

NUPACE¹ and Inbound Student Exchange at Nagoya University in 2015~2016: Directional Dilemmas

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A. Introduction

FY 2015 witnessed a further shake-up of the international structure of Nagoya University. In March 2016, the umbrella organisation that housed the International Education & Exchange Centre transfigured itself into the “Institute of International Education and Exchange”, with the objective of enhancing not only its administrative, but also academic functions. The rank and file of faculty members affiliated to this vamped-up Institute were largely left out of the debate and, needless to say, confusion amongst some members still exists vis-à-vis the actual ramifications of this change. Closer to home turf, the two sections responsible for operating NUPACE, International Admissions and Academic Services and the Office of International Education and Exchange, have been relabelled as, 1) the Department of International Programmes, and 2) the Department of International Education and Exchange. Here I believe it wiser to avoid their seemingly ill-fated acronyms (DIP?! DIEE?!). The author is affiliated to the former Department which, now a colossal entity, encompasses not only 1) NUPACE, but also, 2) G30 International Programmes, 3) the Japanese language component of the G30 International Programmes, and 4) NUSTEP, Nagoya University’s short-term (two-week long) Japanese-

language programme held twice a year in February and July. Needless to add, devising a common departmental mission statement is currently not on the agenda.

This report is divided into three parts. *Section B* briefly outlines trends in NUPACE student composition in FY 2015, *Section C* deals with MEXT/JASSO² scholarship policy developments and statistics for FY 2016, and *Section D* interprets some of the more intangible concerns affecting NUPACE, including the Office’s overextended work portfolio, which have manifested themselves over the last year.

B. NUPACE: Incoming Exchange Student Composition (FY 2015)

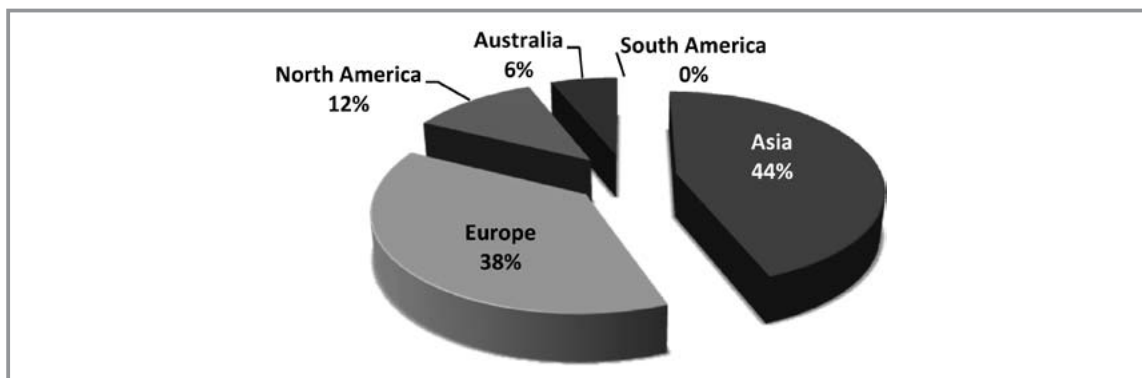
This section of the report illustrates NUPACE student composition, commencing with the regional breakdown of students who came to Japan to participate in NUPACE during FY 2015.

A comparison with the previous year’s figures demonstrates that the number of NUPACE participants in FY 2015 rose by 6%, from 139 to 147, with regional composition shown in *Pie-chart 1*. In relative terms, the portion of the pie increased by 6% for Europe and, in tandem,

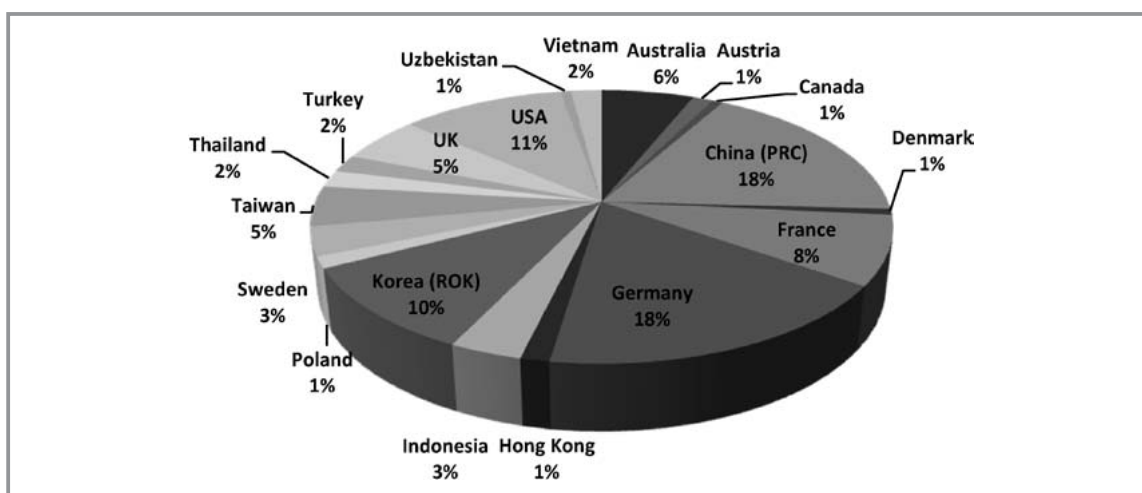
¹ NUPACE is the acronym for the *Nagoya University Program for Academic Exchange*, Nagoya University’s student exchange programme for incoming students established in February 1996. Students enrolled in degree programmes at institutions with which Nagoya University has concluded academic exchange agreements 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.

