

NUPACE¹ and Inbound Student Exchange at Nagoya University in 2016~2017: Directional Dilemmas (Continued)

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A. Introduction

In FY 2016, NUPACE students numbered 194, just slightly short of the 200 target set out in Nagoya University's successful application for Super Global University (SGU) designation. Targets are due to be met in 2020; however, the objective of hosting 200 exchange students will be achieved well in advance, indeed, as early as FY 2017. A praiseworthy accomplishment? Possibly. However, an array of concomitant issues have arisen, which need to be tackled before any further expansion of the programme can be envisaged.

This report is divided into three parts. *Section B* outlines trends in NUPACE student composition in FY 2016, *Section C* briefly deals with MEXT/JASSO² scholarship statistics for FY 2017, and *Section D*, the conclusion, interprets some of the increasingly manifest concerns affecting NUPACE.

B. NUPACE: Incoming Exchange Student Composition (FY 2016)

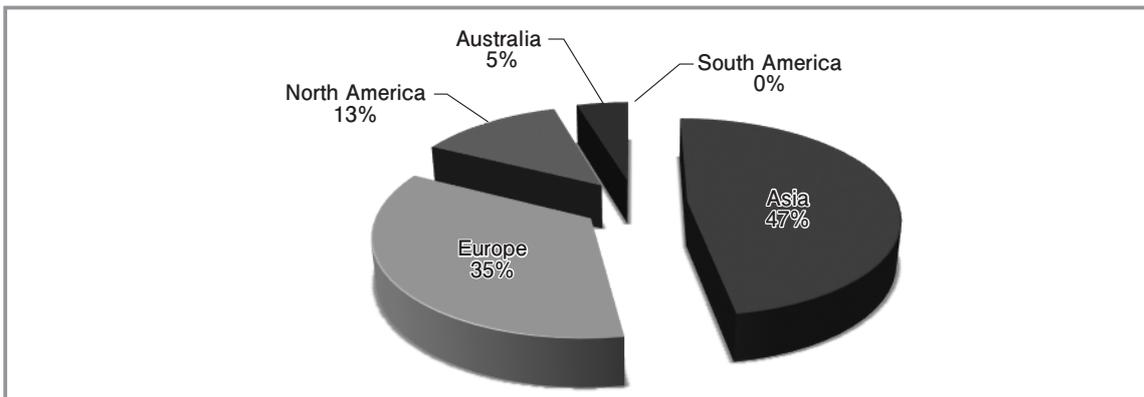
This section of the report illustrates NUPACE student composition, commencing with the regional breakdown of students who came to Japan to participate in NUPACE during FY 2016.

A comparison with last year's figures demonstrates that the number of NUPACE participants in FY 2016 rose by 32%, from 147 to 194, with regional composition shown in *Pie-chart 1*. In relative terms, the portion of the pie increased by 3% for Asia, 1% for North America and, in tandem, decreased by 3% for Europe, and 1% for Australia, respectively. Here, one should note the influx of exchange students from P. R. China (*Pie-chart 2*) which shot up by 54% in FY 2016, from twenty-six to forty. Total student intake clocked increases in exchange student numbers from Asia, Europe and North America.

¹ NUPACE is the acronym for the *Nagoya University Programme 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 in FY 2016 (Total: 194 Students)



Pie-chart 2. NUPACE Students by Country of Home Institution in FY 2016 (Total: 194 Students)

