

Outline of the Student Exchange System

Study in Japan and Abroad



2008

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

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Framework of the “300,000 International Students Plan”

July 29, 2008

Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Ministry of Justice

Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism

Purport

As a part of the “global strategy” to open up Japan to the whole world and expand flows of people, goods, money and information between Japan and countries in Asia and other regions in the world, Japan will aim to accept up to 300,000 international students by the year 2020. Efforts should be made to strategically acquire excellent international students, as well as to accept highly capable students, while giving due consideration to the balance of countries, regions and fields of study. Japan will also continue to make intellectual contributions globally to other countries, including Asian countries.

For this purpose, the following measures shall be taken systematically, from the introduction of Japanese universities’ entrance examinations, enrollment, and entry into Japan to admission to universities and acceptance in Japanese society or to career options after graduation, so as to rouse international students’ interest in studying in Japan. The plan shall be promoted through comprehensive and organic coordination among related ministries and agencies.

Measures

1. Inviting international students to study in Japan – Offering incentives to study in Japan and providing one-stop service –

By way of transmitting Japanese culture and spreading Japanese language education, it should be possible to increase the number of Japan fans and make them interested in Japan and Japanese universities and eager to study in Japan. Information on Japanese universities should be provided through Websites or other means to international students wishing to come to Japan to study. In foreign countries, Japanese embassies and consulates, overseas offices of independent administrative corporations, and overseas bases of universities and other educational institutions shall coordinate with each other to provide various kinds of information on studying in Japan and carry out consultation services, aiming to formulate a system to provide one-stop service for applicants.

Information on Japanese culture, society and higher education should be transmitted proactively, with a view to establishing Japan’s national brand image.

By effectively increasing language education bases, in coordination with overseas universities, Japanese language education should be promoted in foreign countries.

Universities and other educational institutions are encouraged to transmit information on their educational system to international students, and efforts to provide related information should be promoted, through such means as holding Japan Education Fairs.

In foreign countries, Japanese embassies and consulates, overseas offices of independent administrative corporations, and overseas bases of universities and other educational institutions should coordinate with each other to provide various kinds of information on studying in Japan. They should also strengthen their function of carrying out consultation services, aiming to formulate a system to provide one-stop service for applicants.

Information transmission should be strengthened through coordination with the Visit Japan Campaign.

2. Improving introduction of entrance examinations, enrollment, and entry into Japan – Facilitating procedures for studying in Japan –

A system should be developed to enable applicants to get necessary information, obtain admission to a university, and decide on accommodation from their home country. For smooth entry into Japan, the immigration examination system should be reviewed, and attention should be paid to the quality of international students.

Universities’ function of transmitting information on their educational system to international students, including that on entrance examinations, through Websites or other means should be strengthened.

A system to grant admission before coming to Japan should be promoted through improving the Examination for Japanese University Admission for International Students, as well as through fully utilizing currently available tests such as the Japanese Language Proficiency Test, TOEFL, and IELTS. Furthermore, pre-arrival enrollment procedures should be facilitated by ensuring accommodations and scholarships so as to eliminate students’ anxiety.

In order to acquire international students proactively in foreign countries, universities and other educational institutions

should establish overseas bases and promote cooperation and coordination with other universities and institutions. Universities and other educational institutions should manage their international students thoroughly. At the same time, immigration examination should be simplified and the length of the examination at the time of students' entry into Japan and renewal of their duration of stay should be shortened.

3. Promoting globalization of universities and other educational institutions – Creating attractive universities –

In order to make universities attractive to international students, intensive support should be provided for globalizing universities (e.g., a system should be developed to allow students to obtain academic degrees by studying only in English) and developing systems to accept international students.

Thirty universities are to be selected as the bases of globalization and shall be developed intensively.

In these base universities and at Centers of Excellence (COE), a system should be developed to allow students to obtain academic degrees by studying only in English, and courses taught in English should be increased significantly. Globalization of education and research bases should be thus promoted.

The appealing features of universities should be enhanced globally, through international coordination and cooperation between universities, through such means as student exchange, credit transfer and double degree programs, promotion of interchange through short-term exchange and summer schools, improvement of mobility of students, and guarantee of the quality of university curricula.

The education and research level should be enhanced by increasing foreign teachers in specialized courses.

Admission to universities in September should be promoted so as to increase the acceptance of international students and Japanese students' studying abroad.

Systematic acceptance of international students should be enhanced by strengthening specialized systems for their acceptance at universities.

Intensive support should be provided to universities that promote globalization proactively, through such means as preferentially allocating Japanese government scholarship students, prioritizing financial assistance, and granting assistance by competitive funds and GP.

4. Improving the environment for accepting international students – Efforts to create an environment under which students can concentrate on studying without anxiety –

An environment under which students can concentrate on studying without anxiety should be created through ensuring accommodations and taking other necessary measures. Support for international student exchange under cooperation between local communities and companies, etc. should also be promoted.

Universities and other educational institutions should coordinate with other related agencies to provide accommodations to international students who have been in Japan for one year or less, including short-term international students, by developing university dormitories, facilitating the renting of private dwelling houses, effectively utilizing public accommodations, and taking other various measures.

The system for Japanese government scholarship students and honors scholarships for self- or otherwise-financed international students should be utilized while making necessary improvements thereto.

Committees for International Student Exchange should be established nationwide, in order to support exchange by consortiums between local communities and companies, etc. and provide opportunities for related parties to gather together.

Domestic Japanese language education should be enhanced, involving Japanese language schools and universities' Japanese language departments, so that international students will not have language difficulties after coming to Japan.

Counseling and other financial assistance for international students and their families should be promoted.

5. Promoting acceptance of international students in society after their graduation or completion of courses – Globalization of society –

To enable international graduates to take root and work actively in Japanese society, universities should make efforts, and in addition, the government, industry, and academia should collaborate with each other to promote the acceptance of international graduates in the whole of society through providing them with employment support, hiring them, and reviewing their duration of stay.

Employment support for international students should be enhanced by such means as establishing specialized organizations at universities and other educational institutions.

Government-industry-academia efforts for providing support for finding jobs and for starting business should be promoted, through such means as implementing internship, utilizing the Job Card System, and improving career conference services.

Efforts should be made to raise companies' awareness and develop systems to accept international graduates.

Types of work open to international students and other details of resident status should be clarified or their treatment should be made more flexible. Extension of the duration of stay for job-hunting should be discussed.

By enhancing follow-up services for former international students to organize reunions or other activities, a human network should be strengthened and maintained so that those former international students may act as supporters of Japan.

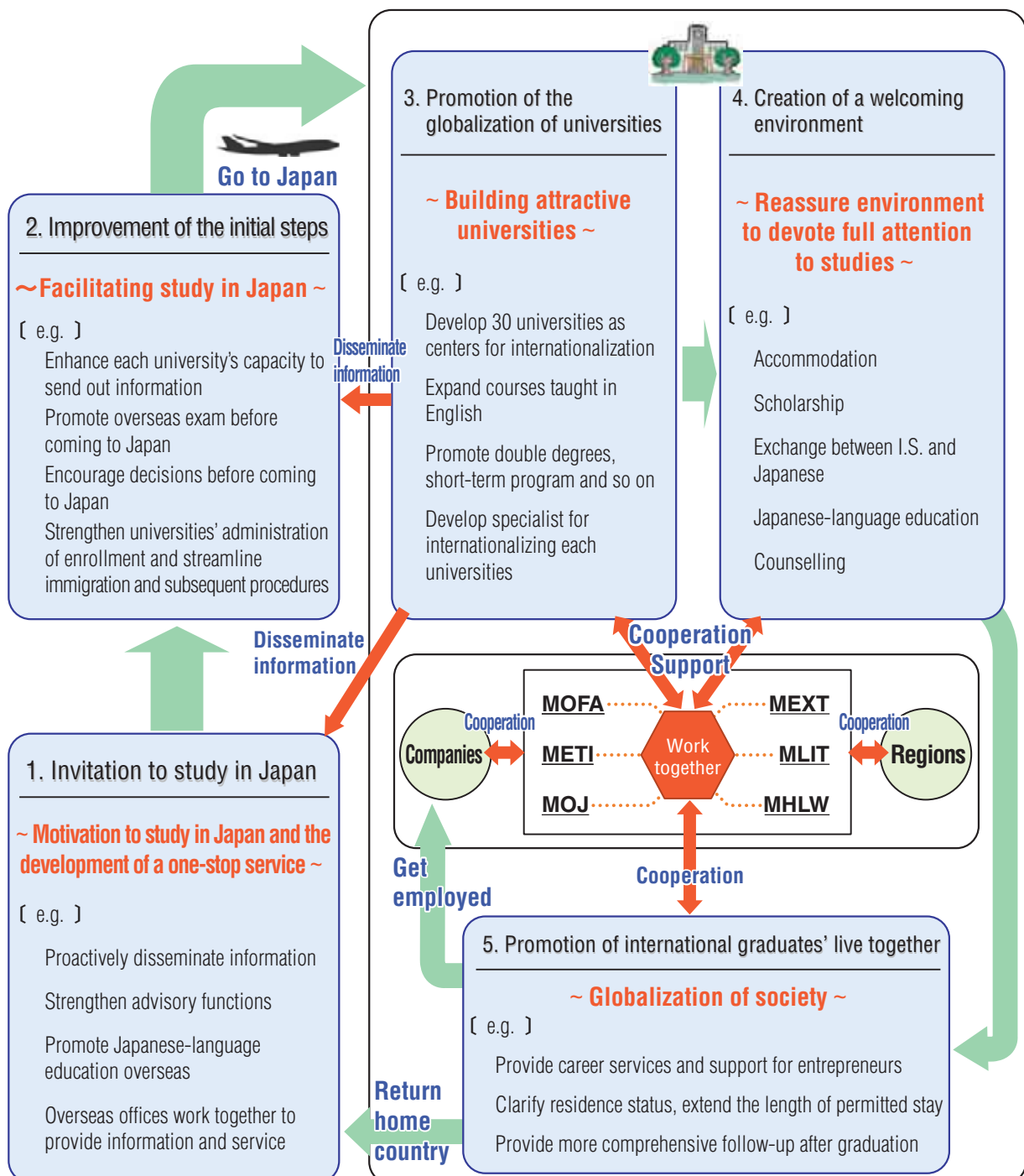
Framework of the "300,000 International Students Plan"(outline)

Points

Aim to welcome 300,000 international students by around 2020 as part of "Global Strategy"

Strategically acquire excellent international students

Ministries and organizations concerned will work together comprehensively and organically



I Development of International Student Exchange Policies

II Acceptance of International Students in Japan

III Measures for the Acceptance of International Students

IV Short-Term Student Exchange Programs

V Overseas Study by Japanese Citizens

VI Overseas Study by Upper Secondary School Students

VII Guidelines for the MEXT FY2008 Student Exchange Budget

1 Acceptance of international students in major countries

International exchanges have increased to the point where more than 2.7 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 international students. Although the number of international

students in Japan has increased steadily, the percentage of international students among the total enrollment in institutions for higher education in Japan is only 3.3%, remaining far short of international standards.

