

Outline of the Student Exchange System in Japan



2004

Student Services Division, Higher Education Bureau
Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, Japan(MEXT)

The Objectives of Student Exchange	3
I. Development of Student Exchange Policy	
1. Development of new policies for international student exchanges	4
2. Acceptance of foreign students in major countries	4
3. On the development of new policies for international student exchanges	5
(Report submitted by the Central Council for Education)	
4. Establishment of Japan Student Services Organization	6
II. Acceptance of Foreign Students in Japan	
1. Trends in the Number of Foreign Students in Japan	7
2. Number of foreign students by region of Origin	8
3. Number of foreign students by country and by region of origin	8
4. Number of foreign students by type of educational institution	9
5. Number of foreign students by educational institution and sector	10
6. Number of foreign students by region and prefecture of Japan	10
7. Number of foreign students by field of study	11
8. Number of foreign students by university	11
III. Measures for the Acceptance of Foreign Students	
1. Measures before entering a Japanese University	
1. Information and counseling services on study in Japan	12
2. Procedures for entering Japan and visa application	12
3. System of Japanese language education	13
* Japanese language education	13
* Measures for students attending Japanese language educational institutions	13
* A list of National university foreign student centers	14
* Preparatory Japanese language courses established by private universities and junior colleges	15
* Preparatory education for foreign government sponsored students	16
* Role of university preparatory course	17
4. Recruitment of Japanese government scholarship students	18
5. Admittance of privately financed foreign students	20
6. Examination for Japanese University Admission for International Students	21
(EJU)	
2. Student's Period of Study in Japan	
1. Educational system in Japan for foreign students	22
2. Assistance for foreign students living in Japan	25
3. Local Assistance for foreign students	30
4. Tokyo Academic Park	31
3. Follow-up Services for Former Foreign Students	
1. Projects of the Japan Student Services Organization (JASSO)	32
2. Projects of the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS)	32
3. Ministry of Foreign Affairs programs	33
IV. Short-term Exchange Program	
1. Short-term Exchange Program	34
2. Number of short-term foreign students	34
3. Scholarship for short-term foreign students	35
4. Short-term student exchange special courses in English at national universities	36
(undergraduate level)	
5. Short-term student exchange special courses in English for foreign students at	37
private universities (undergraduate level)	
6. Support for advanced student exchange	38
V. Japanese Citizens Studying Abroad	
1. Current conditions of study abroad	39
2. Policies concerning study abroad	40
VI. Study Abroad for Upper Secondary School Students	41
VII. Main Items of MEXT's FY2004 Student Exchange Budget	43

The Objectives of Student Exchange

1

As we are now in the 21st century, expectations are growing concerning the role Japan should play on the international stage.

It is extremely important that Japan promote mutual understanding through international exchange and public relations activities in various fields, and establish friendly relationships with foreign countries based on mutual trust. This is vital because the existence and prosperity of Japan greatly depend on the maintenance and development of harmonious relationships with foreign countries.

Furthermore, human capacity building is indispensable for the development of each country and society. Assisting developing countries in terms of human resource development is becoming more and more important today.

2

The student exchange is a way of making an intellectual international contribution through the education and training of human resources and related projects, playing an important role in the realization of a society open to the international community, one of Japan's ultimate objectives. Besides, the formation of the human network connecting foreign countries and Japan and the resultant improvement in mutual understanding and friendship are expected to contribute to the security and peace of the world, currently undergoing a process of rapid globalization. Furthermore, it is extremely important to broaden the range of student exchange activities promoting greater intellectual exchange with foreign countries, leading to enhanced internationalization of Japanese universities and increased international competitiveness.

Therefore, the Ministry of Education, Culture Sports, Science and Technology is actively implementing various comprehensive programs concerning student exchange.



1 Development of new policies for international student exchanges

The MEXT (Ministry of Education, Culture Sports, Science and Technology) has worked to improve various measures to take care of foreign students from before their arrival in Japan until after their return to their home countries, based on the "Plan to Accept 100,000 Foreign Students," prepared in 1983 with the purpose of accepting that many foreign students in the early 21st century.

Under these circumstances, it became quite likely that the number of foreign students accepted would exceed 100,000 in 2003. Besides, there has been a growing concern over decreased quality due to a rapid increase in the number of foreign students accepted. In order to respond to the above situation, the Foreign Student Section of the Subdivision on Universities of Central Council for Education (Chairman: Takeshi Kimura, President of National Institution for Academic Degrees and University Evaluation) was set up in November 2002 to discuss the modalities of the new student exchange policy, which resulted in the preparation of a report titled "Development of New Policies for International Student Exchanges" in December 2003.

According to the report, it is expected that the number of students will increase by around 30,000 over five years and the following items are required as the basics of the new student

exchange policy:

- 1) Promotion of overseas study by Japanese citizens with more emphasis on mutual exchange than acceptance;
- 2) Improvement in the foreign student acceptance system and securing of higher quality foreign students;
- and
- 3) Strengthening of the support system, including the establishment of the Japan Student Services Organization.

Specific measures suggested in the above report include:

- 1) Establishment of a long-term study abroad program and a scholarship loan program for Japanese students with the potential to earn degrees in overseas universities;
- and
- 2) Reinforcement of bases for ensuring improved provision of information and consultation operating in foreign countries. At the same time, the report requested universities to:
 - 1) make policies concerning the positive acceptance of foreign students as well as dispatching of Japanese students;
 - 2) manage foreign student enrollment appropriately.

In future, the MEXT is to improve specific measures based on the report.

2 Acceptance of foreign students in major countries

International exchanges have increased to the point where more than 1.6 million students around the world are now studying abroad. Developed countries such as the U.S., France, Germany and the U.K. accept a great number of foreign students. Although the number of foreign students in Japan has increased

steadily, the percentage of foreign students among the total enrolled students in institutions for higher education in Japan is only 3.0%, remaining far short of the international standards.

Description \ Country	US	U.K	Germany	France	Australia	Japan
(unit:thousands) Students enrolled in higher educational institutions ¹	9,010 (15,312)	1,311	1,799	2,111	896	3,606
Foreign students (incoming) ²	586,323 (2002)	242,755 (2001)	227,026 (2002)	180,418 (2002)	136,252 (2003)	109,508 (2003)
Foreign students (incoming) on each government scholarship ³	3,085 (2002)	4,079 (2002)	5,928 (2002)	10,156 (2002)	3,387 (2000)	9,746 (2003)
Foreign students (incoming) as a ratio of students enrolled in higher educational institutions (%)	6.5	18.5	12.6	8.5	15.2	3.0

1 Source: MEXT (Except data on Australia). U.S. figures within parentheses include part-time students. The most current statistics for U.S., Germany and France are as of 2000; U.K., 2001; Japan, 2003, and Australian figures are as of 2002 (Source: AVCC).

2 Source: U.S.: IIE OPEN DOORS; U.K.: HESA (STUDENTS in Higher Educational institutions 2001/02); Germany: Federal Statistics Bureau; France: Ministry of Education (REPERES ET REFERENCES STATISTIQUES); Australia: AEI; Japan: Student Services Division, Higher Education Bureau, MEXT.

3 Source: U.S.: IIE OPEN DOORS; U.K.: British Council; Germany: DAAD; France: French Embassy in Japan; Australia: Australian Embassy in Japan; Japan: Student Services Division, Higher Education Bureau, MEXT.

3 On the development of new policies for international student exchanges

- Toward the broadening of range and the improvement of quality of foreign student exchange - An outline of the Report submitted by the Central Council for Education

Introduction

- To map out measures that should be implemented over the next 5 years
- An increase of at least 30,000 in the number of foreign students coming to Japan is expected during this time.

1. Significance of student exchange (idea)

- Improved mutual understanding with foreign countries and formation of networks based on personal relationships
- Education and training of Japanese students inculcating an international perspective and realization of an open and vigorous society
- Internationalization of Japanese universities and enhancement of international competitiveness
- Intellectual contribution to the international community

2. Current status of student exchange and accompanying challenges

- The number of accepted foreign students and dispatched Japanese students have increased steadily, but the level still falls short of international standards.
 - * Number of foreign students

Accepted students	109,508 (2003)	
		←10,428 (1983)
Dispatched students	76,464 (2000)	
		←18,066 (1983)
 - * Ratio of foreign students based against entire student enrollment

Accepted students	Japan	2.6%	France	7.6%
Dispatched students	Japan	1.5%	France	2.6%
- A national policy with the priority on accepting foreign students from the viewpoint of international contribution is adopted in France, while in the case of Japan; policy approaches to Japanese citizen's overseas study overseas study are insufficient.
- The acceptance mechanism of universities has been unable to respond to the rapid increase in the number of foreign students. There is a growing concern over the poorer quality of foreign students and the issue of illegal work has surfaced.
 - * The number doubled from 51,298 students in 1998 to 109,508 in 2003.

3. Basic direction of the new student exchange policy

- To promote further exchanges in terms of both the acceptance and dispatch of students
- Basically, respective universities are expected to play a more proactive role in the promotion of foreign student exchange.
- To support the overseas study of Japanese citizens
- To secure quality of foreign students and improve the acceptance mechanism
- To enhance the support system for foreign students and universities, including the establishment of the Japan Student Services Organization

4. Deployment of specific measures

(1) Qualitative improvement of the acceptance mechanism in universities and improvement in international competitiveness

- Preparation of definite policies for the acceptance of foreign students, dispatch of Japanese students and the establishment of the relevant system in universities
- Implementation of internationally attractive education and research activities and provision of a wider range of educational programs to

meet foreign students' needs.

- Careful confirmation of the purpose of study in Japan and proper assessment of academic capabilities, avoiding acceptance of foreign students without careful screening
- Responsible management of enrolled foreign students, including a thorough guidance for underachievers
- Implementation of third-party assessment of the acceptance system for individual universities.

(2) Support for study abroad satisfying various educational and research needs

- Reinforcement in terms of information provision and consultation services concerning study abroad
- Establishment of a long-term study abroad program to help students obtain a degree at overseas universities active in highly advanced educational and research activities on a global scale
- Support through the positive use of the scholarship loan program
- Further promotion of short-term study abroad by Japanese citizens by reinforcing support for their dispatch.

(3) Improvement in the support system for the systematic acceptance of foreign students

- Focus on the quality of foreign students
 - * Collating and distributing information on overseas educational and foreign student placement organizations.
 - * Reinforced collaboration and cooperation of related ministries
- Improvement and reinforcement of the support system for foreign students with the Japan Student Services Organization playing the major role.
 - * Provision of scholarships for foreign students; International exchange events held in accommodations of foreign students; Implementation of various training programs
 - * Improvement of overseas establishments in terms of information provision and consultation services concerning study in Japanese educational institutions.
- Improvement of the contents of the Examination for Japanese University Admission for International Students and promotion of entrance admittance prior to arrival in Japan.
 - * Expansion and spread of examinations implemented overseas
 - * Consideration to making English one of the examination subjects
- Improvement in the Japanese government scholarship student system
 - * To ensure a certain percentage of the foreign students are financed by the Japanese government
 - * Review of the respective percentages of foreign students with recommendations from the embassy, recommendations from the university, and those recommended following screening in Japan
 - * Termination of scholarship payment to underachievers
- Improvement and reinforcement of the support system for privately financed students
 - * Improvement in Honors Scholarships and more positive use of Examinations For Japanese University Admission for International Students

(4) Promotion of study abroad for upper secondary school students

- To increase both the number of accepted and dispatched students respectively
- As for outbound students, to promote their dispatch to a variety of countries in Asia and other regions
- As for inbound students, to increase the number of schools and host families accommodating them
- To increase the chances of residing overseas for upper secondary school teachers.

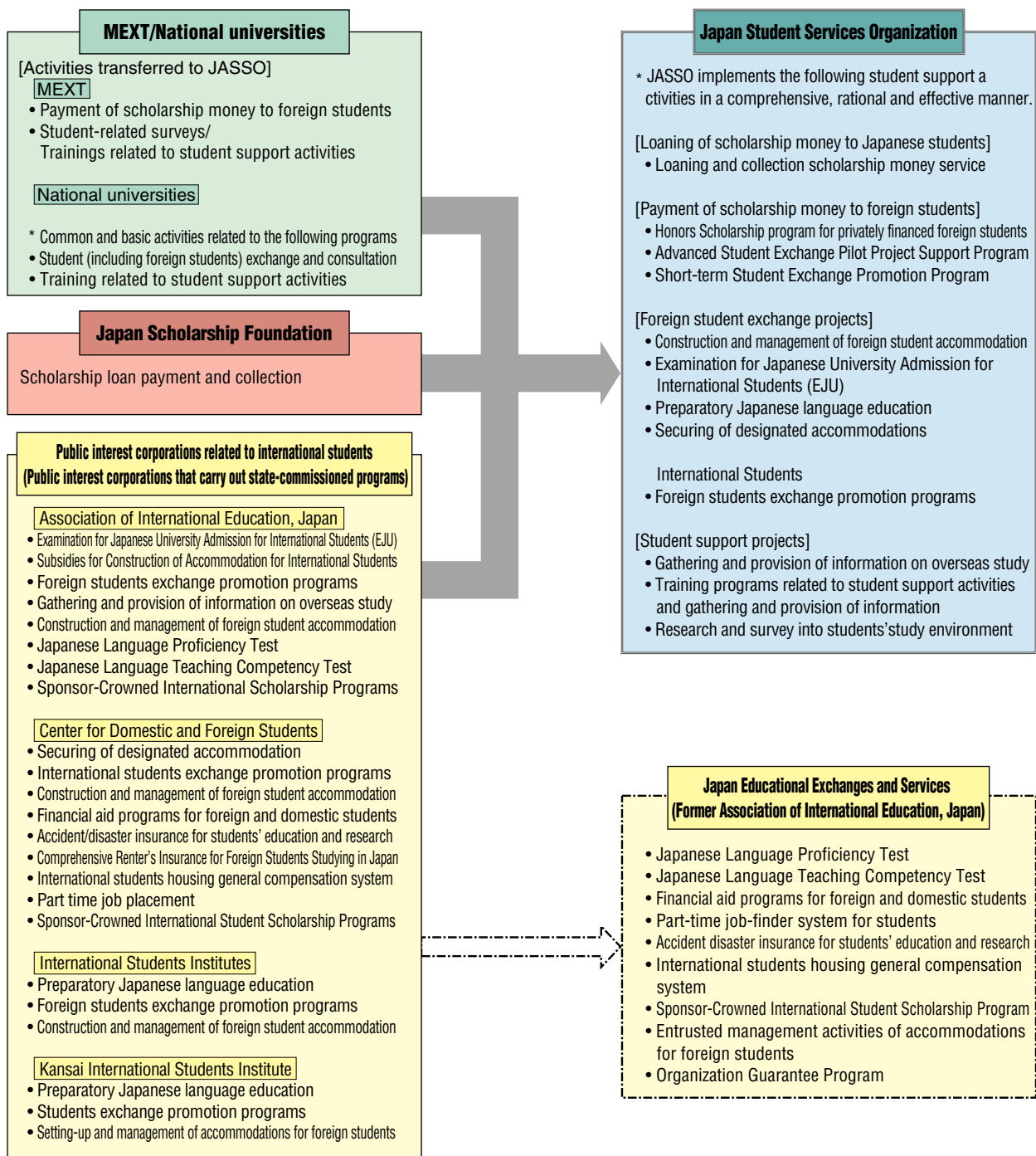
4 Establishment of Japan Student Services Organization

The scholarship loan programs for Japanese students implemented by the Japan Scholarship Foundation, foreign-student-related exchange programs implemented by public interest corporations, including the Association of International Education, Japan, the Center for Domestic and Foreign Students, the International Students Institutes, and the Kansai International Students Institute, and scholarship provision programs for foreign students implemented by the Japanese government (the MEXT/national universities) have been assembled and

reorganized and the Japan Student Services Organization (JASSO), an independent administrative institution, was established on April 1, 2004 in order to provide student support programs in a comprehensive way.

Part of the programs previously carried out by the above public interest corporations, including accident/disaster insurance for students' education and research, is now implemented by the Japan Educational Exchanges and Services.

An Outline of the programs transfer with the establishment of the Japan Student Services Organization

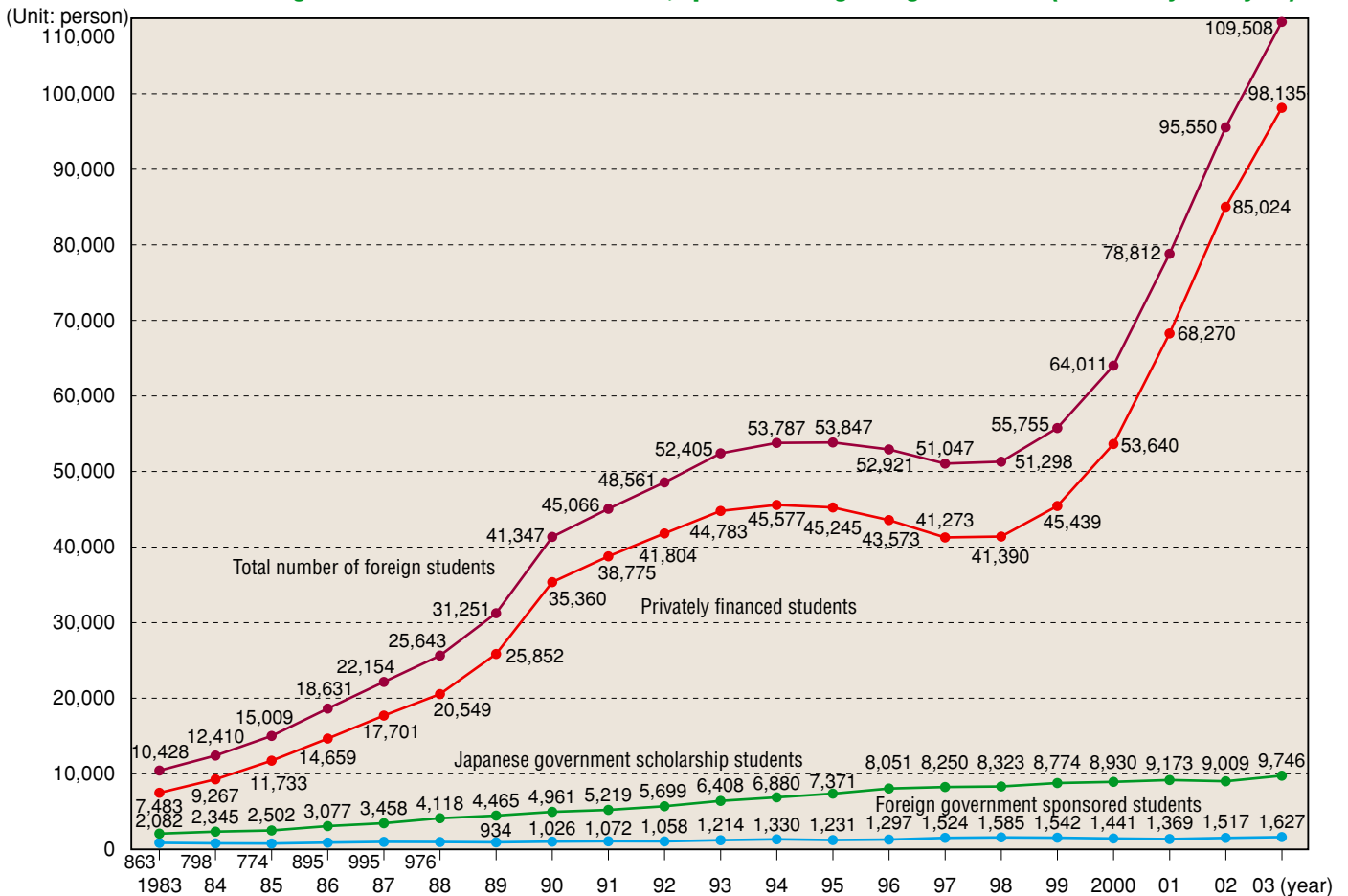


The number of foreign students attending Japanese institutions of higher education reached 109,508 as of May 1, 2003. In comparison with 2002 levels, the number of students increased by 13,958 (14.6%). About 90% of the students came from other Asian countries due to the geographical and cultural situation of Japan.

Besides, the number of students enrolled at Japanese language educational institutions increased by 3,524 (9.0%) over the previous year and reached a total of 42,729 as of July 1, 2003. As for regions of origin, students from China, Korea, and Taiwan account for 93% of the entire foreign student body enrolled at the above institutions.

1 Trends in the number of foreign students in Japan

■ Number of foreign students enrolled at universities, special training colleges or others (as of 1 May each year).



