

NUPACE¹: Ten Years down the Road

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A. Introduction

2006 constituted a milestone for NUPACE: Nagoya University's short-term student exchange programme celebrated its ten-year anniversary. And it did so in style. As covered separately in this *Journal*, on October 26th~27th, 2007, the "NUPACE 10th Anniversary Symposium and Inaugural Alumni Association" was held, drawing approximately 130 participants from around the globe, including representatives from the Ministry of Education (MEXT) and the Japan Student Services Association (JASSO)². The event aimed to, 1) reaffirm the accomplishments of student exchange at both the institutional and national level, and 2) establish an alumni network for the 596 students who had, until October 2006, participated in NUPACE. Taking into consideration the limited manpower available to organise a project of this scale, the symposium should be considered a success. However, the extent to which it managed to sell itself to the upper echelons of university administration remains a matter of concern.

The following report, as usual, is divided into two parts. *Part B* deals principally with general JASSO policy developments and statistics for the fiscal year 2007~2008, as well as Nagoya University's response to these; *Part C* briefly outlines developments in NUPACE

student composition and the academic programme over the last academic year.

B. JASSO: Deregulation Sustained

Although not quite on par with the developments of 2006, which witnessed the abolishment of regional scholarship quotas and round-trip flight tickets, JASSO continued its policy of deregulation and rationalisation. Two major changes are conspicuous in the fiscal year 2007~2008. The first of these entails the abolishment of quotas for separate admission periods. Host universities now receive a lump scholarship allocation at the beginning of the fiscal year, which they are now free to apportion, not only to the region(s) of their choice, but also to their preferred period of admission.

The second development concerns a revision to the eligibility requirements for JASSO scholarship receipt, and entails the setting of a minimum academic criterion. Consequently, applicants for a *JASSO Short-term Student Exchange Promotion Program (Inbound)* scholarship are required to prove that, in the year prior to application, they achieved a grade point average of at least 3.1 on a 4.0 scale. Since the inception of the scholarship programme, JASSO provisions have stipulated that applicants possess excellent academic records at their home institutions; the 2007~2008

¹ NUPACE is the acronym for the *Nagoya University Program for Academic Exchange*, Nagoya University's short-term student exchange programme for incoming students established in February 1996. Students enrolled in degree programmes at institutions with which Nagoya University has concluded academic exchange agreements are eligible to apply for the programme. Courses that constitute the NUPACE programme are principally taught in English; Japanese language proficiency is not a prerequisite.

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 provides short-term exchange students with scholarships comprising a study abroad (set-ling-in) allowance and monthly stipend. Incidentally, the Association of International Education, Japan (AIEJ) was dissolved at the end of the fiscal year 2003~2004, its duties now being assumed by JASSO.

Table 1. AIEJ/JASSO Scholarship Provisions for Incoming Students: April 1995~March 2007

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 1995~1996		S-t 1. ¥80,000 monthly stipend, 2 & 3 as for 1995~1996
1997~98	1,900	P&F 1,120	S-t 780			
1998~99	1,500	No Categorisation		1. ¥80,000 monthly stipend (6~12 months) 2. Economy class round-trip air ticket 3. ¥25,000 settling-in allowance		
1999~00	1,803			1, 2 & 3 as for 1998~1999		
2000~01	1,732	Short-term; Intensive Short-term; Bridging Scholar.		Short-term; 1, 2 & 3 as for 1998~1999	Intensive Short-term; ¥80,000 monthly stipend (3~5 months)	Bridging Scholar; ¥40,000 monthly stipend (3~12 months)
2001~02	1,761	General (<i>ippan</i>); English-language prog.; UMAP; Consortium; Internship.		1, 2 & 3 as for 1998~1999		
2002~03	1,618			1. ¥80,000 monthly stipend (3~12 months) 2 & 3 as for 1998~1999		
2003~04	1,950					
2004~05	2,000					
2005~06	1,800					
2006~07	1,600	General (<i>ippan</i>); English-language prog.; UMAP;		1. ¥80,000 monthly stipend (3~12 months) 2. ¥150,000 one-time 'study abroad preparation allowance'		
2007~08	1,723	General (<i>ippan</i>); English-language prog.; UMAP.		1. ¥80,000 monthly stipend (3~12 months) 2. ¥150,000 one-time 'study abroad preparation allowance'		

*P&F = Peace & Friendship Scholarship *S-t = Short-term Scholarship

academic year marks first time, however, that 'excellent academic records' has been concretely defined.

1. JASSO Scholarship Provisions and Categories: General Tendencies

How does JASSO picture for 2007~2008 translate into figures? Utilising graphs and tables, this section of the report aims to illustrate the major trends in the allocation of JASSO short-term student exchange scholarships and, by extension, go some way to elucidating the system itself.