Category \ Country	U.S.A.	U.K.	Germany	France	Australia	Japan
Students enrolled in institutions of higher education (thousand persons)	10,610	1,497	1,985	2,238	957	3,547
International students (number of acceptance) (persons)	582,984 (2006)	376,190 (2006)	246,369 (2006)	263,126 (2006)	250,794 (2006)	118,498 (2007)
International students on government scholarship (persons)	3,450 (2006)	5,630 (2006)	5,604 (2006)	11,910 (2006)	2,033 (2006)	10,020 (2007)
Percentage of international students (number of acceptance) enrolled in institutions of higher education (%)	<u>5.5</u>	<u>25.1</u>	<u>12.4</u>	<u>11.8</u>	<u>26.2</u>	<u>3.3</u>

Source: MEXT, Japan Student Services Organization (JASSO); Institute of International Education (U.S.); Statistisches Bundesamt Deutschland, Deutscher Akademischer Austausch Dienst (Germany); Ministère de l'Éducation nationale, Ministère des Affaires étrangères (France); Australian Vice-Chancellors' Committee, Australian Government Department of Education, Science and Training (Australia)



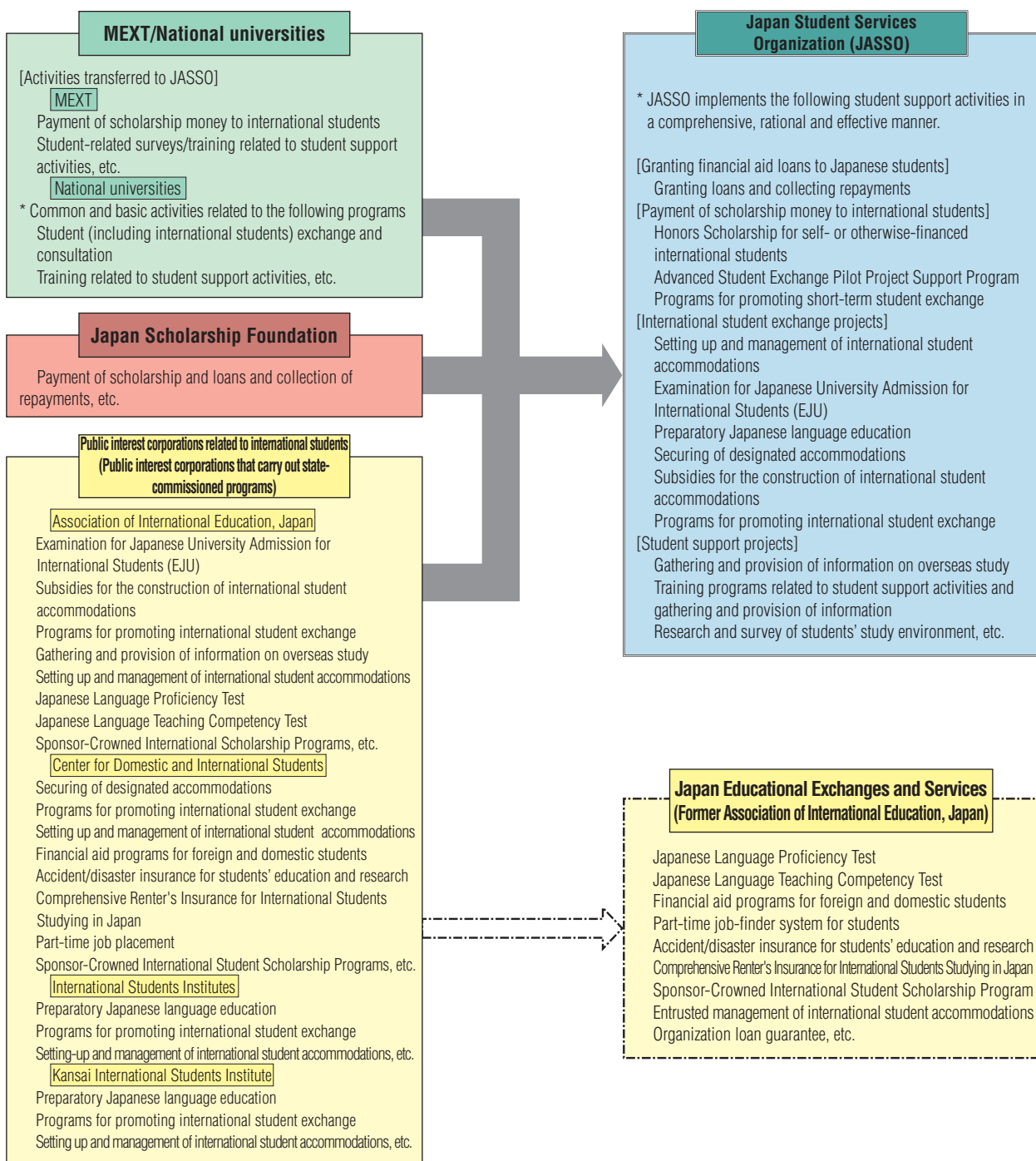
2 Establishment of the Japan Student Services Organization

On April 1, 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.) international student-related exchange programs (implemented by public interest corporations, including the Association of International Education, Japan, the

Center for Domestic and International Students, the International Students Institutes, and the Kansai International Students Institute), and 3.) scholarship programs for international 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)



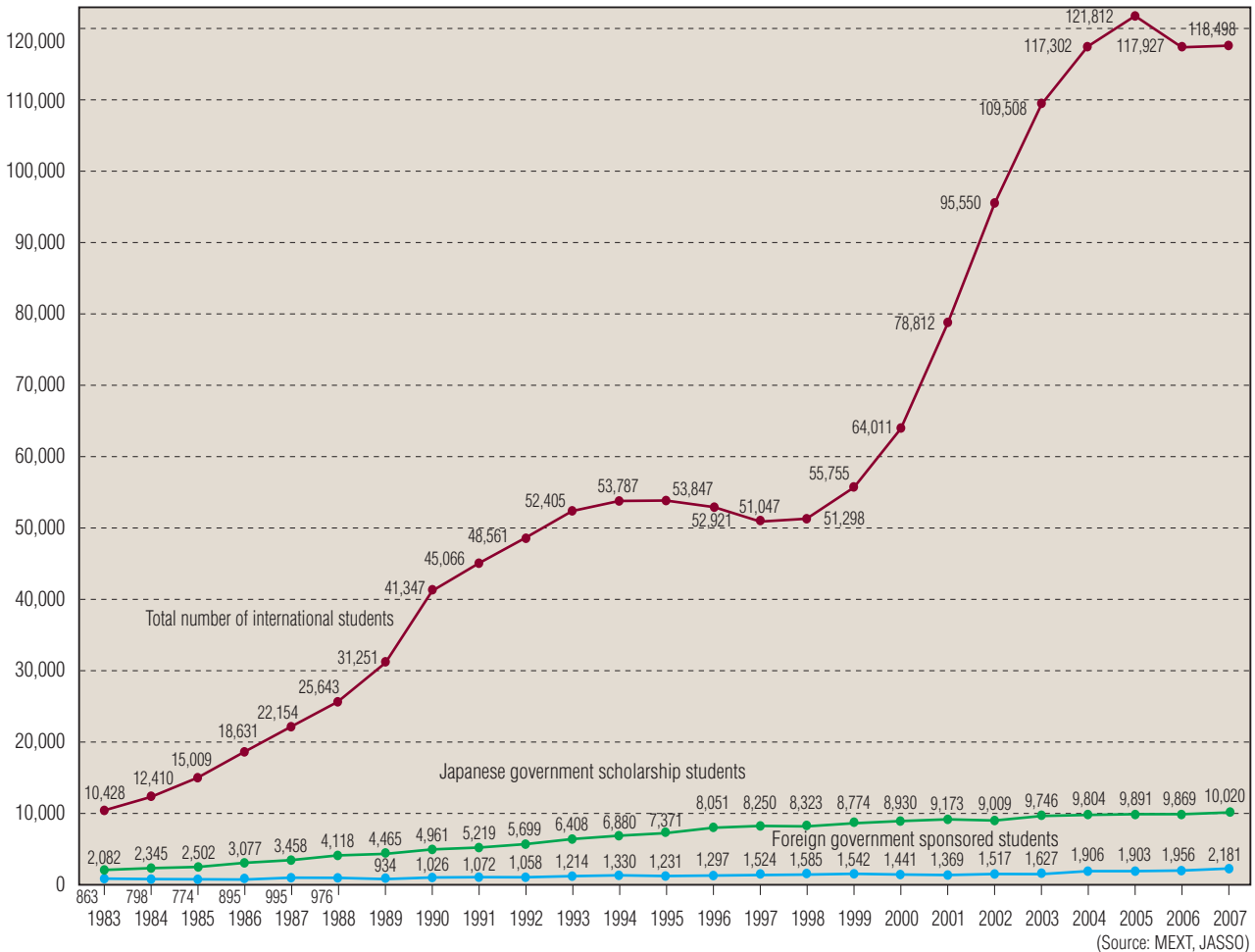
Acceptance of International Students in Japan

International student enrollment attending Japanese institutions of higher education reached 118,498 as of May 1, 2007, an increase of 571 (0.5%) from 2006. About 90% of the students came from other Asian countries due to the geographical and cultural factors of Japan.

The enrollment at Japanese language schools increased by 1,056 (3.5%) over the previous year and reached a total of 31,663 as of July 1, 2007. Students from China, South Korea, and Taiwan account for over 80% of these students.

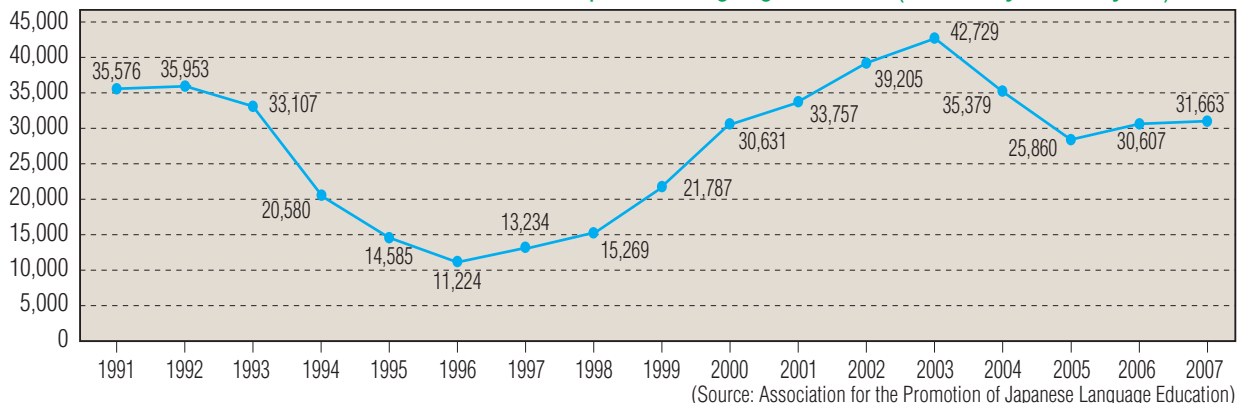
1 Trends in the number of international students in Japan

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



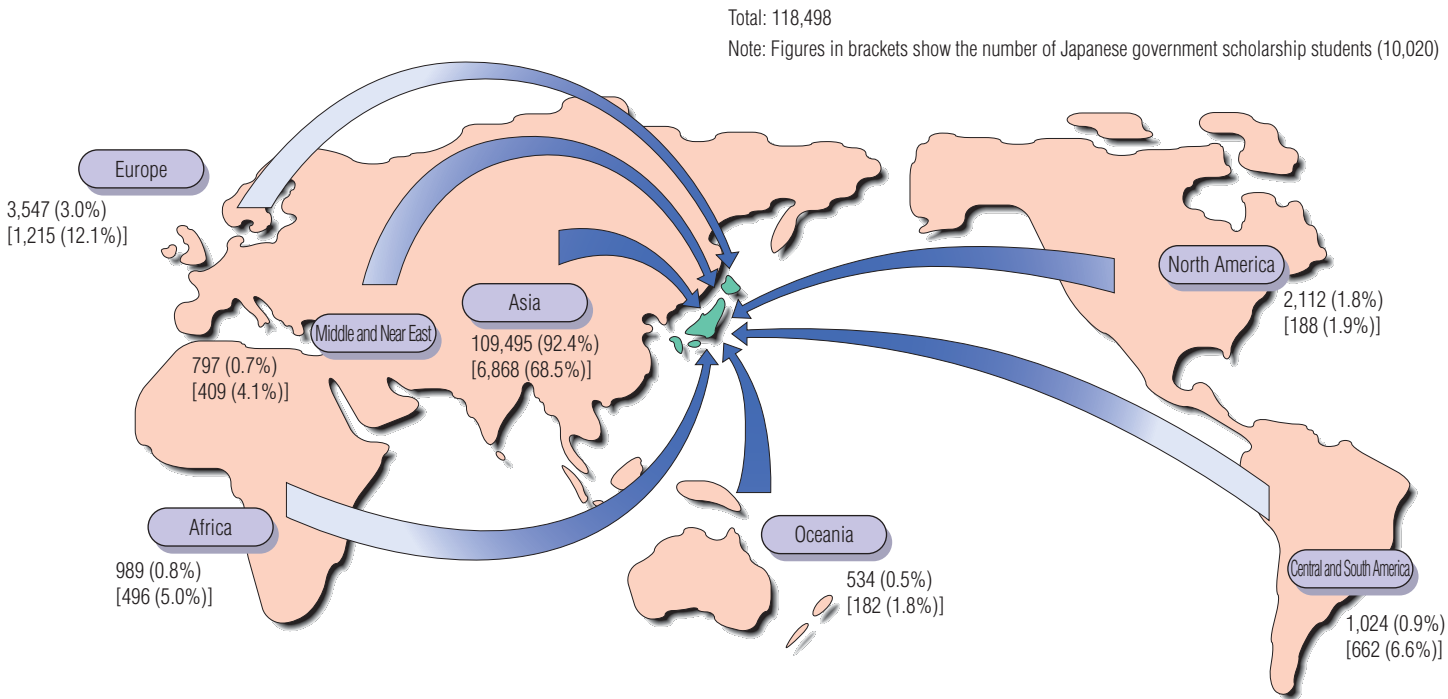
Note: An "international student enrolled at a university, special training college or other educational institution" refers to a student from a foreign country who resides in Japan with "college student" visa status, as defined in Appended Table 1 of the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act,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

