

# Outline of the Student Exchange System in Japan



**2005**

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



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# The Objectives of Student Exchange

## **(To promote mutual understanding between Japan and foreign countries and build human networks)**

Student interchange, through the hosting and sending of students, plays a significant role in promoting mutual understanding and building strong human networks between Japan and foreign countries. Such networks will become increasingly important in a globalizing economy and society. In particular, foreign students who return to their home country are a valuable resource. They serve as a bridge between their country and Japan and help create a human network on which Japan can build stable international relations.

## **(To nurture Japanese students with a global outlook and shape an open vibrant society)**

Studying abroad provides Japanese students with opportunities for study and research which can satisfy their diverse needs. This means dedicating one's time and energy to studying in an international competitive environment will lead to nurture Japanese leaders who will be able to serve in an international community.

Furthermore, student exchange will give Japanese people increased opportunity to meet foreign students and to become aware of different values and customs. It is hoped that this will create a vibrant society open to the global community.

## **(To internationalize Japanese universities and increase their international competitiveness)**

Hosting foreign students and sending their students abroad will challenge Japanese institutions to improve their academic content and its level from a global viewpoint. Moreover, it leads to a more internationally applicable and relevant education at the institutions and will boost their international competitiveness.

## **(To make an intellectual contribution to the international community)**

Hosting foreign students means training human resources and making an intellectual contribution to the world. Furthermore, it means gathering knowledge from around the world and creating an intellectual resource which can be shared globally. Once overseas students return home and play active leadership roles in their country, they will be increasing the intellectual presence of Japan in the international community.



## 1 Development of new international student exchange policies

In 1983 MEXT (Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology) presented the "Plan to Accept 100,000 Foreign Students". The purpose of this plan was to accept the corresponding number of foreign students in the early 21st century. In accordance with this plan, MEXT has worked to improve measures to host foreign students, starting prior to their arrival in Japan and continuing on after their return to their home country.

As a result, the number of foreign students studying at universities and other institutions, which was approximately 10,000 at the time the plan was prepared in 1983, increased to approximately 110,000 in 2003, surpassing the goal of 100,000. Furthermore, the number grew to an all-time high of approximately 120,000 in 2004.

Under these circumstances, in November 2002 the Central Council for Education met to discuss a new student exchange policy. It was at this meeting that the report entitled

"Development of New Policies for International Student Exchanges" was prepared. The report includes the following points as basic guidelines for the new student exchange policy.

- 1) Promote both the hosting and sending of students and emphasize reciprocal exchange instead of concentrating on the hosting of foreign students as in the past.
  - 2) Attract quality students and improve the hosting framework.
  - 3) Administer the policies in a comprehensive way with the Japan Student Services Organization playing a central role.
- In response, MEXT aims to further promote student exchange by:
- 1) improving long-term study abroad programs and scholarship loan programs to support Japanese students' overseas study and
  - 2) improving the support system to accept overseas students, namely the program for Japanese government scholarship students as well as to help privately financed students (e.g., Honors Scholarships).

## 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., the U.K., Germany and France 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 number of students enrolled in institutions for higher education in Japan is only 3.2%, remaining far short of international standards.

| Country<br>Description  | U.S.              | U.K.              | Germany           | France            | Australia         | Japan             |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Students enrolled (unit: thousands) in higher educational institutions * <sup>1</sup> | 9,010<br>(15,312) | 1,386             | 1,799             | 2,175             | 929               | 3,610             |
| Foreign students * <sup>2</sup>   | 572,509<br>(2003) | 325,760<br>(2003) | 246,136<br>(2003) | 245,298<br>(2003) | 151,798<br>(2004) | 117,302<br>(2004) |
| Foreign students on government scholarship * <sup>3</sup>                             | 2,921<br>(2003)   | 4,812<br>(2004)   | 5,406<br>(2003)   | 10,229<br>(2003)  | 3,387<br>(2000)   | 9,804<br>(2004)   |
| Percentage of foreign students enrolled in higher educational institutions (%)        | 6.3               | 23.5              | 13.6              | 11.2              | 16.3              | 3.2               |

\*1 Source: MEXT (Except data on Australia). U.S. figures in parentheses include part-time students. Figures for the U.S. and Germany are as of 2000; U.K. and France, as of 2002; Japan, as of 2004; and Australia, as of 2003 (Source: AVCC).

\*2 Source: U.S.: IIE OPEN DOORS; U.K.: HESA (STUDENTS in Higher Educational Institutions 2003/04); Germany: Federal Statistics Bureau; France: Ministry of Education (Note d'information); Australia: AEI; Japan: Japan Students Services Organization (JASSO).

\*3 Source: U.S.: IIE OPEN DOORS; U.K.: British Council; Germany: DAAD; France: French Embassy in Japan; Australia: Australian Embassy in Japan; Japan: Japan Students Services Organization (JASSO).

### 3 Development of new policies for international student exchanges

-- Expanding and improving the quality of international 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. Objectives of student exchange (philosophy)

- To promote mutual understanding between Japan and foreign countries and build human networks.
- To nurture Japanese students with a global outlook and shape an open vibrant society.
- To internationalize Japanese universities and increase their international competitiveness.
- To make an intellectual contribution to the international community.

#### 2. Current status of student exchange and accompanying challenges

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

|                              |                |  |
|------------------------------|----------------|--|
| Accepted foreign students    | 109,508 (2003) |  |
|                              | ←10,428 (1983) |  |
| Dispatched Japanese students | 76,464 (2000)  |  |
|                              | ←18,066 (1983) |  |
  - Percentage of foreign students
 

|                     |            |             |
|---------------------|------------|-------------|
| Accepted students   | Japan 2.6% | France 7.6% |
| Dispatched students | Japan 1.5% | France 2.6% |
- At present, emphasis is primarily on accepting foreign students; support for Japanese citizens to study overseas is insufficient.
- The framework to accept foreign students at universities has been unable to respond to the rapid increase in the number of foreign students. There is a growing concern over the quality of foreign students, and the issue of illegal work by students has surfaced.
  - The number of foreign students doubled from 51,298 in 1998 to 109,508 in 2003.

#### 3. Basic guidelines of the new student exchange policy

- Further exchange in terms of both acceptance and dispatch of students will be promoted.
- Respective universities are expected to play a more active role in the promotion of foreign student exchange.
- Overseas study of Japanese citizens will be supported.
- Attention will be paid to attracting quality foreign students and improving the framework for their acceptance.
- Support system for foreign students and universities will be enhanced through various measures, such as the establishment of the Japan Student Services Organization.

#### 4. Implementation of specific measures

##### (1) Improvement in host universities and in their international competitiveness

- Clear policies for the acceptance of foreign students and dispatch of Japanese students and establishment of relevant frameworks in universities.
- Internationally attractive education and research activities and provision of a wider range of educational programs to meet foreign students' needs.
- Careful verification of the purpose of study in Japan and proper assessment of academic capabilities to prevent imprudent

acceptance of foreign students.

- Responsible management of foreign students, including thorough guidance for students who demonstrate poor academic performance.
  - Third-party assessment of the acceptance framework at respective universities.
- ##### (2) Support for overseas study satisfying diverse educational and research needs
- Improved information and consultation services concerning study abroad.
  - Long-term study abroad programs to enable students to obtain degrees from overseas universities, which provide leading-edge educational and research activities.
  - Scholarship loan programs.
  - Reinforced support for short-term overseas study by Japanese citizens.
- ##### (3) Improvement in systematic support for the acceptance of foreign students
- Focus on the quality of foreign students.
    - Gathering and distributing information on overseas educational and foreign student placement organizations.
    - Reinforced collaboration and cooperation of related ministries.
  - Improved and increased support system for foreign students with the Japan Student Services Organization playing a central role.
    - Scholarships for foreign students; events for cultural exchange events at accommodations for foreign students; various training programs.
    - Improved information and consultation services concerning study in Japan for students overseas.
  - Improvement in the content of the Examination for Japanese University Admission for International Students and promotion of pre-arrival admissions.
    - Increased implementation of the examination in overseas locations.
    - Consideration to making English one of the exam subjects.
  - Improvement of the Japanese government scholarship student program
    - Ensure that a certain percentage of the foreign students are financed by the Japanese government.
    - Review of the proportion of the different types of foreign students, i.e., those with embassy recommendations, those with university recommendations, and those recommended following screening in Japan.
    - Termination of scholarship for students who demonstrate poor academic performance.
  - Improvement and reinforcement of the support system for privately financed students
    - Improvement of the Honors Scholarship and increased utilization of the Examination for Japanese University Admission for International Students.
    - Improved support for private schools that offer tuition reductions/exemptions.
- ##### (4) Promotion of overseas study for upper secondary school students
- Increase both the number of accepted students and that of dispatched students.
  - Promote dispatch of students to a variety of countries, including countries in Asia.
  - Increase the number of schools and host families for foreign students.
  - Increase the opportunity for upper secondary school teachers to experience living overseas.

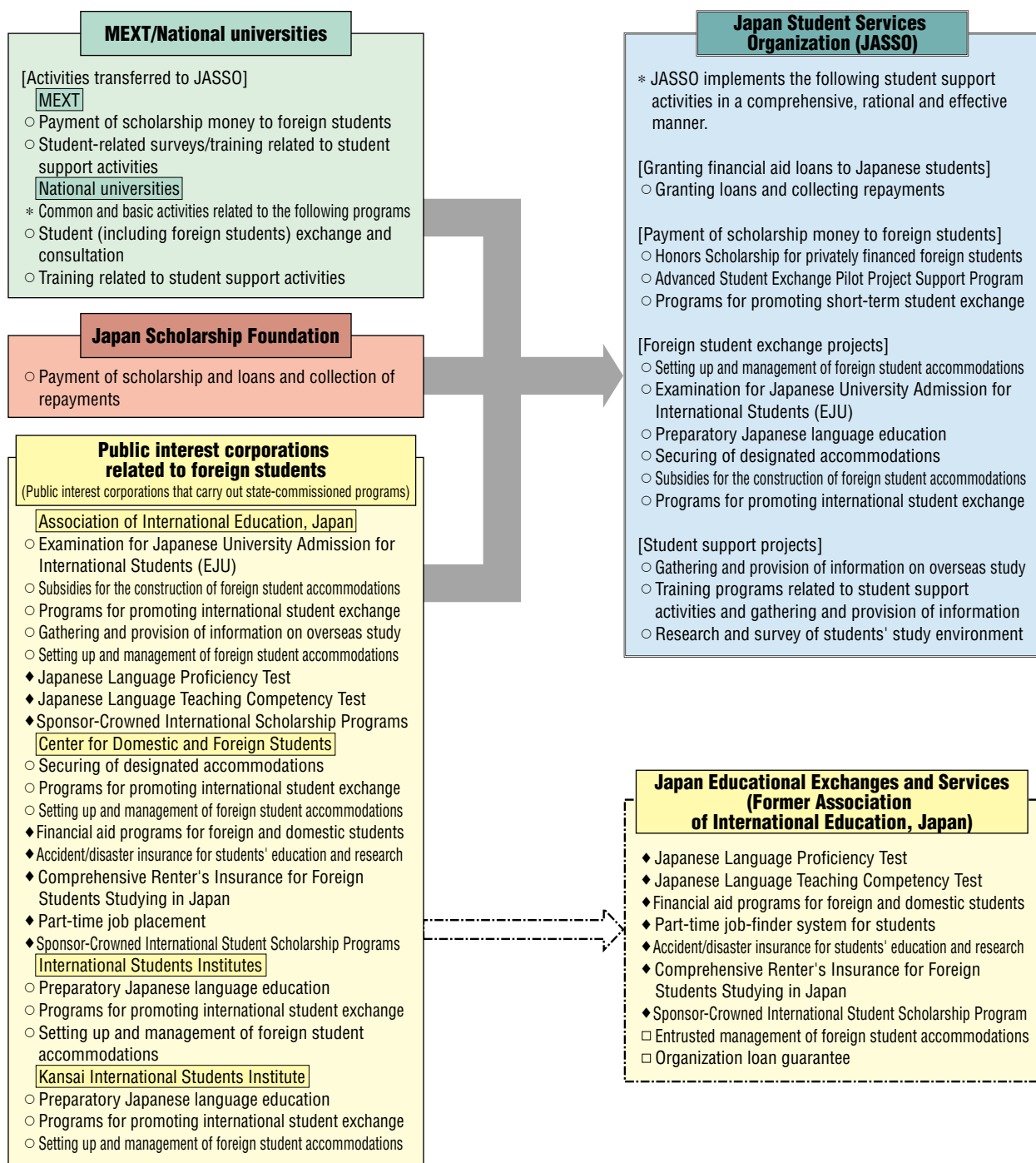
## 4 Establishment of the Japan Student Services Organization

In April 2004, the Japan Student Services Organization (JASSO), an independent administrative institution, was established for the purpose of providing comprehensive support to students and help them during their stay in a foreign land. JASSO's responsibilities include: 1. the assembling and reorganization of the scholarship loan programs for Japanese students (implemented by the Japan Scholarship Foundation), 2. 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 3. scholarship programs for foreign students (implemented by the Japanese government, i.e., by MEXT and national universities).

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.

### Outline of the transfer of programs following the establishment of the Japan Student Services Organization (JASSO)

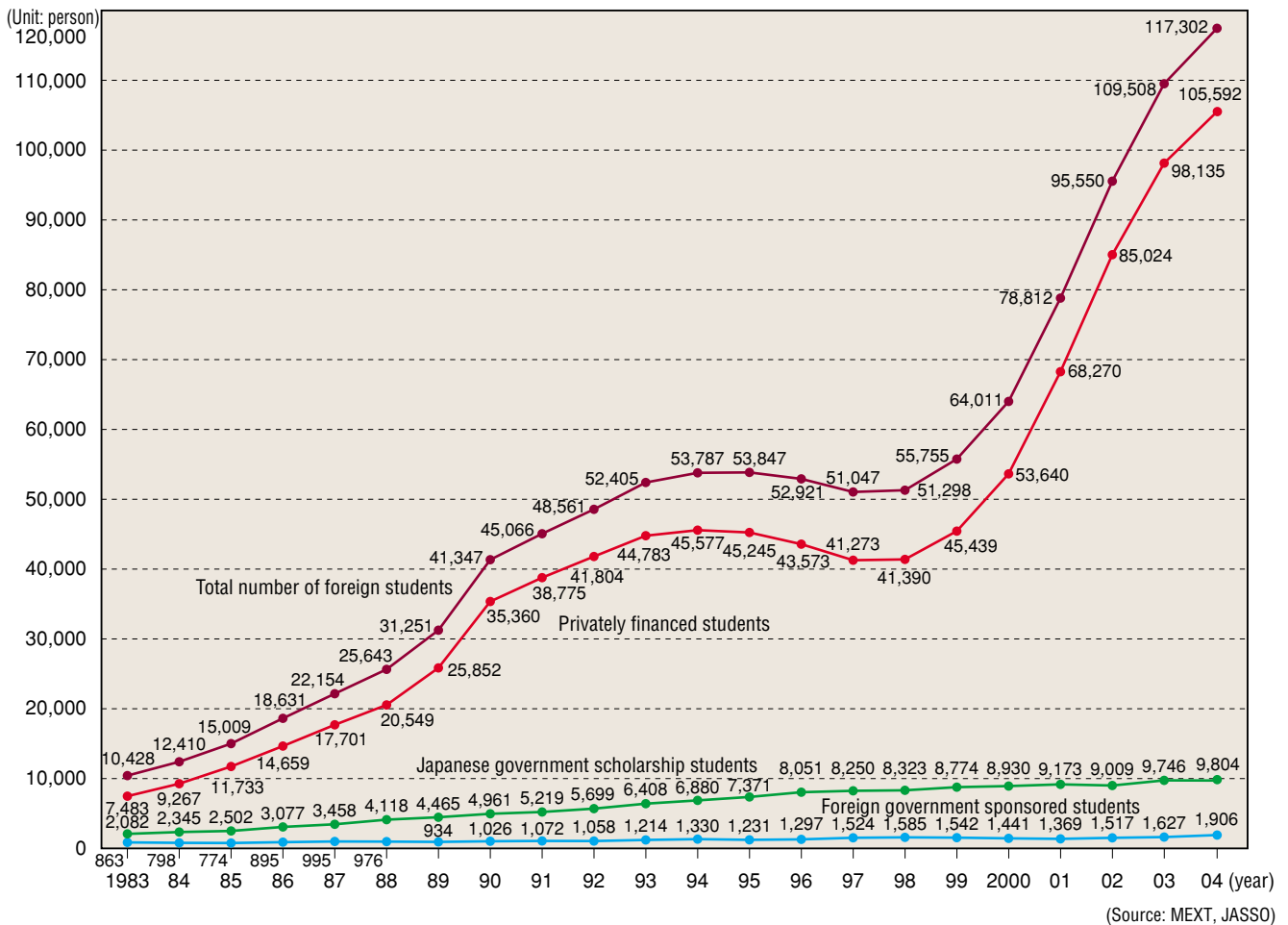


The number of foreign students attending Japanese institutions of higher education reached 117,302 as of May 1, 2004, an increase of 7,794 (7.1%) from 2003. About 90% of the students came from other Asian countries due to the geographical and cultural factors of Japan.

The number of students enrolled at Japanese language schools increased by 7,350 (17.2%) over the previous year and reached a total of 35,379 as of July 1, 2004. Students from China, Korea, and Taiwan account for approximately 90% of these students.