Table 1 depicts scholarship categories and provisions

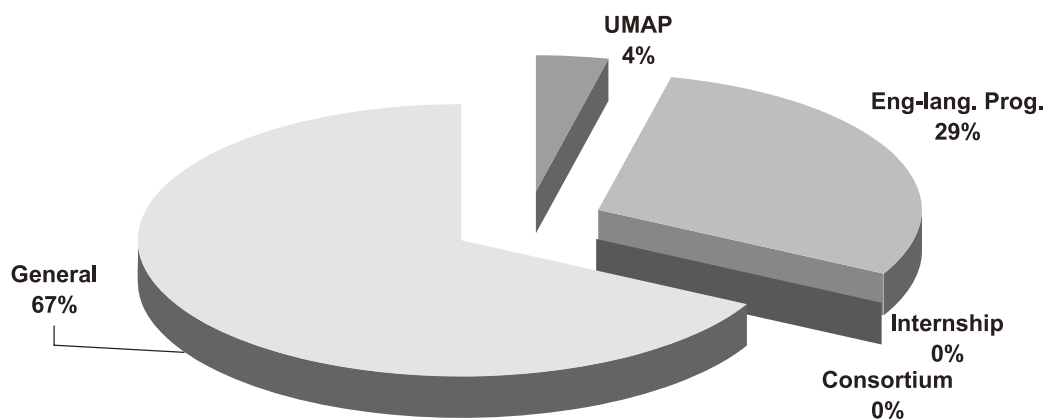
as allocated by JASSO (formerly the AIEJ) since the establishment of the scholarship programme in 1995. Interestingly, the 2007~2008 figure of 1,723, at an increase of 8%, comprises an unexpected upswing in the number of available scholarships, possibly indicating a positive re-evaluation of short-term student exchange programmes by the Ministry of Education (MEXT).

Since April 2001 a variety of scholarship categories reflecting policy priorities have been incorporated into the framework of the JASSO Short-term Student Exchange Promotion Programme (Inbound).

Table 2. JASSO Scholarship Classification-Overall Total: April 2007~March 2008 (1)

Total No. of JASSO Scholarships	Of Which Special Category:				Total No./Special Scholarships
	Eng-Language Programme	UMAP	Consortium	Internship	
1,723	503	63	0	0	566

Pie Chart 1. JASSO Scholarship Classification-Overall Total (2). JASSO Scholarships According to Classification: April 2007~March 2008 (Total: 1,723 Scholarships)



Participating institutions would apply for and be allocated scholarships according to this set of classifications. In addition to 'general' (*ippan*) scholarships, a specified number of scholarships were customarily reserved for 1) institutions having established programmes taught in English³, 2) UMAP member institutions⁴, 3) consortium member institutions, and 4) institutions incorporating internships into their programmes (refer to *Table 2*, *Pie Chart 1*, and *Graph 1*). However, in the fiscal year 2006~2007, JASSO scholarship classifications for consortiums and internship-oriented programmes were abolished, an indication that such projects have proven difficult to implement (internships), or have outlived

their raison d'être (consortiums).

Graph 1 provides a comparison of the overall scholarship allocation according to classification since the academic year 2001~2002, when the categorisation of scholarships commenced. The figures are revealing in that they denote a recent shift in JASSO policy towards, specifically, 'English-language programme' scholarships. These 'special category' scholarships have increased by 42% in the space of one year, during which time the number of universities applying for them increased by only four, from forty-eight to fifty-two. By contrast, as of 2005~2006, 'general' scholarships, which as the name suggests, are not project-oriented, and awardable to

³ It was a Ministry of Education prod, urging the establishment at Japanese universities of programmes taught in English that resulted in the establishment of the *AIEJ (now JASSO) Short-term Student Exchange Promotion Programme (Inbound)*. The percentage of JASSO scholarships allocated to this particular category now comprises only 22% of the total.

⁴ The acronym for *University Mobility in Asia and the Pacific*. UMAP aspires to promote student mobility in the region, an essential component of which comprises the transfer of credits between participating institutions (UCTS).

Graph 1. Trends in JASSO Scholarship Allocation According to Scholarship Category. An Annual Comparison: April 2001~March 2008