Pie-chart 1. NUPACE Students by Region of Home Institution: April 2015 - March 2016 (Total: 147 Students)



Pie-chart 2. NUPACE Students by Country of Home Institution: April 2015 - March 2016 (Total: 147 Students)



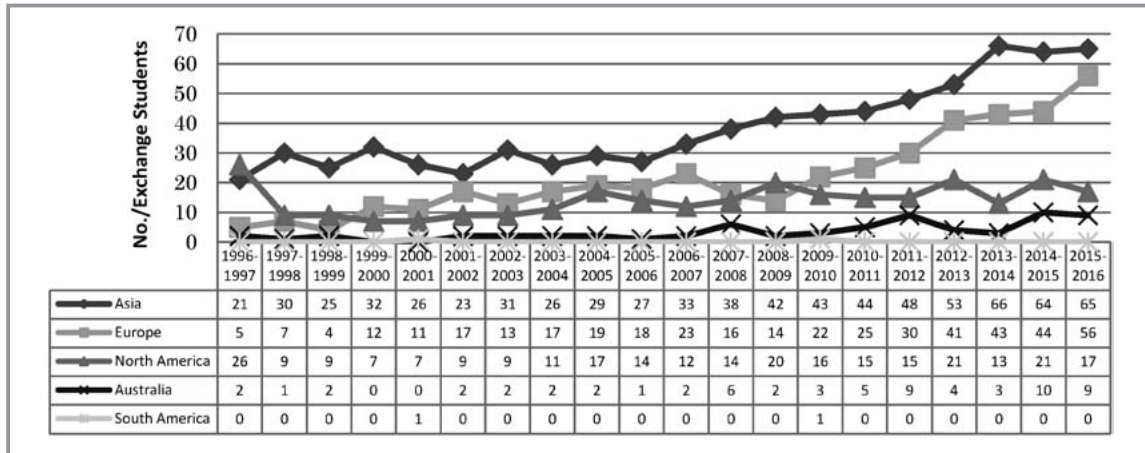
decreased by 3% for North America, 2% for Asia, and 1% for Australia, respectively. Here, one should note the influx of exchange students from Germany (*Pie-chart 2*) which shot up by 136% in FY 2015, from eleven to twenty-six, thereby sharing top spot with P. R. China. Total student intake clocked increases in exchange student numbers from Europe and Asia, whilst showing a decline with respect to North America and Australia.

Graphs 1 and 2 depict the regional composition of incoming students during NUPACE’s twenty-year life-span. Not only has the annual intake of students during this period increased by 172%; the reader will also note significant regional trends. Although, intake from P. R. China and Korea (ROK), in particular, registered a dip in 2014~2015, numbers have rebounded, and growth in the student body from Asia continues to show potential. And, more recently, the European presence has become

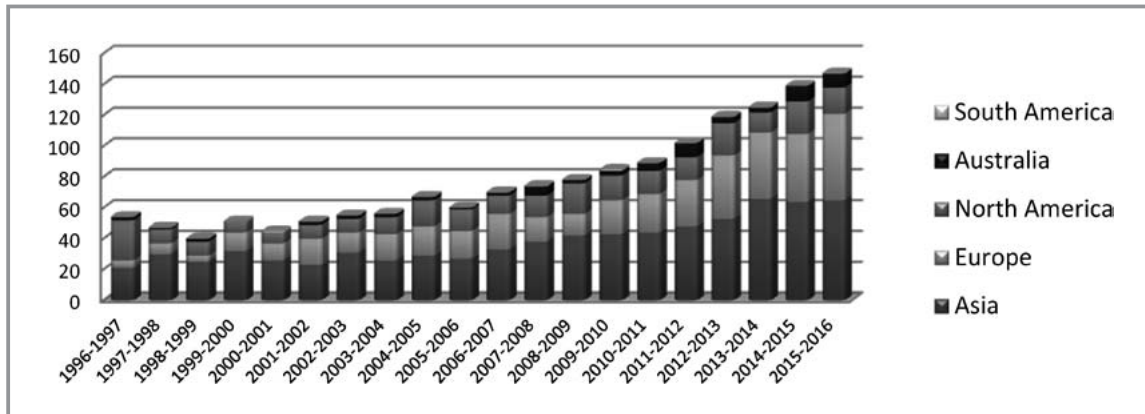
difficult to disregard. Conversely, it is obvious that Nagoya University needs to spend more resources on nurturing inbound exchange from the Americas, which is either losing momentum, or stalling altogether. Recent initiatives, including an enhanced Nagoya University presence at international education conferences, such as APAIE and NAFSA and EAIE, as well as the strategic conclusion of university-wide student exchange agreements (in FY 2015 with the University of Florida, Iowa State University and Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico <UNAM>) will hopefully go towards redressing this imbalance.