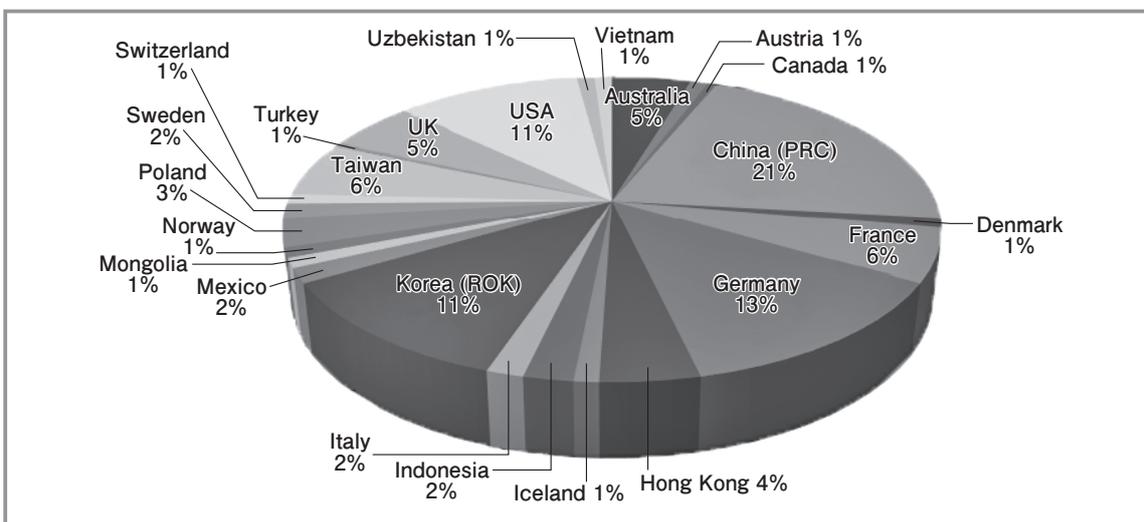


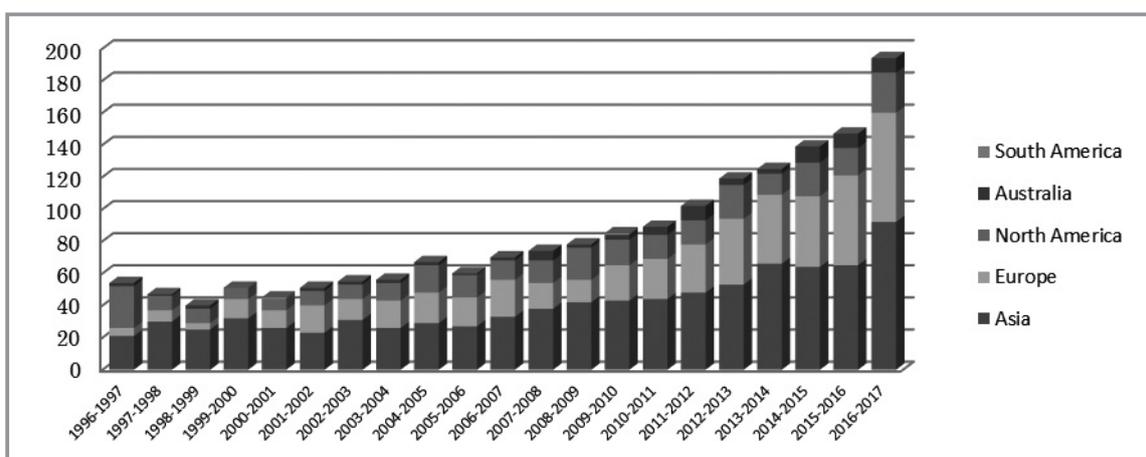
Table 1. Top Ten Sending Countries of NUPACE Students Divided by Fiscal Year

2014-2015 (Total Students: 139)	2015-2016 (Total Students: 147)	2016-2017 (Total Students: 194)
1. China (PRC): 22 (16%)	=1. China (PRC): 26 (18%)	1. China (PRC): 40 (21%)
2. USA: 20 (14%)	=1. Germany: 26 (18%)	2. Germany: 25 (13%)
=3. Korea (ROK): 15 (11%)	3. USA: 16 (11%)	3. Korea (ROK): 22 (11%)
=3. France: 15 (11%)	4. Korea (ROK): 15 (10%)	4. USA: 21 (11%)
5. Germany: 11 (8%)	5. France: 12 (8%)	=5. Taiwan: 11 (6%)
6. Australia: 10 (7%)	6. Australia: 9 (6%)	=5. France: 11 (6%)
7. Taiwan: 8 (6%)	7. United Kingdom: 8 (5%)	7. United Kingdom: 10 (5%)
=8. Sweden: 5 (4%)	8. Taiwan: 7 (5%)	8. Australia: 9 (5%)
=8. United Kingdom: 5 (4%)	=9. Sweden: 5 (3%)	9. Hong Kong: 8 (4%)
=10. Hong Kong: 4 (3%)	=9. Indonesia: 5 (3%)	10. Poland: 6 (3%)
=10. Indonesia: 4 (3%)		

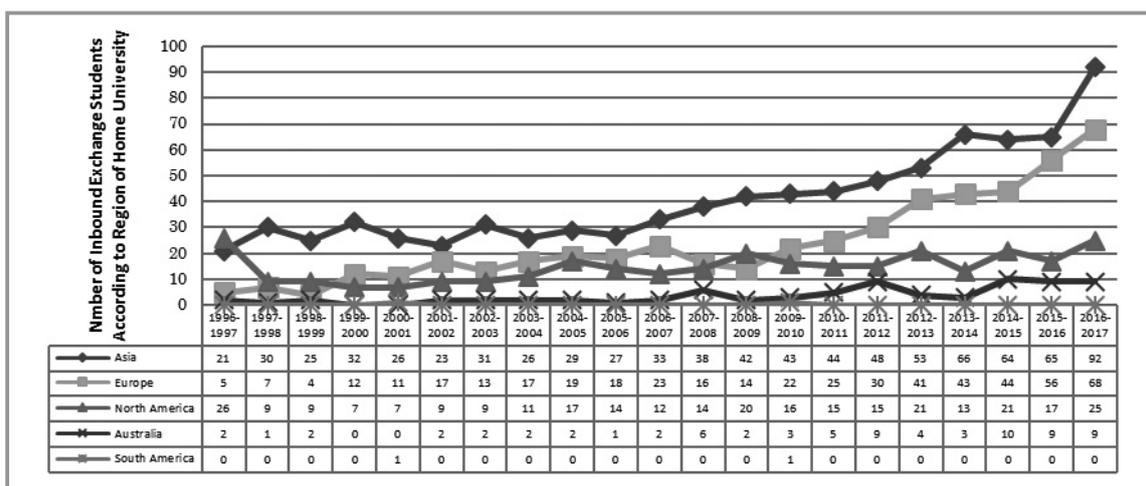
Graphs 1 and 2 depict the regional composition of incoming students during NUPACE's twenty-year lifespan. Not only has the annual intake of students during this period increased by 259%; the reader will also note significant regional trends. Although, intake from P. R. China and Korea (ROK), in particular, registered a dip in 2013~2015, numbers have rebounded, and growth in the student body from Asia is starkly visible. The European presence is showing itself to be equally vig-