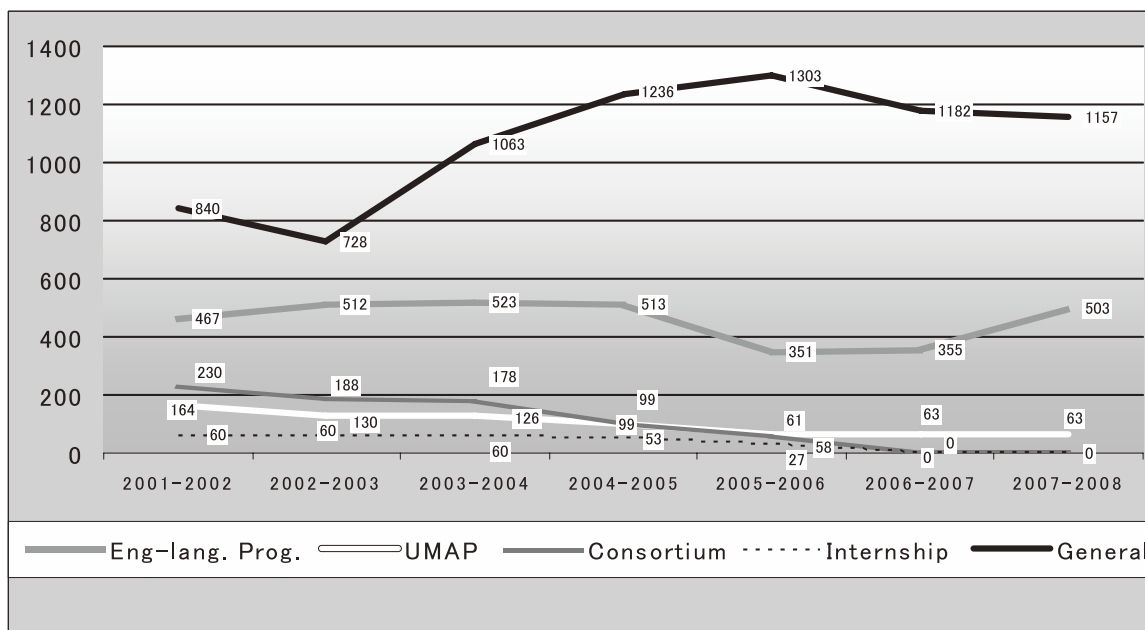


Table 3. JASSO Scholarship Allocation – Top Recipient Universities: April 2007~March 2008

Rank & Institution in 2007~2008*		JASSO Scholarships Awarded 2007~2008*	No. of Students Admitted Specifically to Short-term Exchange Programmes 2006~2007
1 (1)	Waseda U.	60 (50) <↑20%>	?
2 (2)	Kansai Gaidai U.	59 (49) <↑20%>	?
3 (3)	Nagoya U.	42 (44) <↓5%>	70
4 (4)	Tsukuba U.	41 (41)	46
5 (5)	Tokyo U. of Foreign Studies	31 (29) <↑7%>	48
6 (8)	Keio U.	30 (27) <↑11%>	?
7 (7)	Osaka U.	28 (26) <↑8%>	37
8 (9)	Tohoku U.	26 (24) <↑8%>	53
9 (5)	Yokohama National U.	23 (29) <↓20%>	36
9 (-)	Saga University	23 (19) <↑21%>	22
9 (-)	Kyushu University	23 (18) <↑28%>	55
12 (-)	Tokyo Inst. of Technology	22 (23) <↓4%>	27
12 (-)	Tokyo Gakugei U.	22 (22)	29
14 (-)	Osaka U. of Foreign Studies	21 (19) <↑11%>	40
15 (-)	Hokkaido U.	20 (18) <↑11%>	25
15 (-)	Oita U.	20 (18) <↑11%>	28

*() = Rankings/Figures for 2006~2007

any exchange student from a partner institution, have witnessed a genteel decline.

Table 3 presents the premiere division of universities in the JASSO scholarship league, i.e., those universities receiving twenty or more *JASSO Short-term Student Exchange Promotion Program (Inbound)* scholarships. Although Nagoya University suffered a diminished scholarship allocation, readily deducible from the table is that in the fiscal year 2007~2008, national university corporations experienced a general boost in JASSO scholarships. Equally conspicuous is augmented funding for private universities in the top echelons of the league. In their defence, many private universities have a long history of established and successful short-term student exchange programmes. Moreover, they were unjustifiably neglected as pertains to scholarship largesse when the *Short-term Student Exchange Promotion Program (Inbound)* was first established in 1995. Nevertheless, the miscorrelation between scholarship allocation and student admission numbers to specially designed short-term exchange programmes, suggests that JASSO methodology in awarding scholarships still needs to become more transparent and accountable.

What has become standard, although again not publicised too flagrantly, is the JASSO practice of penalizing universities for various ‘inadequacies’ through the reduction of scholarship allocations. Institutions which fail to secure a sufficient intake of exchange students into their programmes; those which disproportionately bloat the exchange student intake ‘estimate’ that is submitted to JASSO every December, and forms the basis of scholarship allocation; those which are careless in sending the requisite application forms, etc., to JASSO; and those which find that they have to return unused scholarships to the organisation, may be in the position of having their scholarship

allocation reduced.

It could be argued that short-term student exchange programmes are stretched out too thinly, and that a strategy is at hand to squeeze out smaller programmes in favour of the larger, more successful ones; rationalisation, as it were. If such is the case, then hindsight is not compassionate. Anticipating continued financial support, many institutions struggled against numerous odds to establish short-term student exchange programmes, and to secure the manpower to co-ordinate them. What was this effort for?

2. Nagoya University and JASSO Policy

Turning to policy considerations at a more local level, this section will first describe Nagoya University’s response to the decision by JASSO, as of 2007~2008, to abolish scholarship quotas for separate admission periods.

In last year’s report, the author explained JASSO’s abolishment of **regional** scholarship allocations to each institution, and their replacement by lump allocations⁵. The reader will recall that Nagoya University, rather than taking up the invitation to radically alter its international strategy, decided to maintain the policy initially established by JASSO of balancing scholarships between various regions, and that the University had devised the following formula to accomplish this.

Formula for Calculating Regional Scholarship Allocations:

1. The **number of valid applications**, as received over the past three years for the respective admission period, and divided according to region (Asia, Europe, North America, Oceania), is totalled and the average calculated. The proportion of valid applications from each region is thus deduced.
2. The **number of scholarships**, as received over the

⁵ 「A Degree of Autonomy! NUPACE and the Demise of JASSO Politics」『名古屋大学留学生センター紀要 第4号』2006年, pp. 157~168.

past three years for the respective admission period, and divided according to region, is totalled and the average calculated. The proportion of scholarships allocated to each region is thus deduced.