However, it is certainly not only student quantity that this programme is concerned about. NUPACE places much emphasis on the quality of the programme, and needless to state, this “quality” is heavily influenced by the actual academic credentials of the programme’s

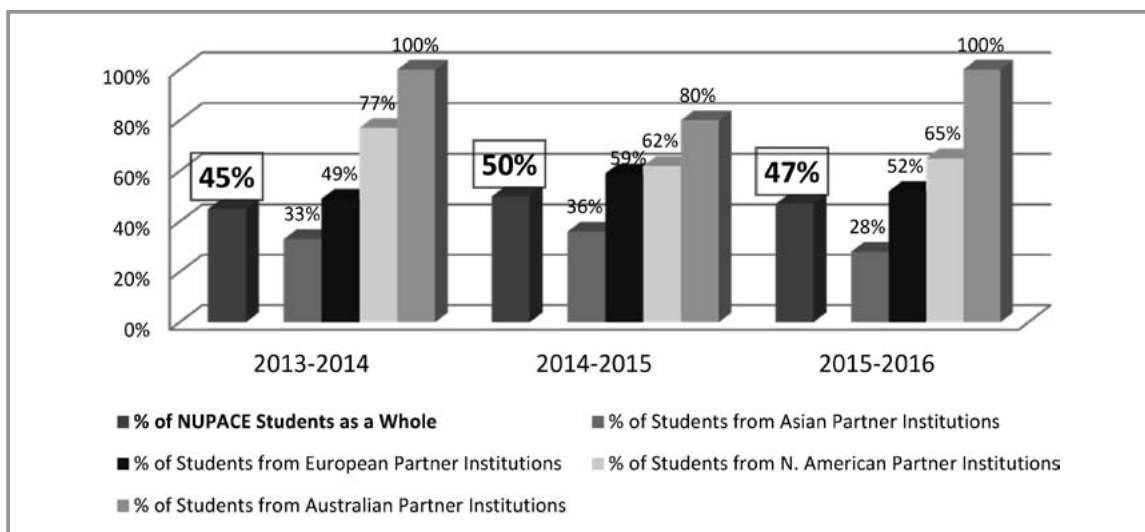
Graph 1. NUPACE Students by Region of Home Institution (1): February 1996 - March 2016 (Total: 1,554 Students)



Graph 2. NUPACE Students by Region of Home Institution (2): February 1996 - March 2016 (Total: 1,554 Students)



Graph 3. Percentage of NUPACE Students Enrolled at THE World/QS Top 200 Universities: FY 2013 – FY 2015



participants. Although arguable in terms of validity, if gauging “quality” according to *THE World* or *QS Top University Rankings*, then NUPACE students, by vir-

tue of the home institutions they are enrolled in, should be considered an asset to Nagoya University. As shown in *Graph 3*, in FY 2015, 47% of the entire intake of 147

students was enrolled at either *THE World* or *QS Top 200 Universities*, with 100% of NUPACE students stemming from Australian partner institutions belonging to this category.

With regard to financial assistance afforded to inbound exchange students, *Table 1* summarises FY2015 data on the ratio of NUPACE students supported either directly or indirectly by the Japanese Government in relation to independently-financed³ students.⁴ For the record, in FY 2015, of the 147 exchange students admitted to

NUPACE, 70% benefited from JASSO or IAJ funding, conspicuously higher than the 59% of beneficiaries in FY 2014. As for scholarship breakdown, 72% of students from Asian partner institutions, 70% of students from Europe, 71% of students from North America, and 56% of students from Australia were subsidised by Japanese Government-related funding, comprising an incredibly large proportion.

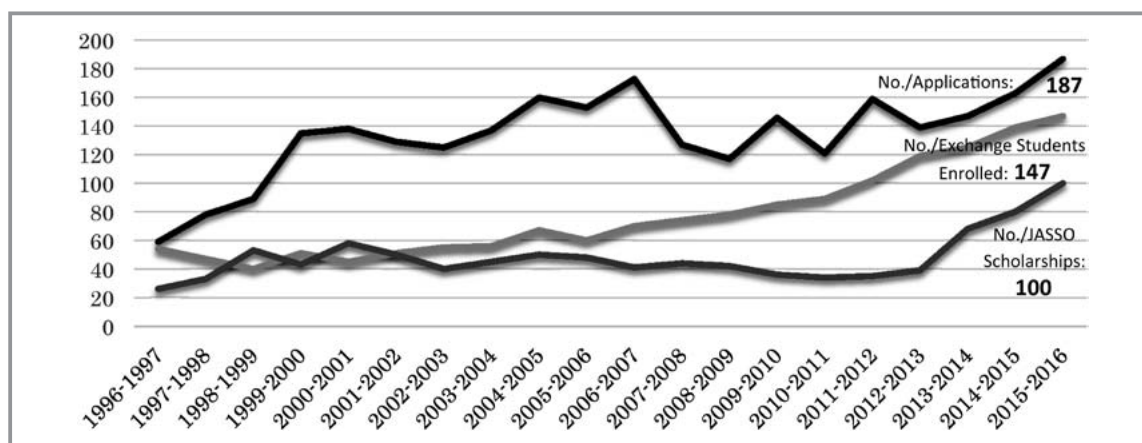
Moving onto the trend in the number of applicants, the 187 applications recorded in FY 2015 (*Graph 4*),

Table 1. NUPACE Students by Source of Funding: April 2015 ~ March 2016 (Total: 147 Students)

Region	April 2015 Admission				September 2015 Admission				Regional Sub-Total	
	JASSO	JACAC*	IAJ	Self-financed	JASSO	JACAC	IAJ	Self-financed	JASSO/JACAC/IAJ	Self-financed
Asia	18 (16)	(-)	2 (1)	10 (11)	26 (23)	(-)	1 (0)	8 (13)	47 (40)	18 (24)
Europe	9 (7)	(-)	(-)	2 (3)	30 (18)	(-)	(-)	15 (16)	39 (25)	17 (19)
N. America	6 (6)	0 (0)	(-)	4 (9)	6 (4)	0 (0)	(-)	1 (1)	12 (11)	5 (10)
Australia	3 (3)	(-)	(-)	3 (2)	2 (3)	(-)	(-)	1 (2)	5 (6)	4 (4)
Total	36 (32)	0 (0)	2 (1)	19 (25)	64 (48)	0 (0)	1 (0)	25 (32)	103 (82)	44 (57)

*Japan-Canada Academic Consortium () = Figures for 2014~2015; total: 139 students

Graph 4. Number of NUPACE Students Enrolled in Relation to, 1) NUPACE Applications received, and 2) JASSO Student Exchange Support Program and “Global 30”⁵ 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.