orous. Conversely, it is obvious that Nagoya University needs to spend more resources on nurturing inbound exchange from Australia which, in spite of a surge in the Australian Government's funding for overseas study, is either losing momentum, or stalling altogether. Recent initiatives on the Nagoya side include an enhanced Nagoya University presence at international education conferences, such as APAIE and NAFSA, which facilitates direct dialogue with our Australian partners.

Graph 1. NUPACE Students by Region of Home Institution (1): February 1996 - March 2017 (Total: 1,748 Students)



Graph 2. NUPACE Students by Region of Home Institution (2): February 1996 - March 2017 (Total: 1,748 Students)



In addition to student body growth, 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 participants. Although arguable in terms of validity, if gauging “quality” according to *Times World* 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. In FY 2016, NUPACE admitted students from 37 *Times* or *QS Top 200* universities (Table 2).

Table 2. Times/QS Top 200 Universities sending Students to NUPACE in FY 2016

Region	Country	Times/QS Top 200 Universities sending Students to NUPACE in FY 2016 (Total 37 Institutions)
Asia	China (PRC)	Peking U, Shanghai Jiaotong U, Tsinghua U, USTC, Zhejiang U
	Hong Kong	CUHK, HKU
	Korea (ROK)	Hanyang U, Korea U, Sungkyunkwan U, Yonsei U
	Taiwan	National Chiao Tung U, National Taiwan U, National Tsinghua U
Europe	Denmark	U of Copenhagen
	France	ENS-Lyon
	Germany	U of Duisburg-Essen, U of Freiburg, RWTH Aachen, TU Munich
	Norway	U of Oslo
	Sweden	Lund U, Uppsala U
	Switzerland	U of Geneva
	United Kingdom	U of Bristol, U of Leeds, U of Sheffield, U of Warwick
North America	Mexico	UNAM
	United States	NYU, U of Florida, U of Illinois at Urban-Champaign, U of Minnesota
Oceania	Australia	Monash U, U of Adelaide, U of Sydney, U of Western Australia

In terms of numbers, and as is shown in *Graph 3*, 46% of the entire intake of 194 students were enrolled at *Top 200 Universities*. Regional differences (*Graph 3*, *Table 3*) are illuminating. Interestingly, whilst there is a marked increase in the percentage of students stemming from Asian institutions placed in the *Top 200*, the same cannot be inferred from exchange with the

United States. Considering the fact the North American institutions are extremely well-represented in the upper echelons of world university ranking tables, the sharp decrease in students from top-level institutions would suggest that NUPACE needs to reassess student mobility from this country.

Graph 3. Percentage of NUPACE Students Enrolled at Times /QS Top 200 Universities Divided by Region: FY 2013 – FY 2016

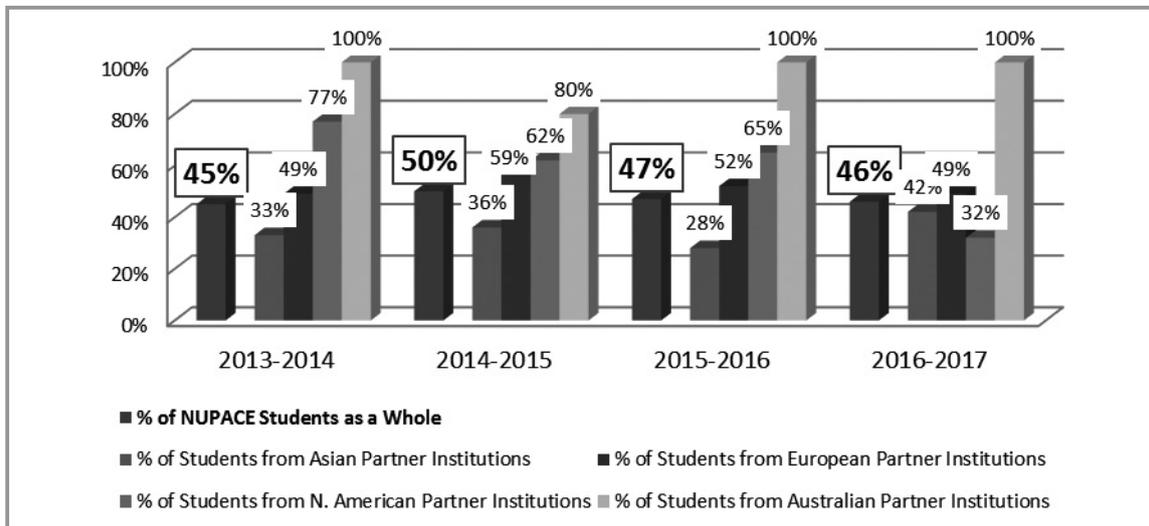


Table 3. Percentage of NUPACE Students Enrolled at Times/QS Top 200 Universities Divided by Country: FY 2016

