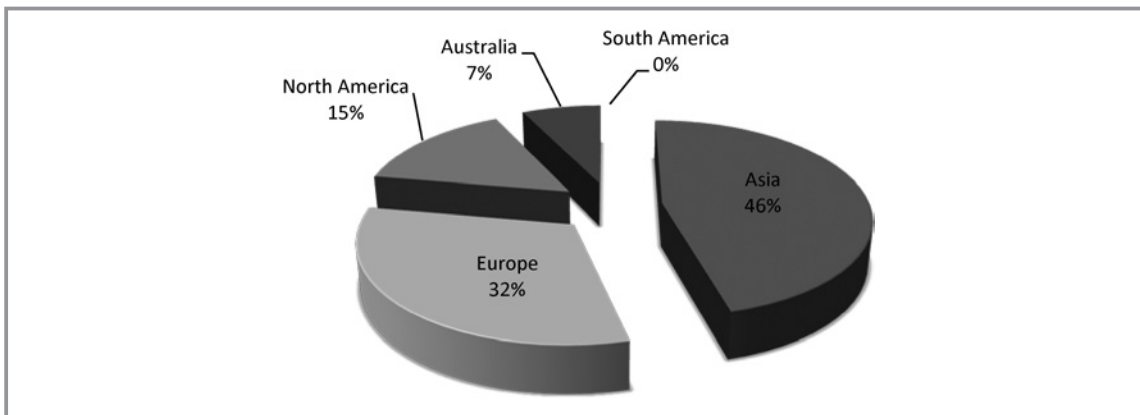
regional breakdown of students who came to Japan to participate in NUPACE during FY 2014.

A comparison with last year's figures demonstrates that the number of NUPACE participants rose by 11%, from 125 to 139. Compositionally, the portion of the pie increased by 5% for Australia, 4% for North America, but decreased by 2% and 7% for Europe and Asia, respectively. Total student intake, as *Graph 2* demonstrates, clocked increases in exchange student numbers from Europe, North America, and Australia, whilst showing a

⁶ NUPACE Formula for Calculating Regional Scholarship Allocations:

The *number of valid applications*, as received for the respective admission period, and divided according to region (Asia, North America, Europe, & Oceania), is totalled. Thereafter, the percentage of valid applications from each region is deduced, and scholarships allocated in relation to the size of the percentage.

Pie-chart 3. NUPACE Students by Region of Home Institution: April 2014 ~ March 2015 (Total: 139 Students)

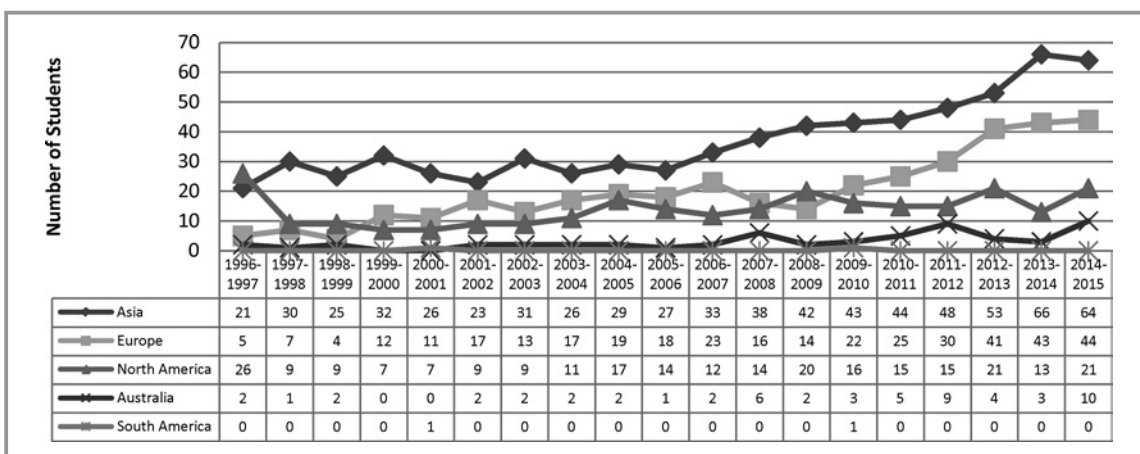


slight decline with respect to Asia.