### 1 Trends in the number of foreign students in Japan

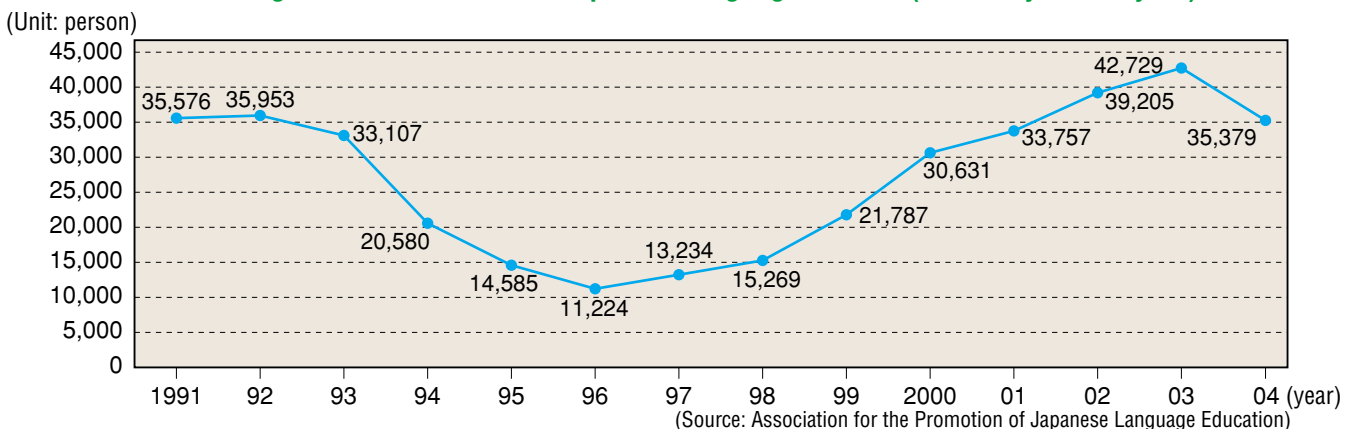
#### Number of foreign students enrolled at universities, special training colleges or other educational institutions (as of May 1 each year).



Note 1: A "foreign student enrolled at a university, special training college or other educational institution" refers to a student from a foreign country who resides in Japan with "college student" visa status, as defined in Annexed Table 1 of the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act, and is receiving education at a Japanese university, graduate school, junior college, college of technology, or special training college or taking a university preparatory course.

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, Mongolia, Myanmar, China, Bangladesh, and Korea.

#### Number of foreign students enrolled at Japanese language schools (as of July 1 each year)

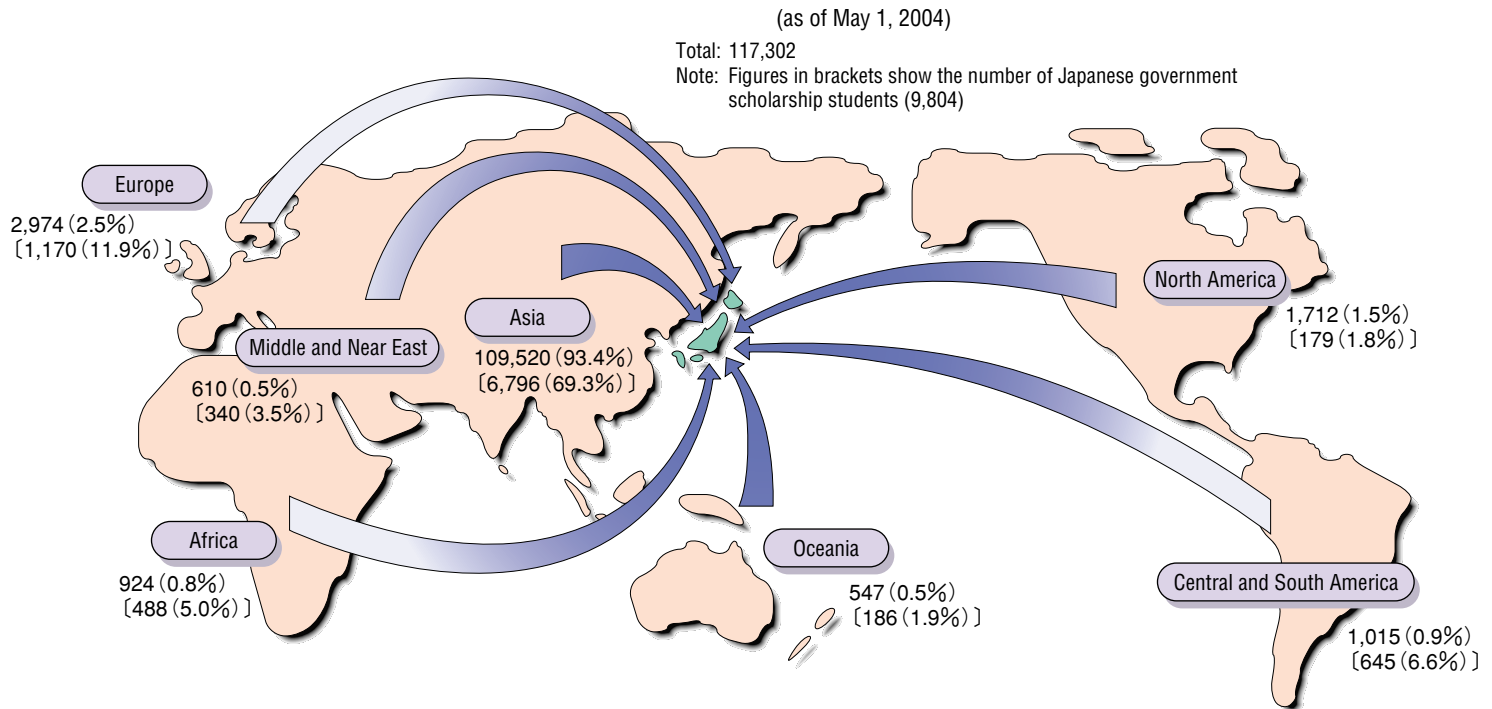


Note: A "foreign student enrolled at a Japanese language school" refers to a student from a foreign country who is studying at one of the Japanese language schools screened and accredited by the Association for the Promotion of Japanese Language Education.



## 2 Number of foreign students by region of origin

\* Includes only those foreign students enrolled at universities, special training colleges or other educational institutions.



## 3 Number of foreign students by country/region of origin

\* Includes only those foreign students enrolled at universities, special training colleges or other educational institutions.

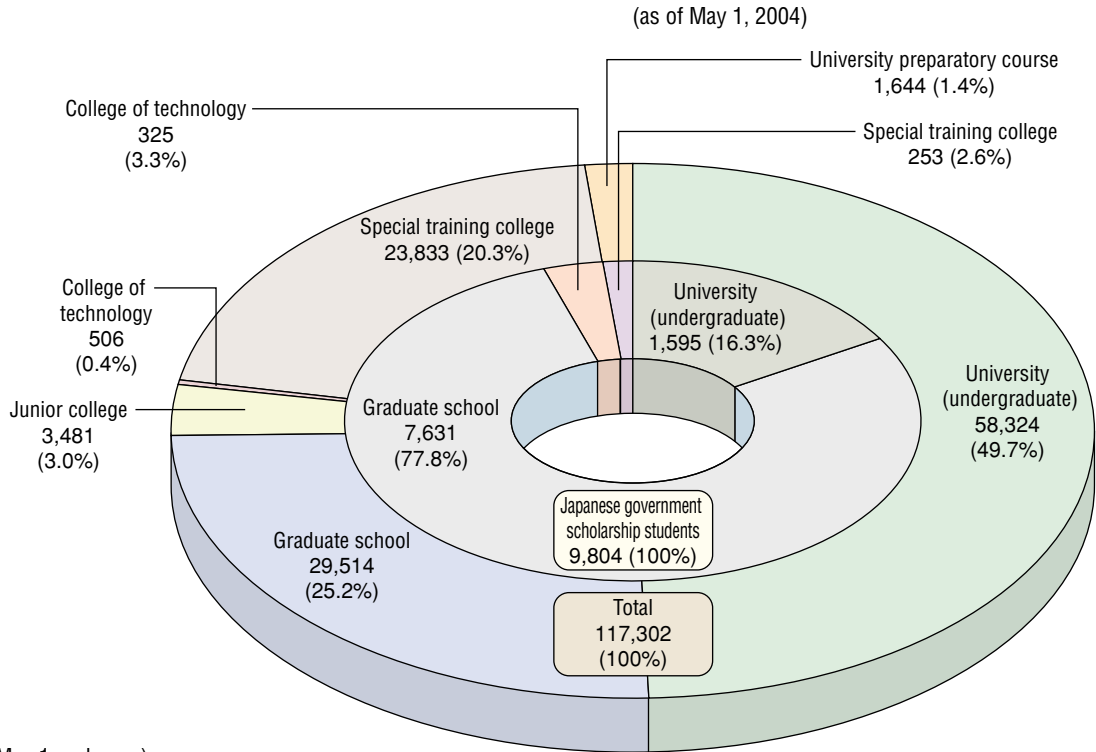
(as of May 1, 2004)

| Country/region | Number of foreign students in Japan (Unit: person) |
|----------------|--|
| China          | 77,713 ( 1,810)                                    |
| Korea          | 15,533 ( 1,021)                                    |
| Taiwan         | 4,096 ( — )  |
| Malaysia       | 2,010 ( 255)                                       |
| Thailand       | 1,665 ( 622)                                       |
| Vietnam        | 1,570 ( 530)                                       |
| United States  | 1,456 ( 132)                                       |
| Indonesia      | 1,451 ( 600)                                       |
| Bangladesh     | 1,126 ( 440)                                       |
| Mongolia       | 806 ( 240)   |
| Others         | 9,876 ( 4,154)                                     |
| Total          | 117,302 ( 9,804)                                   |

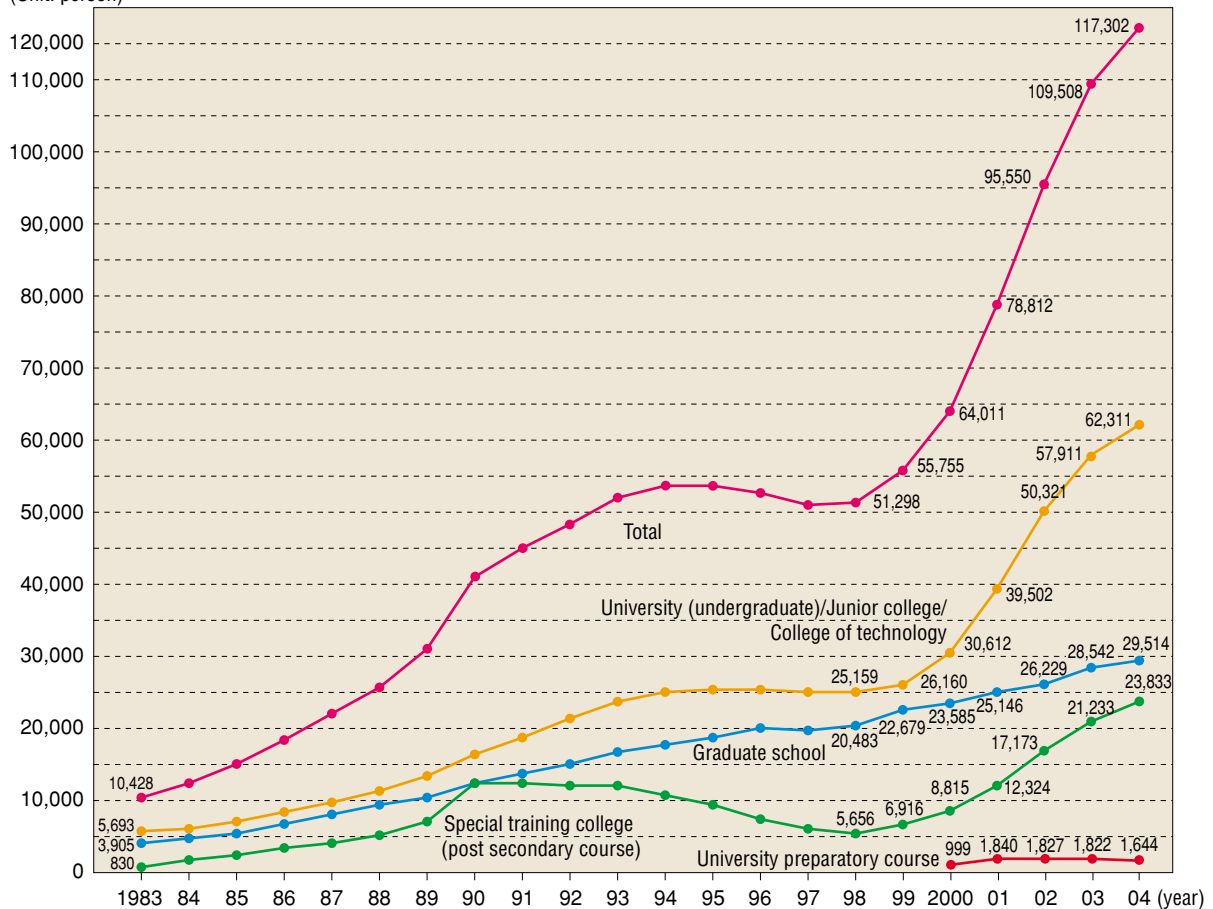
Note: Figures in parentheses show the number of Japanese government scholarship students and are included in the total number of students.

4 Number of foreign students by type of educational institution

\*Includes only those foreign students enrolled at universities, special training colleges or other educational institutions.



(as of May 1 each year)  
(Unit: person)



Note: A university preparatory course is a course that has been designated by MEXT for students from countries where the number of years required for the completion of secondary education is less than 12 years. Upon completion of this course, students are permitted to enter a Japanese university (see page 17).

## 5 Number of foreign students by educational institution and sector

\* Includes only those foreign students enrolled at universities, special training colleges or other educational institutions.

(as of May 1, 2004; figures in parentheses are as of May 1, 2003)

(Unit: person)

|              | University<br>(undergraduate) | Graduate<br>school | Junior<br>college | College of<br>technology | Special<br>training college | University<br>preparatory course | Total                |
|--------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|
| National     | 9,084<br>(8,344)              | 19,518<br>(19,618) | 12<br>(18)        | 422<br>(368)             | 0<br>(2)                    | 0<br>(0)                         | 29,036<br>(28,350)   |
| Local public | 1,406<br>(1,348)              | 1,302<br>(1,262)   | 51<br>(57)        | 0<br>(0)                 | 35<br>(40)                  | 0<br>(0)                         | 2,794<br>(2,707)     |
| Private      | 47,834<br>(43,289)            | 8,694<br>(7,662)   | 3,418<br>(4,404)  | 84<br>(83)               | 23,798<br>(21,191)          | 1,644<br>(1,822)                 | 85,472<br>(78,451)   |
| Total        | 58,324<br>(52,981)            | 29,514<br>(28,542) | 3,481<br>(4,479)  | 506<br>(451)             | 23,833<br>(21,233)          | 1,644<br>(1,822)                 | 117,302<br>(109,508) |

## 6 Number of foreign students by region and prefecture

\* Includes only those foreign students enrolled at universities, special training colleges or other educational institutions.

(as of May 1, 2004; figures in parentheses are as of May 1, 2003)

(Unit: person)

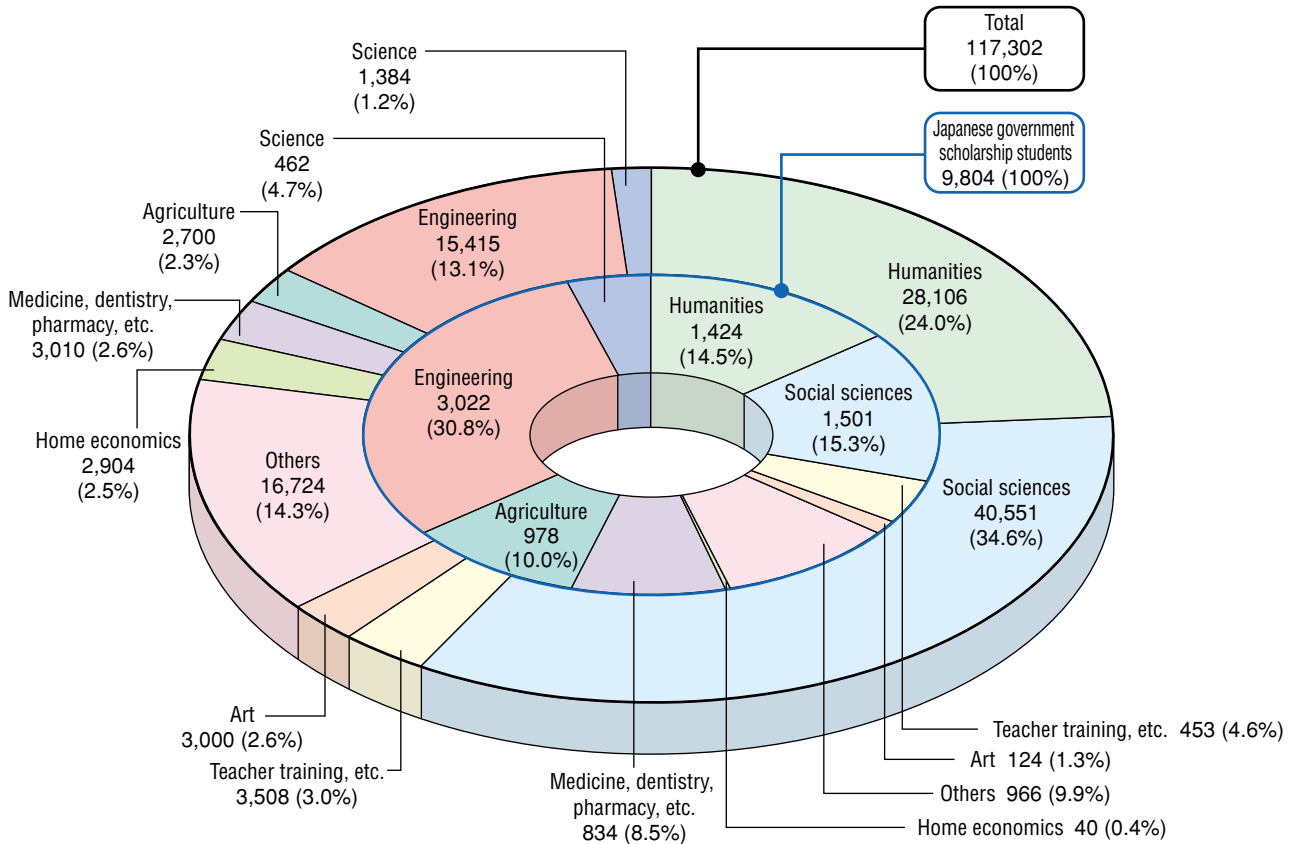
| Region   | Number<br>of students                  | Prefecture | Number of students | Region  | Number<br>of students                  | Prefecture       | Number of students |
|----------|--|------------|--------------------|---------|--|------------------|--------------------|
| Hokkaido | 1,957<br>[1.7%]                        | Hokkaido   | 1,957 ( 1,960)     | Kinki   | 20,375<br>[17.4%]<br>19,118<br>[17.4%] | Mie              | 812 ( 739)         |
|          | Shiga                                  |            |                    |         |  | 339 ( 281)       |                    |
| Tohoku   | 3,168<br>[2.7%]<br>3,165<br>[2.9%]     | Aomori     | 424 ( 390)         | Chugoku | 5,010<br>[4.3%]<br>4,912<br>[4.5%]     | Kyoto            | 4,734 ( 4,532)     |
|          |  | Iwate      | 261 ( 259)         |         |  | Osaka            | 9,728 ( 9,033)     |
|          |  | Miyagi     | 1,805 ( 1,809)     |         |  | Hyogo            | 3,752 ( 3,522)     |
|          |  | Akita      | 125 ( 131)         |         |  | Nara             | 835 ( 876)         |
|          |  | Yamagata   | 223 ( 251)         |         |  | Wakayama         | 175 ( 135)         |
|          |  | Fukushima  | 330 ( 325)         |         |  | Tottori          | 211 ( 218)         |
| Kanto    | 59,585<br>[50.8%]<br>54,293<br>[49.6%] | Ibaraki    | 2,872 ( 2,648)     | Shikoku | 1,699<br>[1.4%]<br>1,895<br>[1.7%]     | Shimane          | 175 ( 166)         |
|          |  | Tochigi    | 1,401 ( 1,182)     |         |  | Okayama          | 1,727 ( 1,595)     |
|          |  | Gunma      | 1,457 ( 1,361)     |         |  | Hiroshima        | 1,991 ( 1,968)     |
|          |  | Saitama    | 5,353 ( 4,824)     |         |  | Yamaguchi        | 906 ( 965)         |
|          |  | Chiba      | 5,828 ( 5,260)     |         |  | Tokushima        | 336 ( 352)         |
|          |  | Tokyo      | 38,041 (34,625)    |         |  | Kagawa           | 512 ( 512)         |
| Chubu    | 13,876<br>[11.8%]<br>13,253<br>[12.1%] | Kanagawa   | 4,633 ( 4,393)     | Kyushu  | 11,632<br>[9.9%]<br>10,912<br>[10.0%]  | Ehime            | 628 ( 797)         |
|          |  | Niigata    | 1,596 ( 1,599)     |         |  | Kochi            | 223 ( 234)         |
|          |  | Toyama     | 487 ( 473)         |         |  | Fukuoka          | 5,466 ( 5,136)     |
|          |  | Ishikawa   | 1,138 ( 1,023)     |         |  | Saga             | 299 ( 308)         |
|          |  | Fukui      | 285 ( 287)         |         |  | Nagasaki         | 1,182 ( 1,162)     |
|          |  | Yamanashi  | 670 ( 668)         |         |  | Kumamoto         | 608 ( 579)         |
|          |  | Nagano     | 663 ( 609)         |         |  | Oita             | 2,726 ( 2,336)     |
|          |  | Gifu       | 1,625 ( 1,699)     |         |  | Miyazaki         | 241 ( 289)         |
|          |  | Shizuoka   | 1,440 ( 1,252)     |         |  | Kagoshima        | 562 ( 573)         |
|          |  | Aichi      | 5,972 ( 5,643)     |         |  | Okinawa          | 548 ( 529)         |
|          |  |            |                    | Total   | 117,302 [100%]                         | (109,508 [100%]) |                    |