Region	Country	No./NUPACE Students	% of NUPACE Students Enrolled in Times/QS Top 200 Universities
Asia	China (PRC)	40	30%
	Hong Kong	8	100%
	Indonesia	4	0%
	Korea (ROK)	22	50%
	Mongolia	2	0%
	Taiwan	11	73%
	Turkey	1	0%
	Uzbekistan	2	0%
Europe	Vietnam	2	0%
	Austria	2	0%
	Denmark	2	100%
	France	11	18%
	Germany	25	60%
	Iceland	2	0%
	Italy	3	0%
	Norway	2	100%
	Poland	6	0%
	Sweden	3	100%
	Switzerland	2	100%
North America	United Kingdom	10	70%
	Canada	1	0%
	Mexico	3	100%
Oceania	United States	21	24%
	Australia	9	100%

On the subject of financial assistance afforded to inbound exchange students, *Table 4* summarises FY 2016 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 2016, of the 194 exchange students admitted to NUPACE, 63% benefited from JASSO or IAJ funding, slightly lower than the 70% of beneficiaries in

FY 2015. As for scholarship breakdown, 67% of students from Asian partner institutions, 59% of students from Europe, 52% of students from North America, and 89% of students from Australia benefitted from Japanese Government-related funding, indicating a regional discrepancy in beneficiaries.

Moving onto the trend in the number of applicants, the 231 applications recorded in FY 2016 (*Graph 4*),

Table 4. NUPACE Students by Source of Funding: FY 2016 (Total: 194 Students)

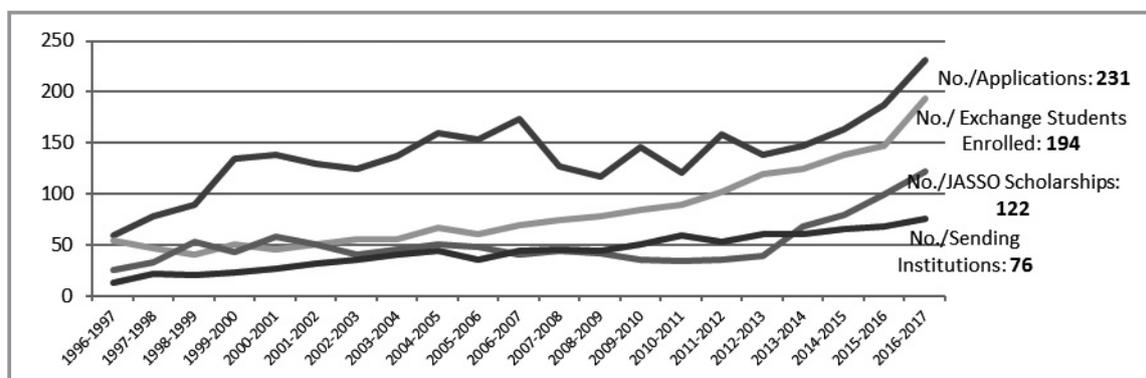
Region	FY 2016 Admission				Regional Sub-Total	
	JASSO	JACAC*	IAJ	Self-financed	JASSO/JACAC/IAJ	Self-financed
Asia	61 (44)	(-)	1 (3)	30 (18)	62 (47)	30 (18)
Europe	40 (39)	(-)	(-)	28 (17)	40 (39)	28 (17)
N. America	13 (12)	0 (0)	(-)	12 (1)	13 (12)	12 (5)
Australia	8 (5)	(-)	(-)	1 (4)	8 (5)	1 (4)
Total	122 (100)	0 (0)	1 (3)	71 (44)	123 (103)	71 (44)

*Japan-Canada Academic Consortium () = Figures for 2015~2016; total: 147 students

³ Not all independently-financed students are self-supported. A 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.

Graph 4. Number of NUPACE Students Enrolled in Relation to 1) NUPACE Applications received, 2) JASSO Student Exchange Support Program⁵ Scholarship Allocation, and 3) Number of Sending Institutions: February 1996 – March 2017



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.

constitute a significant upsurge from the previous year (187 applications). As the rise in the number of sending institutions is not as marked, this trend shows that each partner university is utilising its exchange student quota more fully. One can safely surmise that, since 2012, Nagoya University has generated an increasing amount of interest amongst its partners, a fact that is probably attributable to the foundation of Global 30 International Programmes, in which NUPACE students are generally free to enrol.

C. Government-related Scholarships (FY 2017)

This section departs from the general thrust of the report in outlining JASSO inbound exchange scholarship policy nationwide. 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 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 5 depicts inbound exchange scholarship categories and provisions as allocated by the Ministry of Education <MEXT>/JASSO for the period FY 2011 to FY 2017. Judging by figures alone, the overt 'national strategy' of admitting international exchange students continues to receive financial support. Indeed, in FY 2017, the number of JASSO scholarships for agreement based inbound exchanges, be they allocated for mutual exchange programmes or short-term study/research programmes, registered at a nationwide total of 5,064 stipends, up 12% from 4,538 in FY 2016. Japanese institutions of higher education applied to JASSO for financial support for 223 "Agreement-based Mutual Exchange Programmes" and 540 "Agreement-based Short-term Study/Research Programmes", with 71 and 187 adoptions, respectively (a success rate of 32% for the former and 35% for the latter category, comprising a significant rise from FY 2016).⁷

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.