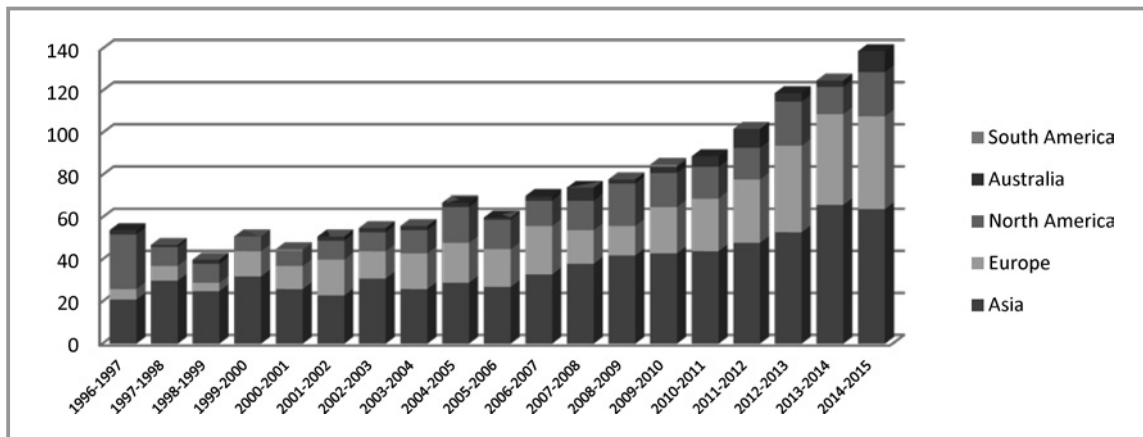
Graphs 1 and 2 depict the regional composition of incoming students during NUPACE’s nineteen-year lifespan. Whilst the annual intake of students during this period has increased by 157%, the reader will note significant regional trends. Although, intake from P. R. China and Korea (ROK) in particular registered a dip in 2014~2015, growth in the inbound student body from Asia continues to show potential and, more recently, the European presence has become conspicuous. Converse-

ly, it is obvious that Nagoya University needs to spend more resources on nurturing the Central and South American student market, intake from which has stalled altogether. It is hoped that recent initiatives, such as an enhanced Nagoya University presence at international education conferences, such as APAIE and NAFSA, as well as strategic visits to partner universities (Seoul National University, Korea University, Yonsei University, and Sungkyunkwan University in November 2014) will positively impact exchange student numbers.

Graph 1. NUPACE Students by Region of Home Institution (1): February 1996 ~ March 2015 (Total: 1,407 Students)



Graph 2. NUPACE Students by Region of Home Institution (2): February 1996 ~ March 2015 (Total: 1,407 Students)



NUPACE places much emphasis on the quality of the exchange programme, and needless to state, this “quality” is heavily influenced by the actual academic credentials of the programme’s participants. Although arguable in terms of accuracy and validity, if gauging “quality” according to THE or QS Top University Rankings, then NUPACE students, by virtue of the home institutions

they are enrolled in, should be considered an asset to Nagoya University. As shown in *Graph 3*, in FY 2014, no less than 50% of the entire intake of 139 students were enrolled at either THE or QS Top 200 universities, with 80% of Australian NUPACE students belonging to this category.