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



Note: An "international 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 international students by region of origin * Includes only those international students enrolled at universities, special training colleges or other educational institutions. (as of May 1, 2007)



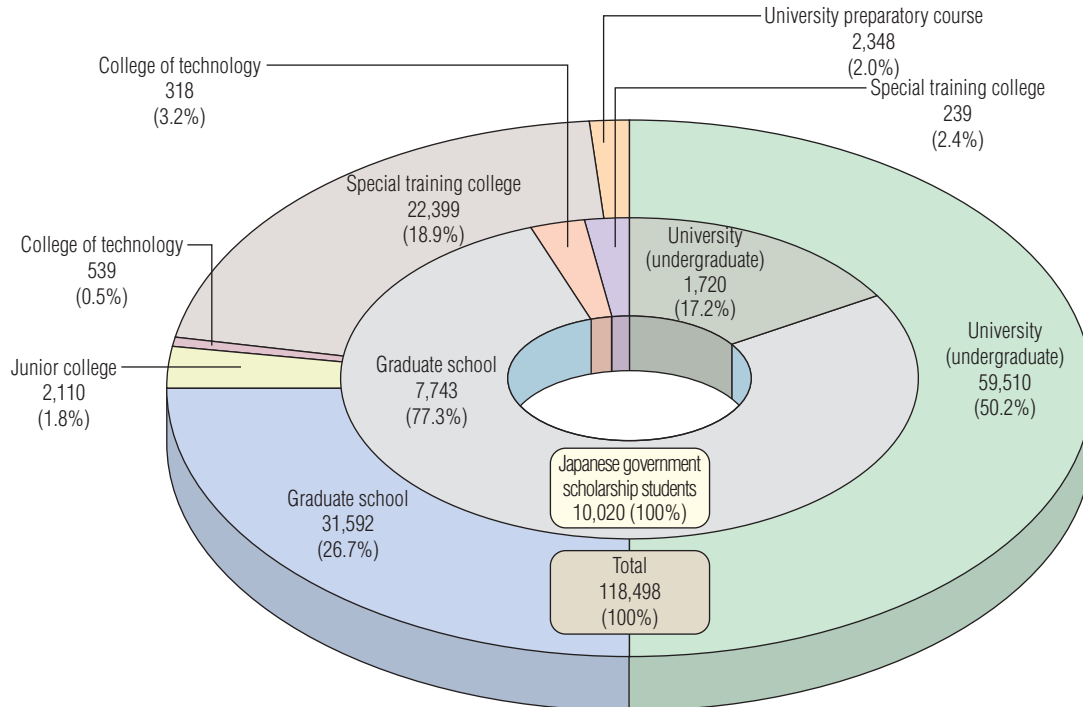
3 Number of international students by country/region of origin * Includes only those international students enrolled at universities, special training colleges or other educational institutions. (as of May 1, 2007)

Country/region	Number of international students in Japan (Unit: person)
China	71,277 (1,750)
South Korea	17,274 (976)
Taiwan	4,686 (-)
Vietnam	2,582 (546)
Malaysia	2,146 (254)
Thailand	2,090 (576)
United States	1,805 (137)
Indonesia	1,596 (666)
Bangladesh	1,508 (486)
Nepal	1,309 (125)
Others	12,225 (4,504)
Total	118,498 (10,020)

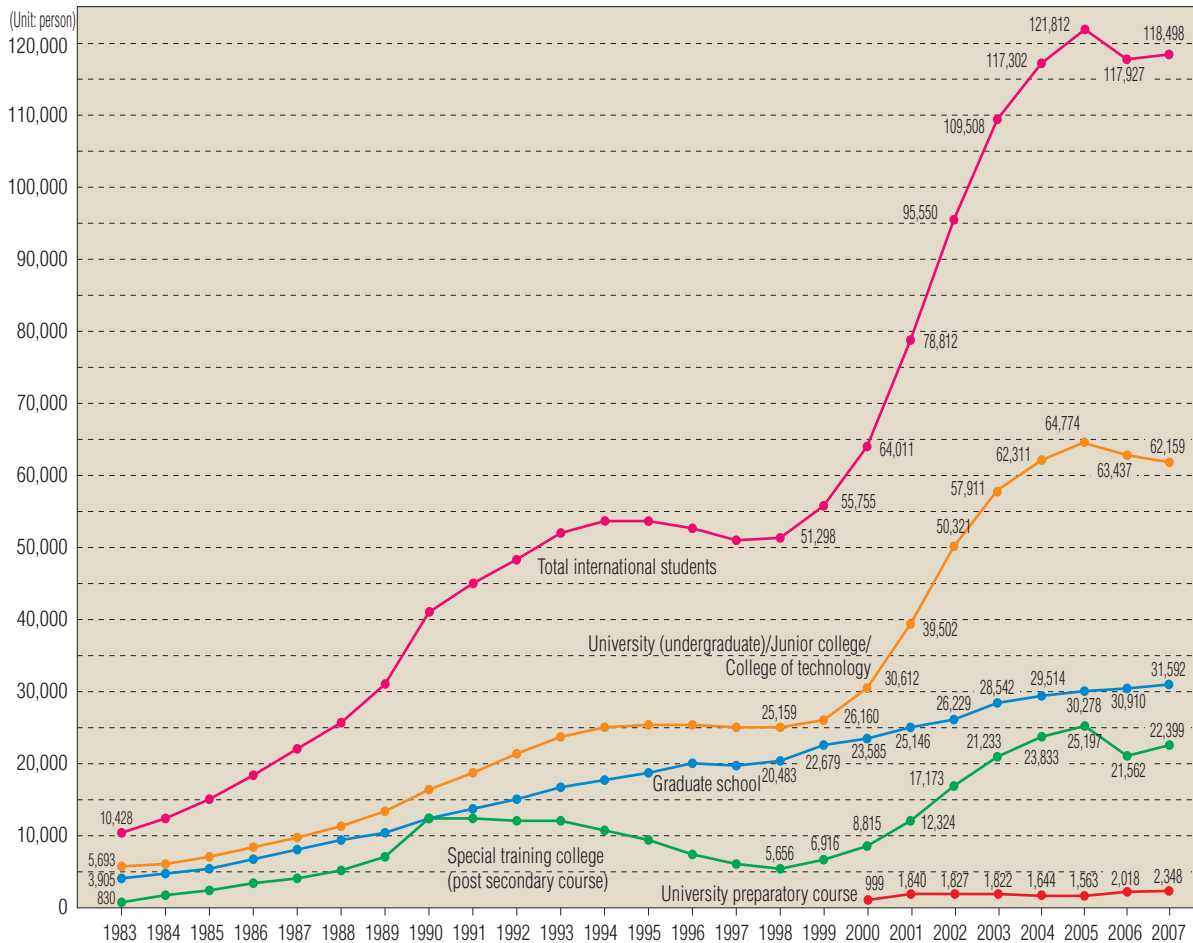
Note: Figures in parentheses show the number of Japanese government scholarship students and are included in the total enrollment.

4 Number of international students by type of educational institution * Includes only those international students enrolled at universities, special training colleges or other educational institutions.

(as of May 1, 2007)



(as of May 1 each year)



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 19).

5 Number of international students by educational institution and sector * Includes only those international students enrolled at universities, special training colleges or other educational institutions.

(as of May 1, 2007; figures in parentheses are as of May 1, 2006)

(Unit: person)

Category	University (undergraduate)	Graduate school	Junior college	College of technology	Special training college	University preparatory course	Total
National	9,767 (9,668)	19,516 (19,264)	3 (11)	460 (458)	0 (0)	0 (0)	29,746 (29,401)
Local public	1,284 (1,335)	1,337 (1,347)	6 (13)	1 (1)	10 (9)	0 (0)	2,638 (2,705)
Private	48,459 (49,417)	10,739 (10,299)	2,101 (2,450)	78 (84)	22,389 (21,553)	2,348 (2,018)	86,114 (85,821)
Total	59,510 (60,420)	31,592 (30,910)	2,110 (2,474)	539 (543)	22,399 (21,562)	2,348 (2,018)	118,498 (117,927)

6 Number of international students by region and prefecture * Includes only those international students enrolled at universities, special training colleges or other educational institutions.

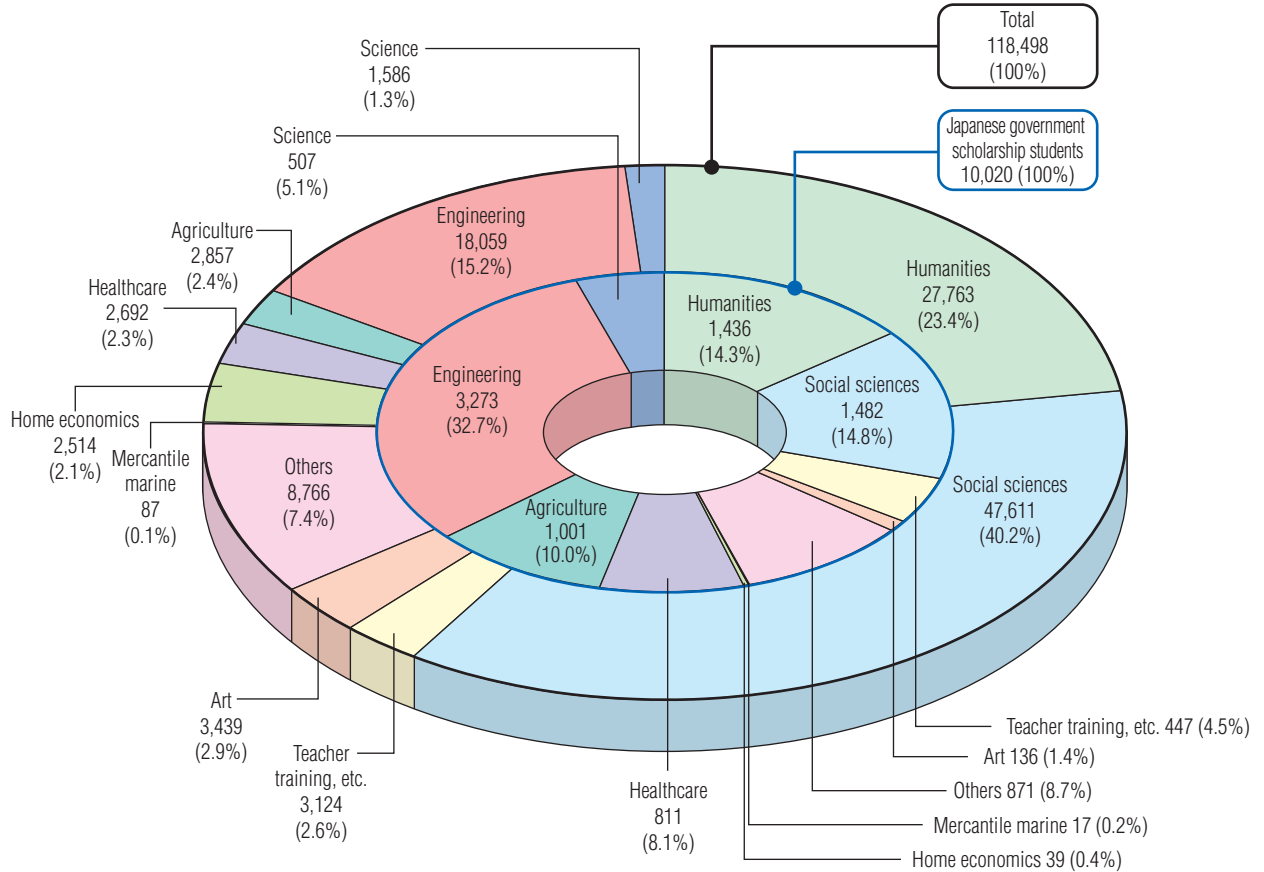
(as of May 1, 2007; figures in parentheses are as of May 1, 2006)