3. The results of '1' and '2' are added together and divided by two, with the consequent ratio between Asia, Europe, North America, and Oceania determining regional scholarship allocations for the upcoming academic year.

In principle, the same formula has been maintained for determining scholarship allocations according to admission period, i.e., April and September, as regards Nagoya University.

Formula for Calculating Scholarship Allocations According to Admission Period:

1. The **number of valid applications**, as received over the past three years for each respective admission period is totalled and the average calculated. The proportion of valid applications for April vis-à-vis September is thus deduced.
2. The **number of scholarships**, as received over the past three years for each respective admission period is totalled and the average calculated. The proportion of scholarships allocated in April vis-à-vis September is thus deduced.
3. The results of '1' and '2' are added together and divided by two, with the consequent ratio between the April and September admission determining the scholarship allocations for each admission period respectively.

As can be gleaned from the above, in attempting both a balanced and fair approach, the NUPACE admission screening criteria have become so complex and convoluted to be daunting even to the NUPACE staff. Moreover, although no radical departure from JASSO scholarship allocation was intended, what has become clear is that the above formulae 1) incrementally favour the region that sends the largest number of qualified applications, i.e., Asia, and 2) will gradually shift the balance of scholarship allocation in April's favour. (In

the past, despite receiving a relatively large pool of qualified applications for admission in spring, JASSO scholarship distribution for this admission period had been unnaturally low in number. This imbalance is now being addressed.)

The impact of the second JASSO development, i.e., the setting of a minimum academic criterion of at least 3.1 on a 4.0 scale in the year prior to application, is negligible. Most exchange student applicants nominated by Nagoya University for a JASSO scholarship do, in any event, possess a GPA of 3.3 or higher.

3. Nagoya University's Scholarship Quotas for 2007-2008: A Breakdown

Table 4 depicts the number of scholarships made available specifically to Nagoya University for the academic year 2007~2008, divided into April and September admission periods, according to the new formula outlined above. NUPACE received a total of forty-two scholarships, a five percent decrease from last year's figures. And, as alluded to, the distribution of scholarships has shifted in April's favour.

Table 4. JASSO Scholarship Quotas for the Academic Year April 2007~March 2008: Nagoya University

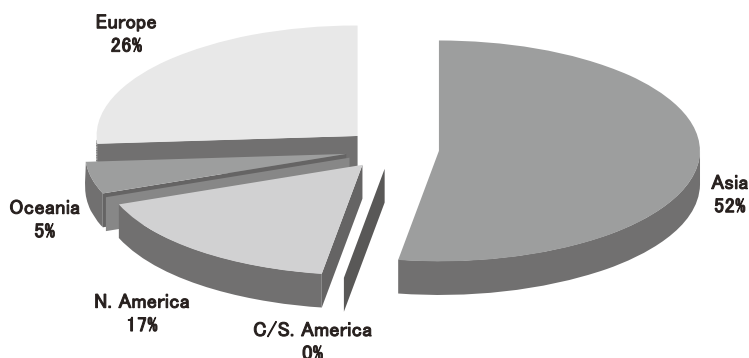
Scholarships Awarded		42 (44)
Breakdown (according to NU calculation):	Apr	14 (12)
	Sep	28 (32)

() = Figures for 2006~2007

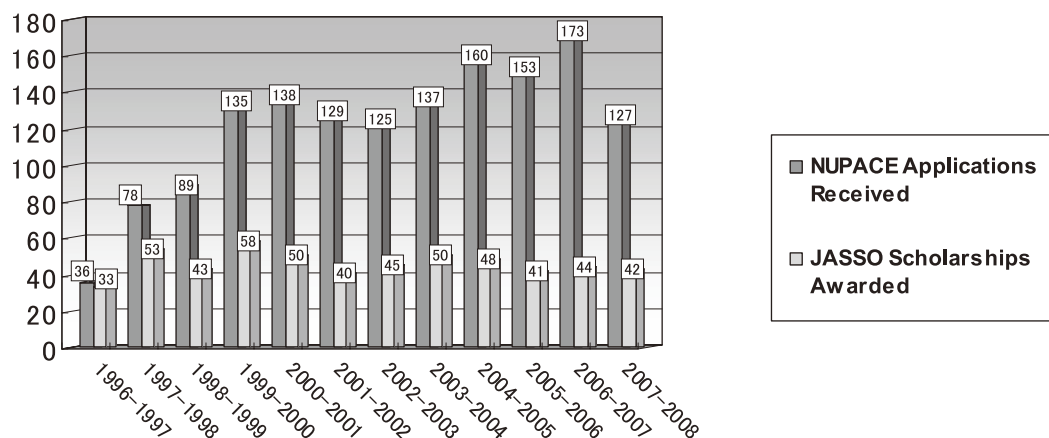
Pie Chart 2 depicts scholarship allocation as divided by region. The effect of NUPACE's new formula has been to increase the proportion of scholarships allocated to Asia. In contrast, scholarships awarded to students enrolled at institutions in 'Western' industrialised nations, have seen their portion of the JASSO pie drop to 48% of the total, as opposed to 50% last year, the direct consequence of a smaller overall number of applications.