Graph 3. Percentage of NUPACE Students Enrolled at THE/QS Top 200 Universities: FY 2014

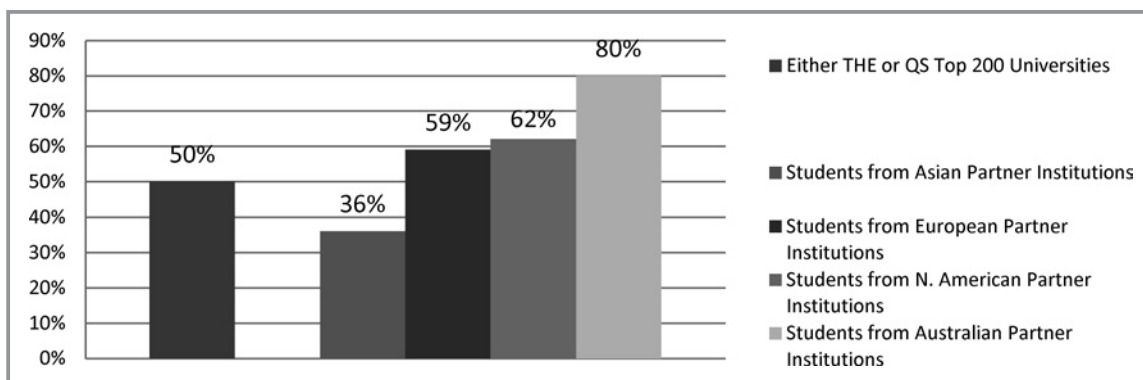


Table 5 summarises FY 2014 data on the ratio of NUPACE students supported financially, either directly or indirectly, by the Japanese Government in relation to independently-financed⁷ students.⁸

For the record, in FY 2014, of the 139 exchange students admitted to NUPACE, 59% benefited from JASSO, JACAC, or IAJ funding, a fraction higher than the 57% of beneficiaries in FY 2013. As for scholarship breakdown,

⁷ Not all independently-financed students are self-supported. A certain number receive some form of financial assistance from their home institutions or funding agencies and organisations, for example, the China Scholarship Council or New Colombo Plan/Asiabound (Australia); NUPACE is not fully aware of the extent of this assistance.

⁸ 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.

Table 5. NUPACE Students by Source of Funding: April 2014 ~ March 2015 (Total: 139 Students)

Region	April 2014 Admission				September 2014 Admission				Regional Sub-Total	
	JASSO	JACAC*	IAJ	Self-financed	JASSO	JACAC	IAJ	Self-financed	JASSO/JACAC/IAJ	Self-financed
Asia	16 (19)	(-)	1 (1)	11 (12)	23 (23)	(-)	0 (0)	13 (11)	40 (43)	24 (23)
Europe	7 (2)	(-)	(-)	3 (2)	18 (19)	(-)	(-)	16 (20)	25 (21)	19 (22)
N. America	6 (3)	1 (0)	(-)	9 (7)	4 (1)	0 (1)	(-)	1 (1)	11 (5)	10 (8)
Australia	3 (1)	(-)	(-)	2 (1)	3 (0)	(-)	(-)	2 (1)	6 (1)	4 (2)
Total	32 (25)	1 (0)	1 (1)	25 (22)	48 (43)	0 (1)	0 (0)	32 (33)	82 (70)	57 (55)

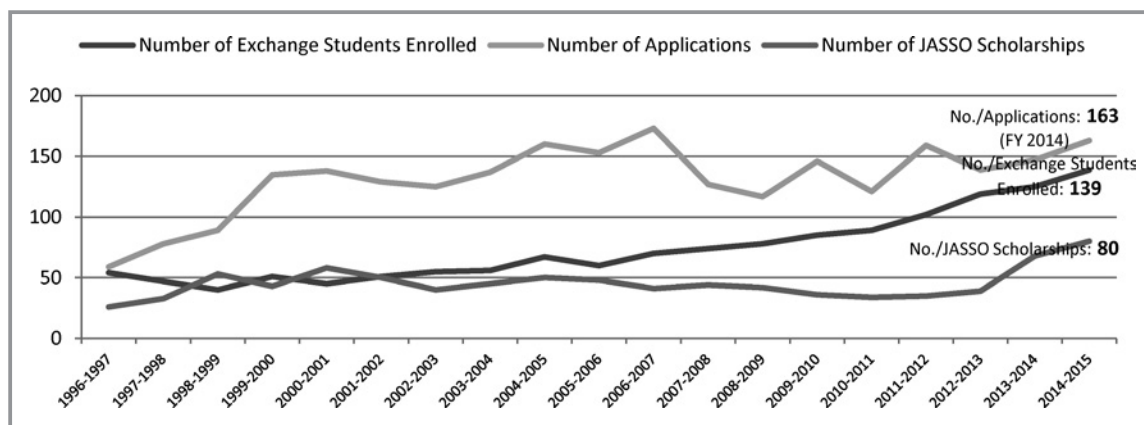
*Japan-Canada Academic Consortium () = Figures for 2013~2014; total: 125 students