(Unit: person)

Region	Enrollment	Percentage distribution	Prefecture	Enrollment	Region	Enrollment	Percentage distribution	Prefecture	Enrollment			
Hokkaido	1,776 (1,800)	1.5% (1.5%)	Hokkaido	1,776 (1,800)	Kinki	21,134 (20,832)	17.8% (17.7%)	Mie	767 (792)			
								Shiga	377 (379)			
Kyoto	4,746 (4,732)											
Osaka	10,203 (9,986)											
Hyogo	3,737 (3,721)											
Nara	1,042 (971)											
Wakayama	262 (251)											
Tohoku	3,157 (3,287)	2.7% (2.8%)	Aomori	326 (358)				Chugoku	4,764 (4,681)	4.0% (4.0%)	Tottori	200 (210)
			Iwate	401 (373)							Shimane	186 (183)
			Miyagi	1,767 (1,935)							Okayama	1,725 (1,588)
			Akita	216 (161)	Hiroshima	1,930 (1,950)						
			Yamagata	211 (206)	Yamaguchi	723 (750)						
Fukushima			Fukushima	236 (254)	Shikoku	1,319 (1,326)	1.1% (1.1%)	Tokushima	341 (312)			
			Kanto	60,099 (59,864)				50.7% (50.8%)	Ibaraki	2,463 (2,636)	Kagawa	333 (389)
									Tochigi	1,113 (1,307)	Ehime	465 (437)
									Gunma	1,324 (1,532)	Kochi	180 (188)
									Saitama	5,496 (5,377)	Kyushu	13,039 (12,298)
Chiba	5,708 (5,599)	Saga	400 (364)									
Tokyo	40,316 (39,520)	Nagasaki	1,236 (1,236)									
Kanagawa	3,679 (3,893)	Kumamoto	715 (665)									
Chubu	13,210 (13,839)	11.1% (11.7%)	Niigata	1,246 (1,374)	Oita	3,587 (3,060)						
			Toyama	551 (503)	Miyazaki	121 (155)						
			Ishikawa	1,240 (1,296)	Kagoshima	440 (484)						
			Fukui	320 (290)	Okinawa	523 (514)						
			Yamanashi	710 (686)	Total	118,498	100.0%	(117,927	100.0%)			
			Nagano	613 (769)								
			Gifu	1,360 (1,534)								
Shizuoka	1,396 (1,482)	Aichi	5,774 (5,905)									

Note: International 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 international students by field of study * Includes only those international students enrolled at universities, special training colleges or other educational institutions, training colleges or other educational institutions. (as of May 1, 2007)



8 Number of international students by university

Major Universities Accepting International Students (Enrollment as of May 1, 2007)

University Name	Students	University Name	Students
Tohoku University (National)	1,179 (1,194)	Ryutsu Keizai University (Private)	752 (878)
University of Tsukuba (National)	1,221 (1,150)	Keio University (Private)	870 (824)
Chiba University (National)	866 (832)	Kokushikan University (Private)	1,300 (1,201)
University of Tokyo (National)	2,297 (2,197)	Takushoku University (Private)	1,095 (1,103)
Tokyo Institute of Technology (National)	1,038 (996)	Teikyo University (Private)	1,062 (1,013)
Nagoya University (National)	1,155 (1,161)	Nihon University (Private)	989 (1,013)
Kyoto University (National)	1,275 (1,223)	Waseda University (Private)	2,435 (2,190)
Osaka University (National)	1,032 (995)	Ritsumeikan University (Private)	1,024 (902)
Kobe University (National)	951 (954)	Osaka Sangyo University (Private)	1,327 (1,353)
Kyushu University (National)	1,171 (1,141)	Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University (Private)	2,352 (1,984)

Numbers in brackets are as of May 1, 2006

1. Measures before entering a Japanese university

1 Information and counseling services on study in Japan

In order to enable international 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 and overseas offices (Indonesia, South Korea, Thailand, and Malaysia) of the Japan Student Services Organization (JASSO) provide 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

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 international 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, South Korea, India, Indonesia, Thailand, Vietnam, Malaysia and China.

2 Procedures for entering Japan and visa application

International 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 Japan 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 an international 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.

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 Fair (Malaysia)



Japan Education Fair (Taiwan)

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 international student enrollment. In recent years, however, the circumstances surrounding international students have changed. The number of international 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 international 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 international 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 international student center in national universities. Self or otherwise-financed students take preparatory Japanese language courses at universities (see p.17.) 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

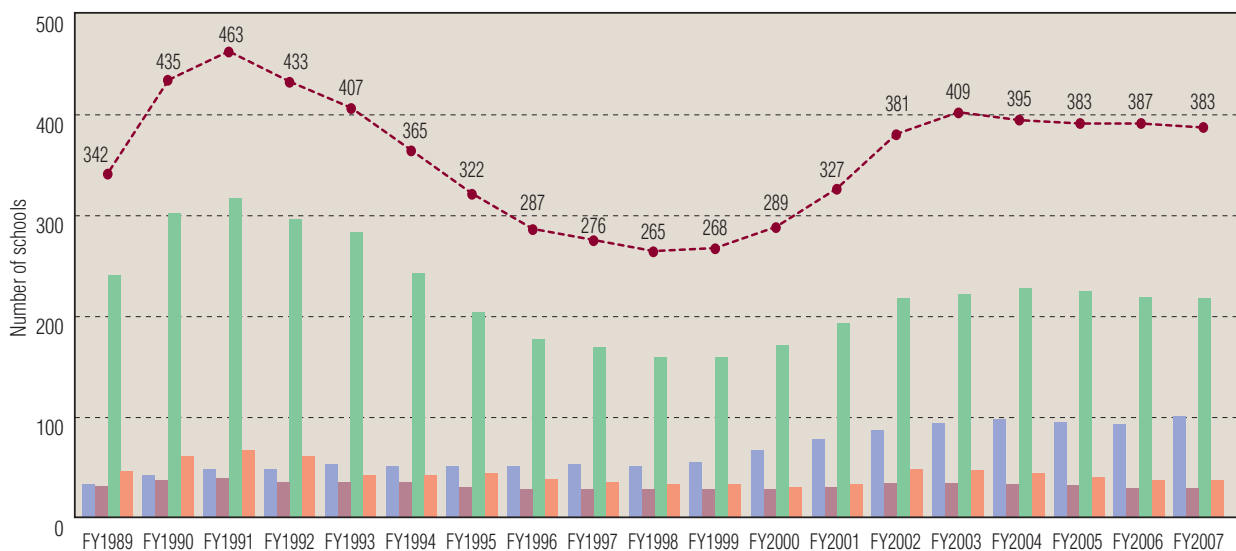
- As stipulated in the Appended Table 1-4 of the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act (Cabinet Order No.319 of 1951), those who receive education in any of the following institutions must obtain "pre-college student" resident status.
 - *Upper secondary schools
 - *Upper secondary schools 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 Act (except those stipulated in the lower column in the section of "college student" of the above appended table)
 - *Other educational institutions that are similar to any of the above in terms of facilities and organization

- As of July 1, 2007, a total of 31,663 students study at 383 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.

(FY2008 budget)

- Scholarship candidates: international students attending a Japanese language school and intending to enter a higher educational institution
- Amount: ¥50,000 per month
- Number of recipients: 690 students (increase of 15 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: Data are as of March 31 each fiscal year.)

《Courses taken after the completion of Japanese language study》

Of the 21,472 students who completed their program at one of the Japanese language schools in FY2007, 15,267 (71.1%) went on to universities and other institutions of higher education.

Students who went on to institutions of higher education								Students who returned to their home country/others	Total
Graduate school		University	Junior college	College of technology	Special training college (post secondary course)	Miscellaneous schools	Subtotal		
Regular students	Research students								
485	646	5,000	276	84	8,675	101	15,267	6,205	21,472
3.2%	4.2%	32.8%	1.8%	0.5%	56.8%	0.7%	100.0%		

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



School visit

Measures for the Acceptance of International Students

Preparatory Japanese language courses offered at private universities and junior colleges (as of April 2008)

Universities (55)

University	Name of preparatory Japanese language course	Length of study	Enrollment accepted	Year established	
Hokkaido Bunkyo University	Special Course for International Students	1 year	25	2004	
Higashi Nippon International University	Special Course for International Students		60	1996	
North Asia University	Special Course for International Students		30	2007	
Ryutsu Keizai University	Special Course for International Students, Preparatory Japanese Course		40	2003	
Jumonji University	Special Course for International Students		80	2000	
Josai University	Special Course, Intensive Japanese Course		50	1990	
	Special Course, Intensive Japanese Culture Course		20	1990	
Tokyo International University	Special Course for International Students		40	1982	
Nippon Institute of Technology	Special Course for International Students, Preparatory Japanese Course		40	1993	
Bunkyo University	Special Course for International Students from Other Countries		40	1993	
Meikai University	Special Course, Preparatory Japanese Course		65	1991	
Kanda University of International Studies	Special Course for International Students		65	2000	
International Budo University	Special Course, Intensive Martial Arts Course		20	1994	
Josai International University	Special Course for International Students, Intensive Japanese Culture Course		30	1998	
	Special Course for International Students, Intensive Japanese Course		40	1998	
	Special Course for International Students, Intensive Business/Information Course		30	2001	
Teikyo Heisei University	Special Course for International Students		120	2004	
Reitaku University	Special Course, Preparatory Japanese Course		60	1976	
Asia University	Special Course for International Students		70	1960	
Kanagawa Institute of Technology	Special Course for International Students, Preparatory Japanese Course		40	2006	
J. F. Oberlin University	Special Course for International Students		120	2005	
Keio University	Special Course, Preparatory Japanese Course		180	1990	
Soka University	Special Course, Preparatory Japanese Course		35	1976	
	Special Course, Special Japanese Course		65	2004	
Takushoku University	Special Course for International Students		130	1972	
Teikyo University	Teikyo Study Abroad Center (Japanese Education Department)		150	1990	
Tokai University	Special Course, Preparatory Japanese Course		200	1964	
Mejiro University	Special Course for International Students, Intensive Japanese/Asia Course		20	2003	
Waseda University	Intensive Japanese Course		150	1990	
Tokyo University of Social Welfare	Japanese Special Course for International Students		2 years	250	2004
Hokuriku University	Special Course for International Students		1 year	70	1994
Asahi University	Special Course for International Students			60	2001
Fuji Tokoha University	Special Course for International Students			30	2006
Gifu Keizai University	Special Course for International Students			30	2001
Chukyo Gakuin University	Special Course, Intensive Japanese Course			40	2005
Hamamatsu University	Special Course for International Students			60	2005
Aichi Gakuin University	Special Course for International Students			30	1991
Aichi Sangyo University	Special Course for International Students			40	2002
Aichi Shukutoku University	Special Course for International Students			30	1992
Nagoya University of Foreign Studies	Special Course for International Students			40	2001
Nagoya Gakuin University	Special Course for International Students			30	1989
Nagoya University of Commerce & Business	Special Course for International Students			20	2003
Nanzan University	Special Course for International Students from Other Countries			120	1974
Kyoto University of Foreign Studies	Special Course for International Students			50	1980
Doshisha University	Special Course for International Students			90	1999
Ryukoku University	Special Course for International Students	40		1985	
Osaka International University	Special Course for International Students	120		1993	
Kansai Gaidai University	Special Course for International Students	400		1975	
Kinki University	Special Course for International Students	30		1970	
Kurashiki University of Science and the Arts	Special Course for International Students	30		2001	
Takamatsu University	Special Course for International Students, Intensive Japanese Course	15		2002	
Kyushu International University	Special Course, Preparatory Japanese Course	60		1999	
Kurume University	Special Course for International Students, 1-Year Course	15		1999	
	Special Course for International Students, 1.5-Year Course	20		1999	
Seinan Gakuin University	Special Course for International Students	1 year		30	1973
Nagasaki Institute of Applied Science	Special Course, Preparatory Japanese Course			20	1978
Sojo University	Special Course for International Students, Major in Japanese			40	2001
Nippon Bunri University	Special Course, Japanese Course			80	1992
Beppu University	Special Course, Japanese Course			80	1989
Okinawa University	Special Course for International Students			30	1994