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

\* Includes only those foreign students enrolled at universities, special training colleges or other educational institutions.

(as of May 1, 2004)



### 8 Number of foreign students by university

(Top 20 universities/as of May 1, 2004; figures in parentheses are as of May 1, 2003)

(Unit: person)

| Rank | University                                    | Number of foreign students | Rank | University                               | Number of foreign students |
|------|---|----------------------------|------|--|----------------------------|
| 1    | University of Tokyo (national)                | 2,056 (2,070)              | 11   | Takushoku University (private)           | 1,097 (1,077)              |
| 2    | Waseda University (private)                   | 1,769 (1,593)              | 12   | Nihon University (private)               | 1,082 (1,031)              |
| 3    | Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University (private) | 1,734 (1,396)              | 13   | Ryutsu Keizai University (private)       | 1,068 (928)                |
| 4    | Kyoto University (national)                   | 1,240 (1,224)              | 14   | Osaka University (national)              | 1,048 (1,044)              |
| 5    | Nagoya University (national)                  | 1,194 (1,187)              | 15   | Tokyo Institute of Technology (national) | 958 (901)                  |
| 6    | Josai International University (private)      | 1,189 (1,300)              | 16   | Kobe University (national)               | 950 (868)                  |
| 7    | Osaka Sangyo University (private)             | 1,168 (932)                | 17   | Kokushikan University (private)          | 894 (713)                  |
| 8    | University of Tsukuba (national)              | 1,161 (1,139)              | 18   | Tokyo International University (private) | 873 (801)                  |
| 9    | Tohoku University (national)                  | 1,124 (1,054)              | 19   | Yokohama National University (national)  | 865 (852)                  |
| 10   | Kyushu University (national)                  | 1,117 (998)                | 20   | Chiba University (national)              | 772 (746)                  |

## 1. Measures before entering a Japanese university

### 1 Information and counseling services on study in Japan

In order to enable foreign students to choose a university best suited to their needs, it is necessary to provide them with accurate information on Japanese education and the kinds of courses they can expect to find at each university.

For this purpose, the Information Center of the Japan Student Services Organization (JASSO) provides students, both inside and outside of Japan, with a wide range of information regarding studying in Japan. Those who wish to study in Japan may also contact Japanese embassies and consulates in their respective

countries for information and/or consultation.

In addition, the Center organizes Japan Education Fairs outside Japan with the participation of Japanese universities and other educational institutions. At the fairs, students wishing to study in Japan can personally get information about Japan and the characteristics of each university and the education it offers. JASSO also offers information 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 characteristics of individual universities and the education they offer. Using such information, those wishing to study in Japan can choose educational institutions best suited to their objectives. The Fairs are held with the participation of Japanese universities and other educational institutions.

- (1) General guidance sessions and seminars
  - Lectures by former foreign students in Japan
  - Explanation of main concerns regarding study in Japan, Q and A sessions
- (2) Individual consultation
  - Individual counseling for those wishing to study in Japan at booths set up by participating universities and other institutions.
  - The JASSO booth also provides individual counseling on general matters regarding studying in Japan.
  - Videos to introduce Japan and its universities and other educational institutions.

##### • Host countries/regions

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



Information on study in Japan



University Information Fair (Osaka)



Japan Education Fair (Thailand)

## 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 a passport and visa. The passport should be obtained according to procedures set by each country, while the visa application is processed at the Japanese embassy or consulate in each country. As a rule, if one has obtained the Certificate of Eligibility for Resident Status from a regional immigration authority in Japan in advance, the visa can be issued 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 authority. Information on application procedures can be obtained from the immigration

authority.

The inspection process for foreign citizens with "college student" or "pre-college student" status has been simplified since January 2000. This simplification was due to the decrease in the number of illegal aliens and other positive factors. Fewer documents are required for submission, and inspections are carried out depending on how educational institutions manage foreign student enrollment. In recent years, however, the circumstances surrounding foreign students have changed. The number of foreign students staying illegally in Japan is rising again. Furthermore, some of the educational institutions show a lack of effort towards appropriate management of enrollment. Accordingly, the inspection now focuses on verification of the 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 for foreign students is given before and after entrance to universities or other educational institutions. Japanese government scholarship students receive pre-entrance Japanese language education at the foreign student center in national universities. Privately financed students take preparatory Japanese language courses at universities (see p.15.) or private Japanese language schools. Foreign government

sponsored students study Japanese, along with other basic subjects, at the Tokyo Japanese Language Education Center of the Japan Student Services Organization or are given preparatory language education locally in their respective countries. Post-entrance Japanese language education is provided through Japanese language programs and by providing extra classes.

**Measures regarding students enrolled at Japanese language schools**

- 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 any of the following institutions must obtain "pre-college student" resident status.
  - \*Upper secondary schools
  - \*Upper secondary schools for the blind
  - \*Upper secondary schools for the deaf
  - \*Upper secondary schools for the disabled
  - \*Senior or junior course of special training schools
  - \*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)
  - \*Other educational institutions that are similar to any of the above in terms of facilities and organization
- As of July 2004, 35,379 students study in one of the 406

Japanese language schools accredited by the Association for the Promotion of Japanese Language Education.

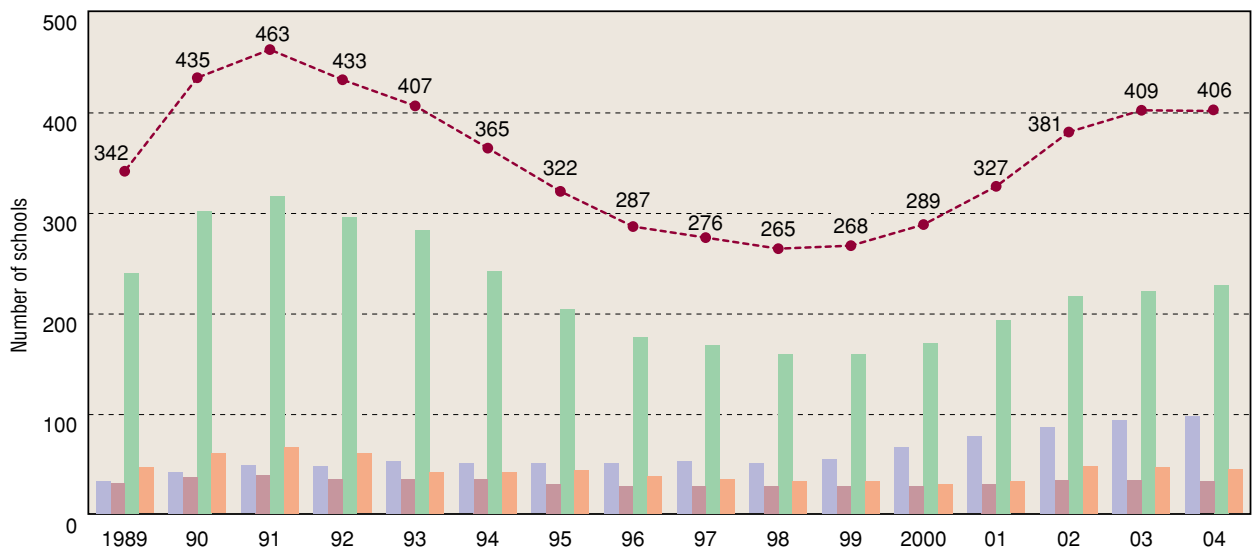
- Many of the students attending Japanese language schools intend to enter higher education institutions. For this reason, MEXT also extends support to these students. This means that students with "pre-college student" status are also eligible to receive Honors Scholarships.

(FY2005 budget)

- Scholarship candidates: foreign students attending a Japanese language school and intending to enter a higher educational institution
- Amount: ¥50,000 per month
- Number of recipients: 600 students (increase of 300 over the previous year)

(Starting from FY2004 the payment of Honors Scholarships is made by the Japan Student Services Organization.)

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



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



(Note: For 2003 and preceding years, data are as of March 31; for 2004, data are as of July 1.)

《Courses taken after the completion of Japanese language study》

Of the 29,266 students who completed their program in one of the Japanese language schools in FY2003, 19,649 (67.1%) went on to universities and other higher educational institutions.

| Students who went on to higher educational institutions |                   |            |                |                       |                          |                       |          | Students who returned to their home countries; others | Total  |
|---|-------------------|------------|----------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|----------|---|--------|
| Graduate school   |                   | University | Junior college | College of technology | Special training college | Miscellaneous schools | Subtotal |   |        |
| Regular students  | Research students |            |                |                       |                          |                       |          |   |        |
| 337   | 811               | 7,186      | 658            | 152                   | 10,140                   | 365                   | 19,649   | 9,617   | 29,266 |
| 1.7%  | 4.1%              | 36.6%      | 3.3%           | 0.8%                  | 51.6%                    | 1.9%                  | 100.0%   |   |        |

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



Foreign students try on kimonos

## Preparatory Japanese language courses offered at private universities and junior colleges

(as of April 2005)

## ● Universities (59)

| University                                   | Name of preparatory Japanese language course                                      | Length of study | Number of students accepted | Year established |
|--|---|-----------------|-----------------------------|------------------|
| Hokkaido Bunkyo University                   | Japanese as a Foreign Language Course   | 1 year          | 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             |
| International Budo University                | Japanese Language and Martial Arts Program  |                 | 20                          | 1994             |
| Josai International University               | Japanese Cultural Program   |                 | 30                          | 1998             |
|  | Japanese Language Studies Program   |                 | 40                          | 1998             |
|  | Master's 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             |
| Obirin University                            | Japanese Language Program   |                 | 120                         | 2005             |
| Kyorin University                            | Special Japanese Language Training Course   |                 | 80                          | 1988             |
| Keio University                              | Japanese Language Program   |                 | 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   |                 | 30                          | 1978             |
| Takushoku University                         | Japanese Language Course for Overseas Students Preparing for University Education |                 | 130                         | 1972             |
| Teikyo University                            | Foreign Student's Program   |                 | 120                         | 1990             |
| Tokai University                             | Japanese Language Course for Foreign Students                                     |                 | 200                         | 1964             |
| Mejiro University                            | Japanese and Asian Studies Program for International Students                     |                 | 20                          | 2003             |
| Waseda University                            | International Division Program  |                 | 60                          | 1990             |
| Toin University of Yokohama                  | Intensive Japanese Language Program   |                 | 20                          | 2001             |
| Tokyo University of Social Welfare           | Japanese Language Course for Foreign Students                                     |                 | 250                         | 2004             |
| Hokuriku University                          | Japanese Language Program   |                 | 70                          | 1994             |
| Asahi University                             | Japanese Language Course for International Students                               |                 | 60                          | 2001             |
| Gifu Keizai University                       | Japanese Language and Culture Course  |                 | 30                          | 2001             |
| Chukyo Gakuin University                     | Japanese Language Program for International Students                              |                 | 40                          | 2005             |
| Hamamatsu University                         | Japanese Language Course  |                 | 60                          | 2005             |
| Aichi University                             | Special Course in Japanese Language   |                 | 30                          | 2002             |
| Aichi Gakuin University                      | Japanese Language and Japanese Culture  |                 | 30                          | 1991             |
| Aichi Sangyo University                      | Japanese Language Course for Foreign Students                                     |                 | 40                          | 2002             |
| Aichi Shukutoku University                   | International Exchange Center   |                 | 30                          | 1992             |
| Chubu University                             | Center for Japanese Language and Culture  |                 | 30                          | 1993             |
| Nagoya University of Foreign Studies         | Japanese Language and Culture Program   |                 | 40                          | 2001             |
| Nagoya Gakuin University                     | Japanese Language and Japanese Studies Program                                    |                 | 30                          | 1989             |
| Nagoya University of Commerce & Business     | Institute for Japanese Studies  | 20              | 2003                        |                  |
| Nanzan University                            | Special Course for Foreign Students   | 120             | 1974                        |                  |
| Kyoto University of Foreign Studies          | Center for Japanese Studies   | 50              | 1980                        |                  |
| Doshisha University                          | Department of Japanese Studies  | 90              | 1999                        |                  |
| Ryukoku University                           | Center for Japanese Language  | 40              | 1985                        |                  |
| Osaka International University               | Japanese Culture and Language Program   | 120             | 1993                        |                  |
| Kansai Gaidai University                     | School of Japanese Studies for Foreign Students                                   | 400             | 1975                        |                  |
| Kinki University                             | Asian Studies Program   | 30              | 1970                        |                  |
| Kurashiki University of Science and the Arts | Japanese Language Program   | 30              | 2001                        |                  |
| Takamatsu University                         | Japanese Language Course for Foreign Students                                     | 15              | 2002                        |                  |
| Kyushu International University              | Japanese Language Program   | 60              | 1999                        |                  |
| Kyushu Women's University                    | Japanese Language Course  | 30              | 1994                        |                  |
| Kurume University                            | Intensive Japanese Program (1 year)   | 15              | 1999                        |                  |
|  | Intensive Japanese Program (18 months)  | 20              | 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 course    | Length of study | Number of students accepted | Year established |
|--------------------------------------|---|-----------------|-----------------------------|------------------|
| Yamagata Junior College              | Japanese Language Section for Foreign Students  | 1 year          | 40                          | 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             |
| Nakanihon Automotive College         | Japanese Language Program                       |                 | 20                          | 2005             |
| Tokoha Gakuen Junior College         | Japanese Language Section for Foreign Students  |                 | 30                          | 1995             |
| Aino College                         | Japanese Language Section for Foreign Students  |                 | 40                          | 2003             |
| Shoin Higashi Women's Junior College | Japanese Language Course for Foreign Students   |                 | 40                          | 2003             |
| Ube College                          | Japanese Language Course for Foreign Students   |                 | 50                          | 2002             |
| Saga Women's Junior College          | Faculty of Japanese                             |                 | 20                          | 2002             |

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



## ■ Preparatory education for foreign government sponsored students

In recent years, some countries have sent students to Japan at their own expense to develop their human resources and have asked the Japanese government to assist in the acceptance of these students. Upon such request, the Japanese government gives assistance to these countries, as part of its commitment to international cooperation.

Currently, the Japanese government assists students who are sponsored and were sent by the governments of Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand, Singapore, the United Arab Emirates, and Kuwait. It provides preparatory education, including Japanese language classes (see diagram), and serves as a liaison between the foreign governments and Japanese universities and other educational institutions. (Please note that some of the classes are not currently available for new entry.)

Other forms of assistance provided by the Japanese government include assistance to the Preparatory School for Chinese Students to Japan at the Northeast Normal University (Changchun, Jilin Province, China) where future exchange students can prepare themselves for later study in Japan.