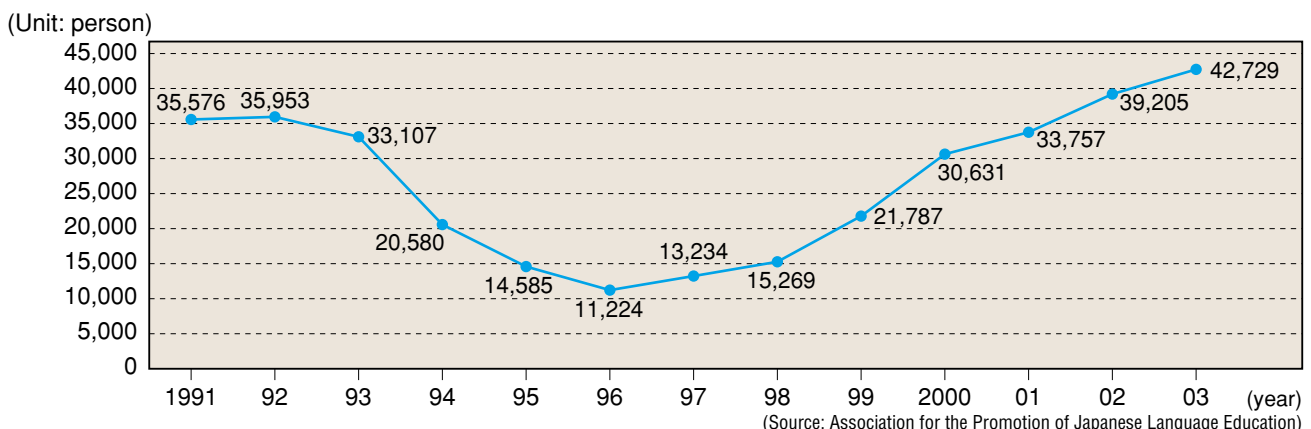
Note 1: Definition of the term "Foreign student enrolled at universities, special training college or others"

A "foreign student enrolled at a university, college or others" means a student from a foreign country who is receiving education at any university, graduate school, junior college, college of technology, special training college or taking university preparatory courses and who resides in Japan with "college student" visa status, as defined in Annexed Table 1 of the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act.

Note 2: Foreign government sponsored students were sent by the following countries: Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand, Singapore, the United Arab Emirates, Kuwait, Uzbekistan, Laos, Vietnam, Cambodia, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Mongolia, China and the Republic of Korea.

(Source: Student Services Division, MEXT)

■ Number of foreign students enrolled at Japanese language educational institutions (as of 1 July each year)



Note: Definition of the term "Foreign student enrolled at a Japanese language educational institution"

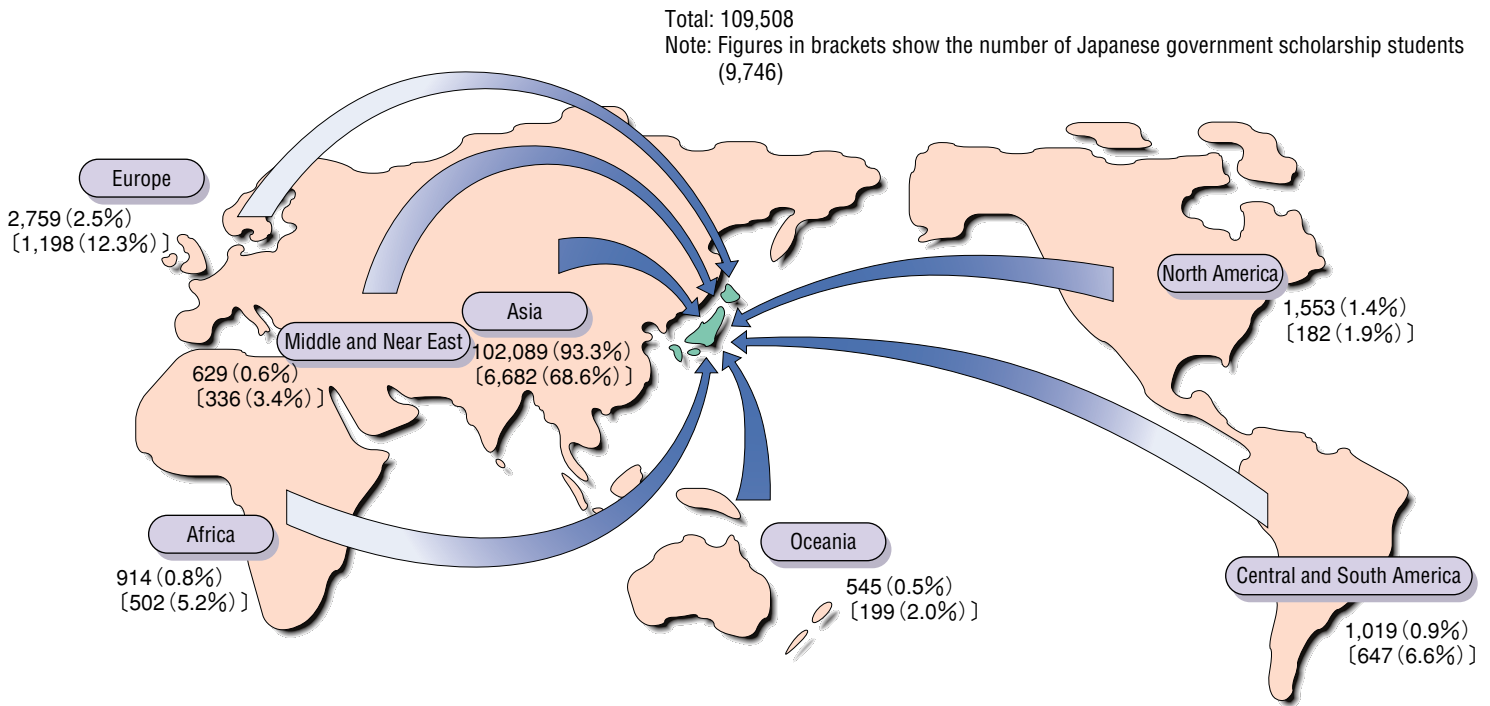
A "foreign student enrolled at a Japanese language educational institution" means a student from a foreign country who is studying at one of the Japanese language educational institutions screened and accredited by the Association for the Promotion of Japanese Language Education.

(Source: Association for the Promotion of Japanese Language Education)

2 Number of foreign students by region of origin

* The following table includes only those foreign students enrolled at universities, special training colleges or others.

(as of 1 May 2003)



3 Number of foreign students by country/region of origin

* The following table includes only those foreign students enrolled at universities, special training colleges or others.

(as of 1 May 2003)

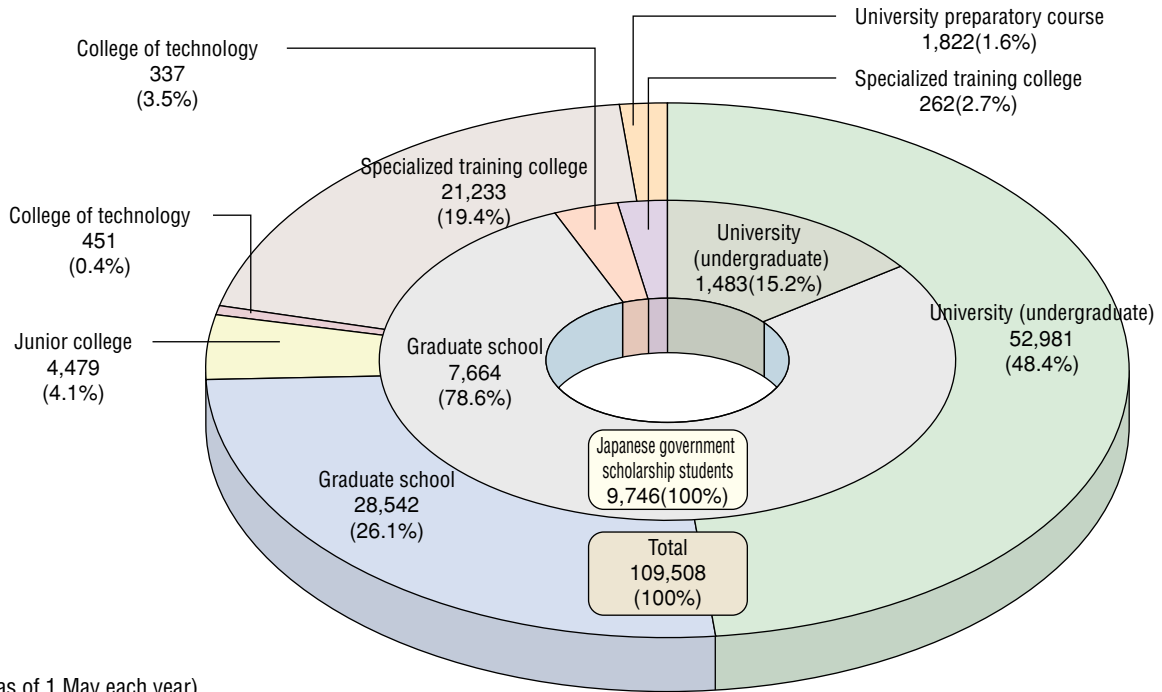
Country/region	Number of foreign students in Japan (Unit: person)
China	70,814 (1,748)
Republic of Korea	15,871 (971)
Taiwan	4,235 (—)
Malaysia	2,002 (276)
Thailand	1,641 (622)
Indonesia	1,479 (598)
Vietnam	1,336 (510)
United States	1,310 (125)
Bangladesh	974 (467)
Mongolia	714 (240)
Others	9,132 (4,189)
Total	109,508 (9,746)

Note: Figures in brackets show the number of Japanese government scholarship students

4 Number of foreign students by type of educational institution

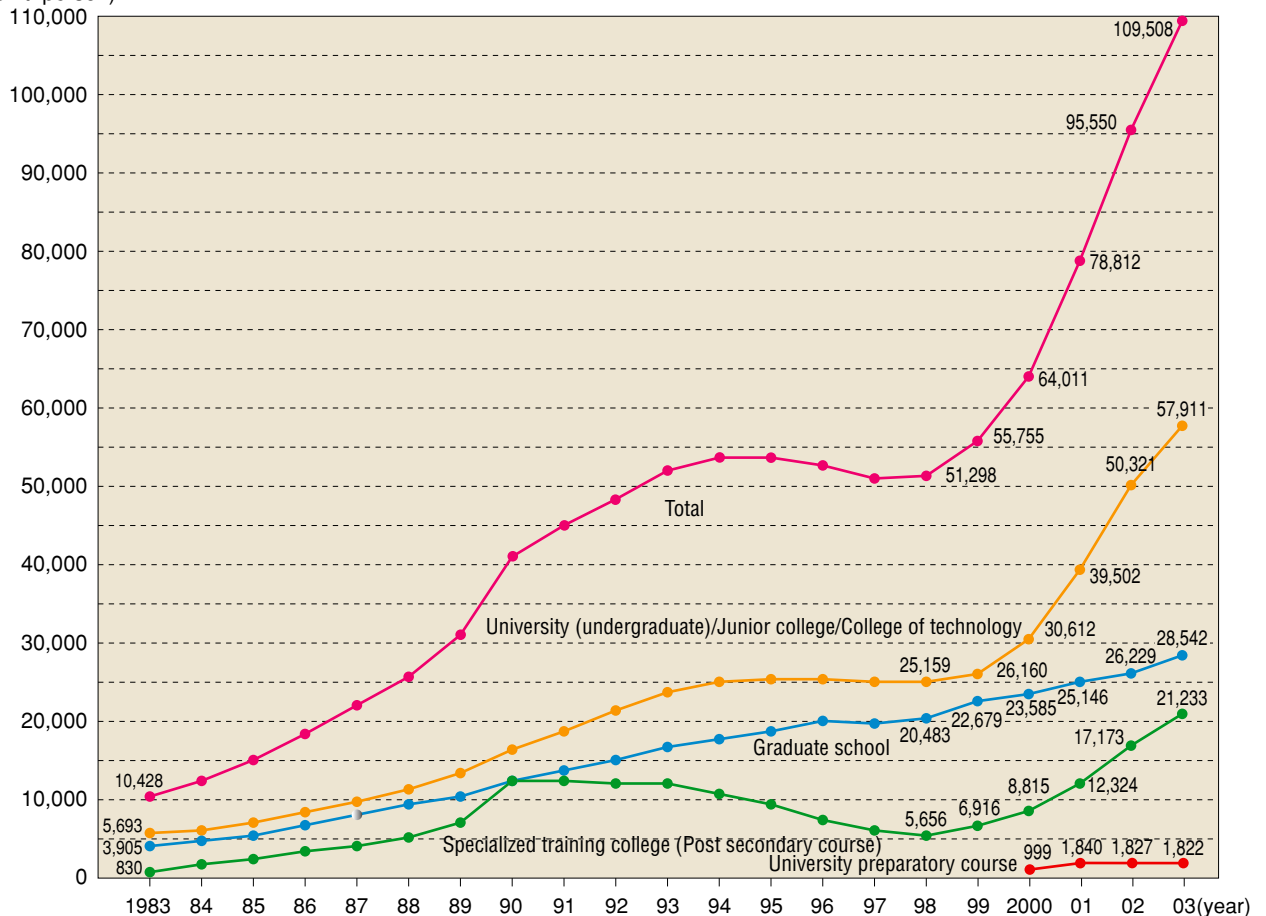
* The following table includes only those foreign students enrolled at universities, special training colleges or others.

(as of 1 May 2003)



(as of 1 May each year)

(Unit: person)



Note: A university preparatory course is a course that has been designated by MEXT for students with a school education of less than 12 years in a foreign country. Upon completion of this course, such students are permitted to enter a Japanese university (see page 17).

5 Number of foreign students by Educational Institution and Sector

* The following table includes only those foreign students enrolled at universities, special training colleges or others.

(as of 1 May 2003)

(Unit: person)

	University (undergraduate)	Graduate school	Junior college	College of technology	Specialized training college	University preparatory course	Total
National	8,344 (7,754)	19,618 (18,371)	18 (18)	368 (373)	2 (0)	0 (0)	28,350 (26,516)
Local public	1,348 (1,261)	1,262 (1,186)	57 (54)	0 (0)	40 (41)	0 (0)	2,707 (2,542)
Private	43,289 (36,228)	7,662 (6,672)	4,404 (4,539)	83 (94)	21,191 (17,132)	1,822 (1,827)	78,451 (66,492)
Total	52,981 (45,243)	28,542 (26,229)	4,479 (4,611)	451 (467)	21,233 (17,173)	1,822 (1,827)	109,508 (95,550)

Note: Figures in brackets show the number as of May 1, 2002

6 Number of foreign students by region and prefecture of Japan

* The following table includes only those foreign students enrolled at universities, special training colleges or others.

(as of 1 May 2003)

(Unit: person)

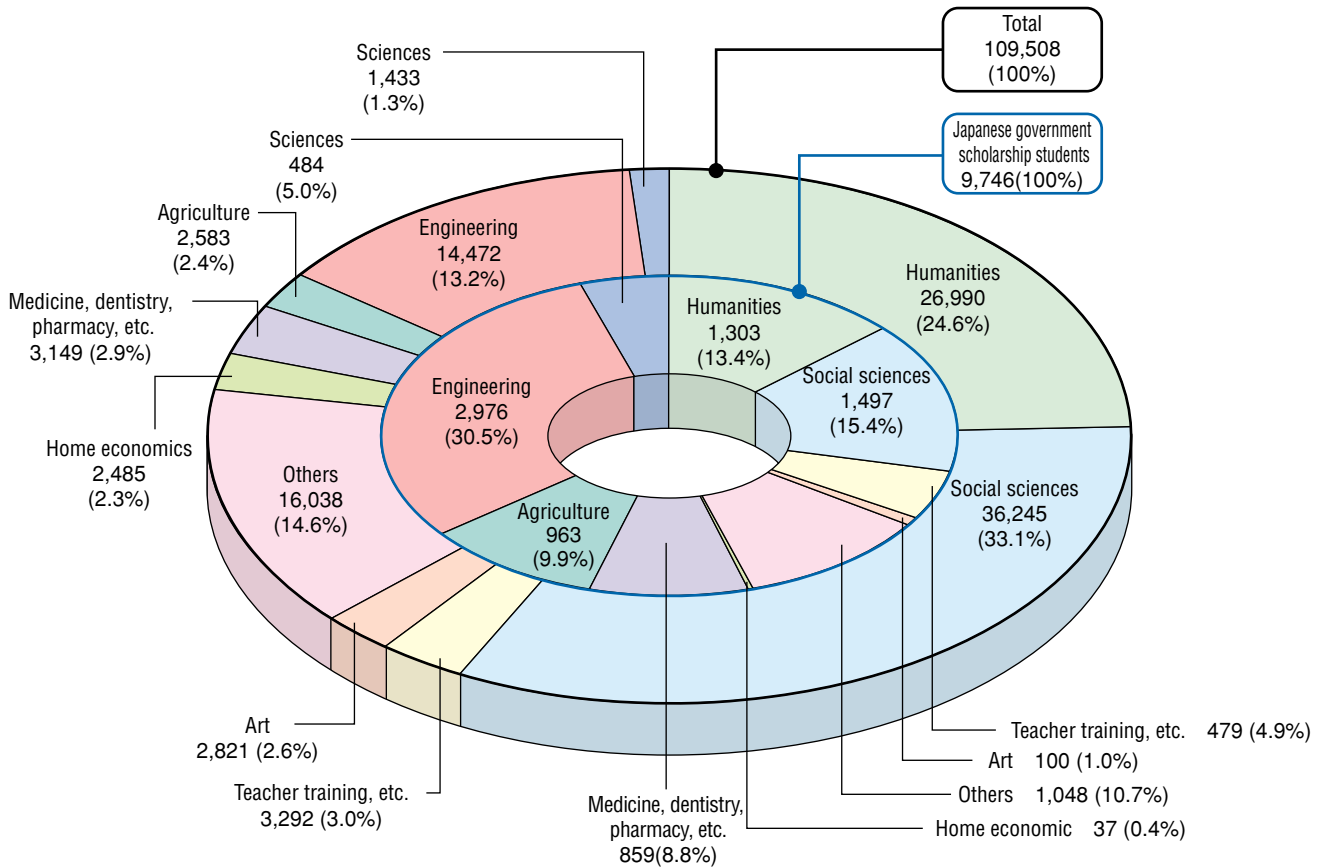
Region	Number	Prefecture	Number	Region	Number	Prefecture	Number
Hokkaido	1,960 (1.8%)	Hokkaido	1,960	Kinki	19,118 (17.4%)	Mie	739
Tohoku	3,165 (2.9%)	Aomori	390			Shiga	281
		Iwate	259			Kyoto	4,532
		Miyagi	1,809			Osaka	9,033
		Akita	131			Hyogo	3,522
		Yamagata	251			Nara	876
		Fukushima	325	Wakayama	135		
Kanto	54,293 (49.6%)	Ibaraki	2,648	Chugoku	4,912 (4.5%)	Tottori	218
		Tochigi	1,182			Shimane	166
		Gunma	1,361			Okayama	1,595
		Saitama	4,824			Hiroshima	1,968
		Chiba	5,260	Yamaguchi	965		
Tokyo	34,625	Shikoku	1,895 (1.7%)	Tokushima	352		
Kanagawa	4,393			Kagawa	512		
Chubu	13,253 (12.1%)			Niigata	1,599	Ehime	797
		Toyama	473	Kochi	234		
		Ishikawa	1,023	Kyushu	10,912 (10.0%)	Fukuoka	5,136
		Fukui	287			Saga	308
		Yamanashi	668			Nagasaki	1,162
		Nagano	609			Kumamoto	579
		Gifu	1,699			Oita	2,336
		Shizuoka	1,252			Miyazaki	289
Aichi	5,643	Kagoshima	573				
						Okinawa	529
Total					109,508		

Note: Foreign students attending universities whose campuses lie in two or more prefectures are included in the figure for the prefecture where the main office of the university is located.

7 Number of foreign students by field of study

* The following table includes only those foreign students enrolled at universities, special training colleges or others.

(as of 1 May 2003)



8 Number of foreign students by university

(Top 20 universities in order of the number of foreign students accepted, as of 1 May 2003)

(Unit: person)

Rank	University name	Number of foreign students	Rank	University name	Number of foreign students
1	The University of Tokyo	2,070	11	Nihon University	1,031
2	Waseda University	1,593	12	Kyushu University	998
3	Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University	1,396	13	Osaka Sangyo University	932
4	Josai International University	1,300	14	Ryutsu Keizai University	928
5	Kyoto University	1,224	15	Tokyo Institute of Technology	901
6	Nagoya University	1,187	16	Kobe University	868
7	University of Tsukuba	1,139	17	Yokohama National University	852
8	Takushoku University	1,077	18	Tokyo International University	801
9	Tohoku University	1,054	19	Hokkaido University	772
10	Osaka University	1,044	20	Hiroshima University	762

1 . Measures before entering a Japanese university

1 Information and counseling services on study in Japan

In order to choose a university best suited to their objectives, foreign students must accurately understand the educational situation in Japan, including the educational features and research the possibilities offered at each university.

The Information Center of the Japan Student Services Organization (JASSO) can answer the questions of those individuals interested in studying in Japan and also offers all kinds of information for people both inside and outside of Japan. Those who wish to study in Japan may also contact Japanese

embassies and consulates in their respective countries for information and/or consultation.

The Center organizes Japan Education Fairs outside Japan with the participation of Japanese universities and other educational institutions, in order to provide information about Japan and the special features of each university to students interested in studying in Japan. Moreover, JASSO also offers an information service on the Internet (<http://www.jasso.go.jp/>).

Japan Education Fairs

●Purpose

The purpose of Japan Education Fairs is to provide accurate information about Japan and the special educational features and research opportunities at each university. The Fairs are held with the participation of Japanese universities and other educational institutions in order to give those wishing to study in Japan the opportunity to choose educational institutions best suited to their objectives.

(1) Overall program information sessions and seminars

- Lectures by former foreign students in Japan
- Explanation of the main concerns regarding study in Japan.