³ 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.

⁴ 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 the majority of cases, pay tuition fees to this university. They are responsible for bearing the cost of maintenance only.

⁵ “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.

constituted a significant upsurge from the previous year (163 applications). Nevertheless, a combination of factors, which include, 1) an increasingly large and diverse number of Japanese and other Northeast Asian competitors in the market, as well as, 2) the efficient administration and channelling of applications by the international offices of partner institutions, resulting in a general decline in individual applications, appear to have dampened overall application numbers.

C. Government-related Scholarships (FY 2016)

This section departs from the general thrust of the report in outlining JASSO inbound exchange scholarship policy nationwide. As JASSO scholarships are instrumental in attracting exchange students to Japan, however, such policy merits attention.

Japan's Student Exchange Support Program, the MEXT co-ordinated/JASSO administered short-term exchange

scholarship programme has, since 1995, constituted the primary source of funding for exchange students in this country, including those at Nagoya University. Although exchange students from Taiwan continue to benefit from Interchange Association, Japan (IAJ)⁶ 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 2 depicts inbound exchange scholarship categories and provisions as allocated by the Ministry of Education <MEXT>/JASSO for the period FY 2011 to FY 2016. Judging by figures alone, the overt 'national strategy' of admitting international exchange students continues to receive financial support, albeit vastly reduced. Indeed, in FY 2016, the number of JASSO scholarships for agreement based inbound exchanges, be they allocated for mutual exchange programmes or short-term

Table 2. JASSO Student Exchange Support Program Provisions for Incoming Students: April 2011 – March 2017

Year	Scholarships	Categories	Provisions
2011~12	1,460	General (大学推薦)/ English-Language Prog./ Credit Transfer/	¥80,000 monthly stipend (3~12 months) <i>One-time 'study abroad preparation allowance' abolished</i>
	130	Other (Distinctive Prog.)/ Global 30 Project Initiative	
2012~2013	1,466	General (大学推薦)/	¥80,000 monthly stipend (3~12 months)
	130	Distinctive Prog./ Global 30 Project Initiative	
2013~2014	1,472	Agreement-based Mutual Exchange Prog./	<i>General (大学推薦) scholarship category abolished</i> ¥80,000 monthly stipend (3~12 months)
	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)
2016-2017	1,440	Agreement-based Mutual Exchange Prog./	¥80,000 monthly stipend (3~12 months)
	3,143	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

⁶ 財団法人交流協会.

Table 3: 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 eligible for a Scholarship	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

study/research programmes, registered at a nationwide total of 4,583 stipends, down 7% from 4,931 in FY 2015. More concretely, Japanese institutions of higher education applied to JASSO for financial support for 261 "Agreement-based Mutual Exchange Programmes" and 669 "Agreement-based Short-term Study/Research Programmes", with 49 and 149 adoptions, respectively (a success rate of 19% for the former and 22% for the latter category). 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 an understandable national strategy.⁷

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, which remains unchanged, has resulted in a simpler, more comprehensible system. The most significant features of the Student Exchange Support Program (Inbound) programme as summarised in *Table 3*.

Table 4 presents, in order of rank, Japanese universities that were successful in their application for JASSO scholarships in FY2016, with figures covering not only national/public institutions, but also private universities. *Table 4* highlights that, 1) the actual number of institutions receiving JASSO funding for either "Agreement-based Mutual Exchange" or "Short-term Study/Research" programmes has increased rather sharply over a one-year span from seventy-four to eighty-six, 2) scholarship allocation between public and private institutions has been maintained at a ratio of 7:3, 3) Government largesse in FY 2016 continues to be widely dispersed, although, the fact that only forty-eight of the seventy-four institutions that were allocated scholarships in FY 2015 continue to feature on the list in FY 2016, begs questions vis-à-vis the consistency of selection criteria, and 4) a select hub of universities consistently benefit from an extraordinarily large windfall in scholarship numbers.

As is readily deducible from *Table 4*, in FY 2016, the most conspicuous benefactors of MEXT/JASSO munificence are stalwarts Tohoku, Waseda, and the University of Tokyo. Nagoya ranks in at number seven, exactly the same position as in FY 2015, due exclusively to a gen-

⁷ With regard to outgoing exchange (study abroad), JASSO scholarships have been allocated for 21,762 exchanges in FY 2016. This comprises almost five times the number of scholarships as those granted to incoming students.