Entrance ceremony at the JASSO Tokyo Japanese Language Education Center



Local preparatory education (Malaysia)



Students get a taste of Japanese culture by performing "kagura"

| Chinese students bound for Japan |  |                     |   |
|----------------------------------|--|---------------------|---|
| Level                            | Preparatory educational institution  | Length of study     | Japanese government assistance                                    |
| Doctoral level                   | Preparatory School for Chinese Students to Japan (Northeast Normal University, Changchun, Jilin Province, China) | 6 months (26 weeks) | Dispatch of teachers (Japanese language and specialized subjects) |

| Malaysian-government sponsored students |  |                 |   |
|---|--|-----------------|---|
| Level                                   | Preparatory educational institution  | 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) |
| Undergraduate                           | Mara Education Foundation Japanese Matriculation Centre                                | 2 years         | Liaison/Coordination  |
| College of technology                   | University of Technology of Malaysia Preparatory Centre for Technical Studies to Japan | 2 years         | Liaison/Coordination  |

| Indonesian-government sponsored students |  |                 |                                |
|--|--|-----------------|--------------------------------|
| Level                                    | Preparatory educational institution      | Length of study | Japanese government assistance |
| Undergraduate                            | Tokyo Japanese Language Education Center | 1 year          | Liaison/Coordination           |
| Graduate                                 |  | 6 months        |                                |

| Thai-government sponsored students |  |                 |                                |
|------------------------------------|--|-----------------|--------------------------------|
| Level                              | Preparatory educational institution      | Length of study | Japanese government assistance |
| Upper Secondary                    | Private Japanese language schools        | 1 year          | Liaison/Coordination           |
| Undergraduate                      | Tokyo Japanese Language Education Center | 1.5 years       |                                |
| Graduate                           |  | 1 year          |                                |

| Singaporean-government sponsored students |  |                 |                                |
|---|--|-----------------|--------------------------------|
| Level                                     | Preparatory educational institution      | Length of study | Japanese government assistance |
| Undergraduate                             | Tokyo Japanese Language Education Center | 1 year          | Liaison/Coordination           |

| United Arab Emirates-government sponsored students |  |                 |                                |
|--|--|-----------------|--------------------------------|
| Level  | Preparatory educational institution      | Length of study | Japanese government assistance |
| Undergraduate                                      | Tokyo Japanese Language Education Center | 1.5 years       | Liaison/Coordination           |

| Kuwaiti-government sponsored students |  |                 |                                |
|---------------------------------------|--|-----------------|--------------------------------|
| Level                                 | Preparatory educational institution      | Length of study | Japanese government assistance |
| Undergraduate                         | Tokyo Japanese Language Education Center | 1.5 years       | Liaison/Coordination           |

### ■ Role of university preparatory courses

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

Foreign students who have completed their secondary education in such countries are given qualifications to enter Japanese universities after completion of a university preparatory course at one of the institutions designated by MEXT. The minimum age requirement for entrance to university is 18.

As of April 2005, 20 educational institutions in Japan offer university preparatory courses.

Reference: Examples of countries where secondary education is completed in less than 12 years  
 11 years: Malaysia, Laos, Myanmar  
 10 years: Philippines, Nepal, Pakistan, Mongolia

### List of University Preparatory Courses (as of April 2005)

| 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<br>Musashi-Urawa Japanese Language Institute         | 1 year University Preparatory Course<br>1.5 year University Preparatory Course  | Saitama-shi,<br>Saitama                          |
| Japanese Language School affiliated<br>with Tokyo International University              | April-starting University Entrance Preparatory Course<br>October-starting University Entrance Preparatory Course  | Shinjuku-ku,<br>Tokyo                            |
| Shinjuku Japanese Language Institute  | Japanese Language Course 1<br>Japanese Language Course 2<br>Japanese Language Course 3  | Shinjuku-ku,<br>Tokyo                            |
| Tokyo Japanese Language Education Center,<br>Japan Student Services Organization        | 1 year University Preparatory Course<br>1.5 year University Preparatory Course  | Shinjuku-ku,<br>Tokyo                            |
| Takushoku University Japanese Language Institute<br>Asian Students Cultural Association | University Entrance Preparatory Course  | Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo                                 |
|   | 1 year Course<br>1.5 year Course  | Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo                                 |
| Tokyo School of the Japanese Language   | 1 year University Prep Course<br>1.5 year University Prep Course<br>2 year Preparatory Course   | Shibuya-ku, Tokyo                                |
| Yamano Japanese Language School   | 1 year Course<br>1.5 year Course  | Shibuya-ku, Tokyo                                |
| Shukutoku Japanese Language School  | College Preparatory Course-A<br>College Preparatory Course-B  | Itabashi-ku, Tokyo                               |
| Jet Academy   | College Preparatory Course-A<br>College Preparatory Course-B  | Kita-ku, Tokyo                                   |
| Shizuoka Japanese Education Center<br>International Language Institute                  | Preparatory Entrance Examination Course<br>College Preparatory Course   | Shizuoka-shi, Shizuoka<br>Shizuoka-shi, Shizuoka |
| Kyoto Japanese Training Center at Kyoto School of<br>Computer Science, Kamogawa Campus  | 1 year University Preparatory Course<br>1.5 year University Preparatory Course  | Kyoto-shi, Kyoto                                 |
| Osaka Japanese Language Education Center,<br>Japan Student Services Organization        | 1 year Regular Course<br>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<br>2 year University Supplementary Course  | Fukuoka-shi,<br>Fukuoka                          |
| Preparatory School for Chinese Students to Japan, Northeast                             | Normal University   | Jilin Province, China                            |
| Teikyo Malaysia Japanese Language Institute<br>(Institut Bahasa Teikyo-IBT)             | 15 months Preparatory Course for Studies to Japan<br>18 months Preparatory Course for Studies to Japan<br>20 months Preparatory Course for Studies to Japan | Kuala Lumpur,<br>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 over 65,000 foreign students from about 160 countries and regions have been accepted (as of the end of FY2004).

### 1. Types of Japanese government scholarship students

The Japanese government scholarship system has 7 student categories: research students, teacher training students, undergraduate students, Japanese language/Japanese studies students, college of technology students, special training college students and Young Leaders' Program students (see p.25 "Financial assistance for foreign students").

### 2. Procedures for recruitment and selection of Japanese government scholarship students

- Overseas recruitment
  - 1) Embassy recommendation: recruitment by Japanese embassies and consulates in the recruiting country (see chart 1).
  - 2) University recommendation: recruitment by the accepting university under the provisions of inter-university exchange agreements (see chart 2).
  - 3) Others (see chart 3)
- Domestic recruitment: screening within Japan for privately financed students to become Japanese government scholarship students (see chart 4).

Recruitment and screening for the 7 categories is as follows:

| Category                          |   | Overseas recruitment   |                           |        | Domestic recruitment   |
|-----------------------------------|---|------------------------|---------------------------|--------|------------------------|
|                                   |   | Embassy recommendation | University recommendation | Others |                        |
| Graduate school                   | Research students                           | ○                      | ○                         | ×      | ○ (regular curriculum) |
|                                   | Teacher training students                   | ○                      | ×                         | ×      | ×                      |
|                                   | Young Leaders' Program (YLP) students       | ×                      | ×                         | ○      | ×                      |
| Undergraduate                     | Undergraduate students                      | ○                      | ×                         | ×      | ○ (final year)         |
|                                   | Japanese language/Japanese studies students | ○                      | ○                         | ×      | ×                      |
| College of technology students    |   | ○                      | ×                         | ×      | ×                      |
| Special training college students |   | ○                      | ×                         | ×      | ×                      |

"○" indicates where recruitment/screening is carried out.

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



First orientation for incoming students

**Chart 1: Recruitment and screening process for Japanese government scholarship applicants with embassy recommendation**

|                      | *Period                                 | Process                                      | Responsible organization   | Description  |
|----------------------|---|--|--|--|
| Before stay in Japan | Previous<br>Dec. Mar.                   | Recruitment                                  | Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Japanese embassies and consulates)/Government and universities of home country                          |  |
|                      | Mar.-Apr. June -Aug.                    | First round of selection                     | Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Japanese embassies and consulates) (Preliminary screening is held by the government in some countries.) | Document screening/<br>written tests* <sup>1</sup> /interviews |
|                      | Oct.                                    | Second round of selection                    | MEXT   | Document screening<br>by selection committee                   |
|                      | June -July<br>Following Feb.<br>(-July) | Notification of result                       | Consult with educational institutions<br>MEXT  |  |
|                      | Sept.<br>Following Mar.<br>(Sept.)      | Procedures for entering Japan                | Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Japanese embassies and consulates)  |  |
|                      | Sept.<br>Following Mar.<br>(Sept.)      | Procedures for entering Japan                | MEXT/Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Japanese embassies and consulates)   | Flight ticket sent/<br>Entry visa obtained                     |
| During stay in Japan | Oct.<br>Following Apr.<br>(Oct.)        | Arrive in Japan                              | JASSO  | Met at airport   |
|                      |   | Japanese language study                      | Japanese language schools designated by MEXT* <sup>2</sup>   |  |
|                      |   | Education at institution of higher education | Universities and other educational institutions  |  |
| After stay in Japan  |   | Return to home country                       |  |  |
|                      |   | Follow-up                                    | JASSO/Universities and other educational institutions  | Technical publications sent                                    |

\*Period: The months on the left apply to Japanese language/Japanese studies and teacher training students.  
The months on the right apply to undergraduate, college of technology, special training college and research students. <Months in parentheses apply to research students arriving in Japan in October.>

| Category                          |   | *1 Written test  | *2 Designated Japanese language schools   |
|-----------------------------------|---|--|---|
| Graduate level                    | Research students                               | Japanese, English (optional)   | Foreign Student Center at national universities, etc. (6 months)  |
|                                   | Teacher training students                       | Japanese, English  | Foreign Student Center at national universities, etc. (6 months)  |
| Under-graduate level              | Undergraduate students                          | [social science and humanities] Japanese, English, Mathematics (A), World History<br>[natural sciences] Japanese, English, Mathematics (B), Sciences (Two subjects selected from Physics, Chemistry, and Biology.) | Japanese Language Center for Foreign Students at Tokyo University of Foreign Studies and Osaka University of Foreign Studies (1 year) |
|                                   | Japanese language/<br>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)  |
| Special 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 applicants with university recommendation**

| Month         | Research Students                                  | Japanese language/<br>Japanese studies students    |
|---------------|--|--|
| December      | Notification of recruitment to universities        | Notification of recruitment to universities        |
| Mid-April     | Deadline for recommendations                       | Deadline for recommendations                       |
| June          | Screening committee convenes (applicants selected) | Screening committee convenes (applicants selected) |
| Mid-September | Selected applicants arrive in Japan                | Deadline for recommendations                       |
| October       |  | Selected applicants arrive in Japan                |

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

| Young Leaders' Program (YLP) students  |
|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Notification of recruitment to recommending institutions through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Japanese embassies and consulates)</li> <li>Deadline for recommendations</li> <li>First screening by the accepting university</li> <li>Second screening (conducted by the YLP Promotion Council within MEXT)</li> <li>Selected applicants arrive in Japan (Sept./Oct.)</li> </ul> |

Note: Dates to be decided.

**Chart 4: Recruitment and screening process for Japanese government scholarship applicants in Japan**

| Month    | Research and undergraduate students                                 |
|----------|---|
| August   | Notification of recruitment to universities                         |
| December | Deadline for recommendations  |
| February | Screening committee convenes (applicants selected)                  |
| April    | Selected applicants become Japanese government scholarship students |

## 5 Acceptance of privately financed foreign students

### (1) Acceptance of privately financed foreign students to universities and other educational institutions

Privately financed foreign students may be admitted to Japanese universities and other educational institutions by either of the following two ways.

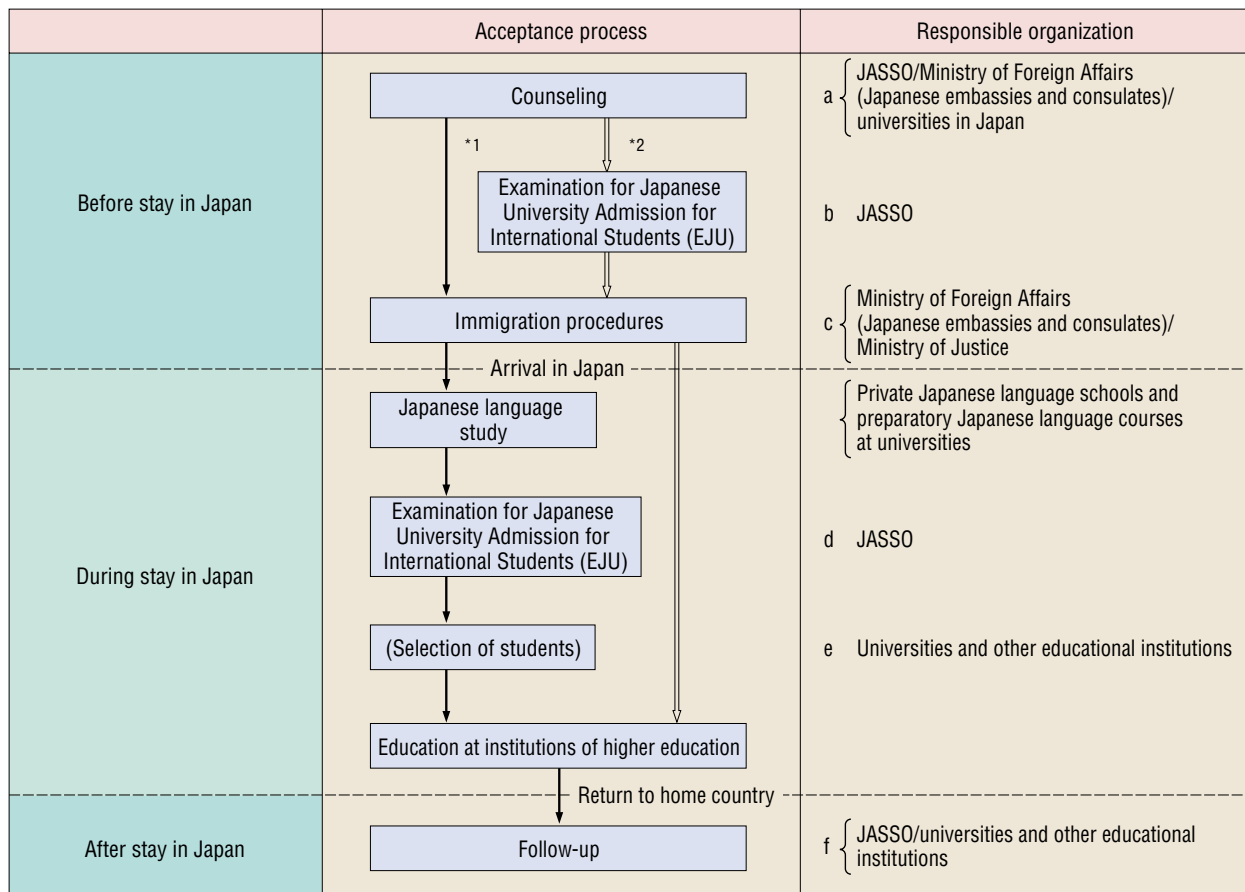
- ① Direct admission to the institutions. Students are screened outside Japan by the institutions.
- ② Admission to the institutions after completing a Japanese language course of about one year at a private Japanese language school. Students are screened in Japan by the institutions.

### (2) Screening of privately financed foreign applicants

When conducting academic aptitude tests, consideration must be given to the fact that privately financed foreign students have studied under an educational system different from that of Japan.

To accommodate this situation, JASSO started implementing the Examination for Japanese University Admission for International Students (EJU) in 2002. This exam is offered both inside and outside Japan and assists universities in the selection of privately financed foreign students who wish to study in Japan at the undergraduate level (see p.21).

### General process for accepting privately financed foreign students



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) issues Certificate of Eligibility for Resident Status.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Japanese embassies and consulates) issues visas.

e: Conduct special selection of foreign students.

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

\*1 → : Process for entrance to university and other institutions by taking EJU after completing Japanese language training in Japan.

\*2 ⇨ : Process for entrance to university and other institutions by taking EJU outside Japan and receiving pre-arrival admissions. (Japanese language training may be required after coming to Japan in some cases.)

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

### Objectives of the Examination for Japanese University Admission for International Students (EJU)

Until recently, foreign students who wished 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. In addition, they had to take another test independently administered by the admitting university.

The process to enter Japanese educational institutions was complicated compared with entrance procedures to European and North American schools. It placed extra burden on foreign students who wished to study in Japan and was one of the reasons students hesitated to study in Japan.

The Examination for Japanese University Admission for International Students (EJU) was introduced in 2002 to attract

outstanding foreign students to Japan and to make it easier for them to be tested. It has been taken by many students overseas and has enabled them to obtain permission to enter Japanese universities before coming to Japan. The exam was first administered by the Association of International Education, Japan in 2002, replacing the General Examination for Foreign Students and the Japanese Language Proficiency Test. Since 2004 the Japan Student Services Organization (JASSO) has been in charge of administering the exam.

The exam can be arranged to fit the needs of the universities. A variety of exam subjects are offered. Universities can select the subjects they need for the screening process and candidates only need to take those subjects.

### Contents of the examination and administration procedures

|                 |   |
|-----------------|---|
| Exam dates:     | The exam is held twice a year on the 3rd Sunday in June and November.   |
| Exam sites:     | In Japan: 15 cities in Hokkaido, Tohoku, Kanto, Chubu, Kinki, Chugoku, Kyushu, Okinawa<br>Outside Japan: 15 cities, mainly in Asia (FY 2005)<br>India (New Delhi), 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). |
| Subjects:       | Humanities: Japanese, Japan and the World, Mathematics<br>Sciences: Japanese, Science (select 2 from the following: Physics, Chemistry, Biology), Mathematics   |
| Languages used: | Japanese and English  |
| Format:         | Multiple-choice (An answer sheet is provided.) (Japanese language test includes a written section.)   |
| Other           | *Examinees select the subjects to take. Exam scores are valid for 2 years.<br>*Students who achieve outstanding scores on the exam are eligible for reserved positions for the Honors Scholarship for Privately Financed Foreign Students.  |

### Supportive measures to promote EJU

To promote pre-arrival admissions, privately financed foreign students who have achieved outstanding scores on EJU are invited to apply for a reserved position for the Honors Scholarship for Privately Financed Foreign Students (see p.26).

### Evaluation of exam scores

EJU is held twice a year, in June and November. A difference in the level of difficulty between the exams would mean difficulty in comparing the scores of students who took the tests at different times. This would affect the admissions process.