62.5% of students from Asian partner institutions, 57% of students from Europe, 52% of students from North America, and 60% of students from Australia benefitted from funding.

As concerns the trend in the number of applications received, FY 2014 witnessed a significant upsurge from the 147 applications in FY 2013. Nevertheless, a combination of factors which include 1) a prolonged economic recession, leading to the diminished attraction of Japan as a study abroad destination, 2), an increasingly large

and diverse number of Japanese and other Northeast Asian competitors in the market, as well as 3) the efficient administration and channelling of applications by the international offices of partner institutions, resulting in a general decline in individual applications, seem to have impacted application numbers. Consequently, as highlighted in *Graph 4*, in FY 2014, NUPACE received 163 applications relative to a rather hefty pool of eighty JASSO scholarships. 49% of NUPACE applicants had the potential to benefit from a Japanese Government-funded award.

Graph 4. Number of NUPACE Students Enrolled in Relation to 1) NUPACE Applications received, and 2) JASSO Student Exchange Support Program and “Global 30”⁹ Scholarship Allocation: February 1996 ~ March 2015



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.

⁹ “G30 International Programs” scholarships ceased to be granted as of FY 2014, in line with the termination of the project. IAJ scholarships are excluded due to the unpredictability of funding allocation.

D. Concluding Observations

As touched upon in *Section A* of this report, during FY 2014, NUPACE took the initiative and embarked upon a new stage of programme development. An action plan was promulgated in the quest to meet the annual target of 200 inbound exchange students by 2020, as set by Nagoya University's Top Global University plan. Within this framework, NUPACE successfully applied for a total of five projects, three of which utilised "Promotion of National University Reform (PNUR)" funding, and two of which were financed by the "Top Global University (TGU)" budget. These involved:

- 1) Visit to partner universities in Republic of Korea to strengthen ties and ensure a sustained intake of students (November 11~14, 2014; meetings with Seoul National University, Korea University, Yonsei University, Sungkyunkwan University <PNUR>);
- 2) Participation in the March 2015 APAIE conference in Beijing to strengthen existing partnerships and explore networking and student exchange agreement opportunities (March 23~26, 2015; meetings with the University of Geneva, Aarhus University, Technical University of Munich, Regensburg University, RWTH Aachen University, Gyeongsang National University, Hanyang University, Nanyang Technological University, University of Sydney, University of Western Australia, Chulalongkorn University <PNUR>);
- 3) Conduct of a much-needed follow-up survey of NUPACE alumni of FY 2009~FY 2013 (see the *Survey Reports* section of this *Journal* for more details <PNUR>);
- 4) Purchase of data analysis and DTP software to enhance recruiting efforts. Amongst other endeavours, the NUPACE Facebook page was launched in FY 2014

<PNUR>;