Junior colleges (6)

College	Name of preparatory Japanese language course	Length of study	Enrollment accepted	Year established
Yamagata Junior College	Special Course for International Students	1 year	40	1999
Kinjo College	Special Course for International Students		20	2004
Nakanihon Automotive College	Special Course for International Students		20	2005
Aino College	Special Course for International Students		40	2003
Shoin Higashi Women's Junior College	Special Course for International Students		40	2003
Saga Women's Junior College	Special Course for Japanese Language		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 Act. 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, Thailand, Singapore, the United Arab Emirates, and Saudi Arabia. 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 Japan-Bound Chinese Students 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

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

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) Application to Universities
Undergraduate	Private Japanese language schools	2 years	Liaison/Coordination Application to Universities
College of technology	University of Technology of Malaysia Center for Preparatory Course in Japanese Technical Studies	2 years	Liaison/Coordination Application to Colleges of Technology

Thai-government sponsored students			
Level	Preparatory educational institution	Length of study	Japanese government assistance
Upper Secondary	Private Japanese language schools	1 year	Liaison/Coordination Application to Universities
Undergraduate	Japan Student Service Organization 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	Japan Student Service Organization Tokyo Japanese Language Education Center	1 year	Liaison/Coordination Application to Universities



Local preparatory education (Malaysia)

United Arab Emirates-government sponsored students			
Level	Preparatory educational institution	Length of study	Japanese government assistance
Undergraduate	Japan Student Service Organization Tokyo Japanese Language Education Center	1.5 years	Liaison/Coordination Application to Universities

Saudi Arabia-government sponsored students			
Level	Preparatory educational institution	Length of study	Japanese government assistance
Undergraduate	Japan Student Service Organization Tokyo Japanese Language Education Center	1 year	Liaison/Coordination Application to Universities
Graduate	Japan Student Service Organization Osaka Japanese Language Education Center		
	Private Japanese language schools	2 years	



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 their secondary education.

International students who have completed their secondary education in such countries are granted 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 2008, 22 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

List of University Preparatory Courses (as of April 2008)

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 Center for Japanese Language and Culture	University Preparatory Course	Minoo-shi, Osaka
Academic Institution Mitsui Gakuen Musashi-Urawa Japanese Language Institute	1.5 year University Preparatory Course 2 year University Preparatory Course	Saitama-shi, Saitama
Japanese Language School affiliated with Tokyo International University	April-starting University Entrance Preparatory Course October-starting University Entrance Preparatory Course	Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo
Shinjuku Japanese Language Institute	Japanese Language Course 1 Japanese Language Course 2 Japanese Language Course 3	Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo
Tokyo Japanese Language Education Center, Japan Student Services Organization	1 year University Preparatory Course 1.5 year University Preparatory Course	Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo
Asian Students Cultural Association	1 year University Prep Course 1.5 year University Prep Course	Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo
Tokyo School of the Japanese Language	1 year Preparatory Course 1.5 year Preparatory Course 2 year Preparatory Course	Shibuya-ku, Tokyo
Yamano Japanese Language School	1 year Course 1.5 year Course	Shibuya-ku, Tokyo
Shukutoku Japanese Language School	College Preparatory Course-A College Preparatory Course-B	Itabashi-ku, Tokyo
Jet Academy	College Preparatory Course-A College Preparatory Course-B	Kita-ku, Tokyo
Arai Academy Akamonkai Japanese Language School	1.5 year Preparatory Course for University Enrollment 2 year Preparatory Course for University Enrollment	Arakawa-ku, Tokyo
KPC International Japanese Language School	University preparatory 1.5 year course University preparatory 2 year course	Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo
Sendagaya Japanese Institute	2 year Japanese Language Course I Preparatory Course 2 year Japanese Language Course II Preparatory Course 1.5 year Japanese Language Course I Preparatory Course 1.5 year Japanese Language Course II Preparatory Course	Toshima-ku, Tokyo
Shizuoka Japanese Education Center	Preparatory Entrance Examination Course	Shizuoka-shi, Shizuoka
International Language Institute	College Preparatory Course	Shizuoka-shi, Shizuoka
Kyoto Japanese Training Center at Kyoto School of Computer Science, Kamogawa Campus	1 year University Preparatory Course 1.5 year University Preparatory Course	Kyoto-shi, Kyoto
Osaka Japanese Language Education Center, Japan Student Services Organization	1 year Regular Course 1.5 year Regular Course	Osaka-shi, Osaka
Osaka YMCA Gakuin	1 year Japanese Language Course 1.5 year Japanese Language Course 2 year Japanese Language Course	Osaka-shi, Osaka
Kyushu Eisugakkan International Language Academy	1.5 year University Supplementary Course 2 year University Supplementary Course	Fukuoka-shi, Fukuoka
Preparatory School for Japan-Bound Chinese Students, Northeast Normal University		Jilin Province, China
Teikyo Malaysia Japanese Language Institute (Institut Bahasa Teikyo-IBT)	12 months Preparatory Course for Studies to Japan 18 months Preparatory Course for Studies to Japan 20 months Preparatory Course for Studies to Japan	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

4 Recruitment of Japanese government scholarship students

The Japanese government (Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology) scholarship student system was established in 1954, and since then over 75,000 international students from about 160 countries and regions have been accepted (as of the end of FY2007).

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.27 "Financial assistance for international 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 self- or otherwise-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.



Japanese language class



Measures for the Acceptance of International Students

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

Category	*Period	Process	Responsible organization	Description
Before stay in Japan	Previous Jan. Feb.–Mar.	Recruitment	Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Japanese embassies and consulates)/Government and universities of home country	
	Feb.–Apr. May–Jul.	First round of selection	Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Japanese embassies and consulates) (Preliminary screening is held by the government in some countries.)	Document screening/ written tests*1/interviews
	June Oct. Following Feb.	Second round of selection	MEXT Consult with educational institutions	Document screening by selection committee
	Aug. (–July)	Notification of result	MEXT Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Japanese embassies and consulates)	Flight ticket sent/ Entry visa obtained
	Sept. Following Mar. (Sept.)	Immigration procedures	MEXT/Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Japanese embassies and consulates)	
	Oct. Following Apr. (Oct.)	Arrival in Japan	JASSO	Met at airport
During stay in Japan		Japanese language study	Japanese language schools designated by the MEXT*2	
		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)	International Student Center at national universities, etc. (6 months)
	Teacher training students	Japanese, English	International Student Center at national universities, etc. (6 months)
Undergraduate level	Undergraduate students	[Social science and humanities] Japanese, English, Mathematics (A) [Natural sciences] Japanese, English, Mathematics (B), Sciences (Two subjects selected from Physics, Chemistry, and Biology.)	Japanese Language Center for International Students at Tokyo University of Foreign Studies and Osaka University of Foreign Studies (1 year)
	Japanese language/ Japanese studies students	Japanese	—
College of technology students		Japanese, English, Mathematics, and 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 and Japanese language/Japanese studies students
December	Notification of recruitment to universities
Mid-April	Deadline for recommendations
June	Screening committee convenes (applicants selected)
Mid-September	Immigration procedures
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"> • Notification of recruitment to recommending institutions through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Japanese embassies and consulates) • Deadline for recommendations • First screening by the accepting university • Second screening (conducted by the YLP Promotion Council within MEXT) • Selected applicants arrive in Japan (Sept./Oct.)

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 self- or otherwise-financed international students

(1) Acceptance of self- or otherwise-financed international students to universities and other educational institutions

Self- or otherwise- financed international students may be admitted to Japanese universities and other educational institutions by either of the following two ways.

Direct admission to the institutions. Students are screened outside Japan by the institutions.

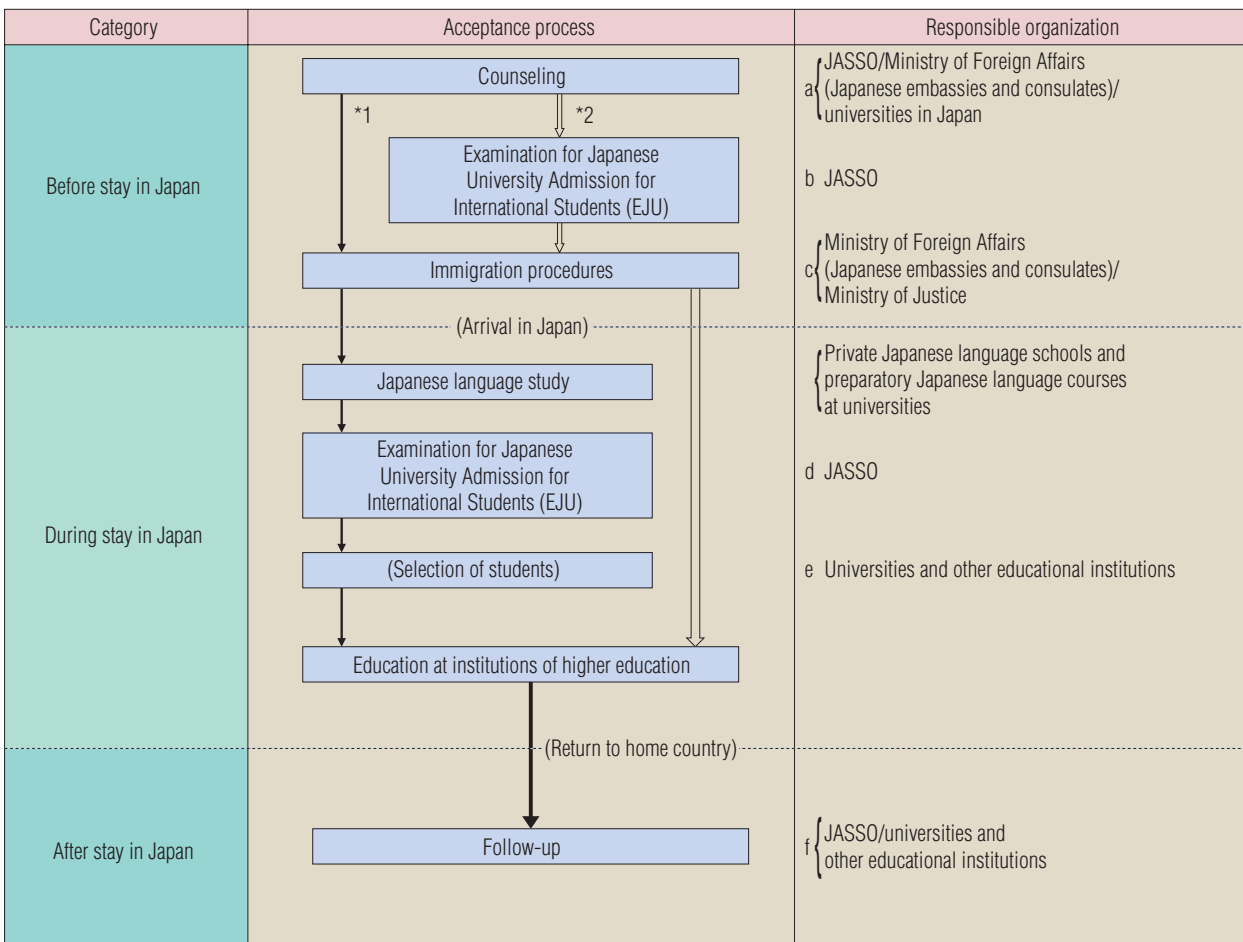
Admission to the institutions after completing a Japanese language course of about one year at a private Japanese language school. Students are screened in Japan by the institutions.

(2) Screening of self- or otherwise-financed foreign applicants

When conducting academic aptitude tests, consideration must be given to the fact that self- or otherwise-financed international 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 self- or otherwise-financed international students who wish to study in Japan at the undergraduate level (see p.25).