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

Equating is a method to balance out the level of difficulty of the tests and enable test scores to be compared. It is currently used for various tests, including TOEFL in the U.S. Scores from

Further information on EJU, including ①information on exam requirements, ②universities that use EJU, ③universities that grant pre-arrival admissions, and ④ exam subjects, is posted on the JASSO website (<http://www.jasso.go.jp/>).

different tests are adjusted to scores on a common base scale which can be used as a standard, making the comparison of scores possible.

Therefore, the EJU exam results are shown by equated scores, i.e., scores which have been adjusted on the common base scale, and not by raw scores.

EJU is a fair indicator of an individual's performance and is not affected by the level of difficulty of the questions nor the overall performance of a group of examinees.

## 2. Studying and residing in Japan

### 1 Educational system for foreign students

#### Education and guidance

To encourage foreign students to study in Japan, it is important that universities and other educational institutions are open and well equipped and attractive to foreign students. For this purpose innovative measures are being taken to provide improved education and research guidance for foreign students. For example, the Short-Term Student Exchange Programs for undergraduate students (see p.36) and special courses in English at graduate schools (see. pp.23-24) have been established. Also, expenses for the education and guidance of foreign students are included in the budget for administrative cost subsidies to national universities.

Special subsidies, based on the admitted number of foreign students, are also granted to private universities and other private institutions.

#### Obtaining a degree in Japan

Obtaining a degree is of primary importance for foreign students. A degree can bring the students benefits after their return to their home country.

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 the 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 the 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 (FY2003)

| Course<br>Major | Master's course |                       |     | Doctoral course |                       |  |     |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-----|-----------------|-----------------------|--|-----|
|                 | Enrolled<br>(a) | Degree awarded<br>(b) | b/a | Enrolled<br>(a) | Degree awarded<br>(b) | Degree by<br>dissertation awarded<br>(included in (b)) | b/a |
|                 | students        | students              | %   | students        | students              | students   | %   |
| Humanities      | 525             | 376                   | 72  | 141             | 39                    | 11   | 28  |
| Social sciences | 2,295           | 1,788                 | 78  | 310             | 81                    | 9  | 26  |
| Science         | 107             | 77                    | 72  | 137             | 59                    | 1  | 43  |
| Engineering     | 1,071           | 836                   | 78  | 804             | 399                   | 24   | 50  |
| Agriculture     | 266             | 221                   | 83  | 345             | 206                   | 19   | 60  |
| Health          | 84              | 70                    | 83  | 516             | 417                   | 27   | 81  |
| Education       | 417             | 335                   | 80  | 44              | 13                    | 0  | 30  |
| Art             | 122             | 109                   | 89  | 32              | 10                    | 0  | 31  |
| Home economics  | 30              | 23                    | 77  | 0               | 2                     | 2  | —   |
| Others          | 941             | 615                   | 65  | 545             | 249                   | 18   | 46  |
| Total           | 5,858           | 4,450                 | 76  | 2,874           | 1,475                 | 111  | 51  |

Note: 1. The figures for students enrolled in master's courses are for FY2002. Those enrolled in doctoral courses are for FY2001 (for Medicine and Dentistry courses, FY2000).

2. The figures for students who earned degrees are as of March 2004 (figures for doctoral degrees include doctoral degrees by dissertation).

3. "Others" include those who had not decided on a major at the time of admission.



Graduation ceremony



## Special Courses in English for Foreign Students at National Graduate Schools (FY2005)

| Name of Graduate School/Department   | Fields of Study  | Length of study                                      | Number of students accepted                    | Year established |
|--|--|--|--|------------------|
| <b>Master's course specially set up for foreign students</b>   |  |  |  |                  |
| 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 Hitotsubashi School of International and Public Policy Asian Public Policy Program   | General Taxation policy, Government Expenditure Planning, Planning for the regulation of various economic activities, Taxation and Public Policy   | Professional graduate 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             |
| Toyoashi 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             |
| Hiroshima University The Special Course for International Students at the Graduate School of Education   | Practical research fields concerning school education  | Master's Course: 2 years                             | about 5 students (a limited number)            | 2005             |
| 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   | Subtropical Agriculture Science, Forest Science, Aquaculture Science, Environmental Engineering, Bioresources Science  | Master's course: 2 years                             | about 8 students (3)                           | 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 13 students (3)                          | 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             |
| <b>Master's course and Doctoral course specially set up for foreign students</b>   |  |  |  |                  |
| Hokkaido University Graduate School of Agriculture Special Postgraduate Program in Agricultural Chemistry  | Soil Science, Plant Nutrition, Food Biochemistry, Nutritional Biochemistry, Bio-organic Chemistry, Ecological Chemistry, Biochemistry, Applied Microbiology, Molecular Biology, Molecular Enzymology, Microbial Resources and Ecology, Applied Molecular Entomology, Pathogen-Plant Interactions, Wood Chemistry, Forest Chemistry                   | Master's course: 2 years<br>Doctoral course: 3 years | about 5 students<br>about 5 students           | 1997             |
| Hokkaido University Graduate School of Engineering English Graduate Program in Socio-Environmental Engineering   | Field Engineering for Environment, Engineering and Policy for Cold Regional Environment, Architectural and Structural Design, Human Environmental System, Built Environment, Solid Waste, Resources and Geoenvironmental Engineering   | Master's course: 2 years<br>Doctoral course: 3 years | about 6 students<br>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<br>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<br>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<br>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<br>Doctoral course: 3 years | about 15 students (5)                          | 1999             |
| Tokyo Institute of Technology International Graduate Course  | Chemistry and Chemical Engineering Program<br>Materials Engineering Program<br>Mechanical Systems Programs<br>Electrical Engineering and Computer Science Program<br>Social, Civil and Architectural Engineering Program<br>Nuclear Engineering Program<br>Biomolecular Science Program  | Master's course: 2 years<br>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<br>Doctoral course: 3 years | about 5 students                               | 1989             |
| Nagaoka University of Technology International Graduate Course for Continuing Profession Development   | Mechanical Engineering<br>Electrical, Electronic and Information Engineering<br>Materials Science and Technology<br>Civil Engineering<br>Environmental Systems Engineering<br>BioEngineering<br>Management and Information Systems Engineering<br>Information Science and Control Engineering<br>Materials Science<br>Energy and Environment Science | Master's course: 2 years<br>Doctoral course: 3 years | about 15 students (5)<br>about 9 students (3)  | 1994<br>1999     |
| University of Fukui Graduate School of Engineering Special General International Engineering Course  | Fiber Amenity Engineering Nuclear Power and Energy Safety Engineering<br>Materials and System Design Engineering   | Master's course: 2 years<br>Doctoral course: 3 years | about 3 students (3)<br>about 9 students (3)   | 2001             |
| Nagoya University Graduate School of Law Department of Combined Programs for Law and Political Science<br>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<br>Doctoral course: 3 years | about 8 students (3)<br>about 4 students (2)   | 1999             |
| 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 Fuction Development, Bioprocess Development, Cell Environment Control   | Master's course: 2 years<br>Doctoral course: 3 years | about 11 students (4)                          | 2002             |
| Osaka University Graduate School of Engineering Science Special Program of "Engineering Science 21st"  | Nanoscience, Environment&Energy Science, Robotics, System Informatics, Semiconductor Devices, Photonics  | Master's course: 2 years<br>Doctoral course: 3 years | about 11 students (11)                         | 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<br>Doctoral course: 3 years | about 5 students (5)                           | 2004             |
| Osaka University of Foreign Studies Graduate School of Integrated Studies in Language and Society Program in Japanese Studies  | Japanese Language and Cultural Research  | Master's course: 2 years<br>Doctoral course: 3 years | about 7 students (2)<br>about 7 students (2)   | 2000<br>2002     |
| Tottori University Special Program for Foreign Students in Arid Land Agricultural Sciences   |  | Master's course: 2 years                             | about 6 students (2)                           |                  |
| 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  |  | Master's course: 2 years                             | about 3 students (1)                           |                  |
| Tottori University Special Program for Foreign Students in Biosciences and Environmental Science   |  | Doctoral course: 3 years                             | about 12 students (4)                          |                  |
| 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<br>Doctoral course: 3 years | about 6 students (2)<br>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<br>Doctoral course: 3 years | about 7 students (4)<br>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<br>Doctoral course: 3 years | about 7 students (7)<br>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 year<br>Doctoral course: 3 years  | about 13 students (3)<br>about 4 students (1)  | 1996<br>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<br>Doctoral course: 3 years | about 10 students (4)<br>about 10 students (3) | 1995             |
| 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<br>Doctoral course: 3 years | about 5 students (2)<br>about 4 students (4)   | 2005             |



| Name of Graduate School/Department  | Fields of Study   | Length of study                                      | Number of students accepted                    | Year established |
|---|---|--|--|------------------|
| 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 Environment Engineering, Architecture, Industrial Science, Systems and Information, Environment Science, Materials and Life Science  | Master's course: 2 years<br>Doctoral course: 3 years | about 4 students (2)<br>about 5 students (2)   | 2000             |
| 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<br>Doctoral course: 3 years | about 33 students (18)<br>about 5 students (2) | 2000<br>2002     |
| 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, Biomedical Engineering   | Master's course: 2 years<br>Doctoral course: 3 years | about 20 students (10)                         | 2003             |
| Ritsumeikan University Graduate School of Science and Engineering International Technology and Management   | Material-Energy Science and Engineering Civil, Environmental, and Biological Engineering Information Science and Systems Engineering  | Master's course: 2 years<br>Doctoral course: 3 years | about 20 students (17)<br>about 5 students (3) | 2001<br>2004     |
| <b>Doctoral course specially set up for foreign students</b>  |   |  |  |                  |
| 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: 3 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: Applied 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, Marine Safety Technology, 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             |
| 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 8 students (5)                           | 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. and Science, Micro-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             |
| Kobe University International Exchange Special Course for Medical Research and Treatment Program of Medical Sciences, Graduate School of Medicine   | Biomedical Sciences, Translational Medicine, Practical Medicine   | Doctoral course: 3.5 years                           | about 6 students (3)                           | 2005             |
| 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 Special Course for International Students  | Frontier and Fundamental Sciences, Industrial Innovation Sciences, Chemistry and Biochemistry, Bioscience, Social Engineering and Environmental Management, Biological and Human Environment, Sustainability of Resources, Pharmaceutical Sciences  | 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<br>Doctoral course: 4 years | about 2 students (1)<br>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             |
| 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 Sciences, High Energy Accelerator Science, Multidisciplinary Sciences, Life Science and Advanced Sciences | Structural Molecular Science, Functional Molecular Science, Fusion Science, Space and Astronautical Science, Accelerator Science, Materials Structure Science, Particle and Nuclear Physics, Statistical Science, Polar Science, Informatics, Genetics, Basic Biology, Physiological Sciences, Biosystems Science, Photoscience   | Doctoral course: 3 years                             | about 20 students (11)                         | 2002             |

Note: The figures in parentheses are the expected number of privately financed students and are included in the preceding figures.

FY2005: 43 universities, 74 graduate courses (maximum enrollment: 961 (442))

FY2004: 43 universities, 74 graduate courses (maximum enrollment: 937 (431))

## 2 Financial assistance for foreign students

### Scholarships

As Japan has a relatively high cost of living compared with other countries, creating a financially stable environment for foreign students to study in is important.

MEXT has worked to improve the Japanese government scholarship system to meet the students' financial needs. Various measures, such as tuition exemption and reduction, have also been implemented to support privately financed students.

The Japan Student Services Organization (JASSO), established in April 2004, provides support for privately financed foreign students (Honors Scholarships) and short-term students (Short-Term Student Exchange Promotion Plan) as well as a medical fee

reimbursement service.

Furthermore, in recent years, local governmental organizations, private corporations and citizens' groups have also assisted foreign students. They have done this by providing their own scholarships. With the cooperation of such groups and individuals, the Japan Educational Exchanges and Services has started administering the Sponsor-Crowned International Student Scholarship Program. This program offers foreign students scholarships bearing the names of these corporations and individuals.

### Types of Japanese government scholarship students and their conditions (FY2005 budget)

|   | Research students   | Teacher training students   | Undergraduate students   | Japanese language/Japanese studies students                 | College of technology students   | Special training college students   | Young Leaders' Program (YLP) students  |
|---|---|---|--|---|--|---|--|
| 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  |   | From 17 to 21  | From 18 to 29   | From 17 to 21  | From 17 to 21   | School of Government: generally under 40<br>Local Government Course: generally under 40<br>Medical Administration Course: generally under 40<br>Business Administration Course: generally under 35<br>Law Course: generally under 40 |
| Length of study                         | Up to 2 years, including Japanese language education  | Up to 1.5 years, including Japanese language education                    | 5 years, including Japanese language education (7 years for medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine majors) | 1 academic year   | 4 years, including Japanese language education (4.5 years for mercantile marine majors)      | 3 years, including Japanese language education  | 1 year   |
| Preparatory Japanese language education | 6 months (Hokkaido University and 53 other universities)<br>Students who have sufficient ability in the Japanese language may be placed directly at universities. |   | 1 year (Tokyo University of Foreign Studies and Osaka University of Foreign Studies)                         | None  | 1 year (Tokyo Japanese Language Education Center of the Japan Student Services Organization) | 1 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 in a teacher training department                         | Undergraduate education  | Japanese studies (Japanese language, life and culture)      | Enroll in the third year of a college of technology  | Post-secondary education at a special training college  | Master's course at graduate school   |
| Countries and regions                   | Worldwide (163 countries and regions)   | Developing countries, etc. (55 countries)                                 | Developing countries, etc. (94 countries and regions)  | Worldwide (76 countries and regions)                        | Developing countries, etc. (41 countries and regions)  | Developing countries, etc. (49 countries and regions)   | Developing countries, etc. (25 countries)  |
| Expected number of new students         | 4,000 → 4,020* <sup>1</sup>   | 155   | 478 (20)* <sup>2</sup>   | 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. Tuition for students in local public and private institutions are paid by MEXT.              |   |  |   |  |   |  |
| Airfare                                 | Round-trip airfare (air ticket) is supplied.  |   |  |   |  |   |  |
| Field study allowance                   | Not supplied  |   |  |   |  |   | Supplied within the budget   |
| Settling-in allowance                   | ¥25,000   |   |  |   |  |   |  |
| Medical expense reimbursement           | Supplied within the budget  |   |  |   |  |   |  |

Note: Conditions for research students shown above are applicable to those with embassy recommendations. Other research students will be treated correspondingly.

\*1. The mark → indicates revisions made for FY2005 from FY2004.

\*2. The figure in parentheses is the number of foreign students admitted to the third year of a university from a college of technology and is included in the total figure.

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

|      |   |  |  |
|------|---|--|--|
| 1983 | Japanese government scholarship students<br>2,082                     | Privately financed students<br>7,483   | Foreign government sponsored students<br>863   |
|      | Supported by the Japanese government (Ministry of Education)<br>2,282 |  |  |
| 2004 | Japanese government scholarship students<br>9,804                     | Privately financed students<br>105,592 | Foreign government sponsored students<br>1,906 |
|      | Supported by the Japanese government (MEXT)<br>20,904                 |  |  |

## ● Support Measures for Privately Financed Foreign Students

| Organization  | Support  | 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) Stipend: Undergraduate level: ¥50,000/month Graduate level: ¥70,000/month</p> <p>c) Number of recipients: Undergraduate level: 7,900 Graduate level: 3,400 Total: 11,300</p> <p>(Reference) Trend in the Number of Recipients</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Fiscal Year</th> <th>2000</th> <th>2001</th> <th>2002</th> <th>2003</th> <th>2004</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Number of Students</td> <td>10,390</td> <td>10,850</td> <td>10,900</td> <td>11,000</td> <td>11,100</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>* Since FY2000, students at Japanese language schools have also become eligible for the Honors Scholarship (see p.13).</p>  | Fiscal Year | 2000   | 2001   | 2002   | 2003 | 2004 | Number of Students | 10,390 | 10,850 | 10,900 | 11,000 | 11,100 |
|   | Fiscal Year  | 2000   | 2001        | 2002   | 2003   | 2004   |      |      |                    |        |        |        |        |        |
|   | Number of Students   | 10,390   | 10,850      | 10,900 | 11,000 | 11,100 |      |      |                    |        |        |        |        |        |
|   | Tuition reductions and exemptions  | <p>1) Number of students who received reduction or exemption of tuition fees (in FY2003)<br/>National universities:18,504 (Total number of students for the first and second semesters)<br/>Private universities: 14,091<br/>Total: 32,595</p> <p>2) Current status of reduction or exemption of tuition fees<br/>a) National universities: Applied through tuition exemption system of universities (administrative cost subsidies).<br/>b) Private universities: Up to 30% of tuition fees are paid to private universities (including graduate schools) and junior colleges that offered tuition reduction or exemption.</p>  |             |        |        |        |      |      |                    |        |        |        |        |        |
|   | Medical expense reimbursement  | Reimburse a part of the 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 are to be enrolled in graduate schools or are enrolled in the final year of university and display excellence in their academic work.  |             |        |        |        |      |      |                    |        |        |        |        |        |
| Permission to work part-time                                      | Foreign students may receive permission from the Ministry of Justice to engage in activities outside the scope of their resident status and work up to a total of 28 hours a week (up to 14 hours a week for auditors or research students who are mainly auditing). They cannot work in the adult entertainment business or sexually-oriented special adult entertainment operations. 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 obtained to engage in part-time work that exceeds the above number of hours. |  |             |        |        |        |      |      |                    |        |        |        |        |        |
| Tax exemption for donations                                       | Tax exemptions (e.g., income tax and corporation tax) for special donations are given to public service corporations that offer scholarships and assist in providing foreign student housing. There are also tax exemptions (e.g., municipal property tax, city planning tax) for foreign student housing run by a juridical person. (Nontaxable requirements were reviewed and improved in FY1999.)   |  |             |        |        |        |      |      |                    |        |        |        |        |        |
| Japan Educational Exchanges and Services                          | Sponsor-Crowned International Student Scholarship Program  | Scholarships that bear the name of the sponsoring corporation or individual, thereby making it visible who they are sponsoring.<br>(Jinnai International Scholarship, Kansai Paint 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, Moomin Fund International Student 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, PCA Life Insurance Scholarship, Hitokuchi-zaka Studios Scholarship) |             |        |        |        |      |      |                    |        |        |        |        |        |
| Local governments/ universities and colleges/ private foundations | Local government scholarships  | ○ Local public organizations that grant scholarships:<br>23 local governments, 30 local international exchange organizations (in FY2004) (includes 1 organization that offers reserved positions for scholarships before the students' arrival in Japan)   |             |        |        |        |      |      |                    |        |        |        |        |        |
|   | Scholarships from universities and colleges  | ○ Number of universities and other educational institutions that grant scholarships:<br>208 schools (in FY2004)  |             |        |        |        |      |      |                    |        |        |        |        |        |
|   | Private scholarships   | ○ Number of foundations: 150 (in FY2004) (includes 16 foundations that offer reserved positions for scholarships before the students' arrival 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 76% of all foreign students live in private accommodations (see Fig. ①).