Table 4. JASSO Student Exchange Support Program Scholarship Allocation for “Agreement-based Exchange Programme” and “Short-term Study/Research Programme” Scholarships (April 2016 ~ March 2017)

	Name of University/College	No. of Agreement-based Mutual Exchange Programmes/Total No. of Scholarships (37 Institutions/49 Programmes/1,440 Scholarships)	No. of Agreement-based Short-term Study/Research Programmes/Total No. of Scholarships (63 Institutions/149 Programmes/3,143 Scholarships)	TOTAL Programmes/ No. of Scholarships (In order of scholarship Nos.)
1	Tohoku University	1 Prog./28	10 Progs./339	11 Progs./367 <356>
2	<i>Waseda University</i>	-	8 Progs./276	8 Progs./276 <355>
3	University of Tokyo	4 Progs./202	2 Progs./52	6 Progs./254 <351>
4	<i>Keio University</i>	4 Progs./176	4 Progs./31	8 Progs./207 <220>
5	Kyoto University	-	8 Progs./184	8 Progs./184 <>
6	Hokkaido University	1 Prog./12	5 Progs./141	6 Progs./153 <>
7	Nagoya University	-	5 Progs./143	5 Progs./143 <201>
8	Tokyo U. of Agriculture & Technology	-	5 Progs./138	5 Progs./138 <128>
9	Osaka University	-	5 Progs./136	5 Progs./136 <241>
9	Kyushu University	-	6 Progs./136	6 Progs./136 <106>
11	<i>Meiji University</i>	2 Progs./31	4 Progs./99	6 Progs./130 <22>
12	Tokyo U. of Foreign Studies	2 Progs./127	-	2 Progs./127 <122>
13	<i>Rikkyo University</i>	2 Progs./96	1 Prog./15	3 Progs./111 <>
14	<i>Sophia University</i>	1 Prog./100	-	1 Prog./100 <104>
14	<i>Doshisha University</i>	1 Prog./100	-	1 Prog./100 <>
16	<i>Nagoya University of Commerce and Business</i>	-	2 Progs./98	2 Progs./98 <>
17	University of Tsukuba	1 Prog./31	3 Progs./64	4 Progs./95 <272>
18	Saga University	-	5 Progs./88	5 Progs./88 <>
19	Okayama University	-	5 Progs./78	5 Progs./78 <63>
20	Kyoto Institute of Technology	-	3 Progs./76	2 Progs./76 <45>
21	<i>Meiji Gakuin University</i>	1 Prog./73	-	1 Prog./73 <84>
22	Kagoshima University	-	3 Progs./72	3 Progs./72 <64>
23	Kumamoto University	-	7 Progs./68	7 Progs./68 <36>
24	The University of Kitakyushu	-	2 Progs./60	2 Progs./60 <>
24	<i>Shibaura Institute of Technology</i>	-	2 Progs./60	2 Progs./60 <>
26	Hiroshima University	-	5 Progs./58	5 Progs./58 <57>
27	<i>Ryukoku University</i>	1 Prog./55	-	1 Prog./55 <50>
28	Tokyo Metropolitan University	-	1 Prog./50	1 Prog./50 <78>
28	<i>Hosei University</i>	1 Prog./50	-	1 Prog./50 <182>
30	Osaka Kyoiku University	1 Prog./28	2 Progs./18	3 Progs./46 <88>
31	Chiba University	1 Prog./16	2 Progs./28	3 Progs./44 <49>
32	University of the Ryukyus	1 Prog./7	2 Progs./35	3 Progs./42 <>
33	Tokyo Medical and Dental University	-	1 Prog./40	1 Prog./40 <>
33	Japan Advanced Inst. of Science & Tech.	-	1 Prog./40	1 Prog./40 <40>
33	<i>International Christian University</i>	1 Prog./40	-	1 Prog./40 <>
36	Kagawa University	-	2 Progs./39	2 Progs./39 <36>
37	Oita University	-	2 Progs./36	2 Progs./36 <>
38	Fukushima University	-	1 Prog./32	1 Prog./32 <25>
39	Hachinohe National College of Technology	-	1 Prog./30	1 Prog./30 <54>
40	Fukuoka University of Education	1 Prog./26	-	1 Prog./26 <26>
41	Kobe University	2 Progs./14	1 Prog./11	3 Progs./25 <195>
42	Nagasaki University	-	2 Progs./24	2 Progs./24 <37>
42	Otaru University of Commerce	1 Prog./24	-	1 Prog./24 <>
42	Iwate University	1 Prog./12	1 Prog./12	2 Progs./24 <>
42	Gifu University	-	1 Prog./24	1 Prog./24 <>
46	<i>Josai University</i>	1 Prog./23	-	1 Prog./23 <45>
46	<i>Asia University</i>	1 Prog./23	-	1 Prog./23 <23>
46	<i>Konan University</i>	2 Progs./23	-	2 Progs./23 <19>
46	Shinshu University	1 Prog./21	-	1 Prog./21 <7>
50	<i>St. Andrew's University</i>	-	1 Prog./21	1 Prog./21 <>
51	Saitama University	-	1 Prog./20	1 Prog./20 <>
51	University of Electro-Communications	-	1 Prog./20	1 Prog./20 <28>
51	Aichi University of Education	-	1 Prog./20	1 Prog./20 <>
51	Tottori University	-	1 Prog./20	1 Prog./20 <50>
51	Fukuoka Women's University	-	1 Prog./20	1 Prog./20 <>
56	Niigata University	1 Prog./13	1 Prog./6	2 Progs./19 <>
57	Ochanomizu University	-	1 Prog./18	1 Prog./18 <>
57	National Institute of Technology, Gifu College	-	1 Prog./18	1 Prog./18 <14>
59	Ehime University	1 Prog./17	-	1 Prog./17 <45>
59	National Institute of Technology, Kumamoto College	-	1 Prog./17	1 Prog./17 <>
61	Fukui University	-	1 Prog./12	1 Prog./12 <>
61	National Institute of Technology, Kurume College	-	1 Prog./12	1 Prog./12 <>
63	Tokyo University of the Arts	1 Prog./11	-	1 Prog./11 <5>
63	Nara Women's University	1 Prog./11	-	1 Prog./11 <>
63	<i>Osaka Medical College</i>	-	1 Prog./11	1 Prog./11 <10>
63	<i>Keisen University</i>	1 Prog./11	-	1 Prog./11 <>
67	Kanazawa University	-	2 Progs./10	2 Progs./10 <114>
67	Nara Institute of Science and Technology	2 Progs./10	-	2 Progs./10 <15>
67	Kyushu Institute of Technology	1 Prog./4	1 Prog./6	2 Progs./10 <8>
67	<i>Mukogawa Women's University</i>	-	1 Prog./10	1 Prog./10 <10>
67	<i>Jikei University School of Medicine</i>	-	1 Prog./10	1 Prog./10 <>
67	<i>Osaka International University</i>	-	2 Progs./10	2 Progs./10 <>
73	Kyoto University of Education	-	1 Prog./8	1 Prog./8 <>
73	National Institute of Technology, Kushiro College	-	1 Prog./8	1 Prog./8 <>
75	Tokyo Institute of Technology	1 Prog./7	-	1 Prog./7 <>
75	<i>Hokkaido Information University</i>	-	1 Prog./7	1 Prog./7 <12>
75	<i>Kokugakuin University</i>	-	1 Prog./7	1 Prog./7 <>
75	National Institute of Technology, Nara College	-	1 Prog./7	1 Prog./7 <>
79	<i>Tsuda College</i>	1 Prog./6	-	1 Prog./6 <6>
79	<i>Ritsumeikan University</i>	1 Prog./6	-	1 Prog./6 <106>
81	Kochi University	-	1 Prog./4	1 Prog./4 <>
81	National Institute of Technology, Kisarazu College	-	1 Prog./4	1 Prog./4 <>
83	Tsukuba University of Technology	-	1 Prog./3	1 Prog./3 <3>
83	Toyama Prefectural University	-	1 Prog./3	1 Prog./3 <>
83	<i>Tokyo Woman's Christian University</i>	1 Prog./3	-	1 Prog./3 <>
83	<i>Kyoto Seika University</i>	1 Prog./3	-	1 Prog./3 <>