General process for accepting self- or otherwise-financed international 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 international students.

f: Prepare list of international students who have returned to their home country.

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

*2 ⇒: Process for entrance to universities 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).



The International Priority Graduate Program (PGP) – Advanced Graduate Courses for International Students –

Under the “International Priority Graduate Program (PGP) – Advanced Graduate Courses for International Students,” international students accepted at universities which provide internationally attractive programs for international students have been preferentially selected as government sponsored students (research students). The PGP has promoted respective universities’ acceptance of international students and has become one of the ideal models in the field. The PGP aims to promote further efforts to achieve the true meaning of accepting international students – i.e. (i) promotion of mutual understanding between Japan and foreign countries and formation of a human network, (ii) globalization of Japanese universities and enhancement of their international competitiveness, and (iii) increased intellectual contributions to the international community.

(98 programs at 42 universities)

University	Course	Degree (year)	Department Graduate Course
Hokkaido University	Special Training Program for Veterinary Researchers toward Building an International Network of Veterinary Researchers	Doctor (4)	Graduate School of Veterinary Medicine
Hokkaido University	English Engineering Education Program	Master (2)+ Doctor (3)	Division of Solid Waste, Resources and Geoenvironmental Engineering, Graduate School of Engineering, others
Hokkaido University	The Special Postgraduate Program in Bio-systems Sustainability	Master (2)+ Doctor (3)	Division of Bio-systems Sustainability, Graduate School of Agriculture, others
Hokkaido University	International Graduate Program in the Natural History Sciences	Master (2)+ Doctor (3)	Department of Natural History Sciences, Graduate school of Science
Hokkaido University	International Graduate Program for Research Pioneers in Life Sciences	Master (2)+ Doctor (3)	Department of Biological Sciences, Graduate school of Science
Tohoku University	Tohoku University International Doctoral Program in Engineering, Information Science and Environmental Studies	Doctor (3)	Department of Mechanical Systems and Design, Graduate School of Engineering, others
Tohoku University	International Graduate Program for Advanced Science	Master & Doctor (5)	Department of Chemistry, Graduate School of Science, others
University of Tsukuba	Refresher Course for Japanological Research and Educational Staffs in Central Asia	Master (2)	Master’s Program in Area Studies
University of Tsukuba	International Collaborative Expert Education Program for Sustainable Agricultural and Rural Development	Master & Doctor (5)	Department of Agro-bioresources Science and Technology, Graduate School of Life and Environmental Science, others
University of Tsukuba	Master Program in Educational & Cultural Policy for Central Asian Region	Master (1)	Master’s Program in Area Studies, others
Saitama University	International Graduate Program on Environmental Science and Infrastructure Engineering	Doctor (3)	Programs in Science and Engineering
University of Tokyo	Ph.D. Program at Frontier Physics Research Centers	Doctor (3)	Department of Physics, Graduate School of Science
University of Tokyo	Special Course for Advancement of Agricultural and Life Sciences	Doctor (3 - 4)	Department of Agricultural and Environmental Biology, Graduate School of Agricultural and Life Sciences, others
University of Tokyo	International Graduate Program in the Department of Civil Engineering at the University of Tokyo	Master (2)+ Doctor (3)	Department of Civil Engineering, Graduate School of Engineering
University of Tokyo	International Graduate Program in Mechanical, Electrical and Materials Engineering.	Master (2)+ Doctor (3)	Department of Electronic Engineering, Graduate School of Engineering, others
University of Tokyo	Special Graduate Program in Engineering for Systems Innovation	Master (2)+ Doctor (3)	Department of Quantum Engineering and Systems Science, Graduate School of Engineering, others
University of Tokyo	International Course of Urban Engineering	Master (2)+ Doctor (3)	Department of Urban Engineering Graduate School of Engineering
University of Tokyo	Master’s Program in Sustainability Science	Master (2)	Graduate School of Frontier Sciences, others
University of Tokyo	Special Promotion Program for Formulating Engineering Environment in Asia, Centering on Japan-China-South Korea	Doctor (3)	Department of Bioengineering, Graduate School of Engineering, others
Tokyo Medical and Dental University	Advanced Oral Health Sciences Course	Doctor (4)	Graduate School (dentistry), Oral Health Sciences Course, others
Tokyo Medical and Dental University	Public Health Leaders Course	Doctor (4)	Graduate School, Division of Public Health
Tokyo Medical and Dental University	International PhD course for Biomedical Sciences	Master & Doctor (5)	Biomedical Science PhD Program Bioinformatics, others
Tokyo University of Foreign Studies	Master’s Program for Peace and Conflict Studies	Master (2)	Graduate School of Area and Culture Studies
Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology	Practical Training Course for Environmental Agricultural Engineers & Scientists	Master (2)	Department of International Environmental and Agricultural Science
Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology	Doctor’s Degree Acquisition Program in the Field of Life, Environmental and Agricultural Sciences	Master (3)	Department of Biological Production Science, United Graduate School of Agricultural Science, others
Tokyo Institute of Technology	Sustainable Engineering Program	Master & Doctor (3 - 5)	Department of International Development, Graduate School of Science and Engineering, others
Tokyo Institute of Technology	Educational Program through International Collaboration on Architecture and Urban Design	Master (2)	Department of Architecture and Building Engineering
Tokyo Institute of Technology	International Bioscience and Biotechnology Course Program	Master & Doctor (3 - 5)	Department of Life Science, Graduate School of Bioscience and Biotechnology, others
Tokyo Institute of Technology	International Program for Interdisciplinary Science and Engineering	Master & Doctor (3 - 5)	Interdisciplinary Graduate School of Science and Engineering, others
Tokyo Institute of Technology	Education Program of Japanese Advanced Information Technology	Master (2)+ Doctor (3)	Department of Computer Science, Graduate School of Information Science and Engineering, others
Tokyo Institute of Technology	International Program on Effective Utilization of Technology in the Graduate School of Decision Science and Technology	Master & Doctor (3 - 5)	Department of Industrial Engineering and Management, others
Tokyo Institute of Technology	Tokyo Tech-Tsinghua Joint Graduate Program (Twinning Program)	Master (2.5)+ Doctor (3)	Department of Biomolecular Engineering, Graduate School of Bioscience & Biotechnology, others
Tokyo Institute of Technology	International Program for Training Advanced Engineers Making International Contribution based on Japanese Seismic Technology	Master & Doctor (3 - 5)	Department of Built Environment, Interdisciplinary Graduate School of Science and Engineering, others
Tokyo University of Marine Science and Technology	Intensive course of Doctoral Program in Marine Science and Technology for International Students	Doctor (3)	Course of Applied Marine Biosciences, Graduate School of Marine Science and Technology, others
The University of Electro-Communications	A Degree Program Based on Cutting-Edge Optical Science Research	Doctor (3)	Department of Applied Physics and Chemistry, Graduate School of Electro-Communications, others
The University of Electro-Communications	International Program of ICT	Master (2)+ Doctor (3)	Department of Information and Communication Engineering, Graduate School of Electro-Communications, others
Yokohama National University	Special Graduate Study Program of International Development Engineering Taught in English	Master (2)+ Doctor (3)	Department of Civil Engineering and Department of Ocean and Space Engineering, Graduate School of Engineering, others
Nagaoka University of Technology	International Graduate Course for Continuing Professional Development	Master (2)+ Doctor (3)	Graduate School of Engineering, others
Kanazawa University	International Interactive Special Education Program	Doctor (3)	Division of Life Sciences, Graduate School of Natural Science and Technology, others
Kanazawa University	International General Medical Course in English	Doctor (4)	Division of Cancer Medicine, Graduate School of Medical Science, others
University of Fukui	Global Network Engineering Program for International Students (GNEPIS)	Doctor (3)	Department of Material Engineering, Graduate School of Engineering, others
University of Yamanashi	The International Special Doctoral Course for Integrated River Basin Management	Doctor (3)	Division of Natural, Biotic and Social Environmental Engineering, Interdisciplinary, Graduate School of Medicine and Engineering
Shizuoka University	Program on Research and Education cooperation with Central European, Eastern European and Asian universities	Doctor (3)	Department of Nanovision Science, Graduate School of Science and Technology, others
Nagoya University	The Forefront Studies Program for Civil Engineering	Doctor (3)	Department of Civil Engineering, The Graduate School of Engineering, others
Nagoya University	Special Doctoral Graduate Program of Sciences of Atmosphere and Hydrosphere for International Students	Doctor (3)	Department of Earth and Environmental Sciences
Nagoya University	Personnel Development Program Contributing to Asian Legal Assistance	Master (2)+ Doctor (3)	Comparative Law Program in Law and Political Science, Department of Combined Programs in Law and Politics, Graduate School of Law