The following are some of the measures MEXT and JASSO have taken to ensure good-quality, low-rent housing for foreign students.

1. Construction and promoting of foreign student accommodations by national, local, and private universities and JASSO.
2. Subsidies granted by JASSO for the construction of foreign student accommodations by local public organizations.
3. Subsidies to the Corporate Friendship Network for Foreign

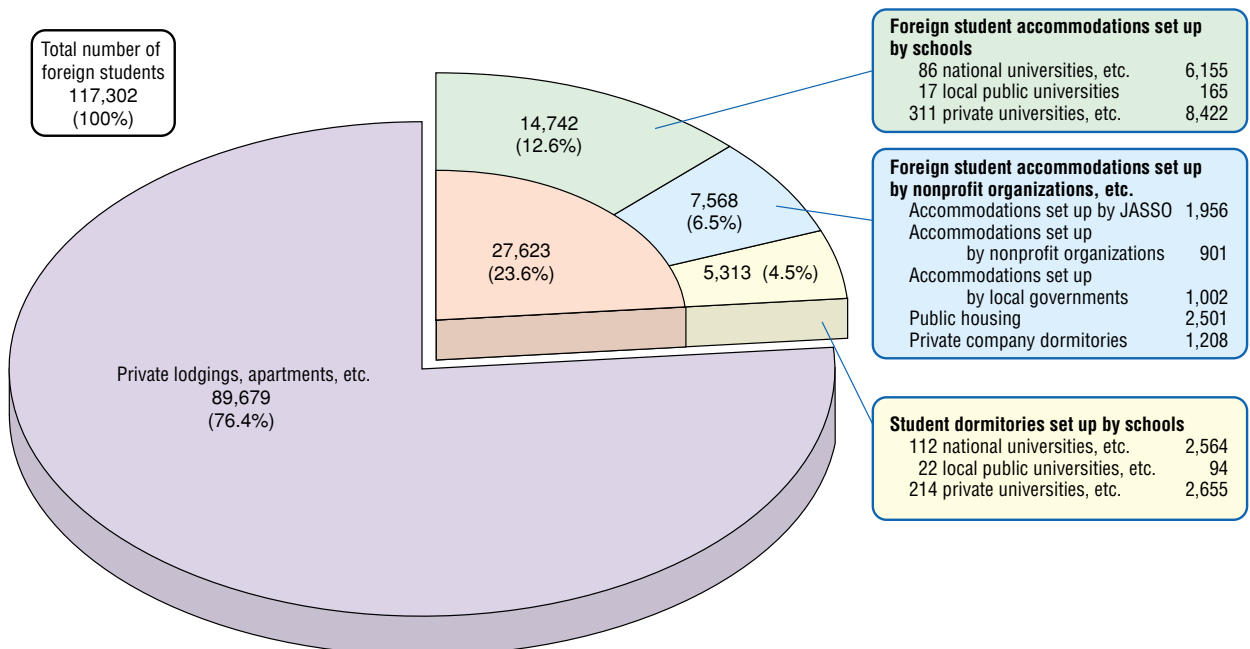
Students established by Keizaidoyukai (Japan Association of Corporate Executives) to provide accommodations in private company dormitories.

4. Designated accommodations 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) provided through the Japan Educational Exchanges and Services.



JASSO Fukuoka International House

① Foreign student accommodations (as of May 1, 2004)



## ② Measures taken for securing accommodations

| Organizations and projects  |  | Description   |
|---|--|---|
| Construction of foreign student accommodations at national universities   |  | 7,069 rooms (as of FY2003)  |
| Japan Student Services Organization   | Subsidies for construction of foreign student accommodations | Subsidy system to promote construction of foreign student accommodations by local governments, etc. (As of March 31, 2005, 1,731 accommodations have been constructed.)   |
|   | Housing subsidies  | Subsidies for Japanese government scholarship students, living in private lodgings, apartments, etc. (Scholarship recipients of FY2000 or later are not eligible)   |
|   | Management of international houses                           | Sapporo (50), Sendai Daiichi (57), Sendai Daini (79), Tokyo (282), Komaba (314), Soshigaya (362), Tokyo International House (801), Kanazawa (49), Kyoto (80), Osaka Daiichi (259), Osaka Daini (40), Hyogo (197), Hiroshima (41), Fukuoka (54), Oita (204), Tokyo Japanese Language Education Center foreign students' dorm (149), Osaka Japanese Language Education Center foreign students' dorm (54) Total (3,072) |
|   | Securing of designated accommodations                        | Good quality lodgings and apartments are designated as foreign student accommodations and secured for foreign students by paying security deposits to landlords. 2,065 rooms (in FY2004)  |
| Japan Educational Exchanges and Services<br>Comprehensive Renter's Insurance for Foreign Students Studying in Japan |  | This insurance reduces the burden on apartment guarantors and facilitates people to become guarantors. Compensation is provided to guarantors in the event of fire, accident or default of rent payment.  |
| Corporate Friendship Network for Foreign Students<br>Offering of company housing                                    |  | With the cooperation of private companies, employee dormitories are offered for foreign students' use. (698 accommodations as of February 28, 2005)   |



Foreign students meet people from the local community

## ③ Construction of foreign student housing by local governments and other organizations

| Organization                        | Accommodations   | Opened     | Number of rooms |
|-------------------------------------|--|------------|-----------------|
| Miyazaki City                       | Houses for foreign students  | Apr. 1989  | 8 rooms         |
| Nagoya City, Aichi Pref.            | International Foreign Students' House                                  | Mar. 1990  | 90 rooms        |
| Kyoto City                          | Mukojima Student Center  | Mar. 1990  | 234 rooms       |
| Tokyo                               | Ota Memorial 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  | Sept. 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        |
| Ikuo Gakuin                         | ◎Salesian Intercultural and Technological Center*                      | Apr. 1998  | 18 rooms        |
| Takasaki City                       | Kaminami Foreign Students' Residence                                   | Apr. 1998  | 30 rooms        |
| Tokyo Keizai University             | ◎Tokyo Keizai University International Hall                            | Apr. 1999  | 50 rooms        |
| Nishiyama Gakuen School             | ◎Hakuho International Students' House, Hakuho Women's College          | Apr. 1999  | 57 rooms        |
| NGK Foundation                      | ◎NGK International House   | Sept. 1999 | 40 rooms        |
| Kyoto University of Foreign Studies | ◎Kyoto University of Foreign Studies College Residence                 | Sept. 1999 | 20 rooms        |
| Fukuoka University                  | ◎Fukuoka University International House                                | Apr. 2000  | 30 rooms        |
| Ritsumeikan                         | ◎Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University AP House                          | Apr. 2000  | 382 rooms       |
| Osaka City                          | International Students' House, Osaka "El Sereno Koubai-cho"            | Apr. 2000  | 54 rooms        |
| Beppu University                    | ◎Beppu University Foreign Students' Dormitory                          | May 2000   | 16 rooms        |
| International Christian University  | ◎ICU Global House  | July 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              | Sept. 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        |
| Inter-University Seminar House      | ◎Inter-University Seminar House, House of International Students       | Feb. 2005  | 25 rooms        |

◎ indicates places where subsidies for construction have been provided.

\* Salesian Intercultural and Technological Center has closed down following the relocation of the Salesian Polytechnic College in March 2005.



Inter-University Seminar House, House of International Students  
(opened in February 2005)

### ■ Medical expenses

JASSO reimburses up to 80% of the medical expenses paid by foreign students for medical treatment received at hospitals or clinics in Japan (calculation based on the National Health Insurance Law).

### ■ 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 work part-time must apply in advance to receive permission.

Students who receive permission are allowed to work, but

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

there are certain restrictions. Regular students are allowed to work part-time up to 28 hours per week. Work must not be related to the adult entertainment business, sexually-oriented special adult entertainment operations, or phone dating services. If a student wishes to work part-time in a different manner, he/she must apply for separate permission.

## 3 Local assistance for foreign students

Foreign students are recognized as guests from countries far away. At the same time, they are welcomed as members of the local community. Interaction between foreign students and local residents are encouraged through home-stays and home-visit programs. Providing scholarships and housing for foreign students also help students become part of the community.

To carry out support programs, creating a framework that

unifies government and civil efforts is important. Currently, the Foreign Students' Exchange Promotion Conference is established in each one of the prefectures (47 local jurisdictions of Japan). Its purpose is to create such a framework and to have the government and the local community work together to support foreign students.

## 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. This will make Japan a vibrant society. It will also help Japan secure its position in the international community and actively take on its responsibilities. Such investment requires the creation of a base for information dissemination and a global network of intellectual activities. To create such a base and a network, it is necessary to coordinate the functions of international exchange and information dissemination. Collaboration between academia, industry, and government is also necessary, both at home and abroad.

Interaction with foreign students at Japanese universities would lead to the creation of such partnership. The Tokyo Academic Park, a project implemented by MEXT and the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, is designed to serve as a base for such activities.

### 2. Location

Rinkai-Fukutoshin-Aomi (Kotoh Ward, Tokyo) 6.6 hectares

### 3. Budget (MEXT portion)

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

### 4. Overview of the main facilities of Tokyo Academic Park

| Division   | Name of facility   | Details of the facility   | Project description  |
|--|--|---|--|
| MEXT<br>Higher Education Bureau<br>Student Services Division<br>(JASSO)<br>(Site: 3.6 ha)  | Tokyo<br>International<br>Exchange<br>Center                   | (Accommodations for foreign students and researchers)<br>• Single student rooms<br>• Couples/family rooms (etc.)                      | (High-quality living environment)<br>• High-quality residence halls for foreign students, and researchers invited from overseas schools, universities, and research organizations  |
|  |  | (Plaza Heisei)<br>• International Conference Hall<br>• Media Hall<br>• Study and training rooms, gymnasium (etc.)                     | (International education/research exchange)<br>• A place for collective study and intellectual exchange for use by foreign students and researchers living in Tokyo Academic Park<br>• A place which provides assistance in daily life to foreign students and researchers living in Tokyo Academic Park   |
| MEXT<br>Science and Technology<br>Policy Bureau<br>Knowledge Infrastructure<br>Policy Division<br>(Japan Science and Technology Corporation)<br>(Site: 2.0 ha)   | National<br>Museum of<br>Emerging<br>Science and<br>Innovation | • Exhibition facilities<br>• Exchange and interaction facilities<br>• Research and development facilities (etc.)                      | (Dissemination of information on advanced science and technology)<br>• Introduction to advanced science and technology, focusing on the development of national research<br>(Dissemination of information on ways to promote the understanding of science and technology)<br>• Development of new techniques for promoting the understanding of science and technology<br>• Human resource development for promoting the understanding of science and technology<br>(Dissemination of information through research promotion and exchange)<br>• Exchanges through opening research centers to the public and holding science and technology lectures, forums, symposiums, etc.<br>• Promotion of advanced research and application of the research results through a flexible system |
| Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry<br>Industrial Science and Technology<br>Policy and Environment Bureau<br>Technology Promotion Division<br>(National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology)<br>(Site: 1.0 ha) | AIST Tokyo<br>Waterfront                                       | • Cooperative research and development space<br>• Center for the promotion of academia, industry, and government collaboration (etc.) | (International academia, industry, and government collaboration which serves as a base for research exchange)<br>• To conduct joint research by leading researchers from academia, industry and government, both inside and outside of Japan, to develop original advanced technologies<br>• To promote interaction among researchers inside and outside of Japan, exchange of information, and dissemination of research results  |





### 3. Follow-up services for former foreign students

#### 1 Services offered by the Japan Student Services Organization (JASSO)

(FY2005 budget)

JASSO provides follow-up services for former foreign students. These services support the students' research activities after their return to their home countries.

##### ■ Sending of technical and academic publications

JASSO sends technical publications, such as academic journals and research reports, to help former students continue research after returning home and build on their accomplishments from their study in Japan.

- ◎Eligibility: Former foreign students who have completed graduate courses in Japan and are working in the field of education, academic research, administration, or other fields of public interests, or continuing 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

JASSO promotes international exchanges and exchanges in education and academic research by inviting former foreign students back to Japan. Students who are selected are those active in the fields of education, academic research, or administration in their home countries (developing countries) and carry out collaborative research with researchers of Japanese universities.

- ◎Eligibility:
  - ①Former foreign students in Japan who are 45 years of age or younger on April 1 of the year (fiscal year) of application.
  - ②Former students who returned to their home country five or more years ago

②Former students who returned to their home country five or more years ago

- ◎Length of program: up to 90 days
- ◎Number of students: about 55

##### ■ Follow-up research guidance

Teachers are sent to give guidance and support to former students. Students who receive this follow-up service are those who teach or study at universities or other institutions in their home country after their return from Japan. This program aims to strengthen the former students' educational and research capabilities, improve the standard of teaching and research in the respective countries, and diffuse information on education and research conducted in Japan.

- ◎Countries and regions: Asian countries
- ◎Eligibility: Former students who returned to their home country two to four years ago and who are engaged in the field of education or academic research at universities or other institutions in their home country.
- ◎Dispatch of advisors: About 8 teachers are dispatched for a period of approximately 10 days.

##### ■ Former foreign students database

JASSO conducts follow-up surveys on former students and constructs a standardized database of basic information on former foreign students. This helps create an interactive information network, which can provide accurate information swiftly to satisfy the needs of former students.

#### 2 Services offered by the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS)

(Assistance for students seeking a doctoral degree by dissertation)

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Objective  | JSPS invites degree seeking students from Asian countries and provides them with research guidance and instruction. After their return home, JSPS may, if needed, send advisors from the Japanese universities that hosted the students. These advisors help the students work towards a doctoral degree by dissertation. |
| Number of doctorate recipients                           | 436 (as of April 2005)  |
| FY2005 budget<br>(Figures in parentheses are for FY2004) | ¥218,894,000 (¥198,178,000)<br><ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Number of foreign students accepted as candidates for doctoral degree by dissertation: 150 (151)</li> <li>○ Number of academic advisors dispatched: 137 (98)</li> </ul>   |

### 3 Programs run by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

|                                  | Program   | Description  |
|----------------------------------|---|--|
| Ministry of Foreign Affairs      | Foreign students' advisors  | Assign former foreign students to serve as advisors at Japanese embassies and consulates. Former students advise prospective applicants on study opportunities in Japan.   |
|                                  | Grant aid for scholarship programs  | Provide airfare, living expenses and tuition fees to students sent by the governments of developing countries.   |
|                                  | Yen loans   | 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.  |
|                                  | Follow-up assistance programs for former students                                       | Japanese embassies and consulates provide assistance in organizing alumni associations of former foreign students, maintaining and managing meeting venues, compiling lists of the former students, and organizing presentations related to their research in Japan. |
|                                  | Reunion of former students  | Invite former students back to Japan. Students are invited from East and Southwest Asia, the Middle East and other regions. The aim is to promote the activities of former students' associations and their network.   |
|                                  | Contributions to assist privately financed foreign students from ASEAN                  | Support for scholarship activities organized by the ASJA International.  |
|                                  | Website "Study in Japan: Comprehensive Guide"   | Website providing general information regarding studying in Japan ( <a href="http://www.studyjapan.go.jp">http://www.studyjapan.go.jp</a> ).   |
| 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             | Assistance to ASEAN associations of former students to Japan (regarding meeting places) | Financial assistance to secure meeting places for 7 former students' associations in 6 ASEAN countries.  |
|                                  | Assistance to ASEAN Council of Japan Alumni (ASCOJA)                                    | Assist with general assembly fees for the ASEAN Council of Japan Alumni.   |
|                                  | Preparatory Japanese language education   | Conduct preparatory Japanese language education in China and Malaysia for students who are to be sent to Japan by their governments.   |
|                                  | Asian youth cultural scholarship  | Preparatory education to study at Japanese graduate schools. Offered to graduates of Southeast Asian universities.   |
| JICA                             | JICA long-term training program   | Degree program of generally 2 years at universities or other institutions. Offered to government officials of developing countries.  |
|                                  | Nikkei Fostering of Social Leaders (former Nikkei Foreign Student Assistance)           | Graduate level program of generally 2 years. Offered to Central and South American students of Japanese descent.   |



Foreign students and Japanese upper secondary students get together

## 1 Short-term student exchange programs

Short-term student exchange programs refer mainly to exchange programs based on exchange agreements made between universities. Students usually take classes or are given research guidance at a foreign university while they remain enrolled in their home institution. The period of study is one or more semesters and usually does not exceed one academic year. Classes are in their mother tongue or in a foreign language, and students receive credits for their work. The purpose of short-term exchange is not necessarily to obtain a degree but rather to study at a foreign university, to experience a different culture, or to master a foreign language.

Recently, the trend in many countries is to set up reciprocal credit exchange programs, such as the junior year-abroad programs in the U.S., the Erasmus Plan in Europe and the UMAP program in Asian and Pacific countries.

Japan has been an active member of UMAP. UMAP is an organization that was established in 1991 to promote exchange of students and faculty of higher educational institutions in Asia and the Pacific. With the cooperation of the participating countries, UMAP has been promoting the UMAP Credit Transfer Scheme (UCTS) on a trial basis.

## 2 Number of short-term foreign students

(as of May 1, 2004)

Of the 117,302 foreign students who study at Japanese universities and other institutions, 6,907 are short-term students, accounting for 5.9% of the total number of foreign students.