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

erous allocation of scholarships for “short-term study/research programmes”.⁸

D. NUPACE: Operational Challenges

Now returning to home ground, the author wishes to conclude the report by giving mention to some general operational concerns. Towards the end of FY 2015, NUPACE was able finally to secure a ‘semi-full-time’ administrative staff member, which brought the personnel or-

ganisation close to its FY 2012 niveau. Nevertheless, the current structure, which comprises 2.5 faculty members and two administrative staff members (30 hours p/w and 15 hours p/w, respectively) is still insufficient to operate a growing and increasingly complex programme. Although the following list is not exhaustive, and excludes obligations related to research, teaching, and committee membership, NUPACE duties can be defined as generally encompassing:

Table 5. NUPACE Duties and Activities

Category of Duty	Contents
1. Admissions and Administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determining admissions policy • Screening application documents • Informing applicants and their home universities of application results • Preparing and disseminating pre-arrival information • Preparing/conducting academic, general life, dormitory, and pre-departure orientations • Compiling and editing academic programme syllabi • Checking students’ course registration details • Formulating and analysing questionnaires relating to student satisfaction
2. PR, Recruiting, Exchange Agreements, and Inter-University Visits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determining PR policy • Compiling and editing the NUPACE prospectus • Compiling and editing NUPACE website contents • Devising the Nagoya University fact-sheet for dissemination to partner institutions • Networking at international education conventions (NAFSA, APAIE) and visiting partner institutions • Negotiating and establishing student exchange agreements • Arranging and hosting visits by partner institutions
3. On- and Off-campus Advising and Consultation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consulting with, and responding to enquiries from partner institutions (including student balances) • Responding to enquiries from students (pre-admission) • Advising students on academic and general matters (post-admission) • Liaising with students’ academic advisors, international student advisors, course instructors, and administrative staff
4. Education and Exchange Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teaching courses • Planning and liaison with Nagoya University student volunteer networks, community volunteers, student housing governing bodies • Administrating tutor services • Event planning and implementation • Arranging language support activities at Elementary and Junior High Schools in Nagoya • Arranging cultural exchange activities at Nagoya University’s day-care centre, Poppins-After-School

⁸ In FY 2016, Nagoya University was unsuccessful in its application for 100 Agreement-based Mutual Exchange Programme scholarships. Its application for this category of scholarships was placed on the waiting list (Rank A) for additional scholarship allocation, and subsequently approved on May 28, 2016. The author has decided not to incorporate these figures into *Table 4*, as this information has not been made public and other universities will have also benefitted from a similar allocation of additional scholarships. The data in *Table 4* reflects JASSO’s initial decision, as announced to institutions in January 2016.

In order to facilitate the management of such a workload, systemisation and rationalisation of certain tasks has been attempted. In FY 2014, NUPACE took the initiative and embarked upon the construction of an 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 <Top Global University Project Funding>). This system was further enhanced in FY 2015 through additional funding by the “Promotion of National University Reform” project.