Another recent phenomenon, a decrease in the overall number of applications to NUPACE, is highlighted in *Graph 2*. Until the academic year 2006~2007,

Pie Chart 2. JASSO Scholarship Breakdown by Region: April 2007~March 2008 (Total: 42 Scholarships)



Graph 2. Proportion of NUPACE Applications per JASSO Scholarship Place: February 1996~March 2008



NUPACE generally received an increasing number of applications in relation to a decreasing pool of scholarships. However, in 2007~2008, the number of applications plummeted by 27%, from 173 to 127. This year, roughly, one in three of all NUPACE applicants will benefit from JASSO award, a comparatively high proportion. Hazarding a guess at the reasons for this dearth of applications, one may conclude that, 1) inter-university relations at the staff level have improved, and more consistent communication has resulted in partner universities becoming aware of NUPACE’s numerical limitations; and, 2) partner universities are becoming more actively involved, on their side, in the selection of exchange candidates. A more organised and controlled exchange of students is being implemented.

C. NUPACE: Incoming Exchange Student Composition

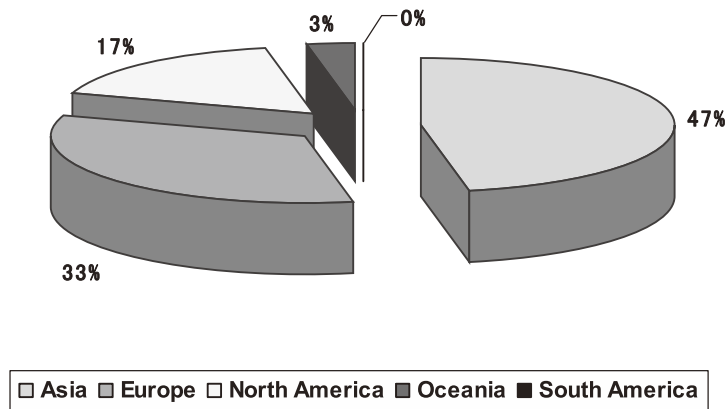
Now moving onto exchange student admission to Nagoya University, the remainder of this report will illustrate NUPACE as it currently stands, commencing with the breakdown of students who actually came to Japan to participate in NUPACE in the academic year 2006~2007.

A comparison with last year’s figures demonstrates that the number of NUPACE participants rose by seventeen percent, from sixty to seventy. Compositionally, as predicted, Asia’s portion of the pie increased by 2%. However, even more surprising was the surge in European student numbers. The proportion of

exchange students from European partner institutions rose by 3%, and is now almost twice as large as that of North America. As Nagoya University has concluded more agreements with institutions in Europe than in North America, not surprisingly, the number

of applicants from the former is correspondingly higher. Nevertheless, one factor in this upsurge is a conspicuous increase in the number of exchange students from European institutions, who are willing to finance themselves (see *Table 5* for a detailed

Pie Chart 3. NUPACE Students by Region of Home Institution: April 2006-March 2007 (Total: 70 Students)



Graph 3. Students by Region of Home Institution: February 1996-March 2007 (Total: 596 Students)

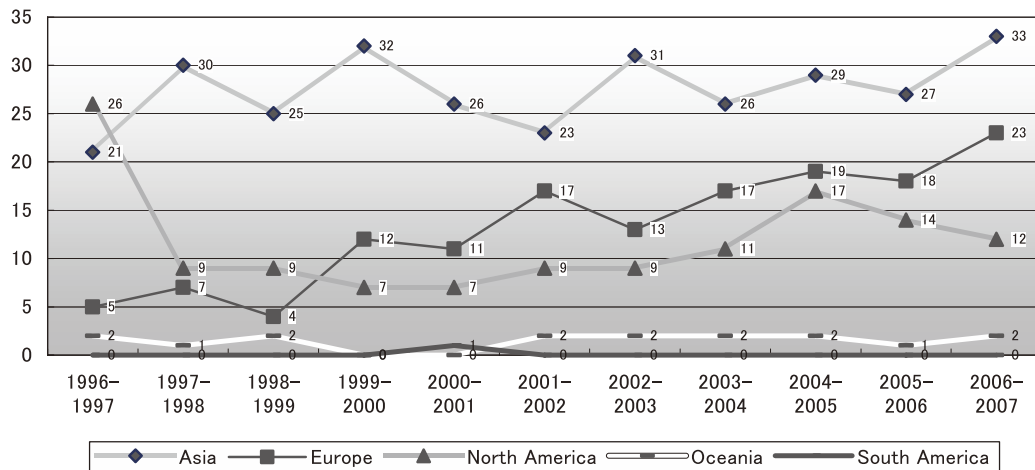


Table 5. NUPACE Students by Source of Funding: April 2006-March 2007 (Total: 70 Students)

Region	April 2006 Admission		September 2006 Admission		Regional Sub-Total	
	JASSO-funded	Self-financed	JASSO-funded	Self-financed	JASSO-funded	Self-financed
Asia	6 (5)	5 (6)	16 (10)	6 (6)	22 (15)	11 (12)
Europe	3 (3)	4 (2)	9 (10)	7 (3)	12 (13)	11 (5)
N. America	2 (3)	2 (4)	6 (7)	2 (0)	8 (10)	4 (4)
Oceania	1 (1)	1 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (1)	1 (0)
Total	12 (12)	12 (12)	31 (27)	15 (9)	43 (39)	27 (21)

() = Figures for 2005-2006

breakdown).