⁶ 財団法人交流協会.

⁷ With regard to outgoing exchange (study abroad), JASSO scholarships have been allocated for 17,500 exchanges in FY 2017, comprising three times the number of scholarships as those granted to incoming students.

Table 5. JASSO Student Exchange Support Program Provisions for Incoming Students: April 2011 – March 2017

Year	Scholarships	Categories	Provisions
2012~2013	1,466	General (大学推薦)/ Distinctive Prog./	¥80,000 monthly stipend (3~12 months)
	130	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)
2017~2018	1,669	Agreement-based Mutual Exchange Prog./	¥80,000 monthly stipend (3~12 months)
	3,395	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

Although variations in scholarship categories, reflecting changing policy priorities, have been incorporated into the framework of the Student Exchange Support Program, the MEXT/JASSO restructuring of student exchange projects of FY 2014, which remains largely

unchanged, has resulted in a simpler, more comprehensible system. The most significant features of the Student Exchange Support Program (Inbound) programme are summarised in *Table 6*. NUPACE has received 100 scholarships for FY 2017.

Table 6: 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	Total of 35 inbound and outbound programmes	
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

D. NUPACE: Operational Challenges

Now returning to home ground, the author will 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 organisation close to 2.5 faculty members and two administrative staff members (30 hours p/w and 15 hours p/w, respec-

tively). Although NUPACE receives robust support from the International Student Exchange Division, the Department of Advising and Counselling, as well as the administrative offices of each School at Nagoya University, staff members are still struggling to operate a growing and increasingly complex programme. Although the following list is not exhaustive, and excludes obligations related to research and committee membership, NUPACE duties can be defined as generally encompassing:

Table 7. 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 ➤ Managing the programme budget
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, establishing, and renewing 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 ➤ Social 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

In order to facilitate the management of such a workload, the systemisation and rationalisation of certain tasks was embarked upon from FY 2014 and continues to be refined. Here, particularly noteworthy are, 1) the construction of an online course manager, enabling students to register courses online, and faculty members to submit course grades via the same system, and 2) the launch of an online application system. Nevertheless, the dramatic rise in student number carries with it

certain complications, including the following:

- Current policy dictates that NUPACE students are admitted to individual Schools at Nagoya University that correspond to their major field of studies. Whilst at these Schools, it is common practice to allocate *all* students with an academic advisor, a diminishing pool of faculty members to support this growing cohort of students has resulted in a perceptible reluctance, in certain quarters, to continue

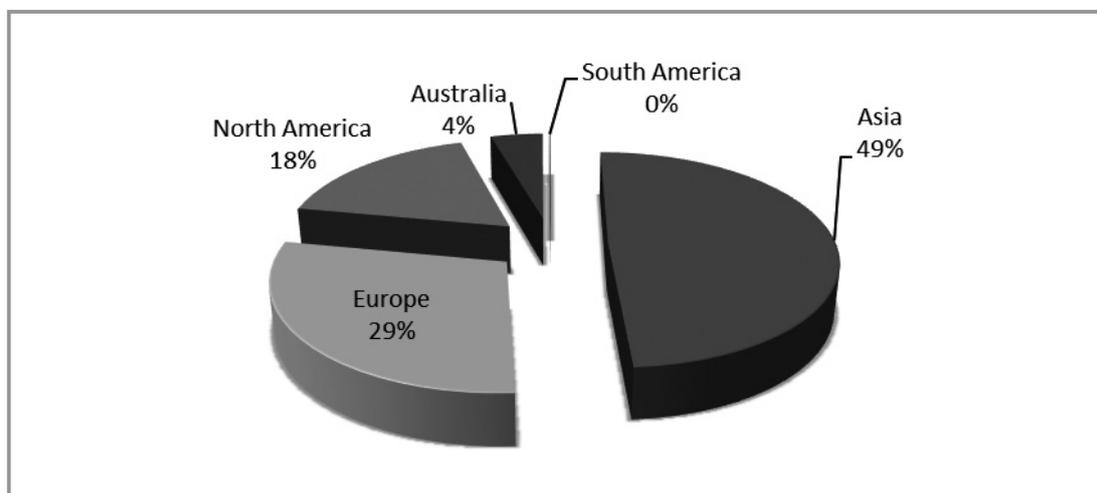
such an admission policy.