(2) Individual consultation

- Individual counseling for those wishing to study in Japan at booths set up by participating universities and other institutions.
- As well as general information concerning education in Japan, individual counseling for those wishing to study in Japan is provided at JASSO's booth.
- Running videotapes to introduce Japan or its universities, etc.

●Host countries/regions

Host countries/regions include Taiwan, Korea, Indonesia, Thailand, Vietnam, Malaysia and China.



Various information materials



University Information Fair (Tokyo)



Japan Education Fair (Malaysia)

2 Procedures for entering Japan and visa application

Foreign students entering Japan are required to obtain "college student" or "pre-college student" resident status. To obtain this status, they need their passports and visas. The passport should be obtained according to procedures set by each country, while the visa application is processed at the Japan Mission (Embassy or Consulate) in each country. Furthermore, in theory, during visa application, if one have previously applied for a completed application form for a certificate of eligibility for the resident status at the Regional Immigration Bureau etc. and obtained the certificate, it is possible to receive a visa in a short period of time.

In addition, if a foreign student having entered Japan with a status other than "college student" wishes to change their resident status in Japan to "college student," an application for permission to change the resident status must be filed at the nearest Regional Immigration Bureau, where information concerning the application procedures is provided.

The inspection process concerning those who enter and reside in Japan under the resident status of "college student" or "pre-college student" has been simplified, including a decreased number of documents required for regulatory submission, since January 2000 due to the decrease in the number of illegal aliens, and inspections have been implemented depending on the state of enrollment management by educational institutions. In recent years, however, the circumstances surrounding the foreign students have changed with newly increasing number of foreign students illegally staying in Japan. Besides, some of the educational institutions are also making insufficient efforts towards appropriate management of enrollment. Accordingly, the inspection now focuses on foreign students' willingness to study, academic capabilities, and financial ability to pay the necessary expenses.

3 System of Japanese language education

System of Japanese language education

Japanese language education to foreign students is given before and after the entrance to universities or other higher educational institutions. Pre-entrance Japanese language education is provided at the foreign student center in national universities (set up in 54 universities as of FY year 2004. See p.14.) for Japanese government scholarship students, at the Japanese language educational institution attached to universities (preparatory Japanese language courses. See p.15.) or private Japanese language educational

institutions for privately financed students. As for foreign government sponsored students, they are given preparatory education locally in their respective countries or at the Tokyo Japanese Language Education Center of the Japan Student Services Organization (along with other basic subjects), etc. Post-entrance Japanese language education is given by offering programs with a title such as "Japanese/Japanese circumstances," and by providing extracurricular classes.

Measures for students enrolled at Japanese language educational institutions

- As stipulated in the Annexed table 1-4 of the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act (Cabinet Order No.319 of 1951), those who receive education in high schools (including the senior course of secondary schools), or schools for the blind, or schools for deaf-mutes, or senior course of schools for disabled children, or senior or junior course of special training schools, or miscellaneous schools which do not come under the definition of school under the School Education Law (except those stipulated in the lower column in the section of overseas study of the above annexed table) or in educational institutions that are similar in terms of facilities and organizations are required to obtain "pre-college student" resident status.
- As of July 2003, 42,729 students study in one of the 388 Japanese language educational institutions accredited by the Association for the Promotion of Japanese Language Education.

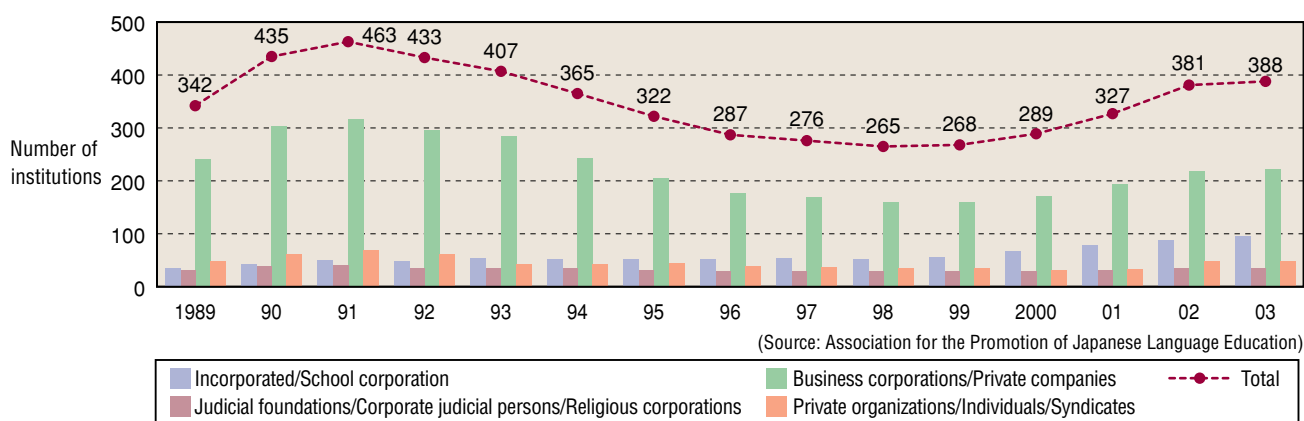
- The MEXT, based on the understanding that many of the students attending Japanese language educational institutions intend to enter institutions of higher education, regards these students as possible beneficiaries of part of the measures for foreign students, and has made those with "pre-college student" resident status eligible for the payment of Honors Scholarships.

(FY 2004 budget)

1. Scholarship candidates: Those attending a Japanese language educational institution and intending to enter a higher educational institution
2. Amount: ¥52,000 per month
3. Number of recipients: 300 students
(increased by 50 over the previous year)

(The payment of Honors Scholarships is made by the Japan Student Services Organization, starting from FY 2004.)

《Trends in the number of Japanese language educational institutions (by form of establishment)》



(Note: As of 31 March for 2002 and preceding years and as of 1 May for 2003)

《Courses after the completion of the program in Japanese language educational institution》

Of 26,908 students who completed their programs in one of the Japanese language educational institutions in FY 2002, 18,463 (68.6%) entered universities and other higher educational institutions.

Students proceeded to higher educational institutions								Departed for countries/regions of origin	Total
Graduate school		University	Junior college	College of technology	Specialized training college (Post-secondary course)	Miscellaneous schools	Sub total		
Regular students	Research students								
330	861	7,341	607	134	8,904	286	18,463	8,445	26,908
1.8%	4.7%	39.8%	3.3%	0.7%	48.2%	1.5%	100.0%		

(Source: Association for the Promotion of Japanese Language Education)

A list of national university foreign student centers (as of April 2004)

Organization	Students who receive preparatory education	Length of study	Year established
Hokkaido University International Student Center	graduate students	6 months	1991
Hirosaki University International Student Exchange Center			2003
Iwate University International Student Center			2002
Tohoku University International Student Center			1993
Yamagata University International Student Center			2003
University of Tsukuba International Student Center			1991
Ibaraki University International Student Center			2001
Utsunomiya University International Student Center			2002
Gunma University Center for International Studies			1999
Saitama University International Student Center			1997
Chiba University International Student Center			1991
The University of Tokyo International Student Center			1990
Tokyo Medical and Dental University International Student Center			2000
Tokyo Gakugei University International Student Exchange Center			1998
Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology International Student Center			1994
International Student Center, Tokyo Institute of Technology			1994
Ochanomizu University International Student Center			2001
The University of Electro - Communications International Student Center			1995
Hitotsubashi University Center for Student Exchanger			1996
Yokohama National University International Student Center			1992
Niigata University International Student Center			1997
Nagaoka University of Technology International Student Center			2002
Toyama University International Student Center			1999
Kanazawa University International Student Center			1995
University of Fukui International Student Center			2003
University of Yamanashi International Student Center			2003
Shinshu University International Student Center			1999
Gifu University International Student Center			1996
Shizuoka University International Student Center			2000
Nagoya University Education Center for International Students			1993
Nagoya Institute of Technology International Student Center			2002
Toyohashi University of Technology International Student Center			2002
Mie University Center for International Students			1997
Kyoto University Center for Student Exchange			1990
Osaka University International Student Center			1994
Kobe University International Student Center			1993
Tottori University International Student Center			2003
Okayama University International Student Center			1992
Hiroshima University International Student Center			1990
Yamaguchi University International Student Center			2002
The University of Tokushima International Student Center			2002
Kagawa University International Student Center			2003
Ehime University International Student Center			2002
Kochi University International Student Center	2003		
Kyushu University International Student Center	1992		
Saga University International Student Center	2000		
Nagasaki University International Student Center	1996		
Kumamoto University International Student Center	1995		
Oita University International Student Center	2003		
Kagoshima University International Student Center	2000		
University of the Ryukyus International Student Center	1998		
National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies International Student Center	2002		
Tokyo University of Foreign Studies Japanese Language Center for International Students	undergraduate and graduate students	1 year/6months	1992
Osaka University of Foreign Studies Center for Japanese Language			1991

*The foreign student and Japanese language centers for foreign students listed above provide Japanese language training and other education and guidance for the foreign students admitted to each university in addition to Japanese language training for Japanese government scholarship students who will enroll as undergraduate or graduate students.



Japanese language class

Preparatory Japanese language courses established by private universities and junior colleges (as of April 2004)

● Universities (55)

University	Name of preparatory Japanese language courses	Length of study	Number of students accepted	Year established	
Hokkaido Bunkyo University	Japanese as a Foreign Language Course	1	25	2004	
Higashi Nippon International University	Special Course for Foreigners		60	1996	
Ryutsu Keizai University	Special Course for Foreign Students Japanese Studies Program		40	2003	
Jyumonji University	Intensive Japanese Language Program		80	2000	
Josai University	Japanese Studies Program		50	1990	
	Japanese Culture Studies Program		20	1990	
Tokyo International University	Japanese Language Program in the International School		40	1982	
Nippon Institute of Technology	The Japanese Language Course for Overseas Students		40	1993	
Bunkyo University	Foreign Student Department		40	1993	
Meikai University	Special Japanese Language Course		65	1991	
Kanda University of International Studies	Japanese Language and Culture Program		65	2000	
Josai International University	Japanese Cultural Program		30	1998	
	Japanese Language Studies Program		40	1998	
	Master Course in Business Management for Foreign Students		30	2001	
Teikyo Heisei University	Preparatory Japanese Language Course		120	2004	
Reitaku University	Japanese Language Course		60	1976	
Asia university	Intensive Japanese Course		70	1960	
Kyorin University	Special Japanese Language Training Course		80	1988	
Keio University	Japanese Language Program (Center for Japanese Studies Keio University)		180	1990	
Soka University	Institute of the Japanese Language		35	1976	
	Institute of the Japanese Language		65	2004	
Taisho University	Special Course in Japanese Language		40	1996	
Daito Bunka University	Japanese Language Program		20	1978	
Takushoku University	Japanese Language Course for Overseas Students Preparing for University Education		130	1972	
Teikyo University	Foreign Student's Program		90	1980	
Tokai University	Japanese Language Course for Foreign Students		200	1964	
Meijiro University	Japanese and Asian Studies Program for International Students		20	2003	
Waseda University	International Division Program		60	1963	
	Intensive Japanese Language Program		60	1990	
Toin University of Yokohama	Japanese Language Course for Foreign Students		20	2001	
Tokyo University of Social Welfare	Japanese Language Program		2	250	2004
Hokuriku University	Japanese Language Course for International Students		70	1994	
Asahi University	Japanese Language and Culture Course		60	2001	
Gifu Keizai University	Japanese Language program for International Students		30	2001	
Aichi University	Japanese Language and Japanese Culture		30	2002	
Aichi Gakuin University	Japanese Language Course for Foreign Students		30	1991	
Aichi Sangyo University	International Exchange Center		40	2002	
Aichi Shukutoku University	Center for Japanese Language and Culture		30	1992	
Chubu University	Japanese Language and Culture Program		30	1993	
Nagoya University of Foreign Studies	Japanese Language and Japanese Studies Program		40	2001	
Nagoya Gakuin University	Institute for Japanese Studies		30	1989	
Nagoya University of Commerce & Business	Special Course for Foreign Students		20	2003	
Nanzan University	Center for Japanese Studies		120	1974	
Kyoto University of Foreign Studies	Department of Japanese Studies		50	1980	
Doshisha University	Center for Japanese Language		90	1999	
Ryukoku University	Japanese Culture and Language Program	40	1985		
Osaka International University	School of Japanese Studies for Foreign Students	120	1993		
Kansai Gaidai University	Asian Studies Program	400	1975		
Kinki University	Japanese Language Program	30	1970		
Kurashiki University of Science and the Arts	Japanese Language Course for Foreign Students	30	2001		
Takamatsu University	Japanese Language Program	15	2002		
Kyushu International University	Japanese Language Course	60	1999		
Kyushu Women's University	Institute for Japanese Language and Culture	30	1994		
Kurume University	Intensive Japanese Program	30	1999		
Seinan Gakuin University	International Division	30	1973		
Nagasaki Institute of Applied Science	Japanese Language Studies	20	1978		
Sojo University	Japanese Language Course	40	2001		
Nippon Bunri University	Japanese Language Course	80	1992		
Beppu University	Intensive Japanese Course	80	1989		
Okinawa University	Japanese Language Program for International Students	30	1994		

● Junior colleges (11)

College	Name of preparatory Japanese language courses	Length of study	Number of students accepted	Year established
Yamagata Junior College	Japanese Language Section for Foreign Students	1	15	1999
Tsukuba International Junior College	Japanese Language Course for Foreign Students		15	1989
Tokyo Management College	The Institute for Japanese Language and Culture		40	2000
Sanno College, Jiyugaoka	Japanese Language Section for Foreign Students		50	1989
Kinjo College	Preparatory Japanese Language Course		20	2004
Tokoha Gakuen Junior College	Japanese Language Program		30	1995
Aino College	Japanese Language Section for Foreign Students		40	2003
Shoin Higashi Women's Junior College	Japanese Language Section for Foreign Students		40	2003
Ube College	Japanese Language Course for Foreign Students		50	2002
Ehime Women's College	Japanese Language Course for Foreign Students		100	2001
Saga Women's Junior College	Faculty of Japanese		20	2002

* Such special courses may be established under the School Education Law at universities and junior colleges and aim to provide special simplified technical education. The length of the course shall be one year or more.

■ Preparatory education for foreign government sponsored students

In recent years, some countries have sent students abroad at their own expense to develop their human resources and have asked the Japanese government to assist these students. Upon request from such countries, the Japanese government will give assistance to these countries, as part of its commitment to the promotion of international assistance.

Currently, the Japanese government assists students sent and sponsored by the governments of Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand, Singapore, United Arab Emirates, and Kuwait by providing preparatory education, including Japanese language classes (see diagram), and cooperating as required based on liaison and coordination with universities and other educational institutions (Please note that some of the classes are not currently available for new entry.)

In addition, the Northeast Normal University in Changchun, Jilin Province, China hosts a Japanese university preparatory program where future exchange students can prepare themselves for later study in Japan.



Local preparatory education (Malaysia)



A scene of International students enjoying Japanese traditional festivities

Chinese Students bound for Japan			
Type of students	Preparatory educational institutions	Length of study	Japanese government assistance
Doctoral course level	Preparatory School for Chinese Students studying in Japan (Northeast Normal University, Changchun, Jilin Province, China)	6 months (26 weeks)	Dispatch of teachers (Japanese language and special training teachers)

Malaysian-government sponsored students			
Type of students	Preparatory educational institutions	Length of study	Japanese government assistance
Undergraduate	University of Malaya Center for Foundation Studies in Science	2 years	Dispatch of teachers (Japanese language and other subjects) ODA Loan Project
2 nd year 1 st year			
Undergraduate	Mara Education Foundation Japanese Matriculation Centre	2 years	Liaison/Coordination ODA Loan Project
2 nd year 1 st year			
Technical college	University of Technology of Malaysia Center for Preparatory Course in Japanese Technical Studies	2 years	Liaison/Coordination ODA Loan Project

Indonesian-government sponsored students			
Type of students	Preparatory educational institutions	Length of study	Japanese government assistance
Undergraduate	Tokyo Japanese Language Education Center	6 months	Liaison/Coordination ODA Loan Project
Graduate		1 year	

Thai-government sponsored students			
Type of students	Preparatory educational institutions	Length of study	Japanese government assistance
Upper Secondary School Students	Private Japanese Language Schools	One year	Liaison/Coordination
Undergraduate	Tokyo Japanese Language Education Center	18 months	
Graduate		One year	

Singaporean-government sponsored students			
Type of students	Preparatory educational institutions	Length of study	Japanese government assistance
Undergraduate	Tokyo Japanese Language Education Center	One year	Liaison/Coordination

United Arab Emirates-government sponsored students			
Type of students	Preparatory educational institutions	Length of study	Japanese government assistance
Undergraduate	Tokyo Japanese Language Education Center	18 months	Liaison/Coordination

Kuwaiti-government sponsored students			
Type of students	Preparatory educational institutions	Length of study	Japanese government assistance
Undergraduate	Tokyo Japanese Language Education Center	18 months	Liaison/Coordination



Interchange with Japanese university students (International Forum)

■ Role of university preparatory course

Students who have been educated outside Japan and wish to be accepted at a Japanese university are required to have undergone either 12 years of education in their own country, or have academic ability equivalent to or exceeding that of those who have completed this period education. However, in some countries such as the Philippines or Malaysia less than 12 years are taken to complete one's secondary education.

Due to the differences mentioned above, foreign students from countries where less than 12 years are taken to complete one's secondary education who have completed University Preparatory Course at one of the institutions designated by the MEXT and

who are at least 18 years old are given qualifications for entering Japanese universities.

As of April 2004, there are 20 educational institutions in Japan that offer University Preparatory Courses.

Reference: Examples of countries which do not require 12 years to complete one's secondary education:

11 years: Malaysia, Laos and Myanmar

10 years: Philippines, Nepal, Pakistan and Mongolia

University Preparatory Course List (as of April 2004)

Name of educational institution	Name of university preparatory course	Location
Tokyo University of Foreign Studies Japanese Language Center for International Students	University Preparatory Course	Fuchu-shi, Tokyo
Osaka University of Foreign Studies Center for Japanese Language	University Preparatory Course	Minoo-shi, Osaka
Academic Institution Mitsui Gakuen Musashi-Urawa Japanese Language Institute	1 year University Preparatory Course 1.5 year University Preparatory Course	Saitama-shi, Saitama
Japanese Language School affiliated with Tokyo International University	April-starting University Entrance Preparatory Course October-starting University Entrance Preparatory Course	Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo
Shinjuku Japanese Language Institute	Japanese Language Course 1 Japanese Language Course 2 Japanese Language Course 3	Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo
Tokyo Japanese Language Education Center Japan Student Services Organization	1 year University Preparatory Course 1.5 year University Preparatory Course	Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo
Takushoku University Japanese Language Institute	University Entrance Preparatory Course	Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo
Asian Students Cultural Association	1 year Course 1.5 year Course	Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo
Tokyo School of the Japanese Language	1 year University Prep Course 1.5 year University Prep Course 2 year Preparatory Course	Shibuya-ku, Tokyo
Yamano Japanese Language School	1 year Course 1.5 year Course	Shibuya-ku, Tokyo
Shukutoku Japanese Language School	College Preparatory Course-A College Preparatory Course-B	Itabashi-ku, Tokyo
Jet Academy	College Preparatory Course-A College Preparatory Course-B	Kita-ku, Tokyo
Shizuoka Japanese Education Center	Preparatory Entrance Examination Course	Shizuoka-shi, Shizuoka
International Language Institute	College Preparatory Course	Shizuoka-shi, Shizuoka
Kyoto Japanese Training Center at Kyoto School of Computer Science, Kamogawa Campus	1 year University Preparatory Course 1.5 year University Preparatory Course	Kyoto-shi, Kyoto
Osaka Japanese Language Education Center - Japan Student Services Organization	1 year Regular Course 1.5 year Regular Course	Osaka-shi, Osaka
Eisugakkan Okayama School Japanese Language Department	1.5 year course for the preparation of university	Okayama-shi, Okayama
Kyushu Eisugakkan International Language Academy	1.5 year University Supplementary Course 2 year University Supplementary Course	Fukuoka-shi, Fukuoka
Preparatory School for Studying in Japan of Northeast Normal University, China		Jilin Province, China
Teikyo Malaysia Japanese Language Institute (Institut Bahasa Teikyo-IBT)	15 months Preparatory Course for Studies to Japan 18 months Preparatory Course for Studies to Japan 20 months Preparatory Course for Studies to Japan	Kuala Lumpur Malaysia

4 Recruitment of Japanese government scholarship students

The Japanese government (Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology) scholarship student system was established in 1954, and since then around 62,000 foreign students from about 160 countries and regions in the world have been accepted (as of the end of FY year 2003).

1. Types of Japanese government scholarship students:

The Japanese government scholarship student system is comprised of seven programs for the following types of students:

Research students, teacher-training students, undergraduate students, Japanese studies students, college of technology students, specialized training college students and Young Leaders' Program students (see p.25 "Assistance for foreign students living in Japan").

2. Procedures for and selection of Japanese government

scholarships students:

- Acceptance from overseas
 - 1) Recommendation by a Japanese embassy or consulate general through the Japanese diplomatic mission in the recruiting country (see chart 1).
 - 2) Recommendation by the accepting university through the academic and student exchange agreement (see chart 2).
 - 3) Others (see chart 3)
- Screening within Japan for privately financed students to become Japanese government scholarship students (see chart 4).