Additionally, in FY 2015, NUPACE finally managed to launch an online application system, which enables prospective students to enter and upload their application materials directly onto the NUPACE website (<https://nupace.iee.nagoya-u.ac.jp/apply/>). However, whilst this development vastly simplifies the application process for students, unexpected problems, ironically adding to the NUPACE workload have surfaced, including:

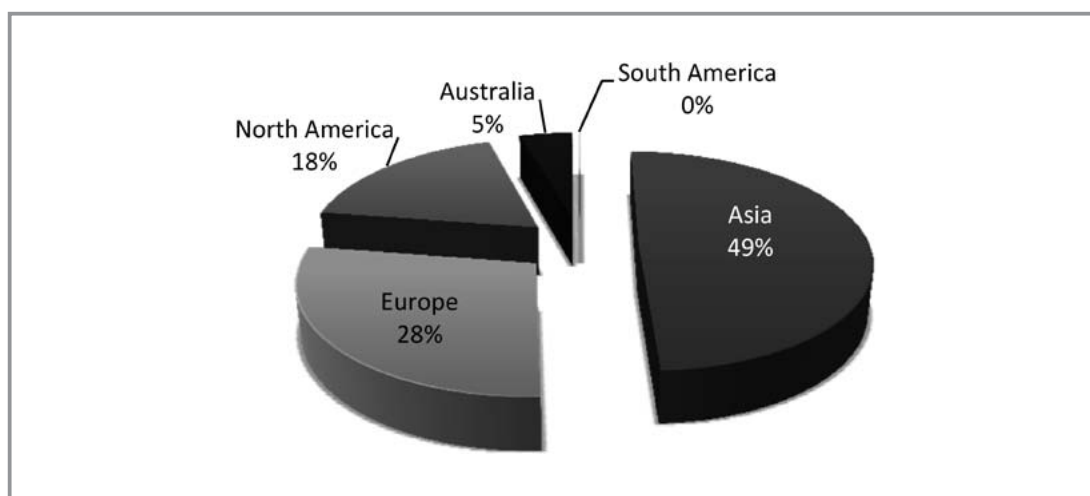
1. An upsurge in the number of applications (153 in for autumn 2016 admission, as opposed to 106 in 2015), probably encouraged by the user-friendliness of the new system.
2. An increase in omissions/errors in these materials, occasioned by the fact that the International Offices

of partner universities are no longer able to check the content of application materials prior to submission.

The dramatic rise in the number of applications, in particular, carries with it potential risks. NUPACE students are currently admitted to individual Schools at Nagoya University corresponding to the students’ major field of studies, and at these Schools, it is common practice to allocate *all* students with an academic advisor. With stagnant faculty numbers, will such a practice continue to be possible? And, on a different but equally pressing subject, will the procurement/building of accommodation by this University be able keep up with the demand for student housing?

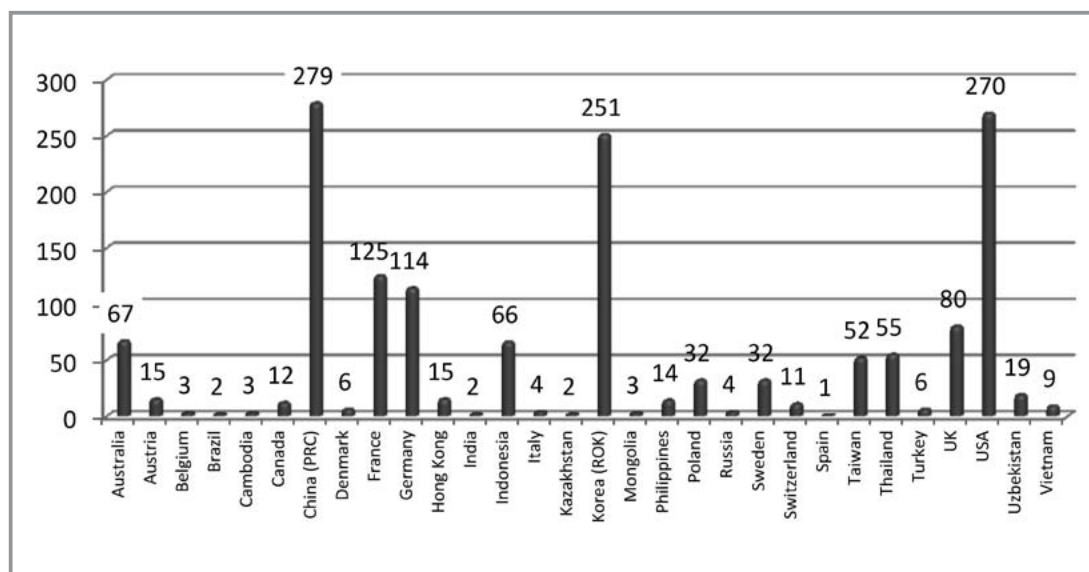
In short, whilst the small organisation that comprises NUPACE continues to struggle with an expanding portfolio of duties as well as the the academic, pastoral, and administrative care of a growing student body, other broader issues have surfaced. As mentioned in last year’s report, in keeping with Top Global University objectives NUPACE wishes to make a commitment both to expand Nagoya University’s inbound exchange programme and to uphold its quality. However, in whatever direction one looks, the balance is starting to look shaky.⁹

Appendix 1. NUPACE Students by Region of Home Institution: February 1996 ~ March 2016 (Total: 1,554 Students)



⁹ Feedback to this article should be addressed to the author at k46189a@cc.nagoya-u.ac.jp.