- A growing number of students, in effect, means a growing number of students with “problems” or, more politely put, “learning and acclimatisation differences”. With human and financial resources stretched, it is proving difficult to give adequate attention where needed.
- As a result of the impending termination of MEXT’s “Promotion of National University Reform” funding, an across the board 20%~30% budget cut, will be implemented in FY 2017 and FY 2018. The cut will

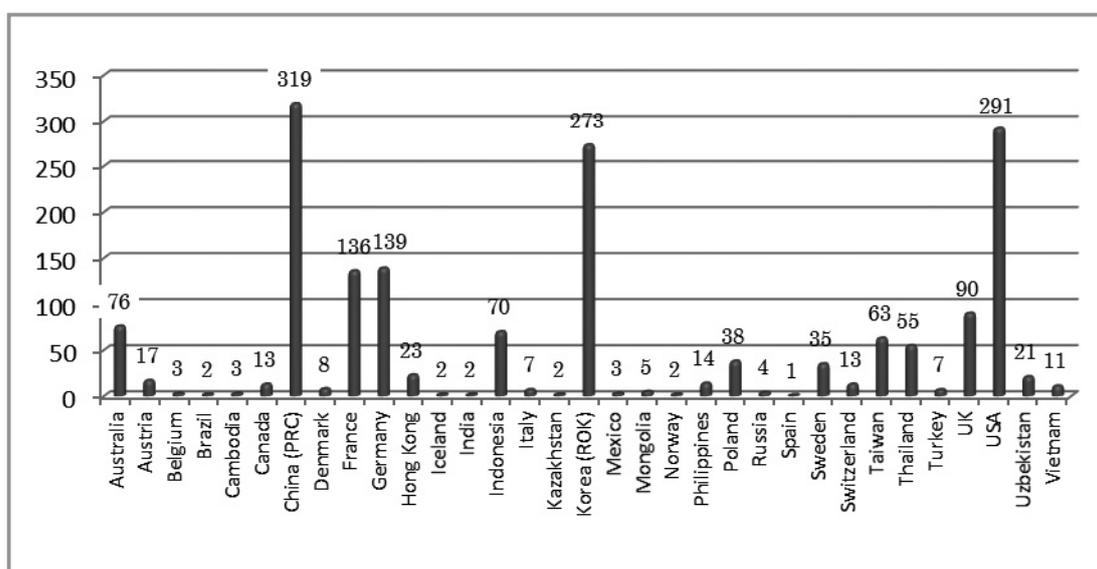
affect NUPACE disproportionately, due to the fast-paced growth of the programme.

Unless a serious effort is made to tackle these issues, amongst others, in the admissions infrastructure, the plan currently floated to increase NUPACE student numbers to an annual level of 300 will prove unachievable. The time has come to reconsider the debate of “quantity” versus “quality”, and to place more emphasis on the latter.⁸

Appendix 1. NUPACE Students by Region of Home Institution: February 1996 - March 2017 (Total: 1,748 Students)



Appendix 2. NUPACE Students by Country of Home Institution: February 1996 - March 2017 (Total: 1,748 Students)



⁸ Feedback to this article should be addressed to the author at k46189a@cc.nagoya-u.ac.jp.

Appendix 3. Institutions Sending Exchange Students to NUPACE: February 1996 - March 2017

Region	Country	Institution	Agreement with	No. Admitted
Asia 858 Students; 49% of Total	Cambodia <3>	Royal University of Law and Economics	*University-wide	2
		Royal University of Phnom Penh	*University-wide	1
	China (PRC) <319>	Beijing International Studies University	*Humanities (Graduate)	9
		Beijing University of Technology	*Engineering	23
		Central South University of Technology	*Engineering	7
		China University of Political Science and Law	*Law	18
		East China Normal University	*Education	8
		East China University of Political Science and Law	*Law	23
		Fudan University	*University-wide	16
		Harbin Institute of Technology	*University-wide	1
		Huazhong University of Science & Technology	*University-wide	23
		Jilin University	*University-wide	18
		Nanjing University	*University-wide	23
		Nanjing University of Aeronautics and Astronautics	*Engineering	1
		Northeastern University	*University-wide	30
		Peking University	*University-wide	21
		Shanghai Jiaotong University	*University-wide	12
		Shenyang University of Technology	*Engineering	1
		Sun Yat-sen University; Lingnan (University) College	*Economics	8
		Tongji University	*University-wide	22
		Tsinghua University	*University-wide	23
		University of International Business and Economics	*Economics	1
	University of Science and Technology of China	*University-wide	3	
	Xi'an Jiatong University	*University-wide	6	
	Zhejiang University	*University-wide	22	
	Hong Kong <23>	Chinese University of Hong Kong	*University-wide	11
		University of Hong Kong	*University-wide	12
	India <2>	University of Poona	University-wide	2
	Indonesia <70>	Bandung Institute of Technology	*University-wide	13
		Diponegoro University	*Education	1
		Gadjah Mada University	*University-wide	40
		Padjadjaran University	*Humanities	6
		Surabaya University	*University-wide	8
		University of Indonesia	*Engineering	2
	Kazakhstan <2>	Kazakh Humanities and Law University	*Law	2
	Korea (ROK) <273>	Chungnam National University	*Economics	31
		Ewha Womans University	*University-wide	32
		Gyeongsang National University	*University-wide	78
		Hankuk University of Foreign Studies	*Humanities (Graduate)	2
		Hanyang University	*University-wide	17
		Korea Maritime University	*University-wide	2
		Korea University	*University-wide	40
		Kyung Hee University	*University-wide	12
		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	10
University of Seoul		*Law	5	
Yonsei University	*University-wide	3		
Mongolia <5>	National University of Mongolia	*University-wide	4	
	Mongolian University of Science and Technology	*University-wide	1	
Philippines <14>	University of the Philippines, Los Banos	*University-wide	14	
Taiwan <63>	National Chiao Tung University	*Engineering	4	
	National Chengchi University	*University-wide	15	
	National Chung Cheng University	*University-wide	2	
	National Taiwan University	*University-wide	31	