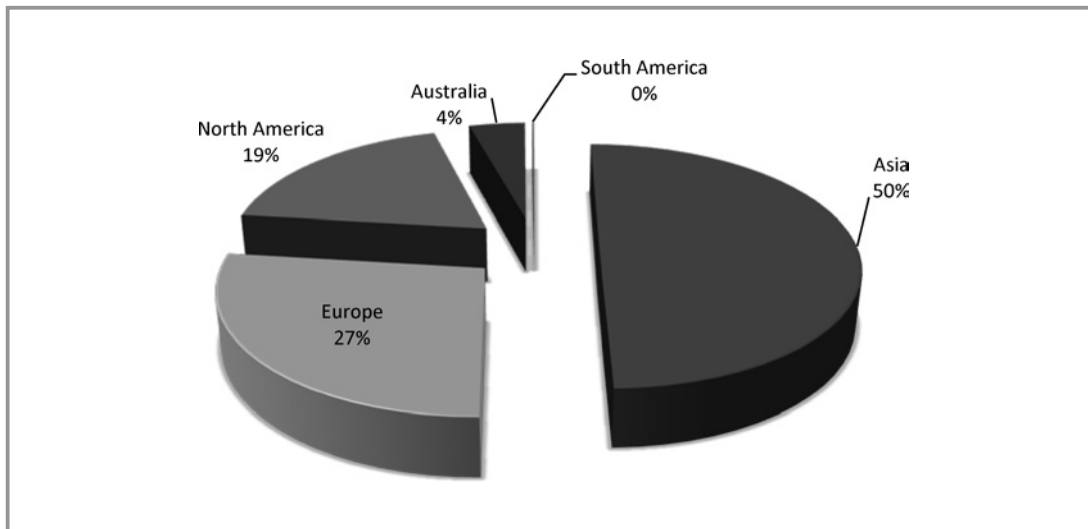
- 5) Construction of a NUPACE online course manager, which enables, 1) students to register courses online, and 2) faculty members to submit course grades via the same system (operational as of autumn 2015 <TGU>);
- 6) Creation of NUPACE PR goods <TGU>.

Nevertheless, the future direction of the programme, and also its organisational structure within the international framework of Nagoya University are open to question. The student intake for the academic year, at 139, continued to show healthy growth but, as of FY 2015, only one of the two full-time NUPACE faculty/staff members who resigned in March 2012 has been replaced. And, unfortunately, understaffing has patently resulted in a compromised performance of administrative duties, including liaison with international institutions, admission procedures, orientations, and the pastoral care of students, at a time when the programme is actually growing both in size and complexity. Difficulties continue to be compounded by the fact that division of responsibilities between International Admissions and Academic Services (IAAS) and the International Education and Exchange Office (IEEO) has remained blurred and, as predicted, IAAS has largely been left responsible for managing most aspects of the NUPACE programme with very limited human resources.

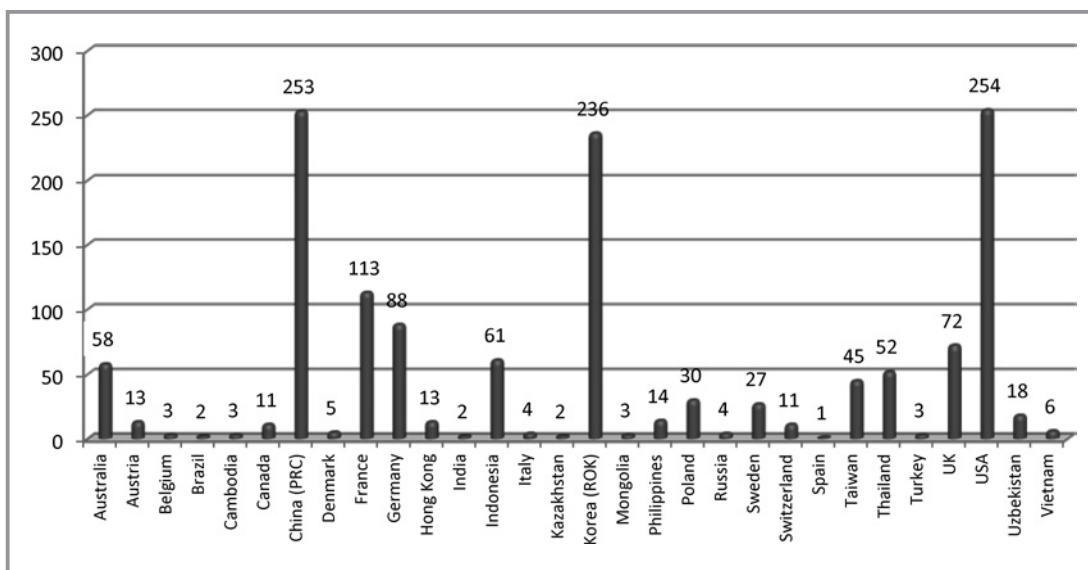
NUPACE wishes to make a commitment both to expand Nagoya University's inbound exchange programme, and to maintain its quality. This author hopes that support from the University, in the shape of staff reinforcement will follow soon.¹⁰