Appendix 2. NUPACE Students by Country of Home Institution: February 1996 ~ March 2016 (Total: 1,554 Students)



Appendix 3. Institutions Sending Exchange Students to NUPACE: February 1996 ~ March 2016

Region	Country	Institution	Agreement with	No. Admitted	
Asia 766 Students; 49% of Total	Cambodia <3>	Royal University of Law and Economics	*Law	2	
		Royal University of Phnom Penh	*Law	1	
		China (PRC) <279>	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	16
			East China Normal University	*Education	8
			East China University of Political Science and Law	*Law	22
			Fudan University	*University-wide	16
			Harbin Institute of Technology	*University-wide	1
			Huazhong University of Science & Technology	*University-wide	18
			Jilin University	*University-wide	16
			Nanjing University	*University-wide	23
			Nanjing University of Aeronautics and Astronautics	*Engineering	1
			Northeastern University	*University-wide	23
			Peking University	*University-wide	18
			Shanghai Jiaotong University	*University-wide	9
			Shenyang University of Technology	*Engineering	1
			Sun Yat-sen University; Lingnan (University) College	*Economics	5
			Tongji University	*University-wide	16
			Tsinghua University	*University-wide	20
			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 <15>	Chinese University of Hong Kong	*University-wide	8
			University of Hong Kong	*University-wide	7
		India <2>	University of Poona	University-wide	2
		Indonesia <66>	Bandung Institute of Technology	*University-wide	11
			Diponegoro University	*Education	1
			Gadjah Mada University	*University-wide	38
			Padjadjaran University	*Letters	6
			Surabaya University	*University-wide	8
			University of Indonesia	*Engineering	2
		Kazakhstan <2>	Kazakh Humanities and Law University	*Law	2

Region	Country	Institution	Agreement with	No. Admitted	
	Korea (ROK) <251>	Chungnam National University	*Economics	31	
		Ewha Womans University	*University-wide	28	
		Gyeongsang National University	*University-wide	75	
		Hankuk University of Foreign Studies	*Languages and Cultures	2	
		Hanyang University	*University-wide	15	
		Korea Maritime University	*Engineering	2	
		Korea University	*University-wide	35	
		Kyung Hee University	*University-wide	9	
		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	7	
		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 <52>	National Chiao Tung University	*Engineering	2	
		National Chengchi University	*University-wide	13	
		National Chung Cheng University	*University-wide	1	
		National Taiwan University	*University-wide	28	
		National Tsing Hua University	*University-wide	8	
	Thailand <55>	Chulalongkorn University	*University-wide	43	
		Kasetsart University	*University-wide	12	
	Turkey <6>	Bilkent University	*University-wide	6	
	Uzbekistan <19>	Tashkent State Institute of Law	*University-wide	9	
		University of World Economy & Diplomacy	*Law	10	
	Vietnam <9>	Foreign Trade University	*Economics	7	
		Hanoi University of Technology	*Information Science	2	
	Europe 437 Students; 28% of Total	Austria <15>	Johannes Kepler University of Linz	*Law	3
			Medical School of Vienna	*Medicine	12
		Belgium <3>	Institut Supérieur de Traducteurs et Interprètes (ISTI)	*Languages and Cultures	3
Denmark <6>		University of Copenhagen	*University-wide	6	
France <125>		École Nationale des Ponts et Chaussées (ENPC)	*University-wide	7	
		École Normale Supérieure d'Architecture Paris Val-de-Seine	*Environmental Studies	8	
		École Normale Supérieure de Lyon (ENS Lyon)	*University-wide	5	
		Université de Grenoble	*University-wide/*Letters	36	
		Université Lyon III – Jean Moulin	*University-wide	27	
		Université Paris II – Panthéon-Assas	*Law	2	
		Université Paris IV – Sorbonne	*Letters	1	
		Université Paris VII – Denis Diderot	*University-wide	16	
Université de Strasbourg		*University-wide	23		
Germany <114>		RWTH Aachen University	*University-wide	9	
		Technische Universität Braunschweig	*University-wide	20	
		Technische Universität Chemnitz	*University-wide	24	
		Technische Universität Darmstadt	*Engineering/ *Env. Studies	3	
		Technische Universität München	*University-wide	23	
		Universität Freiburg	*University-wide	25	
		University of Duisburg-Essen	*Education	8	
		University of Mainz	*Engineering/*Science	2	
Italy <4>		University of Bologna	*University-wide	4	
Poland <32>		Medical University of Gdansk	*Medicine	12	
		Warsaw University of Technology	*Engineering	20	
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	

Region	Country	Institution	Agreement with	No. Admitted
	Sweden <32>	KTH Royal Institute of Technology	*University-wide	1
		Lund University	*Law	19
		Uppsala University	*University-wide	12
	Switzerland <11>	Université de Genève	*University-wide	11
		United Kingdom	University of Bristol	*University-wide
	<80>	University of London – SOAS	*University-wide	10
		University of Manchester	*Science	17
		University of Sheffield	*University-wide	28
		University of Warwick	*University-wide	17
N. America 282 Students; 18% of Total	Canada <12>	Toronto University	*University-wide	3
		Université de Montréal	*Universite-wide	6
		York University	*University-wide	3
	USA <270>	Green Mountain College	*Law	12
		Harvard University	Medicine	3
		Johns Hopkins University	*Medicine	1
		North Carolina State University	*University-wide	69
		New York University	*University-wide	28
		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	26
		University of Illinois (Urbana-Champaign)	*University-wide	34
		University of Kentucky	*University-wide	17
		University of Michigan	*Engineering	26
		University of Minnesota	*University-wide	16
		University of Pennsylvania	*Medicine	5
Oceania 67 Students; 5% of Total	Australia <67>	Australian National University	*University-wide	9
		Flinders University	*University-wide	1
		Macquarie University	*GSID	5
		Monash University	*University-wide	22
		University of Adelaide	*University-wide	11
		University of South Australia	*University-wide	5
		University of Sydney	*University-wide	13
		University of Western Australia	*University-wide	1
S. America 2 Students	Brazil <2>	University of Brasilia	*University-wide	1
		University of São Paulo	*University-wide	1
5 Regions	30 Countries	126 Institutions	(* denotes tuition waiver)	1,554 Students