The regional composition of incoming students over NUPACE's ten-year lifespan is depicted in *Graph 3*. Whilst the annual intake of students from Europe and Asia has, during this period, increased commendably by 360% and 57%, respectively, student intake from North America is languishing, and that from South America, non-existent. In a move aimed at establishing and strengthening ties with Oceania, another region of concern, a NUPACE delegation was despatched to Australia in October 2005 conducting visits to the Australian National University, the University of Adelaide, the University of South Australia, Flinders University, and Monash University. Whilst the consequences of this visit have not made an impact on exchange student statistics for the academic year 2006~2007, figures for 2007~2008 should reveal a long sought after boost in this area.

Table 5 summarises data on the ratio of JASSO-funded students in relation to independently-financed⁶ students for academic year 2006~2007:

In the fiscal year 2006~2007, 61% of sixty exchange students admitted to NUPACE benefited from JASSO funding, a figure comprising yet another decrease from the already plummeting 65% of NUPACE students enjoying such support in the year 2005~2006. This trend can largely be explained by the increasing number of NUPACE participants, willing to finance their stay independently. Readers will note that almost half of all NUPACE students enrolled at institutions in Europe are participating in the programme as self-financed students, in spite of the relatively high cost of travel. The strong *Euro* may be facilitating this development. One-third of those students from North

America and Asia are equally self-supporting⁷. Taking into consideration the declining availability of JASSO funding, one would hope that this trend takes root. A growing influx of independently-financed students is nothing less than vital to the survival of the NUPACE programme.

D. Concluding Comments:

The above statistics will serve to demonstrate the direction that both NUPACE and its beneficiary, JASSO, have taken over the last decade.

Firstly, at the national level, JASSO scholarships have remained static in number, whilst decreasing in value. Universities will need to resign themselves to the fact that, henceforth, a meaningful growth in scholarship numbers will not materialise, although strategic projects may result in the allocation of targeted scholarships. Policy-wise, the JASSO movement towards deregulation over the last two years (abolishment of scholarship allocation designated by region and admission period) has given universities the potential to formulate international student exchange policy. However, maintaining the *status quo* seems to be the preferred institutional choice.

At the local level, the annual NUPACE student intake over the past decade has witnessed an increase from 47 (1997) to 70 (2006), which may be commendable, but is certainly not inspiring. Pivotal to the continued enlargement of the programme is, not only a ready supply of self-supporting exchange students, but also sufficient university housing units to accommodate them. It is ironic that, as more students are finally deciding to participate in NUPACE in an independently-financed capacity, a university accommodation quota

⁶ Not all independently-financed students are entirely self-supported. A certain number receive some form of financial assistance from their home institutions or other organisations, although NUPACE is not currently aware of the extent of this assistance.

⁷ 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.

of sixty rooms prevents their admission. Unfortunately, short-term exchange students simply cannot be expected to rent private accommodation. Large initial outlays do not make sense for students who reside in Japan for only one or two semesters and, indeed, contracts for such short stays are difficult to come by.

More positively, turning to educational front, the NUPACE academic curriculum that has been developed over this ten-year period (see *Appendix 4*) has improved both in content and scope. Credibility with our partner institutions has also been enhanced by the establishment of a five-level grading system (A*/A/B/C/F), as opposed to the top-heavy four-level formula (A/B/C/F) that is usually favoured by Japanese national university corporations. Consequently, and importantly, the programme has become viable from the viewpoint of credit transfer.

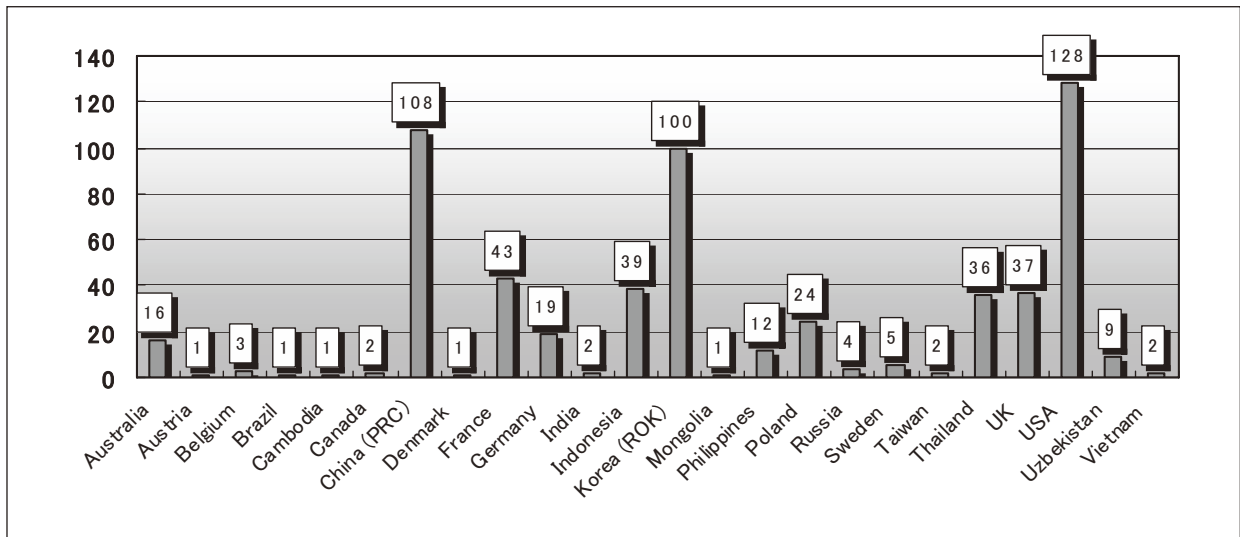
Indeed, in this decade, NUPACE has built a solid reputation for the quality of its programme, administratively, academically and pastorally. If discussing the ‘internationalisation of Nagoya University’, then this short-term student exchange programme comprises a model of success. However, limitations to continued growth have become equally manifest. University housing constraints have been touched upon above. The lack of manpower to co-ordinate a programme on this scale is another pressing issue. The reader will note that the number of students participating in NUPACE is not particularly overwhelming. Job content, which entails the entire package of admissions, international liaison, publicity, administration, co-ordination of the academic curriculum, and advising/counselling, most certainly is. If NUPACE is to flourish for another decade, these concerns will need to be addressed⁸.