The state of recruitment and screening is as follows:

Types of students		Screening overseas			Screening within Japan
		Embassy/Consulate general recommendation	University recommendation	Others	
Graduate school	Research students	○	○	×	○ (regular curriculum)
	Teacher-training students	○	×	×	×
	Young Leaders' Program students	×	×	○	×
Undergraduate	Undergraduate students	○	×	×	○ (final year)
	Japanese studies students	○	○	×	×
College of technology students		○	×	×	×
Specialized training college students		○	×	×	×

The "○" indicates where recruitment/screening is carried out.
The "×" indicates where recruitment/screening is not carried out.



First orientation for incoming students

Chart 1: Recruitment and screening process for Japanese government scholarship students through the recommendation of an embassy/consulate general

Classification	*Period	Process	Responsible organizations	Contents
Before entering Japan	Previous Dec. Mar.	Recruiting	Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Japanese diplomatic missions abroad)/ Government and universities of the home country	
	Mar.-Apr. Jun.-Aug.	First round of selection	Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Japanese diplomatic missions abroad) (Preliminary examinations are given in some countries.)	Document screening/ written tests* 1/interviews
	Jun.-Jul. Oct.	Second round of selection	Ministry of Education, Culture, Science and Technology	Document screening by Selection Committee
	Next Feb. (-Jul.)	Notification of results	Consult with educational institution Ministry of Education, Culture, Science and Technology	
	Sept. Next Mar. (Sept.)	Procedures for entering Japan	Japanese embassies and consulates Ministry of Education, Culture, Science and Technology/ Japanese embassies and consulates	Sending flight tickets/ Acquisition of entry visas
	Oct. Next Apr. (Oct.)	Enter Japan	Japan Student Services Organization	Meeting at the airports
During stay in Japan		Japanese language study in Japan	Japanese language educational institutions authorized by Ministry of Education, Culture, Science and Technology/*2	
		Education at institution of higher education	Universities and other institutions	
		Return to home country		
After returning to home country		Follow-up	Japan Student Services Organization/ Universities, etc.	Follow-up donation of technical publications

Period: The left dates refer to students on Japanese Studies, Japanese Culture Studies and Teacher Training programs.
The right dates refer to students on "Undergraduate Student," "Research Student," "College of Technology Student," "Senshu-gakko (special training college) Student" programs. <Month in brackets indicates the final month in the case that research students arrive in Japan in October.>

Type of Student	* 1 Written test subjects	* 2 Authorized Japanese language educational institution
Graduate level	Research students	Japanese
	Teacher-training students	Japanese, English
Undergraduate level	Undergraduate students	[social science and humanities] Japanese, English, Mathematics (A), World History [natural sciences] Japanese, English, Mathematics (B), Sciences (Two subjects selected from Physics, Chemistry, and Biology.)
	Japanese studies students	Japanese
College of technology students	Japanese, Mathematics, Physics or Chemistry	Tokyo Japanese Language Education Center of the Japan Student Services Organization (1 year)
Senshu-gakko (Specialized training college students)	Japanese, English, Mathematics	Bunka Institute of Language, Osaka Japanese Language Education Center of the Japan Student Services Organization (1 year)

Chart 2: Recruitment and screening process for Japanese government scholarship students through the recommendation of a university

Scheduled time	Research Student	Japanese studies students, Japanese culture studies
January	Notification of recruitment to university	Notification of recruitment to university
Middle of April	Recommendation deadline	Recommendation deadline
June	Screening committee convenes (selectee decided)	Screening committee convenes (selectee decided)
October	Selectee comes to Japan	Selectee comes to Japan

Chart 3: Other recruitment and screening processes for Japanese government scholarship students

Young Leaders' Program (YLP) students
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notification of recruitment to recommending institution through Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Japanese diplomatic missions abroad) • Recommendation deadline • First screening by the accepting university • Second screening (decided by the YLP Promotion Council established by MEXT) • Selectee comes to Japan (studies commence in Sep./Oct.)

Note: Dates have not been decided yet.

Chart 4: Recruiting/Screening within Japan of Japanese government scholarship students

Scheduled time	Research and undergraduate students
October	Notification of recruitment to university
January	Deadline for candidate recommendation
February	Screening committee convenes (selectee decided)
April	Japanese government scholarship students selected

5 Admittance of privately financed foreign students

(1) Acceptance of privately financed foreign students to universities, etc.

There are two methods of accepting privately financed foreign students at universities and other institutions

- ① Direct enrollment through screening conducted by a university or another institution
- ② Enrollment in a university or other institution after completing a course in Japanese of about one year at a private Japanese language institute.

(2) Screening of privately financed foreign applicants

When conducting academic aptitude tests, careful thought must be given to those privately financed foreign students who have studied under an education system that differs from that of Japan.

To accommodate this situation, the JASSO started implementing the Examination for Japanese University Admission for International Students (EJU) in 2002 for those who wish to study at Japanese universities at the undergraduate level both inside and outside Japan in order to be used in conjunction selecting privately financed foreign students at each university (see p.21).

General process for accepting privately financed foreign students

Classification	Acceptance Process	Responsible organizations
Before entering Japan	Counseling	a { JASSO/Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Japanese diplomatic missions abroad)/ universities in Japan
	Examination for Japanese University Admission for International Students (EJU)	b JASSO
During stay in Japan	Immigration procedures	c { Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Japanese embassies and consulates) /Ministry of Justice
	Japanese language study in Japan	{ Private Japanese language institutions and Japanese language institutions attached to universities
	Examination for Japanese University Admission for International Students (EJU)	d JASSO
	Selection of students	e Universities and other institutions
After returning to home country	Education at institutions of higher education	
	Follow-up	f JASSO,/universities and other institutions

a: Provide information about study in Japan

b and d: Refer to: Testing Division, Student Exchange Department, Japan Student Services Organization (JASSO)

c: Ministry of Justice (Regional Immigration Bureaus): Issue Certificates of Eligibility for Resident Status

Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Japanese diplomatic missions abroad): Issue Visas.

e: Implement special selection of foreign students.

f: Prepare a list of foreign students who have returned to their home countries.

※1 → Advancement to university through taking EJU after completing Japanese language training in Japan

※2 ⇒ Receiving permission for admission and taking EJU before coming to Japan (Japanese language training may be required after coming to Japan in some cases)

6 Examination for Japanese University Admission for International Students (EJU)

■ Examination for Japanese University Admission for International Students (EJU) Objectives

Until recently, foreign students who wish to enter a Japanese university were required to come to Japan beforehand to take the General Examination for Foreign Students (last implemented in 2001) and the Japanese Language Proficiency Test, then take another test independently administered by the admitting university, etc.

When Compared with schools in Europe and North America, the system of selection for entrance to Japanese universities seems complicated. Foreign students who wish to study in Japan face difficulties during the admittance process, and this may result in many students hesitating to study in Japan.

EJU was introduced in 2002 to attract many outstanding foreign

students to Japan and has been widely administered overseas, enabling foreign students to obtain permission to enter Japanese universities before coming to Japan. EJU was developed to make it easier for foreign students to be tested and has been carried out by the Japan Student Services Organization (JASSO) since 2002. It has replaced the General Examination for Foreign Students and the Japanese Language proficiency Test.

Diverse ways of making good use of this test are feasible, as universities can select for examinees the specific examination subjects needed for the entrance screening process from among the EJU test subjects.

■ Contents of the Examination/Administration Procedures

Test Dates: The test is held twice a year on the 3rd Sunday in June and November.

Test Sites: In Japan: 15 cities in Hokkaido, Tohoku, Kanto, Chubu, Kinki, Chugoku, Kyushu, Okinawa

Outside Japan: The examination is administered in 14 cities, mainly in Asia in FY 2004. Indonesia (Jakarta and Surabaya), Korea (Seoul and Pusan), Singapore (Singapore), Thailand (Bangkok), Taiwan (Taipei), Philippines (Manila), Vietnam (Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City), Malaysia (Kuala Lumpur), Myanmar (Yangon), Mongolia (Ulan Bator), and Russia (Vladivostok is under review).

Test Subjects: Humanities: Japanese, Japan and the World, Mathematics

Sciences: Japanese, Science, (Select 2 of the following: Physics, Chemistry, Biology), Mathematics

Languages used in the test: Japanese and English

Answer Method: Multiple-Choice (An answer sheet is provided.) (The Japanese as a foreign language includes a writing section.)

Other: * Introduction of a system where students may choose the subjects they wish to take and a system where students are allowed to use their test scores from two previous years

* Students who achieved outstanding scores on the test are eligible for reservations for the Government Honors Scholarships for Privately Financed Foreign Students.

■ Support measures to promote EJU

To promote receiving entrance permission to a Japanese university before entering Japan, MEXT and JASSO are currently inviting privately financed foreign students who are entering Japanese universities with outstandingly high scores in EJU to apply to become scheduled recipients of the Government Honors

Scholarships for Privately Financed Foreign Students (see p.26). Further information on EJU testing practices, universities that use the EJU, universities that grant entrance permission before entering Japan and the test subjects is posted on JASSO website (<http://www.jasso.go.jp/>).

■ Procedures for Evaluating Test Scores

The Examination for Japanese University Admission for International Students (EJU) is held twice a year, once in June and once in November. If the two tests differ in level of difficulty, it is difficult to compare the scores of students who take the tests at different times, because it might interfere with the selection process when trying to decide whom to admit to each university.

To avoid this situation and ensure that the EJU scores are evaluated fairly, the equating method is used.

Equating is a method of fairly comparing the test scores of examinees by taking into account the difference in the level of

difficulty of the questions in different tests and adjusting the scores to improve comparability. It is currently being implemented in various tests, including the TOEFL test in the United States. Equalizing the scores of two different tests is achieved by using the base scale and finding the equated scores.

The scores are not shown as they are. Instead, they are expressed as scores (equated scores) on the common base scale.

Thus, EJU is a fair indicator of an individual's performance and does not reflect the level of difficulty of the questions nor the overall performance of a group of examinees.

2. Student's Period of Study in Japan

1 Educational system in Japan for foreign students

Education and Guidance

To promote the admission of foreign students, it is important that universities and other educational institutions are well prepared and attractive to foreign students. National universities are making improvements and innovations for the better education and research guidance of foreign students, including the establishment of Short-Term Student Exchange Programs for undergraduate foreign students (see p.36) and special courses in English in graduate schools (see. pp.23-24) to meet diverse needs, while allocating part of the subsidies for administrative costs to expenses for the education and guidance of foreign students.

Special subsidies based on the number of foreign students admitted are also granted to private universities and other private institutions to assist them with their current expenditure.

Receiving a degree in Japan

It is important for foreign students to receive degrees for their future careers after returning to their home countries.

Foreign students are comparable to Japanese students in their ability to obtain a degree. It is more difficult, however, for both foreign and Japanese students to obtain a degree at doctorate level for courses in the humanities in Japan than in other countries, such as the U.S. One reason for amending the Regulation on Academic Degrees in June 1991 was to improve the academic degree system to enable the smoother awarding of academic degrees at graduate level. With these amendments, it is expected that foreign students will be able to obtain graduate degrees with less difficulty.

● Master's and Doctoral Degrees Awarded to Foreign Students (fiscal 2001)

Course Major field	Master's course			Doctoral course		
	Enrolled (a)	Degree awarded (b)	b / a	Enrolled (a)	Degree awarded (b)	b / a
	students	students	%	students	students	%
Humanities	3,570	2,684	75	747	168	22
Natural sciences	1,852	1,539	83	1,975	1,221	62
Total	5,422	4,223	78	2,722	1,389	51

Note: 1. The figures for students enrolled in master's courses are for fiscal 2001.

Those enrolled in doctoral courses are for fiscal 2000 (for Medicine and Dentistry courses, fiscal 1999).

2. The figures for students who earned degrees are as of March 2003.



Graduation award ceremony

Special Courses in English for Foreign Students at National Graduate Schools (FY2004)

Name of Graduate School/Department	Fields of Study	Length of study	Number of students accepted	Year established
Master's course specially set up for foreign students				
Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology Graduate School of Agriculture Research Special Course for International Environmental Agriculture	Environmental Preservation Program, Living Resource Production Program, Regional Development and Environmental Agriculture Program	Master's course: 2 years	about 23 students(15)	1999
Hitotsubashi University Graduate School of International Corporate strategy Asian Tax and Public Policy Program	General Taxation policy; Government Expenditure Planning; Planning for the regulation of various economic activities; Taxation and Public Policy	Master's course: 2 years	about 14 students(14)	1998
Niigata University Graduate School of Modern Society and Culture Special Course for Foreign Students	Law, Public Administration	Master's course: 2 years	about 10 students(10)	2002
Nagaoka University of Technology International Graduate Course for Continuing Professional Development	Mechanical Engineering, Electrical, and Electronics and Information Engineering Materials Science and Technology Civil Engineering Environmental System Engineering Bioengineering Management and Information Systems Engineering	Master's course: 2 years	about 15 students(5)	1994
Nagoya University Graduate School of Law Department of Combined Programs for Law and Political Science LL.M.(Comparative Law) Special Program in Law and Political Science for International Students	Fundamental Studies in Law and Political Science, International Relations, International Economic Law, Studies in Comparative Law and Politics, Administration, and Academic Writing	Master's course: 2 years	about 8 students(3)	1999
Toyohashi University of Technology Master Programs Given in English Graduate School of Engineering	Mechanical Engineering, Production System Engineering, Materials Science, Architecture and Civil Engineering, Ecological Engineering	Master's course: 2 years	about 16 students(10)	2000
Kobe University Master's Program in English, Graduate School of International Cooperation Studies	Economic development and policies, international cooperation policy studies, regional cooperation policy studies	Master's course: 2 years	about 18 students(15)	2002
Tottori University Special Program for Foreign Students in Arid Land Agricultural Sciences	Agricultural Research for Arid Regions, Livestock Production, Environmental Biology, Bio-Resource Science, Biological and Agricultural Research on Environmental and Food Problem	Master's course: 2 years	about 6 students(2)	2000
Shimane University Graduate Course in Earth and Geo-environmental Science (Special Program for International Students) Graduate School of Life and Environmental Science	Agricultural Research for Arid Regions, Livestock Production, Environmental Biology, Bio-Resource Science, Biological and Agricultural Research on Environmental and Food Problem	Master's course: 2 years	about 6 students(2)	2000
Yamaguchi University Graduate Course in Bioresources Science Special Program for International Students	Agricultural Research for Arid Regions, Livestock Production, Environmental Biology, Living Resource Science, Biological and Agricultural Research on Environmental and Food Problems	Master's course: 2 years	about 3 students(1)	2000
The University of Tokushima Special English Courses in International Environment and Preventive Medicine	International Environment, Preventive Medicine	Master's course: 2 years	about 4 students(2)	2002
Kagawa University Graduate School of Agriculture Special Master's Course Program for Foreign Students in Asia, Africa and the Pan-Pacific Region	Horticulture Science, Food Life Science, Coastal Environmental Science	Master's course: 2 years	about 8 students(3)	2002
Ehime University Graduate School of Agriculture Special Course in Bioresource Science from Asia, Africa and the Pacific Rim	Bioresource Science	Master's course: 2 years	about 8 students(3)	2002
Kochi University Special Program for Foreign Postgraduate Students in Agriculture in Asia, Africa and the Pan-Pacific Region	Agricultural Science: Forestry, Fisheries Science in relation to Asia, Africa and the Pan-Pacific Region	Master's course: 2 years	about 8 students(3)	2000
Nagasaki University Postgraduate Special Program for Foreign Students in Biomedical Sciences	Biological Sciences of Infectious Diseases, Medicinal Sciences of Infectious Diseases, Biological Sciences, Hygienic Sciences, Environmental Sciences	Master's course: 2 years	about 3 students(3)	2004
Kumamoto University Special Program for International Postgraduate Students in the Graduate School of Science and Technology	Science and Technology for Chemistry and Physics, Materials Science and Technology, Mechanical Engineering, Mathematics and Computer Science, Electrical and Computer Science, Systems in Natural Environment, Civil and Environmental Engineering, Architecture	Master's course: 2 years	about 4 students(2)	2000
University of The Ryukyus Special Graduate Program in Marine Sciences for International Students, Graduate School of Engineering and Science	Marine Sciences related to Earth Sciences, Chemistry and Biology	Master's course: 2 years	about 10 students	1989
University of The Ryukyus Special Graduate Program for International Students in Archipelago Environmental Engineering Course, Graduate School of Engineering and Science	Research relating to Machinery, Construction, Electricity, Information, Math, and Physics	Master's course: 2 years	about 8 students(3)	1999
Master's course and Doctoral course specially set up for foreign students				
Hokkaido University Graduate School of Agriculture Special Postgraduate Program in Agricultural Chemistry	Soil Science, Plant Nutrition, Biochemistry, Biorganic, Chemistry, Ecological Chemistry, Nutritional Biochemistry, Food Biochemistry, Applied Microbiology, Molecular Biology, Molecular Enzymology	Master's course: 2 years Doctoral course: 3 years	about 5 students about 5 students	1997
Hokkaido University Graduate School of Agriculture English Graduate Program in Socio-Environmental Engineering	Structural and Geotechnical Engineering, Urban and Environmental Engineering, Environment and Resources Engineering	Master's course: 2 years Doctoral course: 3 years	about 6 students about 6 students	2000
International Graduate Program for Advanced Science (IGPAS) Graduate School of Science, Tohoku University	Science 1)Chemistry and Biochemistry Program 2)Multi-scale Natural Science Program 3)Earth and Planetary Science Program	Master's course: 2 years Doctoral course: 3 years	about 15 students(10)	2004
University of Tokyo International Graduate Program for Civil and Urban Engineering	Civil Engineering/Urban Engineering	Master's course: 2 years Doctoral course: 3 years	about 45 students(20)	1982
University of Tokyo International Graduate Program in Engineering for Systems Innovation	Engineering for Systems Innovation	Master's course: 2 years Doctoral course: 3 years	about 15 students(5)	1989
University of Tokyo International Graduate Program in Mechanical, Electrical and materials Engineering	Mechanical Engineering, Engineering Synthesis, Electrical Engineering, Electronic Engineering, Materials Engineering, Aeronautics and Astronautics, Chemical System Engineering	Master's course: 2 years Doctoral course: 3 years	about 15 students(5)	1999
Tokyo Institute of Technology International Graduate Course	Chemistry and Chemical Engineering Program Materials Engineering Program Mechanical Systems Programs Electrical Engineering and Computer Science Program Social, Civil and Architectural Engineering Program Nuclear Engineering Program Biomolecular Science Program	Master's course: 2 years Doctoral course: 3 years	about 72 students(35)	1993
Yokohama National University Special Graduate Program of Civil Engineering Architecture and Marine Technology, Graduate School of Engineering	Civil Engineering and Naval Architecture	Master's course: 2 years Doctoral course: 3 years	about 5 students	1989
University of Fukui Graduate School of Engineering Special General International Engineering Course	Fiber Amenity Engineering Nuclear Power and Energy Safety Engineering Materials and System Design Engineering	Master's course: 2 years Doctoral course: 3 years	about 3 students(3) about 9 students(3)	2001
Kyoto Institute of Technology Graduate School of Science and Technology Division of Advanced Fibro-Science International Graduate Program for Interdisciplinary Study in Science and Technology	Advanced Fibro-Science and the related field	Master's and Doctoral course: 4 years in total	about 2 students(2)	2004
Osaka University Graduate School of Engineering Special Course in Biotechnology	Bioresources Function Development, Bioprocess Development, Cell Environment Control	Master's course: 2 years Doctoral course: 3 years	about 11 students(4)	2002
Osaka University Graduate School of Engineering Science Engineering Science 21st Special	Nanoscience, Environment&Energy Science, Robotics, System Informatics, Semiconductor Devices, Photonics	Master's course: 2 years Doctoral course: 3 years	about 15 students(15)	2003
Osaka University Graduate School of Engineering Special Course in Naval Architecture and Ocean Engineering	Naval Architecture and Ocean Engineering	Master's course: 2 years Doctoral course: 3 years	about 5 students(5)	2004
Osaka University of Foreign Studies Faculty of Graduate Studies Research School for Integrated Studies in Language and Society Special Graduate Program for Japanese Language and Literature	Japanese Language and Cultural Research	Master's course: 2 years Doctoral course: 3 years	about 7 students(2) about 7 students(2)	2000 2002
Shimane University Graduate Course in Earth and Geo-environmental Science (Special Program for International Students) Interdisciplinary Graduate School of Science and Engineering	Solid Earth Science, Mineral Resources Science, Geoenvironmental Science, Geosystems Engineering and Natural Resources Process Engineering	Master's course: 2 years Doctoral course: 3 years	about 6 students(2) about 2 students	1990
Hiroshima University Special Course on International Cooperation Studies, Graduate School for International Development and Cooperation	Development Economics, International Relations, Environmental Conservation, Educational Development, Cultural Dynamics and Several studies on international development and cooperation	Master's course: 2 years Doctoral course: 3 years	about 7 students(4) about 4 students	1998
Kyushu University Graduate School of Bioresource and Bioenvironmental Sciences, Special Course on International Development Research	International Development Research	Master's course: 2 years Doctoral course: 3 years	about 5 students(5) about 8 students(3)	1994
Kyushu University LL.M. Program in International Economics and Business Law	International Economic and Business Law	Master's course: 1 years Doctoral course: 3 years	about 13 students(3) about 4 students(1)	1996 1999
Saga University Postgraduate Special Joint Program(PSJP) for Students in International Environmental Sciences	Chemistry and Applied Chemistry, Ecomaterial Science and Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Electrical and Electronic Engineering, Civil Engineering, Advanced Systems Control Engineering, Agricultural Sciences, Applied Biological Sciences, Energy and Materials Science, Engineering Systems and Technology	Master's course: 2 years Doctoral course: 3 years	about 10 students(4) about 10 students(3)	1995
National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies Special Course in Policy Studies	Theoretical/Empirical Education and Research on Formation and Implementation of National Policies	Master's course: 1 years Doctoral course: 3 years	about 33 students(18) about 5 students(2)	2000 2002