Region	Country	Institution	Agreement with	No. Admitted	
		National Tsing Hua University	*University-wide	11	
	Thailand <55>	Chulalongkorn University	*University-wide	43	
		Kasetsart University	*University-wide	12	
	Turkey <7>	Bilkent University	*University-wide	7	
	Uzbekistan <21>	Tashkent State Institute of Law	*University-wide	9	
		University of World Economy & Diplomacy	*Law	12	
	Vietnam <11>	Foreign Trade University	*Economics	9	
		Hanoi University of Technology	*University-wide	2	
Europe 505 Students; 29% of Total	Austria <17>	Johannes Kepler University of Linz	*Law	3	
		Medical School of Vienna	*Medicine	14	
	Belgium <3>	Institut Supérieur de Traducteurs et Interprètes (ISTI)	*Languages and Cultures	3	
	Denmark <8>	University of Copenhagen	*University-wide	8	
	France <136>	École Nationale des Ponts et Chaussées (ENPC)	*University-wide	7	
		École Normale Supérieure d'Architecture Paris Val-de-Seine	*Environmental Studies	10	
		École Normale Supérieure de Lyon (ENS Lyon)	*University-wide	7	
		Université de Grenoble	*University-wide/ *Humanities	40	
		Université Lyon III – Jean Moulin	*University-wide	28	
		Université Paris II – Panthéon-Assas	*Law	2	
		Université Paris IV – Sorbonne	*Humanities	1	
		Université Paris VII – Denis Diderot	*University-wide	18	
		Université de Strasbourg	*University-wide	23	
		Germany <139>	RWTH Aachen University	*University-wide	14
			Technische Universität Braunschweig	*University-wide	26
			Technische Universität Chemnitz	*University-wide	27
			Technische Universität Darmstadt	*Engineering/ *Env. Studies	4
			Technische Universität München	*University-wide	28
			Universität Freiburg	*University-wide	29
			University of Duisburg-Essen	*Education	9
			University of Mainz	*Engineering/*Science	2
		Iceland <2>	University of Iceland	*University-wide	2
		Italy <7>	University of Bologna	*University-wide	7
		Norway <2>	University of Oslo	*University-wide	2
		Poland <38>	Medical University of Gdansk	*Medicine	12
			Warsaw University of Technology	*Engineering	26
		Russia <4>	Moscow State Institute of Engineering Physics	*Engineering	2
			Moscow State University	*Informatics (Graduate)	1
			Russian Academy of Science, Siberian Division	*Agricultural Sciences	1
		Spain <1>	University of Barcelona	*University-wide	1
		Sweden <35>	KTH Royal Institute of Technology	*University-wide	1
			Lund University	*Law	20
			Uppsala University	*University-wide	14
		Switzerland <13>	Université de Genève	*University-wide	13
		United Kingdom <90>	University of Bristol	*University-wide	9
			University of Leeds	*University-wide	3
		University of London – SOAS	*University-wide	13	
		University of Manchester	*Science	17	
		University of Sheffield	*University-wide	30	
		University of Warwick	*University-wide	18	
N. America 307 Students; 18% of Total	Canada <13>	Toronto University	*University-wide	3	
		Université de Montréal	*Universite-wide	6	
		University of Ottawa	*Universite-wide	1	
		York University	*University-wide	3	
	Mexico <3>	Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México	*University-wide	3	
	USA <291>	Green Mountain College	*Law	13	
		Harvard University	Medicine	3	
	Johns Hopkins University	*Medicine	1		

Region	Country	Institution	Agreement with	No. Admitted
		North Carolina State University	*University-wide	77
		New York University	*University-wide	29
		St. Olaf College	*University-wide	29
		Southern Illinois University at Carbondale	*University-wide	8
		University of California, Los Angeles	Education	1
		University of Cincinnati	*University-wide	28
		University of Florida	*University-wide	1
		University of Illinois (Urbana-Champaign)	*University-wide	35
		University of Kentucky	*University-wide	17
		University of Michigan	*Engineering	26
		University of Minnesota	*University-wide	18
		University of Pennsylvania	*Medicine	5
Oceania 76 Students; 4% of Total	Australia <76>	Australian National University	*University-wide	9
		Flinders University	*University-wide	1
		Macquarie University	*International Development	5
		Monash University	*University-wide	23
		University of Adelaide	*University-wide	13
		University of South Australia	*University-wide	5
		University of Sydney	*University-wide	14
University of Western Australia	*University-wide	6		
S. America 2 Students	Brazil <2>	University of Brasilia	*University-wide	1
		University of São Paulo	*University-wide	1
5 Regions	33 Countries	129 Institutions	(* denotes tuition waiver)	1,748 Students

Appendix 4. Institutions Sending Exchange Students to NUPACE: April 2016 - March 2017