University	Course	Degree (year)	Department Graduate Course
Nagoya Institute of Technology	International Graduate Programs for Advanced Research	Master (2)+Doctor (3)	Department of Materials Engineering, Graduate School of Engineering, others
Toyohashi University of Technology	The Special Composite Course in English	Master (1 - 2)	Department of Mechanical Engineering, Graduate School of Engineering, others
Kyoto University	International Doctoral Program in Engineering	Doctor (3)	Department of Civil and Earth Resources Engineering, Graduate School of Engineering, others
Kyoto University	International Doctoral Program in Energy Science	Doctor (3)	Department of Socio-Environmental Energy Science Graduate School of Energy Science, others
Kyoto University	International Training Program for Young ICT Researchers	Doctor (3)	Department of Intelligence Science and Technology, Graduate School of Informatics, others
Kyoto University	International Doctoral Program in Engineering for Sustainability	Doctor (3)	Department of Urban Management, Graduate School of Engineering, others
Kyoto Institute of Technology	International Science Technology Course for Formulating Network	Master & Doctor (4)	Department of Advanced Fibro-Science, Graduate School, others
Osaka University	International Program of Frontier Biotechnology	Master & Doctor (5)	Division of Advanced Science and Biotechnology, Graduate School of Engineering, others
Osaka University	International Course of Naval Architecture and Ocean Engineering	Master & Doctor (5)	Department of Global Architecture, Graduate School of Engineering
Osaka University	Research Alliance for Advanced Science and Engineering, Grounded on the Cooperative Supervision of Students	Master & Doctor (5)	Department of Materials Engineering Science, Graduate School of Engineering Science, others
Osaka University	International Priority Graduate Program of "Quantum Engineering Design Course"	Master & Doctor (5)	Division of Precision Science & Technology and Applied Physics, Graduate School of Engineering, others
Osaka University	Special Program of Japanese Language and Culture for International Students	Master (2)+Doctor (3)	Division of Area Studies in Language and Culture, Graduate School of Language and Culture
Kobe University	Educational Program for bringing up Asian Leaders in Medical Research and Treatment	Doctor (3.5)	Graduate School of Medical Sciences
Kobe University	Leadership Development Program for Maritime Sciences in Asia	Master & Doctor (5)	Department of Maritime Sciences, Graduate School of Maritime Sciences
Kobe University	Special Master's and Doctoral Course in English -Study for Science of Food Safety-	Master & Doctor (5)	Department of Agrobioscience, Graduate School of Agricultural Science, others
Tottori University (*1)	Special Program for Foreign Students in Bioresources and Environmental Sciences	Master (2)+Doctor (3)	Department of Bioproduction Science, United Graduate School of Agricultural Science, others
Shimane University	Graduate Course in Earth Science and Geoenvironmental Science	Master (2)+Doctor (3)	Department of Geoscience, Interdisciplinary Graduate School of Science and Engineering
Okayama University	Special Program on ESD for International Students	Doctor (3)	Division of Sustainability of Resources, Graduate School of Environmental Science, others
Hiroshima University	Special Program for Human Resources for Sustainable Development of Developing Countries - Environment, Education and Peace -	Master (2)+Doctor (3)	Graduate School for International Development and Cooperation (IDEC)
Hiroshima University	Fostering Program for Practical Researchers and Engineers Distinguished in Technology Transfer	Doctor (3)	Department of Mechanical System Engineering, Graduate School of Engineering, others
Hiroshima University	Special Course for International Students in Education	Doctor (2)	Graduate School of Education, Program in Language and Culture Education, others
Hiroshima University	Twinning Program for Advanced Dental Medicine Promotion in Southeastern Asia	Doctor (3)	Programs for Biomedical Research, Graduate School of Biomedical Sciences, others
The University of Tokushima	Interdisciplinary Health Care Graduate Program in English	Doctor (3 - 4)	Course of Medicine/Proteomics Medical Science, Graduate School of Medical Sciences, others
Ehime University (*2)	Tropical and Subtropical Agriculture and Related Sciences	Doctor (3)	Bioresource Production Science Course, United Graduate School of Agricultural Sciences, others
Ehime University	Fostering of Global Leaders Supporting Sustainable Bioindustry	Master (2)+Doctor (3)	Department of Bioresource, Graduate School of Agriculture, others
Kyushu University	LL.M. (International Business and Economic Law) and LL.D. courses	Master (1)+Doctor (3)	Graduate School of Law
Kyushu University	International Development Research Course: An international program for bioresource and bioenvironmental sciences based on a block module system.	Master (2)+Doctor (3)	Graduate School of Bioresource and Bioenvironmental Sciences, others
Kyushu University	International Special Course on Environmental Systems Engineering	Doctor (3)	Department of Earth Resources Engineering, Graduate School of Engineering, others
Kyushu University	Educational Program for International Research Students aimed to develop Environmentally Balanced Approaches to Applied of Science and Technology	Doctor (3)	Interdisciplinary Graduate School of Engineering Sciences, Molecular and Material Sciences, others
Kyushu University	Comparative Studies on Politics and Administration in Asia (CSPA)	Doctor (2)	Graduate School of Law
Saga University	Global Environmental Science and Technology	Master (2)+Doctor (3)	Department of Chemistry and Applied Chemistry, Graduate School of Science and Engineering, others
Nagasaki University	Special Program for Asian and African Students on Drug Development Against Infectious Diseases	Master (2)+Doctor (3)	Course of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Graduate School of Biomedical Sciences
Nagasaki University	Master's and Doctoral Program on Tropical Medicine	Master (1)+Doctor (3)	Department of Internal Medicine, Institute of Tropical Medicine, Graduate School of Biomedical Sciences, others
Kumamoto University	International Joint Education Program for Science & Technology	Master (2)+Doctor (3)	Field of Computer Science and Electrical Engineering, Graduate School of Science and Technology, others
Kumamoto University	"Aids" and "Generative and Regenerative Medicine" Researcher Training Program at International Research Bases	Doctor (4)	Department of Medical Sciences, Graduate School of Medical Sciences
University of the Ryukyus	Okinawa International Marine Science Program	Master (2)+Doctor (3)	Graduate School of Engineering and Science, others
University of the Ryukyus	Asia-Pacific Engineering Design Program	Master (2)+Doctor (3)	Interdisciplinary Intelligent System Engineering Course, Graduate school of Engineering and Science, others
National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies (GRIPS)	Public Policy Program	Master (1)+Doctor (3)	Graduate School of Policy Studies
National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies (GRIPS)	Policy Analysis Program	Master & Doctor (5)	Graduate School of Policy Studies
The Graduate University for Advanced Studies	International Graduate Program of High Energy Accelerator Science	Doctor (3)	Department of Particle and Nuclear Physics, School of High Energy Accelerator Science, others
The Graduate University for Advanced Studies	An International Ph.D. Program based on MOU	Master & Doctor (5)	Department of Informatics, School of Multidisciplinary Sciences, others
The Graduate University for Advanced Studies	Life Sciences Training Program in English for Foreign Students	Master & Doctor (5)	Department of Physiological Sciences, School of Life Science, others
The Graduate University for Advanced Studies	Science Network Program for Foreign Students	Doctor (3)	Department of Fusion Sciences, School of Physical Sciences, others
Keio University	International Graduate Programs on Advanced Science and Technology	Master (2)+Doctor (3)	Graduate School of Science and Technology, School of Science for Open and Environmental Systems, others
Shibaura Institute of Technology	Hybrid Twinning Program	Master & Doctor (4)	Graduate School of Engineering, Regional Environment Systems, others
Waseda University	Future Leader's Program for Regional Integration and Cooperation in Asia	Master (2)+Doctor (3)	International Relations, The Graduate School of Asia-Pacific Studies
Waseda University	Future Leaders Program in the Fields of Global Information and Telecommunication Policy	Master (2)+Doctor (3)	Graduate School of Global Information and Telecommunication Studies
Ritsumeikan University	International Program for Advanced Industrial Technology -An English-taught program with an emphasis on Technology Management-	Master (2)+Doctor (3)	Graduate School of Science and Engineering, Master's Program in Advanced Science and Engineering Major, others
Ritsumeikan University	International Development Leadership Program - An English-Taught Master's Degree Program in International Relations / Economics / Policy Science -	Master (2)	Graduate School of International Relations, Master's Program in International Relations, others
Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University	Japan-EU/Graduate Level Joint Degree Program Integrating Science and the Humanities	Master (2)	Graduate School of Asia Pacific Studies, International Cooperation Policy Division, others
Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University	Comparative Institution Design for Transition Economy and Business Management	Master (2)	Graduate School of Management
Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University	Human Resource Development Program for Innovation and Technology Management that Brings About Innovation and Creation	Master (2)	Graduate School of Management

*1 Joint program between Shimane University and Yamaguchi University

*2 Joint program between Kagawa University and Kochi University

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

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

Until recently, international students who wished to enter a Japanese university were required to come to Japan beforehand to take the General Examination for International 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 international 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 international 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 International 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 and Okinawa Outside Japan: 16 cities, mainly in Asia (FY 2007) India (New Delhi), Indonesia (Jakarta and Surabaya), South Korea (Seoul and Pusan), Singapore (Singapore), Sri Lanka (Colombo) 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
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. * Students who achieve outstanding scores on the exam are eligible for reserved positions for the Honors Scholarship for Self- or Otherwise- Financed International Students.

Supportive measures to promote EJU

To promote pre-arrival admissions, self- or otherwise-financed international students who have achieved outstanding scores on EJU are invited to apply for a reserved position for the Honors Scholarship for Self- or Otherwise- Financed International Students (see p.28). Further

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

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 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 international students

Education and guidance

To encourage international students to study in Japan, it is important that universities and other educational institutions are open and well equipped and attractive to international students. For this purpose innovative measures are being taken to provide improved education and research guidance for international students. For example, the Short-Term Student Exchange Programs for undergraduate students (see p.34) have been established. Also, expenses for the education and guidance of international students are included in the budget for administrative cost subsidies to national universities.

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

Obtaining a degree in Japan

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

International 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 international students will be able to obtain graduate degrees with less difficulty.

Master's and doctoral degrees awarded to international students (FY2006)

Category Course Major	Doctoral course					Master's course			
	Degrees awarded in FY2006	Degrees by dissertation awarded (included in the total)	Degrees awarded in standard course terms			Degrees awarded in FY2006	Degrees awarded in standard course terms		
			Enrolled (a)	Degree awarded (b)	b / a		Enrolled (a)	Degree awarded (b)	b / a
	students	students	students	students	%	students	students	students	%
Humanities	155	20	251	41	16.3	723	788	619	78.6
Social sciences	226	18	362	97	26.8	2,637	2,586	2,254	87.2
Science	144	15	138	83	60.1	134	135	119	88.1
Engineering	658	24	778	453	58.2	1,185	1,254	1,087	86.7
Agriculture	290	10	281	206	73.3	298	314	284	90.4
Health	450	22	505	374	74.1	117	116	94	81.0
Home economics	7	5	6	1	16.7	18	24	17	70.8
Education	22	1	52	8	15.4	486	522	437	83.7
Art	28	1	42	16	38.1	124	140	112	80.0
Others	566	47	773	310	40.1	1,178	1,275	992	77.8
Total	2,546	163	3,188	1,589	49.8	6,900	7,154	6,015	84.1

Note: 1. The figures for degrees awarded in FY2006 include those awarded earlier than or exceeding the elapse of standard course terms.

2. "Agriculture" includes Veterinary science.

3. "Health" includes Medicine and Dentistry.

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

5. The figures for doctoral degrees awarded in FY2006 include those who earned doctoral degrees by dissertation.

6. The figures for students enrolled in doctoral courses are for the autumn term of 2003 to the spring term of 2004 (for Medicine, Dentistry and Veterinary science courses, for the autumn term of 2002 to the spring term of 2003).

7. The figures for students enrolled in master's courses are for the autumn term of 2004 to the spring term of 2005.



Graduation ceremony

2 Financial assistance for international students

Scholarships

As Japan has a relatively high cost of living compared with other countries, creating a financially stable environment for international 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 self- or otherwise-financed students.

The Japan Student Services Organization (JASSO), established in April 2004, provides support for self- or otherwise-financed international 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 international 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 international students scholarships bearing the names of these corporations and individuals.

Types of Japanese government scholarship students and their conditions (FY2008 budget)

Category	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	FY1954	FY1980	FY1954	FY1979	FY1982	FY1982	FY2001
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 an upper secondary school graduate	Students who are enrolled as undergraduates in universities	Students who have academic ability equal to that of an upper secondary school graduate	Students who have academic ability equal to that of an upper secondary 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	<small>School of Government: generally under 40 Local Government Course: generally under 40 Medical Administration Course: generally under 40 Business Administration Course: generally under 35 Law Course: generally under 40</small>
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 science 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 54 other universities) 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
Specialized 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
Target countries (including regions)	Worldwide (168 countries and regions)	Developing countries, etc. (64 countries)	Developing countries, etc. (100 countries and regions)	Worldwide (74 countries and regions)	Developing countries, etc. (40 countries and regions)	Developing countries, etc. (49 countries and regions)	Developing countries, etc. (25 countries)
Expected number of new students	*4,030 4,130	155	478	340	90	110	70
Stipend	¥170,000/month (From the 13th month, ¥160,000/month)		¥134,000/month (From the 25th month, ¥126,000/month)				¥258,000/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

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

Reference: Number of Japanese government scholarship students and self- or otherwise-financed students

FY1983	Japanese government scholarship students 2,082		Foreign government sponsored students 863	Other international students 7,483	Total: 10,428
	Supported by the Japanese government (Ministry of Education) 2,282		Honors Scholarship students (200)		
FY2007	Japanese government scholarship students 10,020	Honors Scholarship students (12,698)	Foreign government sponsored students 2,181	Other international students 93,599	Total: 118,498
	Supported by the Japanese government (MEXT) 22,718				

Support Measures for Self Financed or Otherwise Funded International Students

Organization	Support	Description														
Japanese government/Japan Student Services Organization	Honors Scholarships	<p>a) Qualifications: students enrolled in universities or other institutions of higher education 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: 7,945 Graduate level: 3,430 Total: 11,375</p> <p>(Reference) Trend in the Number of Recipients</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Fiscal Year</th> <th>2002</th> <th>2003</th> <th>2004</th> <th>2005</th> <th>2006</th> <th>2007</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Enrollment</td> <td>10,900</td> <td>11,000</td> <td>11,100</td> <td>11,300</td> <td>11,350</td> <td>11,375</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	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Enrollment	10,900	11,000	11,100	11,300	11,350	11,375
	Fiscal Year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007									
	Enrollment	10,900	11,000	11,100	11,300	11,350	11,375									
	Tuition reductions and exemptions	<p>1) Enrollment of students who received reduction or exemption of tuition fees (in FY2005)</p> <p>National universities 18,417 (Total enrollment for the first and second semesters)</p> <p>Private universities 15,582</p> <p>Total 33,999</p> <p>2) Current status of reduction or exemption of tuition fees</p> <p>a) National universities: Applied through tuition exemption system of universities (administrative cost subsidies).</p> <p>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 international students enrolled in universities or other institutions of higher education 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	International 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 international 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.															
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. (Jinnai International Scholarship, Kansai Paint Scholarship, Sanix Scholarship for International Student, Kanase Industrial Exchange Student Scholarship, Moomin Fund International Student Scholarship, Iida Exchange Student Scholarship, Fujikojushi Exchange Student Scholarship, Docomo Exchange Student Scholarship, Bunbunkai Exchange Student Scholarship, Sliontec Exchange Student Scholarship, Hitokuchizaka Studios Scholarship, TIS International Student Scholarship, Usui International Medical Scholarship, Delphys Hakuhodo Fellowship, Nishimura Shigako International Student Fellowship, Tokyo Student Employer Council Scholarship, NTT Data Scholarship, Mitsubishi Corporation International Student Scholarship, Asia Intellectual Property Scholarship, Nippon Rentacar Global Environment Scholarship, IIJ Scholarship)														
Local governments/ universities and colleges/ private foundations	Local government scholarships	Local public organizations that grant scholarships: 51 local governments and related international exchange organizations (in FY2006)														
	Scholarships from universities and colleges	Number of universities and other educational institutions that grant scholarships: 210 schools (in FY2005)														
	Private scholarships	Number of foundations: 128 (As of March 2005) (includes 14 foundations that offer reserved positions for scholarships before the students' arrival in Japan)														

Note: With the exception of scholarships for self- or otherwise-financed international students, some of the above also apply to Japanese university students.