Name of Graduate School/Department	Fields of Study	Length of study	Number of students accepted	Year established
Keio University Graduate School of Science and Technology International Graduate Programs on Advanced Science and Technology	Nano Science, Electronics and Photonics, Mechanics and Manufacturing, Computer Science and Communication Technology, Environment and Multi-Scale Dynamics	Master's course: 2 years Doctoral course: 3 years	about 20 students(10)	2003
Ritsumeikan University Graduate School of Science and Engineering International Technology and Management Doctoral course specially set up for foreign students	Material-Energy Science and Engineering Civil, Environmental, and Biological Engineering Information Science and Systems Engineering	Master's course: 2 years Doctoral course: 3 years	about 20 students(17) about 5 students(3)	2001 2004
Tohoku University Graduate School of Engineering International Doctoral Program in Engineering	Environmental Engineering, Information and Communications, Medical Engineering, Energy, Materials	Doctoral course: 3 years	about 25 students(8)	2001
Saitama University Graduate School of Science and Engineering Special English Course	Environment Management and Infrastructure Development Engineering, Materials Engineering, Industrial Sciences, Biological and Environmental Sciences, Information and Mathematical Sciences	Doctoral course: 3 years	about 28 students(13)	1992
University of Tokyo Graduate School of Agricultural and Life Sciences	Agricultural Development	Doctoral course: 3 years	about 5 students	1991
Tokyo Medical and Dental University Graduate School Graduate Dental Science Course for International Students	Dental Science	Doctoral course: 4 years	about 7 students(3)	1998
Tokyo Medical and Dental University Graduate School Graduate Public Health Leader Course for International Students	Public Health	Doctoral course: 4 years	about 6 students(2)	2001
Tokyo University of Marine Science and Technology Graduate School of Marine Science and Technology Intensive Doctoral Program of Marine Science and Technology for International Students	Course of Applied Marine Biosciences: Bioscience, Advanced Food Science and Technology, Genome Science, Fish Health Management, Applied Microbiology, Nutraceuticals and Functional Foods Science Course of Applied Marine Environmental Studies: Marine Ecosystem Studies, Ocean Science and Technology, Applied Ocean Engineering, Logistics Engineering, Marine Machinery and Systems, Industrial Policy and Culture, Marine Exploring and Utilization	Doctoral course: 3 years	about 7 students(2)	2000
Tokyo University of Agriculture United Graduate School of Agriculture Science Special Course for international students	Bio-production, Bioengineering, Resources, Environmental Science	Doctoral course: 3 years	about 15 students(11)	2001
Nagaoka University of Technology International Graduate Course for Continuing Professional Development	Mechanical Engineering Electrical, and Electronics and Information Engineering Materials Science and Technology Civil Engineering Environmental System Engineering Bioengineering Management and Information Systems Engineering	Doctoral course: 3 years	about 9 students(3)	1999
Kanazawa University Graduate School of Natural Science and Technology International Special Course	Mathematical and Physical Sciences, Electrical Engineering and Computer Science, Innovative Technology and Science, Material Sciences, Environmental Science and Engineering, Life Sciences	Doctoral course: 3 years	about 6 students	2001
Kanazawa University Graduate School of Medical Science Doctorate Program International Medical Science Course	Division of Neuroscience, Division of Cancer Medicine, Division of Cardiovascular Medicine, Division of Environmental Science	Doctoral course: 4 years	about 6 students(3)	2001
University of Yamanashi Interdisciplinary Graduate School of Medicine and Engineering International Doctoral Course for Integrated River Basin Management in Asian Monsoon Region	Engineering for integrated river basin management such as hydrological and meteorological simulation, water quality assessment and treatment, basin planning and so on.	Doctoral course: 3 years	about 10 students(10)	2004
Gifu University United Graduate School of Agricultural Science Special Course on International Agricultural Research and the Cultivation of Materials	Science of Biological Production, Science of Biological Environment, Science of Biological Resources	Doctoral course: 3 years	about 9 students(3)	2001
The Graduate School of Electronic Science and Technology Shizuoka University	Electronic Science	Doctoral course: 3 years	about 6 students(3)	2004
Nagoya University Department of Civil Engineering, Graduate school of Engineering	Civil Engineering	Doctoral course: 3 years	about 5 students	1986
Nagoya University Graduate School of Environmental Studies Department of Earth and Environmental Sciences Special Program of Sciences of Atmosphere and Hydrosphere	Atmospheric Science	Doctoral course: 3 years	about 6 students(2)	2002
Kyoto University Graduate School of Engineering International Doctoral Program in Engineering	Civil and Earth Resources Eng., Urban Management, Urban and Environmental Eng., Architecture and Architectural Eng., Mechanical Eng., Engineering Physics and Mechanics, Precision Eng., Nuclear Eng., Materials Science and Eng., Aeronautics and Astronautics Electrical Eng., Electronic Science and Eng., Material Chemistry, Energy and Hydrocarbon Chemistry, Molecular Eng., Polymer Chemistry, Synthetic Chemistry and Biological Chemistry, Chemical Eng.	Doctoral course: 3 years	about 30 students(9)	2001
Kyoto University Graduate School of Energy Science International Doctoral Program in Energy Science	Socio-Environmental Energy Science, Fundamental Energy Science, Energy Conversion Science, Energy Science and Technology	Doctoral course: 3 years	about 15 students(7)	2001
Kyoto University Graduate School of Economics Special Doctoral Economics Course	General Economics	Doctoral course: 3 years	about 5 students(3)	2002
Kyoto University Graduate School of Informatics International Doctoral Program in Informatics	Intelligence Science and Technology, Social Informatics, Applied Analysis and Complex Dynamical Systems, Applied Mathematics and Physics, Systems Science, Communications and Computer Engineering	Doctoral course: 3 years	about 8 students(3)	2004
Kobe University Development Studies Course(Doctoral Program in English), Graduate School of International Cooperation Studies	Economic development and policies, international cooperation policy studies, regional cooperation policy studies	Doctoral course: 3 years	about 3 students(1)	1999
Kobe University Graduate School of Science and Technology Special Doctoral Course in English	Mathematics and Physics, Molecular Science and Material Engineering, Earth and Planetary System Sciences, Informatics and Electronics, Mechanical and Systems Engineering, Science for Regional and Built Environment, Food Systems and Field Science, Maritime Sciences, Biosystems Science, Bioresource and Agrobiosciences	Doctoral course: 3 years	about 10 students(3)	1999
Kobe University English Course for Bioscience and Medical Science, Faculty of Medical Sciences, Graduate School of Medicine	Bioscience and Medical Science	Doctoral course: 4 years	about 3 students(3)	2004
Tottori University Special Program for Foreign Students in Biosciences and Environmental Science	Agricultural Research for Arid Regions, Livestock Production, Environmental Biology, Bio-Resource Science, Biological and Agricultural Research on Environmental and Food Problem	Doctoral course: 3 years	about 12 students(4)	2000
Hiroshima University The Special course for the Interdisciplinary Engineering at Graduate School of Engineering	Common research theme extended over multiple fields among Mechanical System Engineering, Artificial Complex System Engineering, Information Engineering, Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Social and Environmental Systems Engineering	Doctoral course: 3 years	about 5 students	1988
Okayama University Graduate School of Natural Science and Technology Special Course for International Students	Mathematical Science and Electronic Technology, Manufacturing System and Physical Science, Molecular and Material Science, Biotechnological and Pharmaceutical Science, Biomolecular Science, Resource Management and Environmental Science, Earth Science and Environmental Engineering, Science and Technology for Energy Conversion	Doctoral course: 3 years	about 16 students(8)	2001
The university of Tokushima Special English courses in International Environment and Preventive Medicine	International Environment, Preventive Medicine	Doctoral course: 3 years Doctoral course: 4 years	about 2 students(1) about 2 students(1)	2002
Ehime University United Graduate School of Agricultural Sciences	Tropical and subtropical agriculture and related sciences	Doctoral course: 3 years	about 6 students	1990
Ehime University United Graduate School of Agricultural Sciences Special Three-year Program for Foreign Students in Tropical and Subtropical Agriculture and Related Sciences	Biomass Production Studies, Biomass Utilization Studies, Biomass Conservation Studies	Doctoral course: 3 years	about 24 students(9)	2002
Kyushu University Interdisciplinary Graduate School of Engineering Sciences International Special Course on Interdisciplinary Engineering Sciences	Department of Applied Science for Electronics and Materials, Department of Molecular and Material Sciences, Department of Advanced Energy Engineering Science, Department of Energy and Environmental Engineering, Department of Earth System Science and Technology	Doctoral course: 3 years	about 12 students(5)	1999
Kyushu University Graduate School of Engineering International Special Course on Environmental Systems Engineering	Engineering and other related sciences	Doctoral course: 3 years	about 20 students(10)	2002
Kumamoto University Special Program for International Postgraduate Students in the Graduate School of Science and Technology	Industrial Science, Systems and Information, Environmental Science, Materials and Life Science	Doctoral course: 3 years	about 5 students(2)	2000
University of The Ryukyus Special Graduate Program for International Students in Subtropical Environmental Engineering and Science Course, Graduate School of Engineering and Science	Research relating to Machinery, Construction, Electricity, Information and Marine Science	Doctoral course: 3 years	about 8 students(3)	1999
Japan Advanced Institute of Science and Technology International Special Course	Knowledge Science, Information Science, Materials Science	Doctoral course: 3 years	about 9 students(3)	2000
The Graduate University for Advanced Studies International Graduate Courses on Physical Science, High Energy Accelerator Science, Multidisciplinary Sciences, Life Science and Advanced Sciences	Structural Molecular Science, Functional Molecular Science, Fusion Science, Accelerator Science, Materials Structure Science, Statistical Science, Polar Science, Informatics, Genetics, Molecular Biomechanics, Physiological Sciences, Biosystems Science, Photoscience	Doctoral course: 3 years	about 20 students(11)	2002

Note: The figures in parentheses are the number of privately financed students who are scheduled to enroll in the course and are included in the figure in the parentheses.

FY2004 44 universities, 74 graduate courses
Maximum number of enrollments: 937 (431)

FY2003 40 universities, 67 graduate courses
Maximum number of enrollments: 847 (340)

2 Assistance for foreign students living in Japan

Scholarships

As Japan has a relatively high cost of living compared to other countries, it is important that we create a financially-stable situation for foreign students to study in Japan.

Accordingly, MEXT has worked to improve the acceptance system for Japanese government scholarship students while implementing various measures to support privately financed students, including tuition reduction.

The Japan Student Services Organization (JASSO), established in April 2004, provides support programs for privately financed foreign students (Honors Scholarships) and those who study abroad for a

short period of time (Short-term Student Exchange Program) as well as a medical fee reimbursement service.

Furthermore, in recent years, local governmental organizations, private corporations and citizens' groups have also activated assisting foreign students by providing their own scholarships. The Japan Educational Exchanges and Services has received the cooperation of such groups and individuals, has started administering the Sponsor-crowned International Student Scholarship Program, which offers scholarships bearing the names of these corporations and individuals to foreign students.

Types of Japanese Government (MEXT) Scholarship Student and their conditions, etc.(FY2004 budget)

Type	Research students	Trainee teachers	Undergraduate	Japanese studies / Japanese culture studies students	College of technology students	Senshu-gakko (Special training college) students	Scholarship students of Young Leaders' Program (YLP)
Year established	1954	1980	1954	1979	1982	1982	2001
Level	Graduate level		Undergraduate level				Graduate level
Qualification	University or college graduates	Students who have academic ability equal to that of a university graduate	Students who have academic ability equal to that of a high school graduate	Students who are enrolled as undergraduates in universities	Students who have academic ability equal to that of a high school graduate	Students who have academic ability equal to that of a high school graduate	University or college graduates
Age limit (at time of acceptance)	Under 35 years old		From 17 to 21	From 18 to 29	From 17 to 21	From 17 to 21	School of Government : under 40 years old Local Government Course: under 40 years old Medical Administration Course: under 40 years old Business Administration Course: under 35 years old Law Course: under 40 years old
Length of study	For up to two years, including Japanese language education	For up to one and a half years, including Japanese language education	For five years, including Japanese language education (those majoring in Medicine, Dentistry, Veterinary Medicine, for seven years)	One academic year	Four years, including Japanese language education (those majoring in Mercantile Marine, for four and a half years)	Three years, including Japanese language education	One year
Japanese language education	For six months (54 universities, including Hokkaido University) Students who have sufficient ability in the Japanese language may be placed directly at universities.		For one year. (Tokyo University of Foreign Studies and Osaka University of Foreign Studies)	None	For one year (Tokyo Japanese Language Education Center of the Japan Student Services Organization)	For one year (Bunka Institute of Language, Osaka Japanese Language Education Center of the Japan Student Services Organization)	None
Type of education	Major in a specific field at graduate school	Special training at a teacher training department	Receive undergraduate education	Japanese studies course (Japanese language, life and culture in Japan)	Enrolled in the third year of a college of technology	Receive post-secondary course education at a special training college	Graduate school master' course
Countries and regions	All over the world (158 countries and regions)	Developing countries, etc. (42 countries)	Developing countries, etc. (81 countries and regions)	All over the world (72 countries and regions)	Developing countries (36 countries and regions)	Developing countries, etc. (41 countries and regions)	Developing countries, etc. (25 countries)
Expected number of students newly accepted	3,960 →4,000 ⁻¹	155	560(20) ⁻²	340	90	110	70
Stipend	¥175,000/month		¥135,000/month				¥262,000/month
Tuition fees	National university and college of technology students are exempted. Local public and private institution students have their fees paid by Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports Science and Technology.						
Airfare	Round-trip airfare is supplied (airline ticket).						
Field study allowance	Not supplied (Allowance program was terminated in 2001)						Supplied within the budget
Arrival allowance	¥25,000						
Housing subsidy	¥9,000 or ¥12,000/month (not including recipients of Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports Science and Technology. scholarships beginning FY2000)						—
Medical expenses reimbursement	Supplied within budget (Up to 80% of the actual costs)						

1. Conditions for research students shown above are applicable to those with recommendations from Japanese diplomatic missions abroad. Other research students will be treated correspondingly.

2. The mark → indicates revisions made for FY 2004 from FY 2003

Note: The figure in the parentheses is the number of foreign students admitted to the third year of a university from a college of technology and is not included in the figure above the parentheses.

Reference: Number of Japanese government scholarship students and privately financed students

1983	Japanese government scholarship students 2,082	Privately financed students 7,483	Foreign government- sponsored students 863
	Supported by Japanese government (Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology) 2,282		
2003	Japanese government scholarship students 9,746	Privately financed students 98,135	Foreign government- sponsored students 1,627
	Supported by Japanese government (Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology) 20,746		

● Support measures for Privately Financed Foreign Students

Organization	Item	Description												
Japanese government / Japan Student Services Organization	Honors Scholarships	<p>a) Qualifications: Students enrolled in universities or other higher educational institutions who display excellence in their academic work and need financial assistance</p> <p>b) Monthly stipend: Undergraduate level: ¥ 52,000/month Graduate level: ¥ 73,000/month</p> <p>c) Number of grantees: Undergraduate level: 7,800 Graduate level: 3,300 Total: 11,000</p> <p>(Reference) Trend in the Number of Recipients</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Fiscal Year</th> <th>1999</th> <th>2000</th> <th>2001</th> <th>2002</th> <th>2003</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Number of Students</td> <td>9,690</td> <td>10,390</td> <td>10,850</td> <td>10,900</td> <td>11,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>*Honors Scholarships have also been granted to Japanese-language education organization students since FY2000 (see p.13).</p>	Fiscal Year	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Number of Students	9,690	10,390	10,850	10,900	11,000
	Fiscal Year	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003								
	Number of Students	9,690	10,390	10,850	10,900	11,000								
	Tuition reductions and exemptions	<p>1) Number of students who received reductions or exemptions of tuition fees (in FY2002)</p> <p>National universities 18,002 (Total number of students of both first and second semesters)</p> <p>Private universities 13,240</p> <p>Total 31,242</p> <p>2) Current status of reduction or exemption of tuition fees</p> <p>a) National universities: Apply respective universities' tuition fee exemption system for students (Administrative cost subsidies)</p> <p>b) Private universities: Assist by paying up to 30% of tuition fees to private universities (including graduate schools) and junior colleges that offered reduction or exemption of tuition fees for students</p>												
	Medical fee reimbursement	Reimburse 80% of medical expenses to foreign students enrolled in universities or other higher educational institutions who are taken ill or are injured.												
	Acceptance as a Japanese government scholarship student	Eligibility: Students who are enrolled or to be enrolled in a course of graduate school or in the final year of university and display excellence in their academic work												
Permission for working part-time	Foreign students may receive permission to work from the Ministry of Justice to engage in activities outside the scope of their resident status up to a total of 28 hours a week (up to 14 hours a week for auditors or research students who are mainly auditing) at places of employment other than those related to the adult entertainment business or sexually-oriented special adult entertainment operations, or by engaging in activities other than those related to the sexually-oriented special adult entertainment business. It is also possible for foreign students who have received such permission to work up to 8 hours a day during long school vacations. Separate permission must be received to engage in part-time work that exceeds the number of hours above.													
Tax exemption for donations	Tax exemption (income tax and corporation tax) for special donations made to public service corporations that offer scholarships and assist in providing foreign student housing. There are also tax exemptions (municipal property tax, city planning tax) for foreign student housing run by a juridical person. (Nontaxable requirements were reviewed and improved in FY 1999.)													
Japan Educational Exchanges and Services	Sponsor-Crowned International Student Scholarships	So that each scholarship has a face, scholarships will be named after the sponsoring corporation or individual. (Kansai Paint Scholarship, Jinnai International Scholarship, Gozasourou International Scholarship, Takaoka Electric Mfg. Co., Ltd. Scholarship, Furuno Scholarship for International Students, Sanix Scholarship for International Student, Kanase Industrial Exchange Student Scholarship, Muminfand [A2] Exchange Scholarship, Tokyo Lions Club 50th Anniversary Commemorative Exchange Student Scholarship, Iida Exchange Student Scholarship, Fujikojushi Exchange Student Scholarship, Docomo Exchange Student Scholarship, CALP Corporation Exchange Student Scholarship, Bunbunkai Exchange Student Scholarship, Kosei-Igakukai Exchange Student Scholarship, Sliontec Exchange Student Scholarship)												
Local governments/ universities and colleges/ private foundations	Local government scholarships	Local public organization scholarships: 26 local governments, 37 local international exchange organizations (in FY 2003)												
	universities and colleges scholarships	1) Number of universities, etc. that provide scholarships: 233 schools (in FY2003)												
	Private scholarships	1) Number of foundations 157 (in FY2003) (which includes 19 foundations that offer scholarships to students before they arrive in Japan)												

Note: With the exception of scholarships for privately financed foreign students, some of the above also apply to Japanese university students.

Housing

Currently, about 75% of all foreign students live in private accommodation (see Fig. 1).