(1) Number of short-term foreign students by country/region (Top 10 countries)  
(unit: person)

| Country/region | Number of students |
|----------------|--------------------|
| China          | 1,858              |
| Korea          | 1,268              |
| U.S.A.         | 1,082              |
| Taiwan         | 345                |
| Germany        | 224                |
| France         | 208                |
| Australia      | 208                |
| Thailand       | 186                |
| U.K.           | 185                |
| Canada         | 111                |
| Others         | 1,232              |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>6,907</b>       |

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

| Level                     | Number of students       |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| University(undergraduate) | 5,790<br>(83.8%)         |
| Graduate school           | 1,049<br>(15.2%)         |
| Junior college            | 67<br>(1.0%)             |
| College of technology     | 1<br>(0%)                |
| <b>Total</b>              | <b>6,907</b><br>(100.0%) |

\*Percentages are rounded to the nearest tenths.

### 3 Scholarships for short-term foreign students

In accordance with exchange agreements made between universities, the Short-Term Student Exchange Promotion Program supports Japanese and foreign students (junior college/undergraduate/graduate levels) who study abroad for a

period of less than one year while enrolled at a university in their home country.

Since fiscal year 2004, the above program has been carried out by JASSO.

#### Short-Term Student Exchange Promotion Program (FY2005 budget)

|                       | Description   |
|-----------------------|---|
| Candidates            | 1. Inbound<br>Students enrolled in a foreign university who are admitted to a Japanese university for short-term study under the provisions of inter-university exchange agreements.<br>2. Outbound<br>Students enrolled in a Japanese university who are admitted to a foreign university for short-term study under the provisions of inter-university exchange agreements. |
| Qualifications        | 1. Inbound<br>Students enrolled in a regular course of study at a foreign university<br>2. Outbound<br>Students enrolled in a regular course of study at a Japanese university  |
| Number of recipients  | 1. Inbound: 1,950<br>2. Outbound: 665   |
| Stipend               | ¥80,000 per month (both inbound and outbound)   |
| Round-trip airfare    | An economy class round-trip air ticket is provided for inbound students only  |
| Settling-in allowance | ¥25,000 for inbound students only   |



Students get advice about future study options

## 4 Short-Term Student Exchange Programs in English at national universities (undergraduate level)

The following national universities offer short-term programs in English for foreign undergraduate students. Course length is one year or less.

| University                                     | Year established | Length of study | Number of students accepted | Credits                         | Language of instruction                | Fields of study   |
|--|------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|--|---|
| Hokkaido University                            | 1997             | 1 year          | about 25                    | 30                              | English                                | Liberal Arts, Natural Sciences                                |
| Otaru University of Commerce                   | 1999             |                 | about 20                    |                                 | English                                | Economics and Business  |
| Iwate University                               | 2005             |                 | about 20                    |                                 | English                                | Humanities, Social Sciences, Natural Sciences                 |
| Tohoku University                              | 1996             |                 | about 30                    |                                 | English                                | Liberal Arts, Natural Sciences                                |
| University of Tsukuba                          | 1995             |                 | about 40                    |                                 | English                                | Liberal Arts, Natural Sciences                                |
| Saitama University                             | 2004             | 6 months-1 year | about 20                    | 32                              | English                                | Liberal Arts, Natural Sciences                                |
| Chiba University                               | 1996             | 1 year          | about 20                    |                                 | English                                | Humanities, Natural Sciences                                  |
| University of Tokyo                            | 1995             |                 | about 30                    | English                         | Humanities, Social Sciences            |   |
| Tokyo University of Foreign Studies            | 1998             |                 | about 40                    | 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             | 6 months-1 year | about 30                    | 30                              | English                                | Liberal Arts, Natural Sciences                                |
| Niigata University                             | 2003             | 1 year          | about 20                    |                                 | English                                | Liberal Arts, Natural Sciences                                |
| Kanazawa University                            | 1998             |                 | about 25                    |                                 | English                                | Liberal Arts, Natural Sciences                                |
| Nagoya University                              | 1996             |                 | about 50                    |                                 | 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 40                    |                                 | 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, Medicine |
| 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 Special short-term courses in English at private universities (undergraduate level)

Thirty-one private universities in Japan offer special courses in English for foreign students.

| University                           | Year established | Length of study  | Number of students accepted | Language of instruction | Fields 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     |
| Sophia University                    | 1987             | (All 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 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-1 year  | 20                          | English                 | Humanities, Social Sciences                       |
| Meiji Gakuin University              | 1989             | 6 months-1 year  | about 80                    | 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 years   | 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  | 30                          | 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: Data was gathered by the Student Services Division, MEXT according to the following criteria:

1. The number (or prospective number) of students accepted exceeds 20.
2. Foreign students need not have Japanese language skills to understand classes.
3. Total hours of classes conducted in foreign languages and Japanese language classes must be comparable to that of students in a regular course of study (i.e., at least 10 hours per week).
4. Courses are for undergraduate students.



Computer class

## 6 Support for advanced student exchange

MEXT introduced the Advanced Student Exchange Pilot Project Support Program in fiscal year 2003. It aims to support Japanese universities nurture students capable of working effectively in the international community and help the universities improve their international competitiveness. The program also assists universities build national and international networks of expertise as well as improve the quality of education and research.

This experimental support is offered to the student exchange programs between consortiums of Japanese universities and those of foreign universities. This type of exchange may become a new framework for international student exchange.

Since fiscal year 2004, the above program has been carried out by JASSO.

### Advanced Student Exchange Pilot Project Support Program

|                    |   |  |
|--------------------|---|--|
| Details of support | Term  | As a rule, 3 years or less                                       |
|                    | Annual number of recipients   | 30 students per project (students sent by Japanese universities) |
|                    | Stipend   | ¥100,000/month (period of payment: between 3 and 12 months)      |
|                    | Travel expenses   | Economy class round-trip airfare                                 |
| Requirements       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The project must involve a consortium of three or more Japanese universities and a consortium of three or more foreign universities.</li> <li>• The project must be implemented based on a formal exchange agreement between the university consortiums.</li> <li>• The project must be one offering mutual student exchange, with comparable numbers of inbound and outbound students and length of study.</li> </ul> |  |

### Programs supported by the Advanced Student Exchange Pilot Project Support Program

| Japanese consortium member universities  | Foreign consortium member universities  | Program   |
|--|---|---|
| <b>University of Tokyo</b><br>Chiba University<br>Kyushu University  | <b>La Villette School of Architecture</b><br>Saint-Luc Superior Institute of Architecture<br>Munich University of Technology<br>Lisbon University of Technology   | Architecture and Urbanism<br>Student Mobility International<br>Program  |
| <b>Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology</b><br>and 30 other universities (Osaka, Ochanomizu, Kyushu, Kyoto, Kumamoto, Keio, Kobe, Sophia, Seinan, Graduate University for Advanced Studies, Chuo, Tsukuba, Tokyo Institute of Technology, University of Tokyo, Tokyo Metropolitan, Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology, Tokyo University of Science, Doshisha, Tohoku, Nagaoka University of Technology, Nagoya, Nihon, Hitotsubashi, Hosei, Hokkaido, Meiji, Yokohama National, Rikkyo, Ritsumeikan, Ryukyu, Waseda) | <b>University of Grenoble 1</b><br>and 53 other universities (Aix-Marseille 1, Aix-Marseille 2, Aix-Marseille 3, Besancon, Bordeaux 1, Bordeaux 3, Bordeaux 4, Savoie, Clermont-Ferrand 2, Grenoble 1, Grenoble 2, Grenoble 3, EHESS, ENS Cachan, ENS Lyon, ENS Ulm, IEP Paris, INALCO, INP Grenoble, INP Toulouse, INSA Rouen, INSA Toulouse, Lille 1, Lyon 1, Lyon 2, Lyon 3, Marne-La-Vallee, Metz, Montpellier 2, Mulhouse Haute Alsace, Nantes, Paris 1, Paris 2, Paris 4, Paris 5, Paris 6, Paris 7, Paris 8, Paris 9, Paris 10, Paris 11, Paris 12, Paris 13, Perpignan, Rennes 1, Rennes 2, Strasbourg 1, Strasbourg 2, Strasbourg 3, Toulon, Toulouse 1, Toulouse 2, Valenciennes, Versailles-Saint-Quentin) | college doctoral franco-japonais  |
| <b>Kyoto University of Education</b><br>Osaka Kyoiku University<br>Nara University of Education<br>Hyogo University of Teacher Education<br>Shiga University<br>Wakayama University  | <b>Office of Rajabhat Institute Council (ORIC)</b><br>Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University<br>Ubon Ratchathani Rajabhat University<br>Songkhla Rajabhat University   | Joint development and application of experience-based education for international understanding and development education methods |
| <b>University of Tokyo</b><br>Osaka University<br>Hokkaido University<br>Keio University   | <b>Delft University of Technology</b><br>Berlin University of Technology<br>Catholic University of Louvain<br>Technical University of Denmark   | Design and Manufacturing in<br>Mechatronics   |

\*The underlined university is the representative member of the consortium.

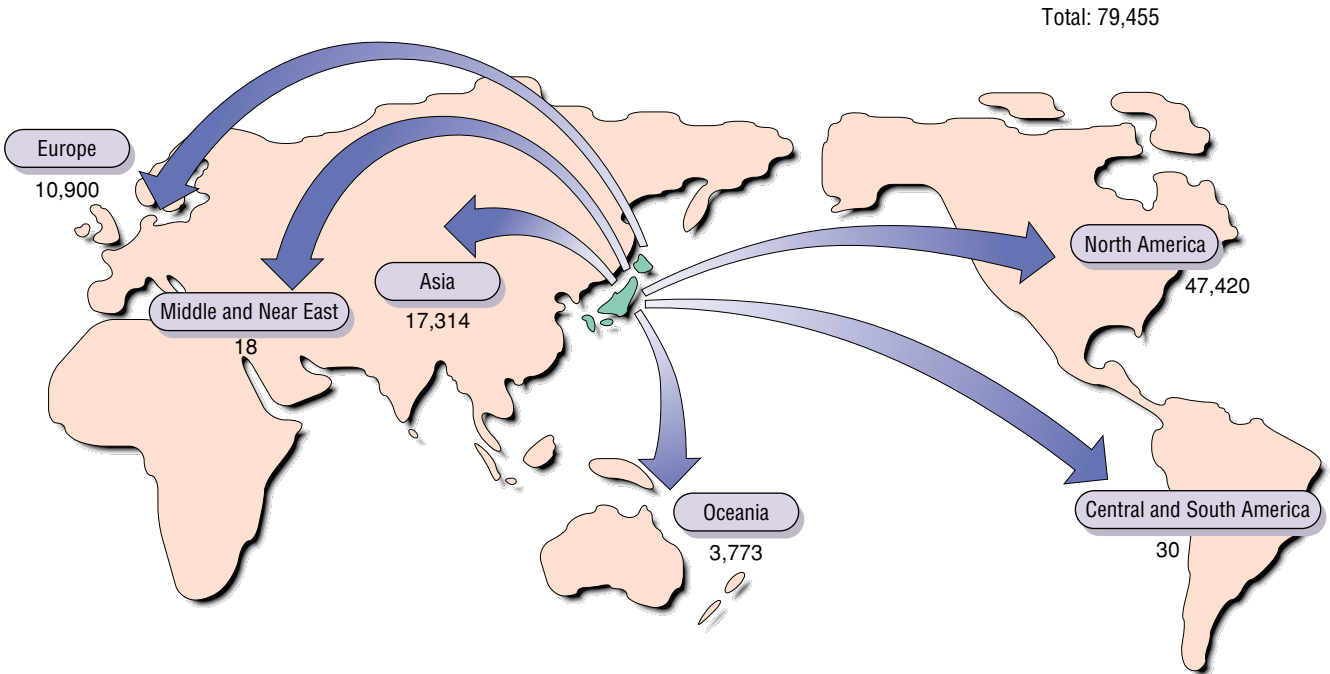
\*The student exchange project between the University of Tokyo and Delft University of Technology took place in 2004 and 2005.

### 1 Present status of Japanese citizens studying 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 79,000 Japanese citizens went abroad to study in 33 major countries. About 70% study at educational institutions in Europe or the U.S.

### Number of Japanese citizens studying abroad



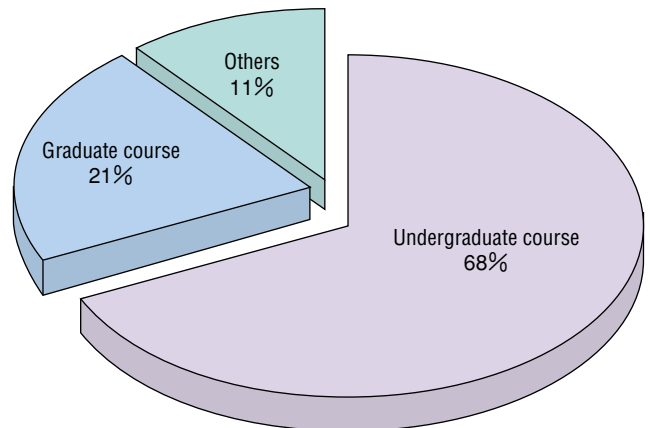
\* Source: IIE "Open Doors", Chinese Ministry of Education, OECD "Education at a Glance" (2002 issue) / CBIE (Canadian Bureau for International Education) report (2001 issue)

Number of Japanese students by country/region (2002)

| Country/Region | Number of Japanese students |
|----------------|-----------------------------|
| U.S.A.         | 45,960                      |
| China          | 16,084                      |
| U.K.           | 5,741                       |
| Australia      | 3,271                       |
| Germany        | 2,317                       |
| France         | 1,483                       |
| Canada         | 1,460                       |
| Korea          | 721                         |
| New Zealand    | 502                         |
| Austria        | 264                         |

Source: U.S.: IIE "Open Doors" / China: Chinese Ministry of Education / U.K., Australia, Germany, France, New Zealand, South Korea, and Austria: OECD "Education at a Glance" (2002 issue) / Canada: CBIE (Canadian Bureau for International Education) report (2001 issue)

(Reference) Type of studies undertaken by Japanese students in the U.S.



Source: IIE "Open Doors"



## 2 Policies concerning overseas study

### Study at foreign universities, graduate schools and other educational institutions

The Japanese government sponsored Study Abroad Program is carried out as part of MEXT policy.

Since fiscal year 1968, it was the Student Dispatch System to Asian Countries, etc that educated and trained future specialists in area studies of Asia and other regions. Now, the Long-Term Study Abroad Support, started in fiscal year 2005, sends Japanese students to foreign graduate schools and other institutions. The objective is to have students obtain degrees or conduct research in their specialization and equip them to work in today's global society.

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.

In response to the internationalization taking place in society, JASSO gives support to the training of potential future leaders. It promotes equal opportunities for education by offering interest-

bearing scholarship loans to those who are eager to study abroad towards a degree but require financial support.

Study Abroad with Foreign Government Scholarships is also available. In fiscal year 2004, approximately 400 Japanese students were selected to study in 36 countries. MEXT cooperates with foreign embassies in Japan and assists the recruitment and screening process.

In addition, there are privately financed Japanese students who study abroad at universities or institutions they have selected themselves. MEXT seeks to facilitate overseas study by such students. MEXT seeks to facilitate overseas study by such students. MEXT seeks to facilitate overseas study by such students. MEXT seeks to facilitate overseas study by such students. MEXT seeks to facilitate overseas study by such students.

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 Study Abroad Program (FY2005 budget)

| Long-Term Study Abroad Support Program (Japanese Government Scholarship) |   |
|--|---|
| Objective  | To send Japanese students to overseas graduate schools to obtain master/doctoral degrees. To train future leaders capable of working on an international level and thereby improve Japan's international competitiveness and contribute to the international community.   |
| Year established   | FY2005  |
| Annual number of dispatched students                                     | 133   |
| Length of study  | Master's course: 2 years; doctoral course: as a rule 3 years; research in specialized field in Asian Countries, etc: 2 years  |
| Fields of study  | Humanities, Social Sciences, Natural Sciences   |
| Requirements   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The applicant must be willing to engage in educational and research activities at a university or other research institution that would enhance Japanese international competitiveness and make intellectual contributions to humankind after the completion of his/her study abroad.</li> <li>The applicant must have sufficient language ability and expertise to obtain a degree at the admitting university/graduate school.</li> <li>Master's degree candidates: 24 years old or younger</li> <li>Doctoral degree candidates: 26 years old or younger</li> <li>Candidates for research in specialized field in Asian Countries, etc: 26 years old or younger</li> </ul> |
| Travel expenses  | Economy class round-trip airfare  |
| Scholarship  | ¥105,000-¥175,000 per month (determined according to the host country) Tuition: Actual amount with a ceiling of US\$30,000 per year   |

### JASSO Scholarship Loan Program (FY2005 budget)

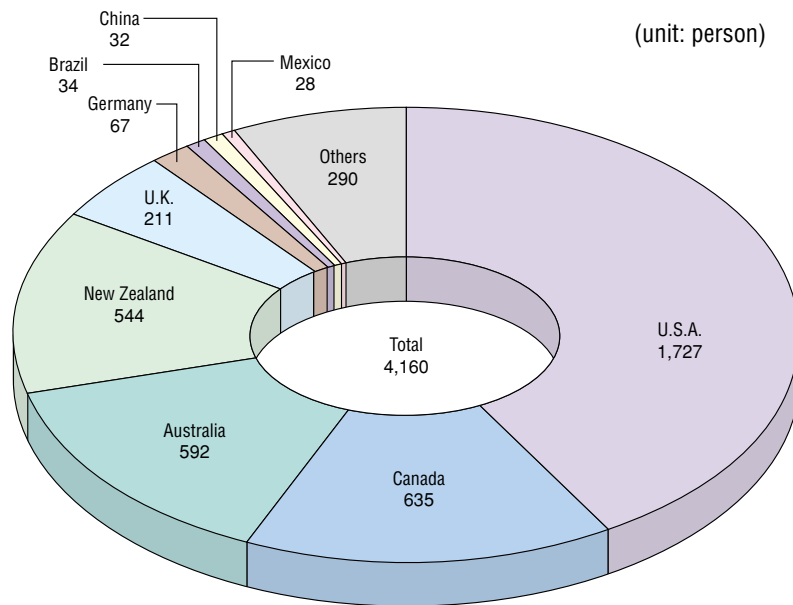
| Scholarship Loan Program (interest-bearing loan) |  |
|--|--|
| Objective  | To nurture students who will be capable of working successfully in an international society. This loan is offered in light of the recent increase in internationalization and the increasing number of students who wish to study at overseas universities/graduate schools.   |
| Year established                                 | FY2004   |
| Number of loan borrowers                         | 1,400  |
| Eligible schools                                 | Overseas universities/graduate schools (master's/doctoral courses)   |
| Loan period                                      | Minimum term of study required for the acquisition of a degree   |
| Application requirements                         | <p>① Award reservation system (Applicants are tentatively selected after receiving a recommendation and undergoing a selection process. The recommendation should be from the school principal/president while the applicant is still enrolled in the school or within 2 years after his/her graduation. The selection will be formally decided after the submission of the required documents, including the letter of acceptance from the overseas university.)</p> <p>② Students who want to study but have financial need.</p> |
| Type of scholarship                              | Interest-bearing scholarship loan (with a maximum annual interest of 3%)   |
| Monthly loan amount                              | University students: select one of the following four options: ¥30,000, ¥50,000, ¥80,000, ¥100,000 per month<br>Graduate school students: select one of the following four options: ¥50,000, ¥80,000, ¥100,000, ¥130,000 per month   |
| Others   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enrollment in the Personal Guarantee Program (joint guarantor/guarantor) and the Organization Loan Guarantee Program (guarantee fee required) is required.</li> <li>Repayment of the loan after graduation is required.</li> </ul>  |

Every year for the past several years, a total of more than 4,000 upper secondary students have gone abroad to study. Roughly 90% of them study in English-speaking countries. MEXT recognizes the educational significance of young people studying abroad and provides guidance and advice to related organizations to make such study safe and fruitful. MEXT supports the Japan Association of International Educational Exchange Organizations for High School Students, an association which was founded by organizations that offer study abroad programs for upper

secondary students. It has services to provide information on overseas study and arranges exchange programs. MEXT supports these services and gives financial support to send students on one-year exchange programs. In addition, MEXT supports the study abroad programs of AFS Japan Association and YFU Japan Foundation. It is the intention of MEXT to continue promoting overseas study for upper secondary students in the future.