Region	Country	Institution	Agreement with	No. Students	Full-Term Equivalent
Asia 92 Students; 47% of Total	China (PRC) <40>	Beijing University of Technology	*Engineering	2	2.0
		China University of Political Science and Law	*Law	2	1.0
		East China University of Political Science and Law	*Law	1	0.5
		Huazhong University of Science & Technology	*University-wide	5	4.5
		Jilin University	*University-wide	2	2.0
		Northeastern University	*University-wide	7	3.5
		Peking University	*University-wide	3	2.0
		Shanghai Jiaotong University	*University-wide	3	2.0
		Sun Yat-sen University; Lingnan (University) College	*Economics	3	1.5
		Tongji University	*University-wide	6	3.5
		Tsinghua University	*University-wide	3	1.5
		University of Science and Technology of China	*University-wide	1	1.0
	Zhejiang University	*University-wide	2	1.5	
	Hong Kong <8>	Chinese University of Hong Kong	*University-wide	3	3.0
		University of Hong Kong	*University-wide	5	2.5
	India <4>	Bandung Institute of Technology	*University-wide	2	1.0
		Gadjah Mada University	*University-wide	2	1.5
	Korea (ROK) <22>	Ewha Womans University	*University-wide	4	2.0
		Gyeongsang National University	*University-wide	3	3.0
		Hanyang University	*University-wide	2	1.5
		Korea University	*University-wide	5	3.5
		Kyung Hee University	*University-wide	3	3.0
		Sungkyunkwan University	*University-wide	3	1.5
		University of Seoul	*Law	1	1.0
		Yonsei University	*University-wide	1	0.5
		Mongolia <2>	National University of Mongolia	*University-wide	1
	Mongolian University of Science and Technology		*University-wide	1	1.0
Taiwan <11>	National Chiao Tung University	*Engineering	2	1.5	
	National Chengchi University	*University-wide	2	1.5	
	National Chung Cheng University	*University-wide	1	1.0	
	National Taiwan University	*University-wide	3	3.0	

Region	Country	Institution	Agreement with	No. Students	Full-Term Equivalent
		National Tsing Hua University	*University-wide	3	2.5
	Turkey <1>	Bilkent University	*University-wide	1	0.5
	Uzbekistan <2>	University of World Economy & Diplomacy	*Law	2	1.5
	Vietnam <2>	Foreign Trade University	*Economics	2	1.5
Europe 68 Students; 35% of Total	Austria <2>	Medical School of Vienna	*Medicine	2	1.0
	Denmark <2>	University of Copenhagen	*University-wide	2	1.0
	France <11>	École Normale Supérieure d'Architecture Paris Val-de-Seine	*Environmental Studies	2	2.0
		École Normale Supérieure de Lyon (ENS Lyon)	*University-wide	2	1.0
		Université de Grenoble	*University-wide/ *Letters	4	4.0
		Université Lyon III – Jean Moulin	*University-wide	1	1.0
		Université Paris VII – Denis Diderot	*University-wide	2	2.0
	Germany <25>	RWTH Aachen University	*University-wide	5	2.5
		Technische Universität Braunschweig	*University-wide	6	3.5
		Technische Universität Chemnitz	*University-wide	3	1.5
		Technische Universität Darmstadt	*Engineering/ *Env. Studies	1	0.5
		Technische Universität München	*University-wide	5	2.5
		Universität Freiburg	*University-wide	4	2.0
		University of Duisburg-Essen	*Education	1	1.0
	Iceland <2>	University of Iceland	*University-wide	2	2.0
	Italy <3>	University of Bologna	*University-wide	3	2.0
	Norway <2>	University of Oslo	*University-wide	2	1.5
	Poland <6>	Warsaw University of Technology	*Engineering	6	4.0
	Sweden <3>	Lund University	*Law	1	1.0
		Uppsala University	*University-wide	2	1.5
	Switzerland <2>	Université de Genève	*University-wide	2	2.0
	United Kingdom <10>	University of Bristol	*University-wide	1	1.0
		University of Leeds	*University of Leeds	3	3.0
		University of London – SOAS	*University-wide	3	3.0
		University of Sheffield	*University-wide	2	2.0
		University of Warwick	*University-wide	1	1.0
	N. America 25 Students; 13% of Total	Canada <1>	University of Ottawa	*University-wide	1
Mexico <3>		Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México	*Universite-wide	3	1.5
USA <21>		Green Mountain College	*Law	1	0.5
		North Carolina State University	*University-wide	8	7.0
		New York University	*University-wide	1	0.5
		St. Olaf College	*University-wide	3	1.5
		Southern Illinois University at Carbondale	*University-wide	2	2.0
		University of Cincinnati	*University-wide	2	1.0
		University of Florida	*University-wide	1	1.0
		University of Illinois (Urbana-Champaign)	*University-wide	1	1.0
	University of Minnesota	*University-wide	2	1.5	
Oceania 9 Students; 6% of Total	Australia <9>	Monash University	*University-wide	1	0.5
		University of Adelaide	*University-wide	2	2.0
		University of Sydney	*University-wide	1	0.5
		University of Western Australia	*University-wide	5	2.5
4 Regions	24 Countries	76 Institutions	(* denotes tuition waiver)	194 Students	138.5 FTEs