To ensure good-quality, low-rent housing for foreign students, MEXT and JASSO promote the following:

1. Construction and promoting of foreign student accommodation by national, local, and private universities, and JASSO
2. Subsidies for the construction of accommodation for foreign students by local public organizations granted by JASSO
3. Subsidies to the Corporate Friendship Network for Foreign Students established by Keizaidoyukai (Japan Association of

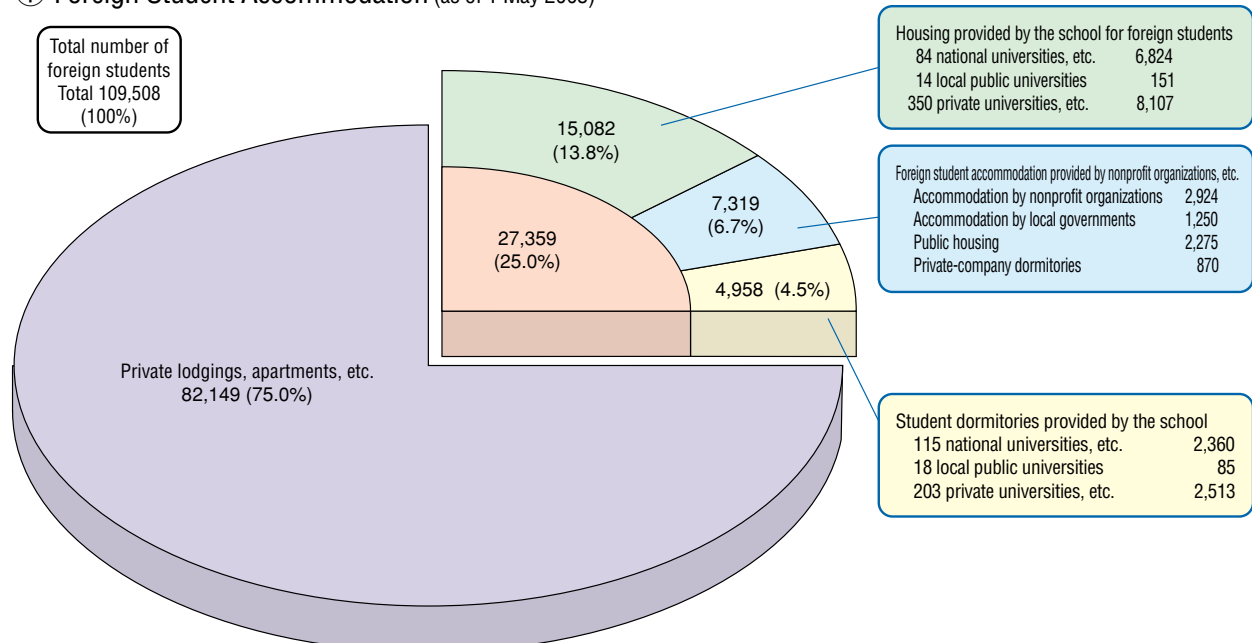
Corporate Executives) to provide accommodation in private-company dormitories

4. Implementation of the designated accommodation system by JASSO to secure private lodgings and apartments
5. The Comprehensive Renter's Insurance for Foreign Students Studying in Japan (A system consisting of householders' comprehensive insurance and compensation fund for guarantors) is provided through JASSO



JASSO Fukuoka International House

① Foreign Student Accommodation (as of 1 May 2003)



② Overview of measures for securing accommodation

Organizations and projects		Description
Construction of foreign student accommodation at national universities		7,069 rooms (as of FY 2003)
Japan Student Services Organization	Subsidies for construction of accommodation for foreign students	Subsidy system to promote construction of accommodation for foreign students by local governments, etc. (As of 31 March 2004, 1,724 accommodations have been provided.)
	Housing subsidies	Subsidy for Japanese government scholarship students, residing in private lodgings, apartments, etc. (not including recipients of MEXT scholarships beginning FY2000)
	Management of international houses	Komaba (314), Soshigaya (362), Osaka Daiichi (259), Hyogo (197), Tokyo Academic Park (801), Tokyo (282), Fukuoka (54), Sendai (57), Osaka Daini (40), Kanazawa (49), Sapporo (50), Hiroshima (41), Oita (204), Foreign students' dormitories in Tokyo Japanese Language Education Center (149), Kyoto (80), Sendai (79), Foreign students' dormitories in Osaka Japanese Language Education Center (54): Total (3,072)
	Secure designated accommodation	To designate good quality lodgings and apartments as accommodation for foreign students. To pay security deposits to landlords to secure accommodation for foreign students: 2,609 rooms (in FY 2003)
Japan Educational Exchanges and Services International student housing general compensation system		In addition to reducing the burden upon apartment guarantors, compensation is provided to guarantors in the event of fire, accident or default of rent payment to improve their risk environment.
Corporate Friendship Network for Foreign Students		To encourage private companies to cooperate with foreign exchange and offer dormitories for foreign students' use. (727 foreign students accepted as of the end of February 2004)



Exchange of foreign students with local residents “MOCHITSUKI” (making rice cakes)

③ Construction of foreign student housing by local governments, etc.

Founder	Accommodation	Opened	Number of rooms
Miyazaki City	Houses for foreign students	Apr. 1989	8 rooms
Aichi Pref., Nagoya City	International Foreign Students' House	Mar. 1990	90 rooms
Kyoto City	Mukojima Student Center	Mar. 1990	234 rooms
Tokyo	Ota Anniversary House	Apr. 1990	41 rooms
Kanagawa Pref.	Shirane Foreign Students' House of Kanagawa Prefecture	Apr. 1990	44 rooms
Osaka Pref.	Osaka Foreign Students' House	Apr. 1990	116 rooms
Kanagawa Pref.	◎ Kanagawa International Dormitory for Students Fuchinobe	Apr. 1991	84 rooms
Kobe City	◎ Kobe International Student Center	Apr. 1991	92 rooms
Hiroshima Pref.	◎ Sunsquare Higashi-Hiroshima	Aug. 1992	110 rooms
Yokohama City	◎ Yokohama International Students' Hall	May 1994	110 rooms
Osaka Pref.	◎ Orion International House (Sakai)	Feb. 1995	85 rooms
Beppu City	◎ Beppu International Exchange Center	Apr. 1995	53 rooms
Wakeijuku Foundation	◎ Wakeijuku Students' House	Mar. 1997	80 rooms
Waseda University	◎ Waseda University International Students' House	Mar. 1997	37 rooms
Takasaki City	Okimachi Foreign Students' Residence	Apr. 1997	20 rooms
Kansai Gaidai University	◎ Kansai Gaidai University International Exchange Second Seminar House	Sep. 1997	30 rooms
Kumamoto Gakuen University	◎ Kumamoto Gakuen University International Residence	Mar. 1998	32 rooms
Seikei University	◎ Seikei University International House	Apr. 1998	25 rooms
Salesian Polytechnic	◎ Salesian Intercultural and Technological Center	Apr. 1998	18 rooms
Takasaki City	Kaminamie Foreign Students' Residence	Apr. 1998	30 rooms
Tokyo Keizai University	◎ Tokyo Keizai University International Hall	Apr. 1999	50 rooms
Nishiyamato Gakuen School	◎ Hakuho International Students' House, Hakuho Women's College	Apr. 1999	57 rooms
NGK Foundation	◎ NGK International House	Sep. 1999	40 rooms
Kyoto University of Foreign Studies	◎ Kyoto University of Foreign Studies College Residence	Sep. 1999	20 rooms
Fukuoka University	◎ Fukuoka University International House	Apr. 2000	30 rooms
Ritsumeikan	◎ Fukuoka University AP House	Apr. 2000	382 rooms
Osaka City	International Students' House, Osaka "El Fereno Koubai-cho"	Apr. 2000	54 rooms
Beppu University	◎ Beppu University Foreign Students' Dormitory	May 2000	16 rooms
International Christian University	◎ ICU Global House	Jul. 2001	32 rooms
Kyoto International Student House	◎ Kyoto International Student House	Aug. 2001	42 rooms
Nakanishi Educational Foundation	◎ Nagoya University of Foreign Studies International House	Sep. 2001	60 rooms
Kitakyushu City	◎ University of Kitakyushu Exchange Student Hall	Apr. 2002	52 rooms
Nara International Exchange Center	◎ Nara International Exchange Center	Apr. 2002	15 rooms
Takushoku University	◎ Takushoku University Hachioji International Student Dormitories	Apr. 2003	103 rooms
Kokushikan	Kokushikan University Guest House (International Student Dormitories)	Mar. 2004	30 rooms
Seinan Gakuin	Seinan Gakuin University International House	Apr. 2004	39 rooms

◎ indicates places where subsidies for the construction of accommodation for foreign students have been provided.



Takushoku University Hachioji International Student Dormitories
(established in April 2003)

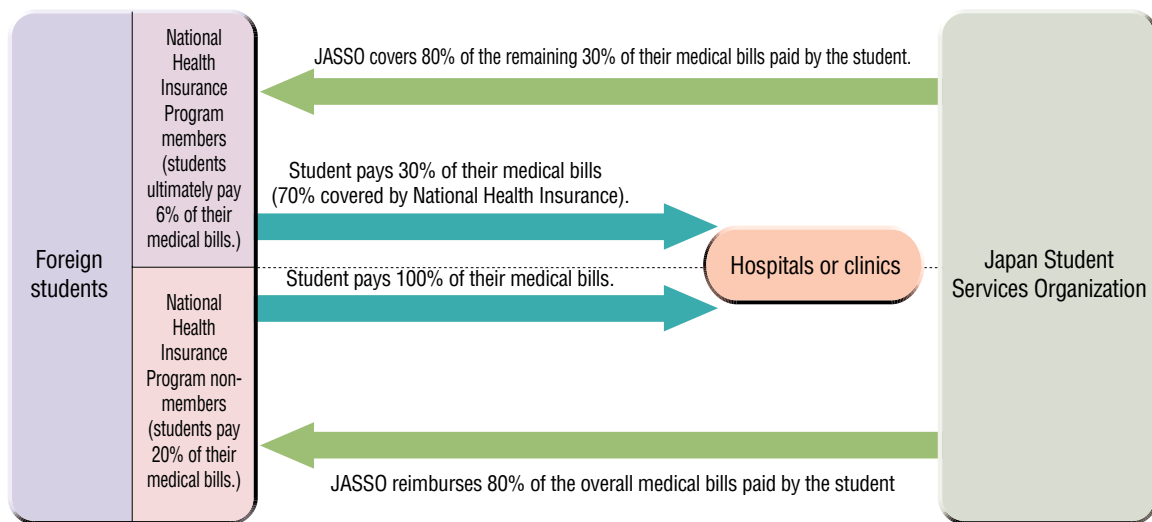
Medical Fee

JASSO reimburses 80% of the medical expenses incurred by foreign students for medical treatment received at hospitals or clinics in Japan (calculation based on the National Health Insurance Law). The National Treasure pays these expenses. (However, 80% is the ceiling within the budget.)

Since April 1, 1986, in accordance with a statute of the National Health Insurance Law, foreign nationals who stay in Japan for more than one year must join the National Health Insurance Program. If

foreign students use both the National Health Insurance Program and the JASSO program, they ultimately have to pay only 6% of their medical bills, which greatly reduces their financial burden. Enrolling in both these programs is recommended.

Ninety-nine percent (99%) of the students who received subsidies from the JASSO program were enrolled in the National Health Insurance Program in 2002.



Part-time Work

The revised Immigration Control Act and related ministerial ordinances, implemented on June 1, 1990, stipulates that those with "college student" visa status are not automatically entitled to a work permit. Under this revision, foreign students who wish to engage in part-time work must apply in advance to receive permission to engage in activities that fall outside the scope of their resident status.

Furthermore, applicants are allowed to engage in activities outside the scope of their resident status inclusively but with certain restrictions. (Regular students are allowed to work part time up to 28 hours per week at places of employment other than those related to the adult entertainment business or sexually-oriented special adult

entertainment parlors and stores, or by engaging in activities other than those related to the sexually-oriented special adult entertainment business that does not involve parlors, stores, etc., sexually-oriented special adult entertainment business operations including image distribution services, phone dating services using parlors, stores, etc., and phone dating services that do not involve any parlors, stores, etc.), but if a student wishes to work part time in a different manner, he/she must apply for separate permission.

The Students' Part-time Job Search System managed by the Japanese Educational Exchanges and Services started providing information for foreign students in FY2004.

3 Local assistance for foreign students

There are two important aspects of supporting foreign students: A sense that foreign students are local residents and members of our social communities, and a sense that they are guests from countries far away. In particular, it is necessary to promote interaction between foreign students and local students through home-stays and home-visit programs, and positively provide scholarships and housing for foreign students.

To accomplish this, creating a promotion system that unifies government and civil efforts is crucial. Currently, the Foreign Students' Exchange Promotion Conference is established in each one of the prefectures (47 local jurisdictions of Japan) to serve as the organization to establish the above system.

4 Tokyo Academic Park

1. Aims of Tokyo Academic Park

It is essential for Japan in the 21st century to proactively invest in intellectual infrastructure to develop a vigorous, flexible society, secure a basis for existence in the international community, and positively realize its responsibilities. This requires strengthening the basis of international exchange, providing information, as well as academia, industry, and government collaboration. It is also necessary to organically coordinate the functions of international exchange, information dissemination and academia, industry, and government cooperation, in striving for the collaboration of academia, industry, and government both at home and abroad, including the exchange of foreign students and visiting researchers

at national, public and private universities, and to establish a basis for information dissemination in constructing a global network of intellectual activities. The Tokyo Academic Park, a project implemented collaboratively by MEXT and the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, is designed to serve as a basis for the above goals.

2. Place of Construction

Rinkai-Fukutoshin-Aomi (Tokyo's Kotoh Ward) 6.6 hectares

3. Budget (MEXT portion)

84,800 million yen (Third revision of the FY1998 budget)

4. Outline of the Main Facilities of Tokyo Academic Park

Division	Name of facility	Contents of facility	Project description
MEXT Higher Education Bureau Student Services Division (JASSO) (Building Site: 3.6 ha)	Tokyo International Exchange Center	(Accommodation for foreign students and researchers) • Single student rooms • Married/family rooms (etc.)	(High-quality living environment) • High-quality rooms will be made available at affordable rents to exchange researchers and students invited from overseas schools, universities, and research organizations.
		(Plaza Heisei) • International Conference • Media Hall • Study and training rooms, Gymnasium (etc.)	(International education/research exchange) • A place for collective study and intellectual exchange for use by foreign students and researchers living in Tokyo Academic Park • Provides a place of livelihood support for foreign students and researchers living in Tokyo Academic Park.
MEXT Science and Technology Policy Bureau Knowledge Infrastructure Policy Division (Japan Science and Technology Corporation) (Site: 2.0 ha)	National Museum of Emerging Science and Innovation	• Exhibition facility • Research and development facility • Exchange facility (etc.)	(Dissemination of information on advanced science and technology) • Introduction to advanced science and technology, centering on the development of national research (Dissemination of information on ways to promote the understanding of science and technology) • Development of new techniques for the promotion of understanding of science and technology • Human resource development for the promotion of understanding of science and technology (Dissemination of information through research promotion and exchange) • Exchanges through opening research centers to the public and holding science and technology lectures, forums, symposiums, etc. • Promotion of advanced research and application of the results of research and development through a flexible system
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry Industrial Science and Technology Policy and Environment Bureau Technology Promotion Division (National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology) (Site: 1.0 ha)	AIST Tokyo Waterfront	• Cooperative research and development space • Center for the promotion of academia, industry, and government collaboration (etc.)	(An exchange basis for research through international academia, industry, and government collaboration) • To conduct joint research by leading researchers from academia, industry and government, both inside and outside Japan to develop original advanced technologies • To promote exchange among researchers inside and outside of Japan, exchange of information, and dissemination of research results



3. Follow-up Services for Former Foreign Students

1 Projects of the Japan Student Services Organization (JASSO)

(FY 2004 budget)

JASSO provides follow-up services for former foreign students to support the activities of those who continue research upon returning to their home countries.

Follow-up Technical and Academic Publications Distribution

To help former students continue research after returning home, JASSO sends technical publications such as academic journals and research reports, upon request, to further increase the effectiveness of studying in Japan.

- ◎ Eligibility: Former foreign students who have completed graduate courses in Japan and who work, based on the results of their study, in the field of public interest, education, academic research or administration, or who further their study at higher educational institutions after their return home.
- ◎ Period: 2 years from when they return to their home countries

Follow-up Research Fellowship

To promote international exchanges, including exchanges in educational, academic research and administrative fields, by inviting former foreign students in Japan who are active in the educational, academic research, and administrative fields in their respective countries (developing countries) for collaborative research activities with the researchers of relevant universities in Japan

- ◎ Eligibility:
 - ① Former foreign students in Japan who are 45 years of age or younger on 1st of April of the year of application.
 - ② Former students who have returned to their home

countries five or more years before

- ◎ Length of program: up to 90 days
- ◎ Quota: 55 persons

Follow-up Research Guidance

Teachers are sent to give guidance and support to former students now engaged in education and study at universities or other institutions after the students have completed their studies in Japan. This program will strengthen former students' educational and research capabilities, improve the standard of educational guidance and research, and diffuse information on education and research conducted in Japan.

- ◎ Countries and regions: Asian countries
- ◎ Eligibility: Former students who have returned to their home countries two or three years ago and who are engaged in the field of education or academic research in their home countries
- ◎ Dispatching advisors, etc./The dispatch period is about 10 days.
The number of teachers dispatched is about 8.

Former Foreign Students Database

JASSO conducts surveys on trends in follow-up services for former students who have completed their respective study programs in Japan and have returned home, constructs a standardized database of basic information on former foreign students, and improves the interactive systematic information network to swiftly and accurately provide information to satisfy the needs of former students.

2 Projects of the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS)

Assistance for those hoping to submit a dissertation and obtain a doctorate in Japan

Objectives	By inviting students from Asia who hope to obtain a degree in Japan and giving them the necessary dissertation guidance, the JSPS provides support such as dispatching advisors of accepting universities to the country as needed to provide research guidance to obtain a doctorate at a Japanese university for researchers who return home and are continuing their research.
Number having obtained doctorates	407 individuals (as of April 2003)
FY 2004 budget (Figures in brackets are for fiscal 2003)	¥ 198,178,000 (¥ 202,343,000) Number of foreign students accepted as candidates for doctorate: 120 persons (120 persons) Number of academic advisors dispatched: 60 persons (60 persons)

3 Ministry of Foreign Affairs Programs

Sponsoring Institution	Activity	Description
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Foreign Students' Advisory	Former foreign students are invited to advise prospective applicants through overseas diplomatic agencies and information sessions on study opportunities in Japan.
	Grant Aid for Scholarship Programs (Human Resource Development Scholarship)	Provide airfare, living expenses and educational fees to students (government officials) sent by the governments of developing countries.
	Yen Loans (support for foreign students)	The Japanese government provides funds to the governments of Indonesia, Thailand, and Malaysia so that these three countries can send students to study in Japan.
	Aftercare program for Asian foreign exchange students and trainees	Assist with organizing Returned Foreign Students organization, production of former exchange student name list, maintenance and management of the assembly hall and presentations regarding study in Japan through overseas agencies.
	Reunion of former students	Invite former exchange students from Southeast Asia, China, South Korea and Southwest Asia to Japan to activate returnee exchange students' associations and to strengthen the network.
	Donations to assist ASEAN privately financed foreign students	Support for scholarship activities of ASJA International
	Website "Study in Japan: Comprehensive Guide"	General information regarding studying in Japan, including pages for former foreign students in Japan, posted on the Internet (http://www.studyjapan.go.jp)
Ministry of Foreign Affairs JBIC	Scholarship loan programs for privately financed foreign students	Support for scholarship loan programs for privately financed foreign students implemented by the United Nations University
The Japan Foundation	Provision of meeting places for former exchange students in each ASEAN country	Provide financial assistance to secure meeting places for former exchange students in each of the 5 ASEAN countries.
	Assistance to ASEAN Council of Japan Alumni (ASCOJA)	Assist with general assembly fees for the former exchange student ASEAN council.
	Preparatory Japanese language education for students to be dispatched to Japan	Conduct preparatory education of Japanese Language in China and Malaysia for students who are slated to be dispatched to Japan by their governments.
	Asian youth cultural scholarships	Carry out preparatory education for Japanese graduate school for graduates of universities in Southeast Asia.
JICA	JICA long-term training program	Government officials, etc. of developing countries are to be accepted in universities etc. for 2 years to obtain degrees.
	Nikkei Fostering of Social Leaders (former Nikkei Foreign Student Assistance)	For students in Central and South America (Grad school level) of Japanese descent, and accept in principle for 2 years



Cultural exchange between foreign students and Japanese schoolchildren

1 Short-Term Exchange Programs

Short-term exchange programs mainly refer to exchange programs based on exchange agreements between universities in Japan and in foreign countries. Students usually receive education or given instruction on their researches at foreign universities for one or more semesters within one year, either in their mother tongue or in foreign languages, and receive credits while they remain enrolled at their home institutions. They rather aim to study at foreign universities, to experience different culture, and to master foreign languages than gaining academic degrees.

Recently, the trend in many countries is to set up reciprocal credit exchange programs, such as junior year-abroad programs in the

United States, the Erasmus Plan in Europe and the UMAP program in Asian and Pacific countries.

Japan has been an active member of UMAP, which was established in 1991 to promote exchange of students and staff through institutions of higher education in Asia and the Pacific. UMAP has been promoting the UMAP Credit Transfer Scheme (UCTS) on a trial basis, cooperating with participating countries.

2 Number of short-term foreign students

(as of 1 May 2003)

A total of 109,508 foreign students were accepted at universities and other institutions. Among them were 6,750 short-term foreign students, which accounts for 6.2% of all the foreign students.

(1) Number of short-term foreign students
by country/region (Top 11 countries)

(unit: person)

Country/region	Number of students
China	2,003
Korea	1,252
U.S.	990
Taiwan	336
Australia	207
Germany	207
Thailand	188
U.K.	186
France	177
Canada	100
Indonesia	100
Others	1,004
Total	6,750

(2) Number of short-term foreign students
by type of educational institution

(unit: person)

School level	Number of students
University (undergraduate)	5,788 (85.7%)
Graduate school	822 (12.2%)
Junior college	140 (2.1%)
Total	6,750 (100.0%)

3 Scholarships for short-term foreign students

According to inter-university exchange agreements, etc., MEXT conducts a Short-term Student Exchange Promotion Program to support foreign undergraduate/graduate level university students who study in Japan for a short period of less than one year while enrolled at a university in their own country, and Japanese

undergraduate/graduate level university students dispatched to foreign universities/research institutes.

From FY 2004, the above program is implemented by JASSO.