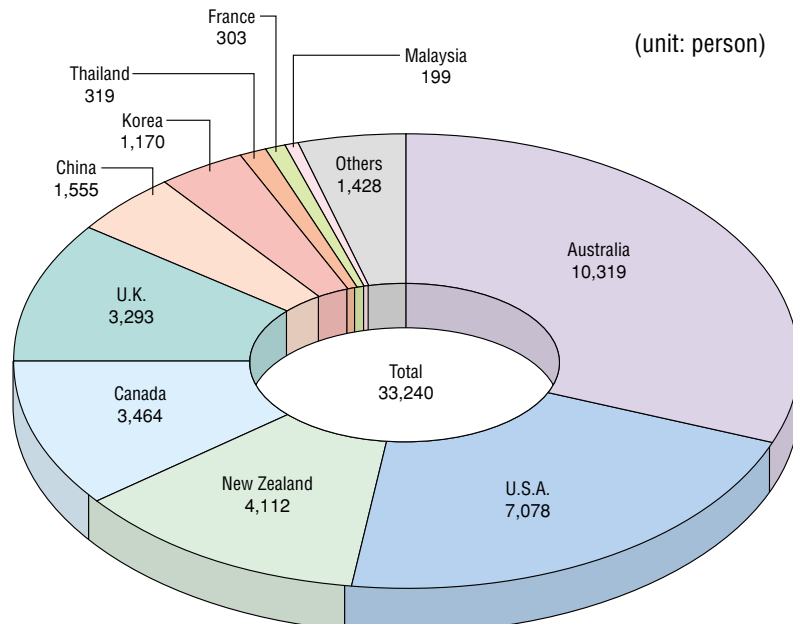
### Overseas study by Japanese upper secondary school students (FY2002)

(more than 3 months)



### Overseas study trips by Japanese upper secondary school students (FY2002)

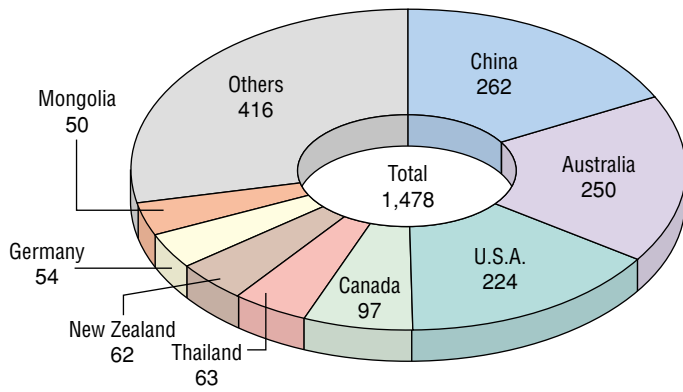
(less than 3 months)



## Foreign (upper secondary school) students in Japan (FY2002)

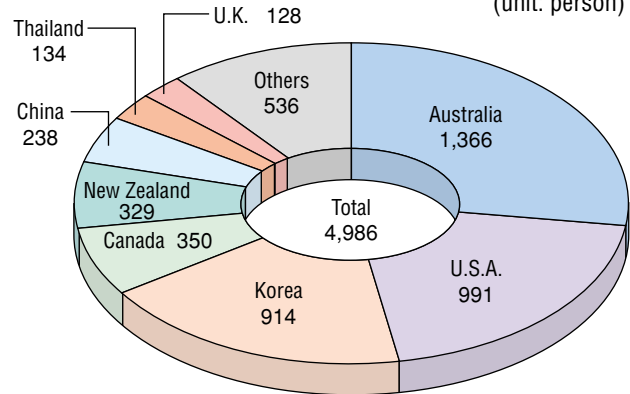
(more than 3 months)

(unit: person)



(less than 3 months)

(unit: person)



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 (FY2005 budget)

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Name of organization                   | AFS Japan Association, Inc.; YFU Japan Foundation, Inc.   |
| Programs subsidized                    | Short-term invitation of upper secondary students (specializing in Japanese) from the U.S. and other countries  |
| Objective                              | To enhance mutual understanding and friendship between Japan and foreign countries. Upper secondary students from the U.S. and countries of the Asia-Pacific region who are studying the Japanese language are given the opportunity to study Japanese in Japan. They live with a home-stay family and attend a local upper secondary school. |
| Year established                       | FY1996  |
| Eligible countries                     | U.S.A.<br>Countries in the Asia- Pacific region   |
| Length of study                        | 6 weeks   |
| Number of students accepted (estimate) | 130   |
| Expenses covered by the subsidies      | One-way airfare, orientation fee, fees for Japanese classes, etc.   |

## Overview of the MEXT FY2005 Student Exchange Budget

### FY2005 Student Exchange Budget ¥47,141 million

- The number of students is up 7,794 from last year to a total of 117,302, as of May 1, 2004.
- The focus is increasingly on reciprocal exchange, and support for Japanese citizens' study abroad programs has been upgraded.
- Efforts toward improved support measures for foreign students have been maintained. Special attention is to be paid to the quality of the students.

#### 1. Promotion of reciprocal student exchange (inbound/outbound) ¥3,161 million

##### (1) Long-Term Study Abroad Support ¥365 million

Support given to students who are on a long-term study program to earn a master/doctoral degree at overseas graduate schools. Its main purpose is the education and training of promising individuals who can contribute to the international community and help increase Japan's international competitiveness.

- Number of recipients (outbound students) 133
- Monthly stipend ¥105,000 -¥175,000

(The amount varies according to the location.)

(Tuition (maximum US\$30,000) and airfare are granted in addition to the above.)

##### (2) Short-Term Student Exchange Promotion Program ¥2,683 million

Support given to foreign undergraduate/graduate students studying at Japanese universities and Japanese undergraduate/graduate students studying at foreign universities under the provisions of inter-university exchange agreements. Students study for a period of less than one year while enrolled in a university of their own country.

- Number of recipients  
(inbound) 1,950 (same as the previous year)  
(outbound) 635→665 (an increase of 30)
- Monthly stipend ¥80,000

##### (3) Advanced Student Exchange Pilot Project Support Program ¥114 million

Support given to the student exchange between consortiums of Japanese universities and those of foreign universities. This form of exchange is expected to become a new framework for 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 ¥11,282 million

Support given to privately financed foreign students so that they can concentrate on their studies with fewer financial worries.

##### (1) Honors Scholarships ¥7,956 million

a. Universities, colleges of technology and other higher educational institutions

Scholarship for high-achieving privately financed foreign students who need financial aid.

- Number of recipients 11,100→11,300 (an increase of 200)

- Monthly stipend

Undergraduate ¥50,000

Graduate ¥70,000

##### b. Japanese language schools

Support for students enrolled in a Japanese language school with the intention of entering a higher educational institution.

- Number of recipients 600 (an increase of 300)
- As of April 2004, 19,649 of the graduates from Japanese language schools have enrolled in higher educational institutions.

- Monthly stipend ¥50,000

##### (2) Support for private schools that offer tuition reductions/exemptions ¥3,326 million

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

#### 3. Acceptance of Japanese government scholarship students ¥22,886 million

Acceptance of Japanese government scholarship students. These students play a major role in student exchange.

##### (1) Number of recipients

- 11,777→11,683

##### (2) Foreign student allowance (per month)

- Undergraduate ¥135,000 (same as the previous year)
- Graduate ¥175,000 (same as the previous year)
- Scholarship student of YLP (Young Leaders' Program)  
¥262,000 (same as the previous year)

#### 4. Improvement in education and research guidance for foreign students ¥9,812 million

Improved environment for learning and research with a focus on the following areas:

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

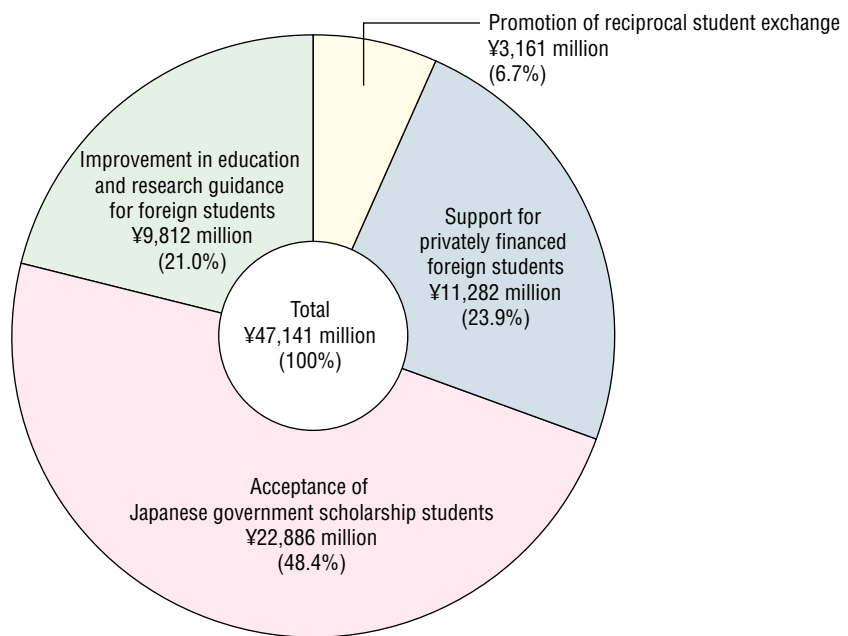
Steps will be taken to improve the information provision and consultation services concerning Japanese higher educational institutions and study in Japan.

##### (2) Promotion of the overseas implementation of the Examination for Japanese University Admission for International Students.

Steps will be taken to administer the Examination for Japanese University Admission for International Students on a larger scale. This test evaluates the Japanese language proficiency and basic academic competence of foreign students wishing to study at universities (undergraduate level) in Japan.

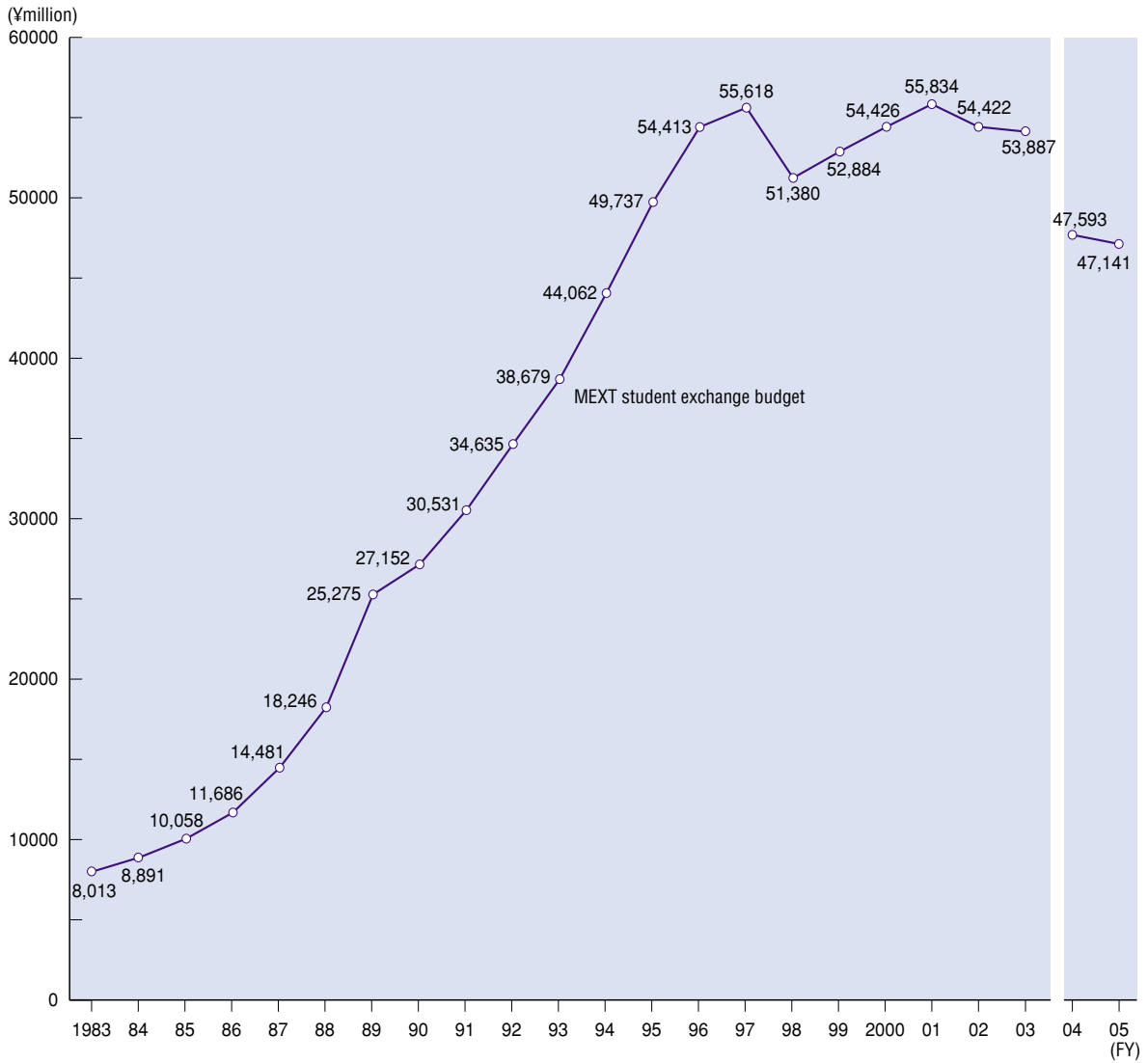
##### (3) Improvement in education and research guidance for foreign students at universities and other institutions.

Steps will be taken to provide supportive measures required for the education and guidance for foreign students, including administrative cost subsidies and operational cost grants (special grants) for private universities.



Students carry out research

■ MEXT FY2005 Student Exchange Budget Trends



\*From FY2004, the amount of the student exchange budget of the national university corporation administrative cost subsidies is not appropriated.

**Student Services Division  
Higher Education Bureau  
Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology  
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<http://www.mext.go.jp/> (entry page to the MEXT Web site)

[http://www.mext.go.jp/a\\_menu/koutou/ryugaku/](http://www.mext.go.jp/a_menu/koutou/ryugaku/) (promotion of student exchange)

**Japan Student Services Organization (JASSO)**

4259 S-3, Nagatsuta-cho, Midori-ku, Yokohama-shi, Kanagawa, Japan 226-8503

<http://www.jasso.go.jp/>

**[Student Exchange Department]**

4-5-29, Komaba, Meguro-ku, Tokyo, Japan 153-8503

Direct dial phone and fax numbers for respective divisions:

|  | Tel:            | Fax:            |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|
| Student Exchange Planning 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, Kamiyochiai, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, Japan 161-0034

Direct dial phone and fax numbers for respective divisions:

|                                | Tel:            | Fax:            |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Student Life Planning Division | +81-3-3951-9100 | +81-3-3951-9188 |
| Student Counseling Division    | +81-3-3951-9123 | +81-3-3951-5068 |
| Career Support Division        |                 |                 |
| Study Support                  | +81-3-3954-1437 | +81-3-3950-5954 |
| Employment Support             | +81-3-3951-9645 | +81-3-3950-5954 |

**[Tokyo Japanese Language Education Center]**

3-22-7, Kitashinjuku, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, Japan 169-0074

|                             | Tel:            | Fax:            |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Academic affairs            | +81-3-3371-7268 | +81-3-5337-6690 |
| School affairs (admissions) | +81-3-3371-7266 | +81-3-5337-6693 |
| School affairs (exchange)   | +81-3-3371-7286 | +81-3-3371-7275 |
| General affairs             | +81-3-3371-7265 | +81-3-3371-7275 |

**[Osaka Japanese Language Education Center]**

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Tel: +81-6-6774-0033 (Main line)

+81-6-6774-0787 (Direct line)

Fax: +81-6-6774-0788

● **The following centers provide consultation services regarding student exchange.**

● **Information Center, Tokyo**

2-79, Aomi, Koto-ku, Tokyo, Japan 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, Wakinhonmachi-cho, Chuo-ku, Kobe-shi, Hyogo, Japan 651-0072

Tel: +81-78-242-1742

(A 24-hour pre-recorded information service and automatic fax back service is available.)





May 2005

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