¹⁰ 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 2015 (Total: 1,407 Students)



Appendix 2. NUPACE Students by Country of Home Institution: February 1996 ~ March 2015 (Total: 1,407 Students)



Appendix 3. Institutions Sending Exchange Students to NUPACE: February 1996 ~ March 2015

Region	Country	Institution	Agreement with	No. Admitted
Asia 701 Students; 50% of Total	Cambodia <3>	Royal University of Law and Economics	*Law	2
		Royal University of Phnom Penh	*Law	1
	China (PRC) <253>	Beijing 2nd Foreign Language Institute	*Languages & Cultures	9
		Beijing University of Technology	*Engineering	21
		Central South University of Technology	*Engineering	7
		China University of Political Science and Law	*Law	15
		East China Normal University	*Education	8
		East China University of Political Science and Law	*Law	18
		Fudan University	*University-wide	16
		Harbin Institute of Technology	*University-wide	1
		Huazhong University of Science & Technology	*University-wide	17
		Jilin University	*University-wide	16
		Nanjing University	*University-wide	21

Region	Country	Institution	Agreement with	No. Admitted
		Nanjing University of Aeronautics and Astronautics	*Engineering	1
		Northeastern University	*University-wide	17
		Peking University	*University-wide	18
		Shanghai Jiaotong University	*University-wide	6
		Sun Yat-sen University; Lingnan (University) College	*Economics	3
		Tongji University	*University-wide	13
		Tsinghua University	*University-wide	17
		University of International Business and Economics	*Economics	1
		University of Science and Technology of China	*University-wide	2
		Xi'an Jiatong University	*University-wide	6
		Zhejiang University	*University-wide	20
	Hong Kong <13>	Chinese University of Hong Kong	*University-wide	6
		University of Hong Kong	*University-wide	7
	India <2>	University of Poona	University-wide	2
	Indonesia <61>	Bandung Institute of Technology	*University-wide	10
		Diponegoro University	*Education	1
		Gadjah Mada University	*University-wide	35
		Padjadjaran University	*Letters	6
		Surabaya University	*University-wide	7
		University of Indonesia	*Engineering	2
	Kazakhstan <2>	Kazakh Humanities and Law University	*Law	2
	Korea (ROK) <236>	Chungnam National University	*Economics	28
		Ewha Womans University	*University-wide	26
		Gyeongsang National University	*University-wide	73
		Hankuk University of Foreign Studies	*Languages and Cultures	1
		Hanyang University	*University-wide	14
		Korea Maritime University	*Engineering	2
		Korea University	*University-wide	34
		Kyung Hee University	*University-wide	6
		Mokpo National University	*University-wide	26
		Pohang University of Science and Technology	*University-wide	1
		Seoul National University	*University-wide	14
		Sungkyunkwan University	*University-wide	5
		University of Seoul	*Law	4
		Yonsei University	*University-wide	2
	Mongolia <3>	National University of Mongolia	*University-wide	3
	Philippines <14>	University of the Philippines, Los Banos	*GSID	14
	Taiwan <45>	National Chiao Tung University	*Engineering	1
		National Chengchi University	*University-wide	12
		National Chung Cheng University	*University-wide	1
		National Taiwan University	*University-wide	23
		National Tsing Hua University	*University-wide	8
	Thailand <52>	Chulalongkorn University	*University-wide	41
		Kasetsart University	*University-wide	11
	Turkey <3>	Bilkent University	*University-wide	3
	Uzbekistan <18>	Tashkent State Institute of Law	*University-wide	9
		University of World Economy & Diplomacy	*Law	9
	Vietnam <6>	Foreign Trade University	*Economics	4
		Hanoi University of Technology	*Information Science	2
Europe 381 Students; 27% of Total	Austria <13>	Johannes Kepler University of Linz	*Law	3
		Medical School of Vienna	*Medicine	10
	Belgium <3>	Institut Supérieur de Traducteurs et Interprètes (ISTI)	*Languages and Cultures	3
	Denmark <5>	University of Copenhagen	*University-wide	5
	France <113>	École Nationale des Ponts et Chaussées (ENPC)	*University-wide	7
		École Normale Supérieure d'Architecture Paris Val-de-Seine	*Environmental Studies	6
		École Normale Supérieure de Lyon (ENS Lyon)	*University-wide	5
		Université de Grenoble	*University-wide/*Letters	33