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

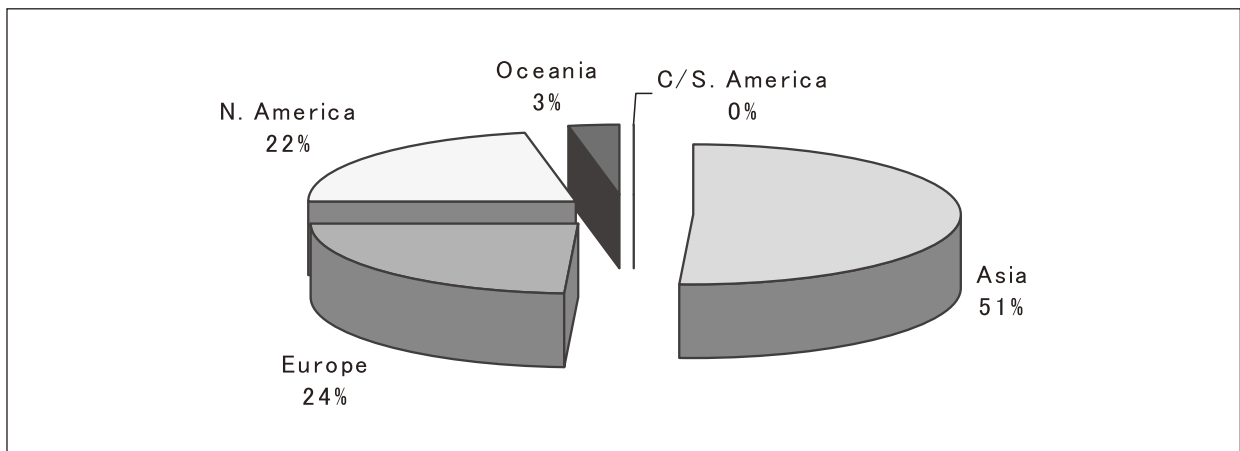
Appendix 1. Institutions Sending Students to NUPACE: February 1996~March 2007