[JASSO Short-term Student Exchange Promotion Program] (FY2004 budget)

Classification	Description
Recipient candidates	1. Inbound Foreign students enrolled in a university of a foreign country who are admitted to a Japanese university for short-term study under a student exchange agreement between universities 2. Outbound Students enrolled in a Japanese university who are admitted for short-term study to a university in a foreign country under a student exchange agreement between universities
Qualifications	1. Inbound Foreign students enrolled in a regular course of study at a university in a foreign country 2. Outbound Students enrolled in a regular course of study at a Japanese university
Number of recipients	1. Inbound: 1,950 2. Outbound: 635
Amount of scholarship	¥80,000 per month (both inbound and outbound)
Round trip airfare	An economy class round trip air ticket (inbound only) is provided
Settling-in allowance	¥25,000 (inbound only)



Class at a Japanese University

4 Short-term student exchange special courses in English at national universities (undergraduate level)

The following national universities offer short-term student exchange programs in English for undergraduate foreign students who wish to study in Japan for a period of one year or less.

University	Year established	Length of study	Number of students accepted	Credits	Language used in classes	Fields of study
Hokkaido University	1997	1 year	about 20	30	English	Liberal Arts, Natural Sciences
Otaru University of Commerce	1999		about 20		English	Economics and Business
Tohoku University	1996		about 30		English	Liberal Arts, Natural Sciences
University of Tsukuba	1995		about 40		English	Social Sciences
Saitama University	2004	6 months-1 year	about 20	7-14	English	Liberal Arts, Natural Sciences
Chiba University	1996	1 year	about 20	30	English	Humanities, Natural Sciences
University of Tokyo	1995		about 30		English	Humanities, Social Sciences
Tokyo University of Foreign Studies	1998		about 20		English/other foreign languages	Humanities, Social Sciences
Tokyo Gakugei University	2002		about 20		English	Humanities, Social Sciences, Education
Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology	2000		about 20		English	Science and Technology
Tokyo Institute of Technology	2000		about 20		English	Science and Technology
National University of Electro-Communications	1998		about 30		English	Science and Technology
Yokohama National University	1997		about 30		English	Liberal Arts, Natural Sciences
Niigata University	2003		about 20		English	Liberal Arts, Natural Sciences
Kanazawa University	1998		about 20		English	Liberal Arts, Natural Sciences
Nagoya University	1996		about 30		English	Liberal Arts, Natural Sciences
Kyoto University	1997		about 40		English	Liberal Arts, Natural Sciences
Osaka University	1996		about 20		English	Liberal Arts, Natural Sciences
Osaka University of Foreign Studies	1999		about 20		English/other foreign languages	Humanities, Social Sciences
Okayama University	1999		about 20		English	Liberal Arts, Natural Sciences
Hiroshima University	1996		about 30		English	Liberal Arts, Natural Sciences
Kyushu University	1995	about 30	English	Humanities, Social Sciences, Natural Sciences		
Saga University	2003	about 20	English	Liberal Arts, Natural Sciences		
Nagasaki University	2004	about 20	English	Liberal Arts, Natural Sciences		
Kumamoto University	2004	6 months-1 year	about 20	English	Humanities, Social Sciences, Science and Technology, Medicines	
Oita University	2000	1 year	about 20	English	Humanities, Social Sciences, Natural Sciences	
University of the Ryukyus	2001		about 20	English	Humanities, Social Sciences, Natural Sciences	



Workshop on short-term student exchange programs

5 Short-term student exchange special courses in English for foreign students at private universities (Undergraduate Level)

In order to actively promote short-term exchange, there are universities in Japan that offer special courses in English for foreign students. (32 universities)

University	Year Established	Length of Study	Number of Students Accepted	Language used in Classes	Field of Study
Tohoku Gakuin University	1991	3-10 months	unspecified	English	Humanities, Social Sciences
Tokyo International University	1989	4-8 months	30	English	Humanities, Social Sciences
Tokyo University of Agriculture	2002	6 months	unspecified	English	Social Sciences, Natural Sciences
Tokyo Christian Institute	2004	4 years	about 20	English	Humanities, Social and Natural Sciences, Theology
Obirin University	1991	10 months	50	English	Humanities, Social Sciences
Keio University	1990	6 months-1 year	180	English	Humanities, Social Sciences
Kokugakuin University	1999	6 months-1 year	20	English	Humanities, Social Sciences, Natural Sciences
International Christian University	(About 20% of the classes are taught in English.)				
Sophia University	1987	All the classes of the Faculty of Comparative Culture are taught in English.			
Senshu University	1986	3 months	about 30	English	Humanities, Social Sciences
Chuo University	1998	6 months-1 year	30-40	English	Humanities, Social Sciences
Nihon University	2004	3-6 months	about 20	English	Humanities, Social Sciences
Bunkyo Gakuin University	2003	4 months	20	English	Humanities, Social Sciences
Hosei University	1997	6 months-1 year	20-30	English	Humanities, Social Sciences
Musashi University	2003	6 months	20	English	Humanities, Social Sciences
Meiji Gakuin University	1992	6 months-1 year	40	English	Humanities, Social Sciences
Mejiro University	2003	6 months-1 year	20	English	Humanities, Social Sciences
Rikkyo University	2001	6 months-1 year	20	English	Humanities, Social Sciences
Waseda University	2004	3-9 months	about 150	English	Humanities, Social Sciences, Natural Sciences
Nagoya University of Foreign Studies	2004	6 months-1 year	30	English	Humanities, Social Sciences
Nagoya Gakuin University	1989	6 months-1 year	30	English	Humanities, Social Sciences
Nanzan University	1974	6 months-2 year	120	English	Humanities, Social Sciences
Kyoto Sangyo University	2004	6 months-1 year	unspecified	English	Humanities, Social Sciences
Ryukoku University	2004	6 months	20-30	English	Humanities, Social Sciences
Kansai University	1989	1-2 years	about 20	English	Humanities, Social Sciences, Natural Sciences
Kansai Gaidai University	1971	6 months-1 year	400	English	Humanities, Social Sciences
Kansei Gakuin University	1979	4 months-10 months	about 50	English	Humanities, Social Sciences
Kobe International University	2002	6 months-1 year	unspecified	English	Humanities, Social Sciences
Konan University	1991	4 months-1 year	50	English	Humanities, Social Sciences
Hiroshima University of Economics	1996	6 months-1 year	20	English	Humanities, Social Sciences
Seinan Gakuin University	1973	9 months	30	English	Humanities, Social Sciences, Natural Sciences
Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University	2000	(About 80% of the classes are taught in English.)			

Note: Survey by the Student Services Division, MEXT according to the following criteria:

1. The number (or planned number) of students accepted exceeds 20.
2. Foreign students need not have linguistic skills to understand classes in Japanese.
3. Foreign students must attend at least 10 classes per week (as students in a regular course of study) in subjects conducted in foreign languages or in Japanese language classes.
4. Courses are for undergraduate students.



Computer class

6 Support for advanced student exchange

The MEXT decided to introduce the Advanced Student Exchange Pilot Project Support Program in fiscal year 2003, in order to help promote the education and training of human resources capable of active employment in the international community, improving international competitiveness, constructing a network of both national and international expertise and intelligence and contributing to the qualitative upgrading and improvement of education and research in general.

This experimental support is offered to the student exchange programs between a consortium of universities in Japan and that of foreign universities, since it is seen as a candidate for an innovative and advanced type of foreign student exchange program.

The above program is implemented as one of the JASSO projects, with effect from fiscal year 2004 onwards.

Advanced Student Exchange Pilot Project Support Program

Details of support	Term	As a rule, less than 3 years
	(Annual) Number of recipients	30 students per project (Students dispatched by universities in Japan)
	Stipend	¥ 100,000/month (The stipend is paid for between 3 and 12 months.)
	Airfare	Economy round-trip economy class airfare
Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * The project must involve a consortium of more than three Japanese and foreign universities respectively. * The project must be implemented based on a formal exchange agreement between university consortiums. * The project must be one offering mutual student exchange, and the respective numbers of inbound and outbound students and overseas study terms of the respective consortiums must be well harmonized. (etc.) 	

Programs supported by the Advanced Student Exchange Pilot Project Support Program

Japanese Consortium Member Universities	Foreign Consortium Member Universities	Name of Program
University of Tokyo and 2 others (Chiba, Kyushu)	La Villette School of Architecture , (France) and 3 others (Saint-Luc Superior Institute of Architecture (Belgium), Munich University of Technology (Germany), Lisbon University of Technology (Portugal))	Foreign student exchange studies program in architecture and urbanization
Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology and 26 others (Ochanomizu, Kyushu, Kyoto, Kumamoto, Keio, Kobe, Sophia, Seinan, Graduate University for Advanced Studies, Chuo, Tsukuba, Tokyo Institute of Technology, Tokyo Metropolitan, Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology, Tohoku, Nagoya, Nihon, Hitotsubashi, Hosei, Hokkaido, Meiji, Yokohama National, Rikkyo, Ritsumeikan, Ryukyuu, Waseda)	University of Grenoble¹ (France) and 34 others (Aix-Marseille 2, Aix-Marseille 3, Besancon, Bordeaux1, Bordeaux 4, Grenoble 2, Grenoble 3, ENS Cachan, ENS Lyon ENS Ulm, IEP Paris, INALCO, INP Grenoble, INP Toulouse, INSA Toulouse, Lyon 1, Lyon 3, Mulhouse Haute Alsace, Nantes, Paris 1, Paris 2, Paris 4, Paris 5, Paris 6, Paris 7, Paris 9, Paris 11, Perpignan, Rennes 1, Rennes 2, Strasbourg 1, Strasbourg 2, Strasbourg 3, Toulouse 1 (All French universities))	Charte du college doctoral franco-japonais
Kyoto University of Education and five others (Osaka Kyoiku, Nara University of Education, Hyogo Kyoiku, Shiga, Wakayama)	Rajabhat Institute Suansunanta (Thailand) and three others (Rajabhat Institute Chiang Mai, Rajabhat Institute Piblsongkram, Rajabhat Institute Ayuthea) (All Thai universities)	For the experience-based education of international understanding and the joint development and application of developmental education methods
University of Tokyo and three others (Osaka, Hokkaido, Keio)	Delft University of Technology (the Netherlands) and three others (Technical University of Berlin (Germany), Catholic University Leuven (Belgium), Technical University of Denmark (Denmark))	Foreign student exchange program concerning mechatronics design and production

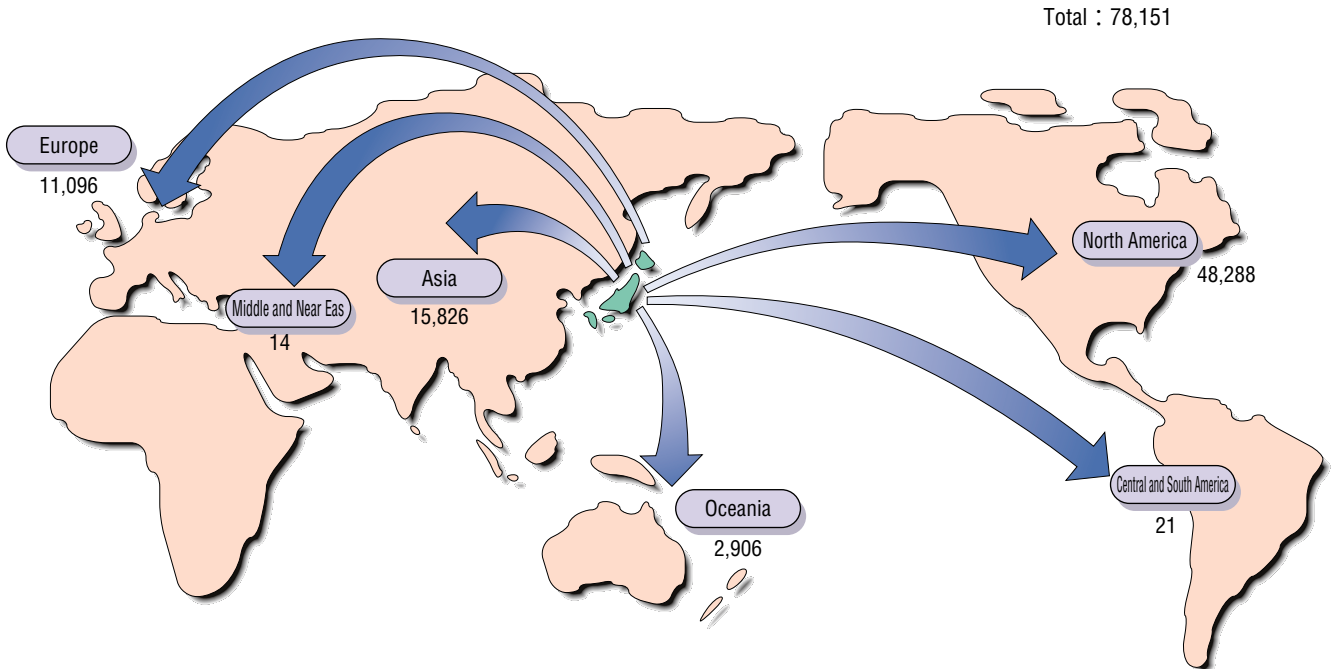
*Each underlined university is a representative member of each consortium.

1 Current conditions of study abroad

The number of Japanese citizens attending foreign institutions of higher education has increased in recent years. According to statistics prepared by the OECD and other

organizations, approximately 78,000 Japanese citizens went abroad to study in 32 major countries. About 80% of the Japanese study at educational institutions in Europe and the U.S.

Number of Japanese citizens studying abroad:



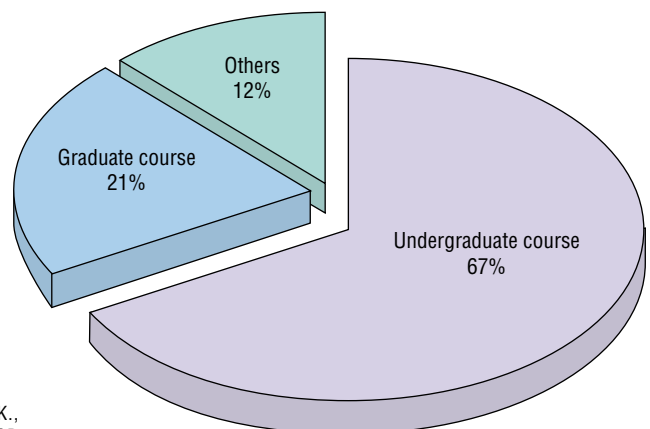
* Source: IIE "OPEN DOORS," Chinese Ministry of Education, OECD "Education at a Glance" / Data used are those released in 2001, except for Canada, which is the data released in 2000.

Number of Japanese students by country/region (2001)

Country/Region	Number of Japanese exchange students
U.S.	46,810
China	14,692
U.K.	6,206
Australia	2,407
Germany	2,182
Canada	1,478
France	1,439
Korea	697
New Zealand	499
Austria	302

Source: U.S.: IIE "OPEN DOORS" / China: Chinese Ministry of Education / U.K., Australia, Germany, Canada, France, Korea, New Zealand, and Austria: OECD "Education at a Glance" / Data used are those released in 2001, except for Canada, which is the data released in 2000.

(Reference) Type of studies undertaken by Japanese in the United States



Source: IIE OPEN DOORS

2 Policies concerning study abroad

Study abroad at foreign universities, graduate schools, etc.

The Japanese government sponsored Study Abroad Program has been established as part of MEXT policy.

The Student Dispatch System to Asian Countries, etc. has been implemented in order to educate and train students to become area studies specialists within Asia and other regions since fiscal year 1968. The Long-term Study Abroad Program is a newly introduced program since fiscal year 2004, which aims to help students earn a masters or doctoral degree at overseas graduate schools. The main purpose is the education and training of outstanding human resources specialists, capable of working in an ever-internationalizing society to improve Japan's competitiveness in and contribution to the international community.

Other support programs for Japanese students' study abroad include the Short-term Student Exchange Promotion Program for the promotion of inter-university exchanges (see p.35) and the Advanced Student Exchange Pilot Project Support Program (see p.38) to support student exchanges between university consortiums.

Furthermore, JASSO started offering interest-bearing scholarship loans in fiscal year 2004 to those requiring such

scholarship support in order to study positively at overseas universities to earn a degree. This decision was made from the perspective of promoting equal opportunities for education, with the education of human resources expected to lead the next generation.

Study Abroad with Foreign Government Scholarships is also available as a public study abroad system. In FY2003, 413 Japanese students were selected to study in about 40 countries. The MEXT gives assistance in the application and screening process in collaboration with foreign embassies in Japan.

In addition, there are privately financed Japanese students who study abroad at universities or institutions they have selected themselves. MEXT provides assistance in collecting and editing such information on study abroad programs and in providing the necessary information to the students involved through JASSO Information Centers, thus facilitating overseas studies. The Centers have provided information for students who are interested in study abroad and served as venues for "Overseas Study Briefing Sessions" as well as sources of advice regarding overseas study in general.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has also established the Overseas Safety Bureau (Consular and Migration Affairs Department, Division for the Protection of Japanese Nationals Overseas) in order to provide information and answer questions about the state of public order and security in each country.

● Japanese Government sponsored Dispatch Abroad System (FY2004 budget)

Item	Long-term Study Abroad Program
Objective	To help Japanese citizens earn a masters/doctoral degree by sending them to overseas graduate schools in order to educate outstanding human resources specialists capable of acting positively as leaders in the international community for the improvement of Japan's competitiveness in and contribution to this community.
Year established	FY2004
(Annual) number of scholarship recipients	100
Period	Masters course: 2 years Doctoral course: Generally 3 years
Field of Study	Humanities, Social Sciences, Natural Sciences
Eligibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * The applicant must be willing to engage in educational and research activities at universities and/or research institutions that help enhance Japanese international competitiveness and/or make intellectual contributions to humankind after the completion of the study abroad. * The applicant must be recognized to have sufficient linguistic ability and expertise for the acquisition of a degree at the admitting university/graduate school. * Masters degree candidates: 24 years or younger at the time of application * Doctoral degree candidates: 26 years or younger at the time of application
Travel expenses	Economy class round-trip airfare
Stipend	¥ 175,000-105,000 per month (Determined according to the hosting country) For tuition: Actual amount with a ceiling of US\$20,000 per year

● JASSO Scholarship Loan Program (FY2004 budget)

Item	Scholarship Loan Program (Interest-bearing loan)
Objective	On the basis that the recent rapid internationalization is causing the number of students who wish to study at overseas universities/graduate schools to increase, an (interest-bearing) scholarship loan program is provided to those who wish to study at overseas universities/graduate schools following graduation from schools in Japan, to encourage the human resources education individuals to be active in the international community by offering financial support.
Year established	FY2004
Number of loan borrowers	1,000
Requirements about kinds of school	Overseas universities/graduate schools (Masters/Doctoral courses)
Period	Minimum term of study required for the acquisition of a degree
Qualifications for applicants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Those graduated from Japanese upper secondary schools/universities, etc. at the end of March 2004 * Those with willingness to study but with difficulty in furthering study due to financial reasons
Type of scholarship	Interest-bearing scholarship loan (with a maximum annual interest of 3%)
Monthly installments	University students: One of the four options of ¥ 30,000, ¥ 50,000, ¥ 80,000, ¥ 100,000 per month Graduate school students: One of the four options of ¥ 50,000, ¥ 80,000, ¥ 100,000, ¥ 130,000 per month
Method of screening and awarding	Award reservation method (Applicants are selected, based on a recommendation by the president while still in a Japanese upper secondary school/university, unofficially decided, and then formally decided after the submission of the required documents, including the letter of acceptance from the overseas university. * For fiscal year 2004, the period of application has been extended under a special provision.
Others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Enrollment in both the Personal Guarantee Program (joint guarantor/guarantor) and the Organization Guarantee Program, newly introduced in fiscal year 2004, is required. * Repayment of the loan after graduation is required.

Since studying abroad for upper secondary school students was institutionalized in 1988 (up to 30 credits acquired during study abroad are acknowledged as equivalent to a Japanese academic year), an increasing number of upper secondary school students study abroad, mainly through the assistance of private organizations.

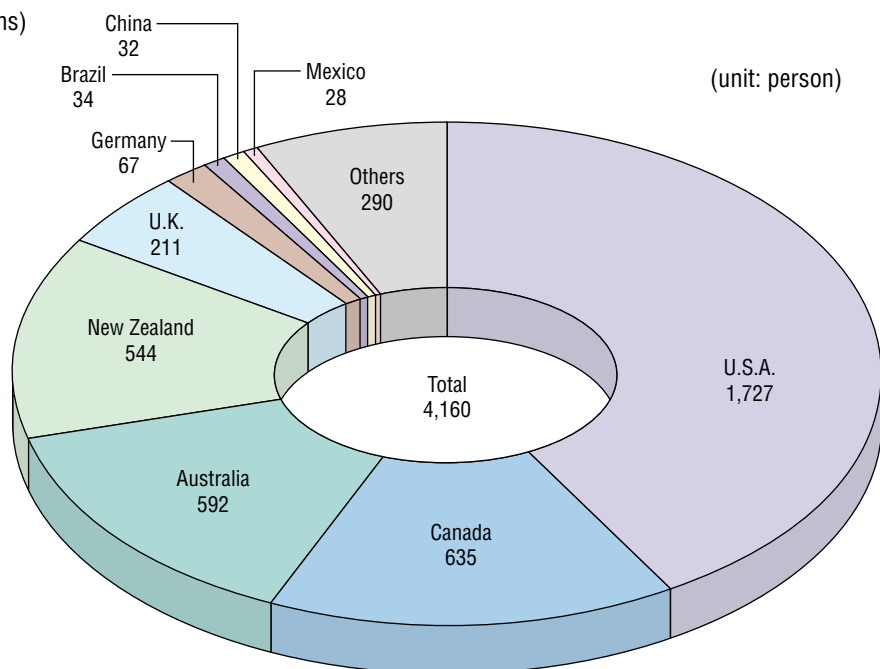
MEXT subsidizes upper secondary school student exchange programs sponsored by AFS Japan Association, Inc. and the Youth For Understanding Japan Foundation, Inc. Efforts made by the Japan Association of International Educational Exchange Organizations on behalf of Upper secondary school Students to strengthen the upper secondary school student exchange and

reinforce existing exchange programs are also supported by the Ministry, in order to promote international exchange among upper secondary school students.