Region	Country	Institution	Agreement with	No. Admitted
		Université Lyon III – Jean Moulin	*University-wide	24
		Université Paris II – Panthéon-Assas	*Law	2
		Université Paris IV – Sorbonne	*Letters	1
		Université Paris VII – Denis Diderot	*University-wide	13
		Université de Strasbourg	*University-wide	22
	Germany <88>	RWTH Aachen University	*University-wide	4
		Technische Universität Braunschweig	*University-wide	15
		Technische Universität Chemnitz	*University-wide	22
		Technische Universität Darmstadt	*Engineering/ *Env. Studies	1
		Technische Universität München	*University-wide	19
		University of Duisburg-Essen	*Education	6
		Universität Freiburg	*University-wide	21
	Italy <4>	University of Bologna	*University-wide	4
	Poland <30>	Medical University of Gdansk	*Medicine	12
		Warsaw University of Technology	*Engineering	18
	Russia <4>	Moscow State Institute of Engineering Physics	*Engineering	2
		Moscow State University	*Information Science	1
		Russian Academy of Science, Siberian Division	*Agricultural Sciences	1
	Spain <1>	University of Barcelona	*University-wide	1
	Sweden <27>	Lund University	*Law	17
		Uppsala University	*University-wide	10
	Switzerland <11>	Université de Genève	*University-wide	11
	United Kingdom	University of Bristol	*University-wide	6
	<72>	University of London – SOAS	*University-wide	9
		University of Manchester	*Science	16
		University of Sheffield	*University-wide	27
		University of Warwick	*University-wide	14
N. America 265 Students; 19% of Total	Canada <11>	Toronto University	*University-wide	3
		Université de Montréal	*Universite-wide	5
		York University	*University-wide	3
	USA <254>	Green Mountain College	*Law	11
		Harvard University	Medicine	3
		Johns Hopkins University	*Medicine	1
		North Carolina State University	*University-wide	68
		New York University	*University-wide	27
		St. Olaf College	*University-wide	26
		Southern Illinois University at Carbondale	*University-wide	6
		University of California, Los Angeles	Education	1
		University of Cincinnati	*University-wide	23
		University of Illinois (Urbana-Champaign)	*University-wide	31
		University of Kentucky	*University-wide	16
		University of Michigan	*Engineering	25
		University of Minnesota	*University-wide	11
		University of Pennsylvania	*Medicine	5
Oceania 58 Students; 4% of Total	Australia <58>	Australian National University	*University-wide	7
		Flinders University	*University-wide	1
		Macquarie University	*GSID	5
		Monash University	*University-wide	19
		University of Adelaide	*University-wide	8
		University of South Australia	*University-wide	5
		University of Sydney	*University-wide	13
S. America 2 Students	Brazil <2>	University of Brasilia	*University-wide	1
		University of São Paulo	*University-wide	1
5 Regions	29 Countries	122 Institutions	(* denotes tuition waiver)	1,407 Students