Region	Country	Institution	Agreement with	No. Admitted		
Asia <i>303 Students; 50.83% of Total</i>	Cambodia	Royal University of Phnom Penh	*Law	1		
		China (PRC)	Beijing 2nd Foreign Language Institute	*Languages & Cultures	9	
			Beijing University of Technology	*Engineering	14	
			Central South University of Technology	*Engineering	7	
			China University of Political Science and Law	*Law	7	
			East China Normal University	*Education	7	
			East China University of Politics & Law	*Law	2	
			Fudan University	*U	11	
			Harbin Institute of Technology	U/Engineering	1	
			Huazhong University of Science & Technology	*U	2	
			Jilin University	*U	9	
			Nanjing University	*U	8	
			Northeastern University	*Engineering	7	
			Peking University	U	3	
			Shanghai Jiaotong University	*U	2	
			Tongji University	*U	3	
			Tsinghua University	U/*GSID	7	
			University of Science and Technology of China	*U	1	
			Xi'an Jiatong University	*U	1	
			Zhejiang University	*U	7	
			India	University of Poona	U	2
			Indonesia		Bandung Institute of Technology	*Engineering/*Science
	Gadjah Mada University	*U			23	
	Padjadjaran University	*Letters			4	
			Surabaya University	*U	7	
			Korea (ROK)	Chungnam National University	*Economics	13
			Ewha Women's University	*U	8	
			Gyeongsang National University	*U	45	
			Hanyang University	*U	2	
			Korea Maritime University	*Engineering	2	
			Korea University	*U	15	
			Mokpo National University	*U	15	
Mongolia			National University of Mongolia	*Law	1	
Philippines			University of the Philippines, Los Banos	*GSID	12	
Taiwan			National Chenchi University	*Law	2	
Thailand			Chulalongkorn University	*U	26	
		Kasetsart University	*U	10		
		Vietnam	Hanoi University of Technology	*Information Science	2	
Europe <i>146 Students; 24.45% of Total</i>	Austria	Johannes Kepler University of Linz	*Law	1		
	Belgium	Institut Supérieur de Traducteurs et Interprètes, Brussels	*Languages & Cultures	3		
	Denmark	University of Copenhagen	U	1		
	France		École Nationale des Ponts et Chaussées (ENPC)	*U	5	
			Universities of Grenoble	*U/*Letters	15	
			University of Lyon III	*U	10	
	Germany		University of Paris-Sorbonne (Paris IV)	*Letters	1	
			Universities of Strasbourg	*U	12	
			Technical University of Braunschweig	*U	2	
			Technical University of Chemnitz	*U	7	
			Technical University of Munich	*U	3	
	Poland		University of Freiburg	*U	7	
			Warsaw University of Technology	*Engineering	14	
	Russia		University of Gdansk	*Medicine	10	
			Moscow State Institute of Engineering Physics	*Engineering	2	
	Sweden		Moscow State University	*Information Science	1	
			Russian Academy of Science, Siberian Division	*Agricultural Sciences	1	
			Lund University	*Law	5	
	UK		University of Bristol	*U	3	
			University of Manchester	*Science	8	
			University of Sheffield	*U	15	
	Uzbekistan		University of Warwick	*U	11	
Tashkent State Institute of Law			*Law	7		
		University of World Economy and Diplomacy	*Law	2		
N. America <i>130 Students; 21.81% of Total</i>	Canada	Toronto University	*Education	2		
	USA	Harvard University	Medicine	3		
		Johns Hopkins University	*Medicine	1		
		North Carolina State University	*U	58		
		New York University	*U	13		
		St. Olaf College	*U	9		
		Southern Illinois University at Carbondale	*U	2		
		University of California, Los Angeles	Education	1		
		University of Cincinnati	*U	15		
		University of Illinois (Urbana-Champaign)	*U	7		
		University of Kentucky	*Engineering	1		
		University of Michigan	*Engineering	13		
		University of Pennsylvania	*Medicine	5		
Oceania <i>16 Students; 2.68% of Total</i>	Australia	Macquarie University	*GSID	5		
		University of South Australia	*U	2		
		University of Sydney	*U	9		
S. America <i>1 Student</i>	Brazil	University of Brasilia	*U	1		
5 Regions	24 Countries	79 Institutions	(* denotes tuition waiver)	596 Students		

Appendix 2. NUPACE Students by Country of Home Institution: February 1996-March 2007 (Total: 596 Students)



Appendix 3. NUPACE Students by Region of Home Institution: February 1996-March 2007 (Total: 596 Students)



Appendix 4. NUPACE Academic Programme 2007~2008: An Overview

Japanese Language Programme

Standard Course (1~5 credits):	Elementary Japanese I ~ Advanced Japanese (7 levels)
Intensive Course (2~10 credits):	Elementary Japanese I ~ Intermediate Japanese II (6 levels)

Introductory Courses Taught in Japanese

2 credits each	Global Society I, II (A/S) <J> Introduction to Japanese Language & Culture (S) <J> Introduction to Japanese Linguistics I, II (A/S) <J> Introduction to Japanese Society & Culture I, II (A/S) <J> Introduction to Linguistics I, II (A/S) <J>
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Japan Area & Intercultural Studies

2 credits each	Communication and Human Relations in Cross-Cultural Contexts (S) Contemporary Japanese Society (S) Intercultural Communication (A) Introduction to Japanese History (A) Introduction to Japanese Politics (S) Science & Technology in Japan (A)
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Courses in the Student's Major

2 credits each, with the exception of *Advanced Studies in Japanese Language & Culture*

Education Ctr. for Int'l Students	Adv. Studies in Japanese Language & Culture I, II (1-yr. course; A~) Immigration in Japan: A Socio-legal Perspective (S)
Agricultural Sciences	Introduction to Bioagricultural Sciences (A)
Economics	Economic Development (S)
Education	Education in Japan (S)
Engineering	Introduction to Applied Physics, Materials & Energy Engineering (S) Introduction to Chemical & Biological Industries (S) Introduction to Civil Engineering & Architecture (A) Introduction to Production Engineering (S) Overview of Adv. Elec., Electronic & Information Engineering (A)
Environmental Studies	English Communication in Environmental Issues (A) Spatial Development and Environment (S) Sustainability and Environmental Studies (A)
International Development	Gender and Development (A) International Co-operation Law (S) Introduction to International Development (S) Japan's Development Experience (A)
Languages & Cultures	Geography and Mysticism I: Yoga (S) Map Appreciation II (A)
Law	Politics & Law in Japan (A)
Letters	Iconicity in Language & Culture (A/S) Overall Architecture of English (A/S)
Mathematics	Methods in Applied Mathematics (A)
Medicine	Health Service Systems, Administration & Relevant Seminars (A/S)
Others	Selected Graduate School of Law courses Guided Independent Study (GIS) Regular courses available to all degree-seeking students <J>

*J = Taught in Japanese A = Autumn Semester S = Spring Semester