MEXT has been involved in the recruiting and screening of students for the Japanese Prime Minister's Australian Science School Scholarship, sponsored by the Science Foundation for Physics within the University of Sydney in Australia and provides the round trip airfare for the above scholarship recipients. Furthermore, MEXT also offers cooperation in the recruiting and screening process for the invitation of upper secondary school students hosted by the government of the Federal Republic of Germany.

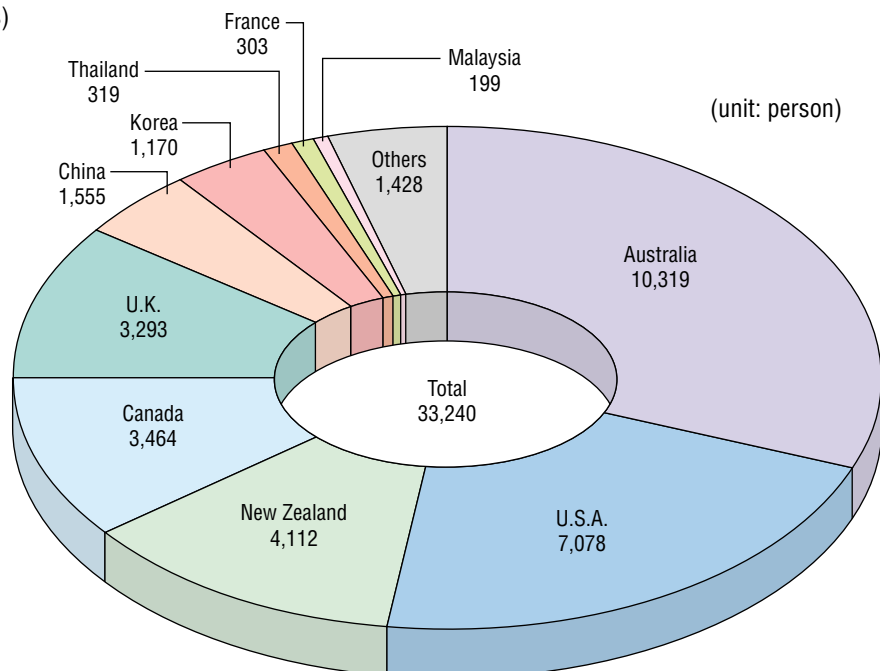
Japanese upper secondary school students studying abroad (fiscal year 2002)

(more than 3 months)



Japanese upper secondary school students on study trips abroad (fiscal year 2002)

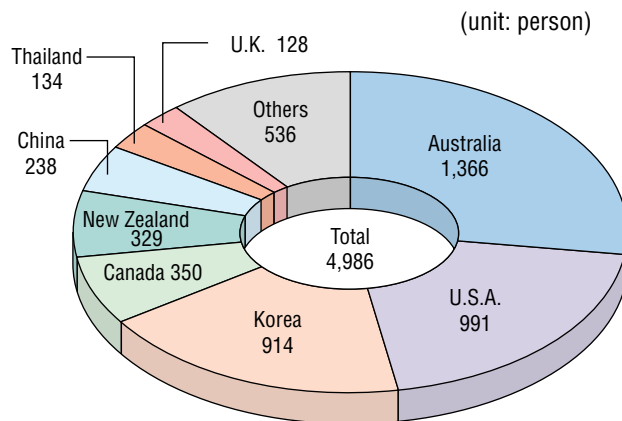
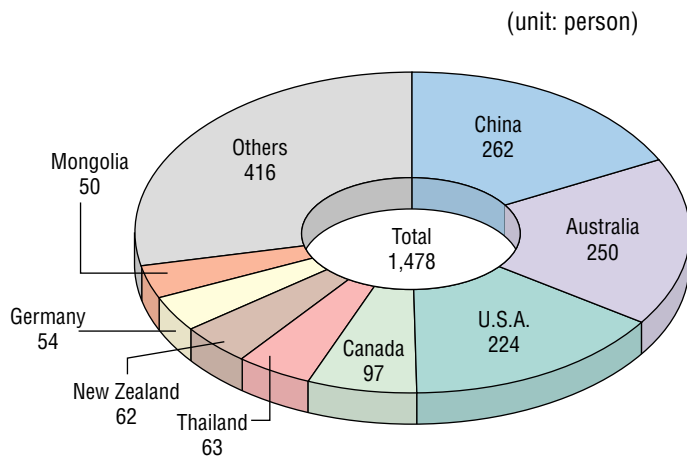
(less than 3 months)



Foreign (upper secondary school) students in Japan (fiscal year 2002)

(more than 3 months)

(less than 3 months)



Source: "Report on International Exchange for Upper secondary school Students, 2002," prepared by the International Education Division, MEXT. This report is a biennial publication.

Subsidies to upper secondary school student exchange programs (FY2004 budget)

Name of Organization	Programs Subsidized	Objectives	Commencement Year	Eligible Countries	Period	Number of Students Accepted (Estimate)	Expenses covered by the Subsidies
AFS Japan Association, Inc.	Short-term invitation of upper secondary school students (Specializing in Japanese) from the U.S., etc.	Invite upper secondary school students in the U.S. and countries of the Asia-Pacific region who are studying Japanese to take courses in Japanese in Japan and help them experience attending a local senior upper secondary school and live with a Japanese family in order to enhance the mutual understanding and friendship between Japan and other countries through the Japanese language.	1996	U.S.A. Countries in the Asia-Pacific region	6 weeks	130	One-way airfare, orientation fee and other expenses, including Japanese classes
YFU Japan Foundation, Inc.							

Outline of MEXT FY2004 Student Exchange Budget

FY2004 Student Exchange Budget ¥ 53,458 million

(FY2003 budget: ¥ 53,887 million)

[▲ 0.8% decrease over the previous fiscal year]

- * The number of students is up 13,958 from last year to a total of 109,508 as of May 1, 2003.
- * The focus is more on mutual exchange, and support for the Japanese citizens' study abroad has been upgraded.
- * Efforts toward improved support measures for foreign students have been maintained, while of special note for the fiscal year is the establishment of a healthy number of students coming to Japan.

Increase in the support for students going and coming from abroad

(An increase of 1,623 students)

● Increase in the number of Japanese students going abroad

Long-term Study Abroad Program (a newly introduced program)	100 students	} An increase of 1,150
Short-term Student Exchange Promotion Program	An additional 50 students	
(Scholarship Loan Program (a newly introduced program))	1,000 students	

● Upgraded support for foreign students

Awarding of Honors Scholarships	An additional 150 students	} An increase of 473
Acceptance of Japanese government scholarship students	An additional 323 students	

1. Promotion of Mutual Student Exchange (receiving/sending)

¥ 3,034 million (¥ 2,808 million)

(1) Long-term Study Abroad Program (newly introduced program)

¥ 242 million

The Long-term Study Abroad Program has been established with the purpose of helping students engage in research and earn a masters/doctoral degree at overseas graduate schools. The main purpose is the education and training of outstanding human resources specialists, capable of working for the enhancement of Japan's competitiveness in and contribution to the international community.

- * Number of recipients (outbound students) 100
- * Monthly stipend ¥ 105,000 - ¥ 175,000

(The amount changes according to the study location)

(Other than the above, the amount equal to the tuition (with a maximum of US\$20,000) and airfare is granted.)

(2) Short-term Student Exchange Promotion Program

¥ 2,678 million (¥ 2,694 million)

Under the Short-term Student Exchange Promotion Program, the scholarship is offered to foreign undergraduates/graduates who study in Japan and Japanese undergraduates/graduates dispatched to foreign universities while enrolled in a university of their own country for a short period of less than one year under inter-university exchange agreements, etc.

- * Number of recipients (inbound) 1,950
(Same as the previous year)
- (outbound) 585→635
(An increase of 50)
- * Monthly stipend ¥ 80,000

(3) Advanced Student Exchange Pilot Project Support Program

¥ 114 million (Same as the previous year)

The support is offered to the student exchange between the consortium of universities in Japan and overseas, which is expected to be represent an innovative and advanced form of foreign student exchange.

- * Number of recipients (outbound)
30 (1 consortium) x 2 projects
(Same as the previous year)
- * Monthly stipend ¥ 100,000

2. Support for privately financed foreign students

¥ 11,226 million (¥ 11,025 million)

The support is offered to help privately financed foreign students study with fewer financial worries.

(1) Honors Scholarships

¥ 7,945 million (¥ 7,915 million)

a. Universities, college of technologies and other higher educational institutions

This is a scholarship in the original sense, i.e., a source of financial help for high-achieving but needy students, offered to privately financed foreign students.

- * Number of recipients 11,000→11,100
(An increase of 100)
- * Monthly stipend Undergraduates ¥ 52,000
Graduates ¥ 73,000

b. Japanese Language Educational Institutions

The support is offered to those enrolled in a Japanese language educational institution and scheduled to enter a higher educational institution.

- * Number of recipients 250→300
(An increase of 50)
- * As of April 2003, 18,463 of the graduates from Japanese language educational institutions had enrolled in higher educational institutions.
- * Monthly stipend ¥ 52,000

(2) Support for private schools that offer tuition reductions/exemptions

¥ 3,281 million (¥ 3,110 million)

Provide up to 30% of the tuition fees of private schools that offer tuition reductions/exemptions for privately financed foreign students enrolled in a regular course of study.

3. Improvements concerning the acceptance of Japanese Government Scholarship foreign students

¥ 23,278 million (¥ 23,471 million)

This is for the acceptance of Japanese Government Scholarship students who are expected to represent the core of inbound foreign students.

(1) Number of recipients

- * Number of new recipients 5,285→5,325 (An increase of 40)
- * Number of renewed recipients 6,738→7,021 (An increase of 283)

(2) Foreign student allowance (per month)

- * Undergraduate ¥ 139,200→ ¥ 135,000
- * Graduate ¥ 180,300→ ¥ 175,000
- * Scholarship student of YLP (Young Leaders' Program) ¥ 269,500→ ¥ 262,000

4. Enhancement of Conducive Environment of Learning and Research for Foreign Students

¥ 15,920 million (¥ 16,583 million)

The enhancement of the conducive learning and research environment for foreign students is promoted mainly in terms of the following items:

(1) Improvement in information provision and consultation services for exchange students by overseas government offices.

To improve the information provision and consultation services concerning overseas higher educational institutions as well as study in Japan.

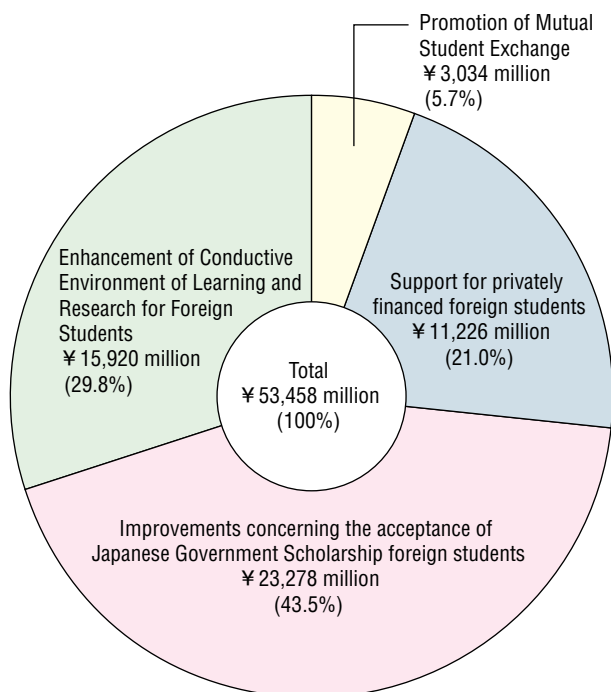
(2) Promotion of the overseas implementation of the Examination for Japanese University Admission for

International Students

To broaden the overseas implementation of the Examination for Japanese University Admission for International Students, which is an examination evaluating the Japanese language proficiency and basic academic competencies of foreign students wishing to study at universities (undergraduate schools) in Japan.

(3) Improvement of education and guidance in support of research activities of foreign students at universities, etc.

To provide supportive measures, including administrative cost subsidies and operational cost grant (special grant) for private universities, required for the education and guidance supporting the research activities of foreign students enrolled at universities, etc.



Research Seminar

Support of study abroad through the Scholarship Loan Program (Interest-bearing loan)

¥ 1,200 million (New program)

On the basis that recent rapid internationalization is prompting an increase in the number of students wishing to study at overseas universities and graduate schools, the (interest-bearing) scholarship loan program is provided to Japanese citizens wishing to study at overseas universities/graduate schools, in order to encourage the education of human resource specialists who are expected to be active in the international community by offering financial support.

Scholarship loan system

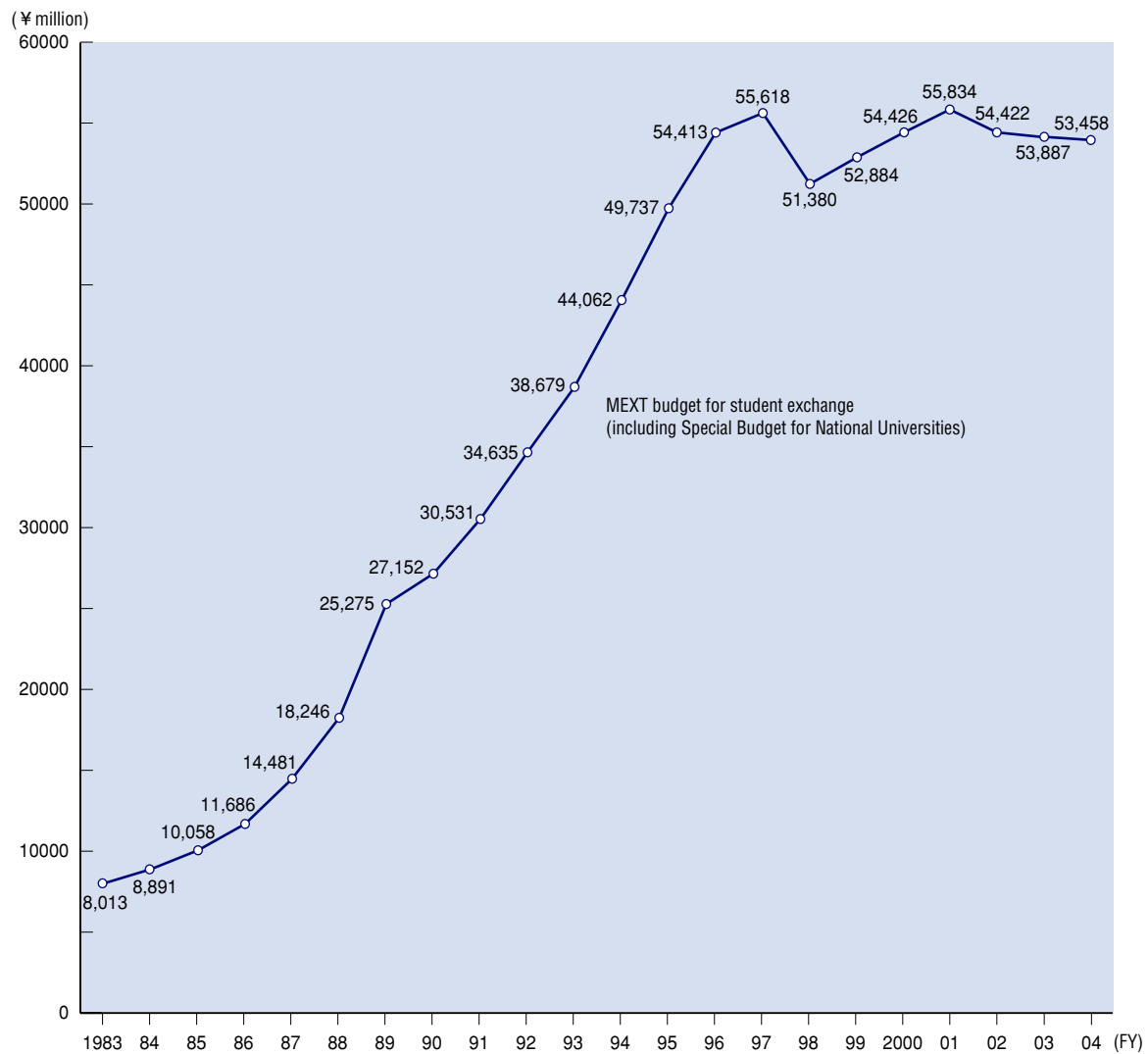
* Number of loan takers 1,000

* Monthly installments

University students: One of the four options of ¥ 30,000, ¥ 50,000, ¥ 80,000, ¥ 100,000 per month

Graduate school students: One of the four options of ¥ 50,000, ¥ 80,000, ¥ 100,000, ¥ 130,000 per month

■ Trends in the MEXT budget for student exchange



**Student Services Division
Higher Education Bureau
Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT)**

2-5-1, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 〒100-8959, Japan
Tel +81-3-5253-4111
Fax +81-3-6734-3394
<http://www.mext.go.jp/> (Top of the MEXT Web Page)
http://www.mext.go.jp/a_menu/koutou/ryugaku/main4_a3.htm

Japan Student Services Organization (JASSO)

4259 S-3 Nagatsuta-cho, Midori-ku, Yokohama-shi, Kanagawa 〒226-8503, Japan
<http://www.jasso.go.jp/> (Top of the JASSO Web Page)

[Student Exchange Department]

4-5-29 Komaba, Meguro-ku, Tokyo 〒153-8503, Japan
Direct dial phone and fax numbers for respective divisions:

	Tel:	Fax:
International Scholarship Division	+81-3-6407-7454	+81-3-6407-7459
Exchange and Follow-up Division	+81-3-6407-7455	+81-3-6407-7460
International Student Housing Division	+81-3-6407-7456	+81-3-6407-7461
Testing Division	+81-3-6407-7457	+81-3-6407-7462

[Students Services Department]

1-17-1 Kamiochiai, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 〒161-0034, JAPAN
Direct dial phone and fax numbers for respective divisions:

	Tel:	Fax:
Support Planning Division	+81-3-3951-9100	+81-3-3951-9188
Students Counseling Division	+81-3-3951-9123	+81-3-3951-5068
Study Support Division	+81-3-3954-1437	+81-3-3950-5954
Career Support Division	+81-3-3951-9645	+81-3-3950-5954
Training Division	+81-3-3951-9102	+81-3-3951-5068

[Tokyo Japanese Language Education Center]

3-22-7 Kitashinjuku, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 〒169-0074, JAPAN
Tel: +81-3-3371-7265 (Main line)
+81-3-3371-7267 (Direct line)
Fax: +81-3-3371-7275

[Osaka Japanese Language Education Center]

8-3-13 Uehonmachi, Tennoji-ku, Osaka 〒543-0001, JAPAN
Tel: +81-6-6774-0033 (Main line)
+81-6-6774-0787 (Direct line)
Fax: +81-6-6774-0788

● **A consultation service for exchange students is available at the following information centers:**

*** Information Center, Tokyo**

2-79 Aomi, Koto-ku, Tokyo 〒135-8630
Tel +81-3-5520-6131
(A 24-hour pre-recorded information service and automatic fax back service is available)

*** Information Center, Kobe**

1-2-8 Wakinohama-cho, Chuo-ku, Kobe-shi, Hyogo 〒651-0072
Tel +81-7-8242-1742
(A 24-hour pre-recorded information service and automatic fax back service is available)

Corporate Friendship Network for Foreign Students

1-5-3, Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 〒103-0027, JAPAN

Tel: +81-3-3275-0939 (Main line)

Fax: +81-3-3278-1064

Website: <http://www1.ttcn.ne.jp/~ryugakusei.fn/>

Association for the Promotion of Japanese Language Education

1-58-1, Yoyogi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo 〒151-0053, JAPAN

Tel: +81-3-5304-7815 (Main line)

Fax: +81-3-5304-7813

Website: <http://www.nisshinkyo.org/>

Japan Educational Exchanges and Services (JEES)

4-5-29, Komaba, Meguro-ku, Tokyo 〒153-8503, JAPAN

Website: <http://www.jees.or.jp/>

Direct dial phone and fax numbers of respective divisions:

[Operation Department]

International Exchange Division	Tel: +81-3-5454-5274	Fax: +81-3-5454-5232
Mutual Aid Division	+81-3-5454-5275	+81-3-5454-5232
Japanese Language Education Promotion Division	+81-3-5454-5215	+81-3-5454-5235

[Organization Loan Guarantee Center]

Organization Loan Guarantee Division	Tel. +81-3-5454-5271	Fax: +81-3-5454-5273
--------------------------------------	----------------------	----------------------

May 2004

**Student Services Division
Higher Education Bureau
Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports,
Science and Technology, Japan
(Monbukagakusho)**

2-5-1, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 〒100-8959, JAPAN

Tel +81-3-5253-4111 ext. 2517

Fax +81-3-6734-3394