Accommodations

Currently, about 78% of all international 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 international students.

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

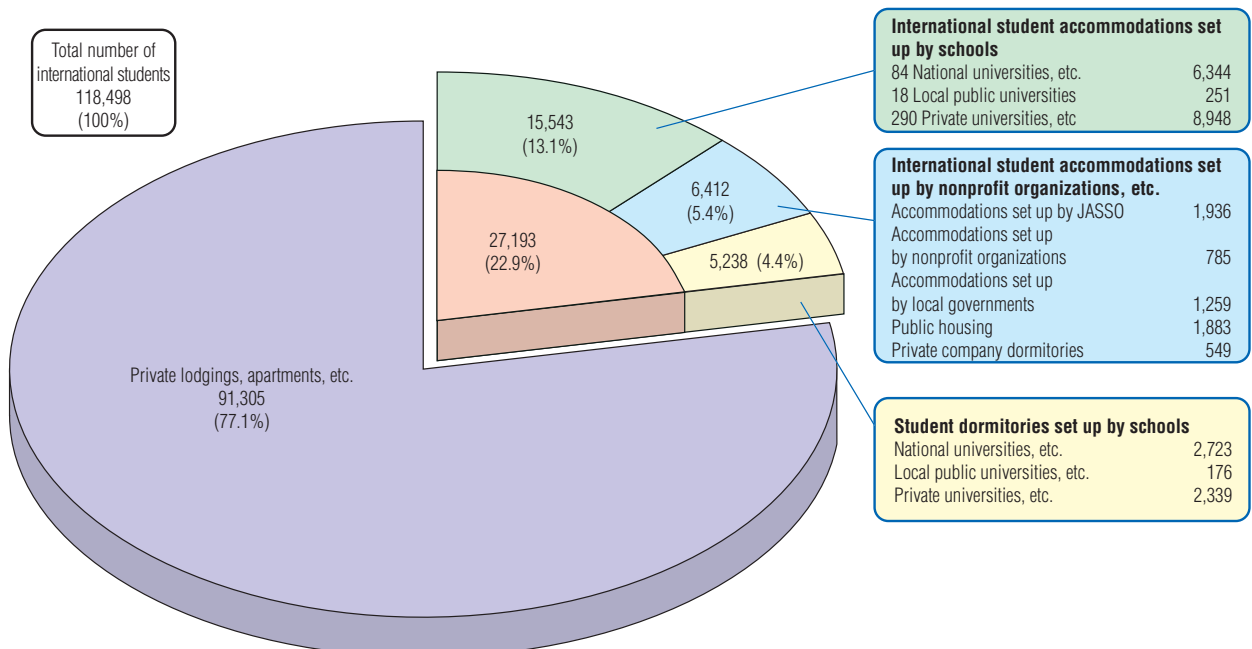
Students established by Keizaidoyukai (Japan Association of Corporate Executives) to provide accommodations in private company dormitories.

4. Support by JASSO for universities' leasing of accommodations to secure private lodgings and apartments.
5. The Comprehensive Renter's Insurance for International 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

International student accommodations (as of May 1, 2007)



Measures taken for securing accommodations

Organizations and projects		Description
Construction of international student accommodations at national universities		7,069 rooms (as of FY2003)
Japan Student Services Organization	Subsidies for construction of international student accommodations	Subsidy system to promote construction of international student accommodations by local governments, etc.
	Management of international houses	Sapporo (50), Sendai Daiichi (57), Sendai Daini (79), Komaba (314), Soshigaya (362), Tokyo International House (796), Kanazawa (49), Kyoto (80), Osaka Daiichi (246), Osaka Daini (40), Hyogo (197), Hiroshima (41), Fukuoka (54), Oita (204), Tokyo Japanese Language Education Center international students' dorm (149), Osaka Japanese Language Education Center international students' dorm (54) Total (2,772)
	Support for universities' leasing of accommodations	Support is provided for universities that lease private lodgings and apartments for international students, so as to promote securing of international student accommodations.
Japan Educational Exchanges and Services Comprehensive Renter's Insurance for International 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 International Students Offering of company housing		With the cooperation of private companies, employee dormitories are offered for international students' use.
Preferential tax treatment		Exemption for specified contributions to juridical persons that grant scholarships or establish accommodations (income tax, corporate tax, and so on). Tax free treatment concerning accommodations for international students established by public-service corporations (fixed assets tax, city planning tax, and so on). (Eligibility for tax free treatment was expanded in FY1999.)



Cultural experience

Construction of international student accommodations by local governments and other organizations

Organization	Accommodations	Opened	Number of rooms
Miyazaki City	Houses for international students	Apr. 1989	8 rooms
Nagoya City, Aichi Pref.	International Student Center	Mar. 1990	90 rooms
Kyoto City	Mukojima Student Center	Mar. 1990	234 rooms
Tokyo	Ota Memorial House	Apr. 1990	41 rooms
Kanagawa Pref	Shirane International Students' House of Kanagawa Prefecture	Apr. 1990	44 rooms
Osaka Pref.	Osaka International 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 International 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
Takasaki City	Kaminami International Students' Residence	Apr. 1998	30 rooms
Tokyo Keizai University	Tokyo Keizai University International Hall	Apr. 1999	50 rooms
Nishiyamato Gakuen School	Hakuho International Students' House, Hakuho Women's College	Apr. 1999	57 rooms
NGK Foundation	NGK International House	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 (expanded in FY2007)	562 rooms
Osaka City	International Students' House, Osaka "El Sereno Koubai-cho"	Apr. 2000	54 rooms
Beppu University	Beppu University International Students' Dormitory	May 2000	16 rooms
International Christian University	ICU Global House	Jul. 2001	32 rooms
Kyoto International Student House	Kyoto International Student House	Aug. 2001	42 rooms
Nakanishi Educational Foundation	Nagoya University of Foreign Studies International House	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	Apr. 2005	25 rooms
Doshisya University	Richards House	Mar. 2006	16 rooms

indicates places where subsidies for construction have been provided

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



Medical expenses

JASSO reimburses up to 35% of the medical expenses paid by international students for medical treatment received at hospitals or clinics in Japan (calculation based on the National Health Insurance Act).

In accordance with the revision of the National Health Insurance Act,

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, international students who wish to work part-time must apply in advance to receive permission.

Students who receive permission are allowed to work, but there are certain restrictions. Regular students are allowed to work part-time up to

foreign nationals who stay in Japan with the status of residence of "college student" must join the National Health Insurance Program.

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 international students

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

Career options of international students who graduated from (completed) respective courses in FY2006

(Upper: Number of international students (persons) / Lower: Percentage distribution (%))

Career option School level	In Japan			Home country (region)				Other than Japan or home country (region)			Others	Subtotal	Unknown	Total number of graduated (completed) international students
	Employed	Upper school	Total	Employed	Upper school	Not yet determined	Total	Employed	Upper school	Total				
Graduate school (Doctoral course)	759 (33.1)	74 (3.2)	833 (36.3)	723 (31.5)	8 (0.3)	337 (14.7)	1,068 (46.5)	55 (2.4)	11 (0.5)	66 (2.9)	329 (14.3)	2,296 (100.0)	300	2,596
Graduate school (Master's course)	2,138 (35.7)	1,566 (26.2)	3,704 (61.9)	835 (14.0)	26 (0.4)	747 (12.5)	1,608 (26.9)	14 (0.2)	24 (0.4)	38 (0.6)	635 (10.6)	5,985 (100.0)	865	6,850
Professional degree course	47 (45.6)	6 (5.8)	53 (51.5)	37 (35.9)	1 (1.0)	5 (4.9)	43 (41.7)	1 (1.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (1.0)	6 (5.8)	103 (100.0)	41	144
University (undergraduate)	4,173 (38.4)	3,252 (29.9)	7,425 (68.3)	656 (6.0)	23 (0.2)	1,336 (12.3)	2,015 (18.5)	11 (0.1)	54 (0.5)	65 (0.6)	1,365 (12.6)	10,870 (100.0)	1,326	12,196
Junior college	196 (19.5)	577 (57.3)	773 (76.8)	34 (3.4)	6 (0.6)	86 (8.5)	126 (12.5)	2 (0.2)	0 (0.0)	2 (0.2)	106 (10.5)	1,007 (100.0)	40	1,047
College of technology	8 (5.4)	132 (88.6)	140 (94.0)	4 (2.7)	4 (2.7)	1 (0.7)	9 (6.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	149 (100.0)	0	149
Special training college (post secondary course)	2,060 (20.5)	5,696 (56.8)	7,756 (77.4)	451 (4.5)	51 (0.5)	914 (9.1)	1,416 (14.1)	17 (0.2)	50 (0.5)	67 (0.7)	787 (7.8)	10,026 (100.0)	328	10,354
University preparatory course	30 (1.8)	1,390 (83.6)	1,420 (85.4)	65 (3.9)	24 (1.4)	133 (8.0)	222 (13.3)	0 (0.0)	7 (0.4)	7 (0.4)	14 (0.8)	1,663 (100.0)	1	1,664
Total	9,411 (29.3)	12,693 (39.5)	22,104 (68.9)	2,805 (8.7)	143 (0.4)	3,559 (11.1)	6,507 (20.3)	100 (0.3)	146 (0.5)	246 (0.8)	3,242 (10.1)	32,099 (100.0)	2,901	35,000

(Note) 1. "Professional degree course" is newly added to the survey target in FY2006.

2. Percentages represent the rates against subtotals.

3. "Others" refers to those who are still job hunting after graduation (completion).

4. "Unknown" refers to those whose career option is not known.

5. The number of graduated (completed) international students includes those who were in school longer than standard course terms.

6. The number of international students in graduate schools (doctoral courses) includes those who left school after obtaining degrees.

4 Tokyo Academic Park

1. Aims of Tokyo Academic Park

It is essential for Japan 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 international 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 Higher Education Bureau Student Services Division (JASSO) (Site: 3.6 ha)	Tokyo International Exchange Center	(Accommodations for international students and researchers) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Single student rooms • Couples/family rooms (etc.) 	(High-quality living environment) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High-quality residence halls for researchers and students invited from overseas schools, universities, and research organizations
		(Plaza Heisei) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International Conference Hall • Media Hall • Study and training rooms, gymnasium (etc.) 	(International education/research exchange) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A place for collective study and intellectual exchange for use by international students and researchers living in Tokyo Academic Park • A place which provides assistance in daily life to international students and researchers living in Tokyo Academic Park
MEXT Science and Technology Policy Bureau Knowledge Infrastructure Policy Division (Japan Science and Technology Corporation) (Site: 2.0 ha)	National Museum of Emerging Science and Innovation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exhibition facilities • Exchange and interaction facilities • Research and development facilities (etc.) 	(Dissemination of information on advanced science and technology) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction to advanced science and technology, focusing on the development of national research (Dissemination of information on ways to promote the understanding of science and technology) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of new techniques for promoting the understanding of science and technology • Human resource development for promoting the understanding of science and technology (Dissemination of information through research promotion and exchange) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exchanges through opening research centers to the public and holding science and technology lectures, forums, symposiums, etc. • Promotion of advanced research and application of the research results through a flexible system
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry Industrial Science and Technology Policy and Environment Bureau Technology Promotion Division (National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology) (Site: 1.0 ha)	AIST Tokyo Waterfront	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cooperative research and development space • 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) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To conduct joint research by leading researchers from academia, industry and government, both inside and outside of Japan, to develop original advanced technologies • To promote interaction among researchers inside and outside of Japan, exchange of information, and dissemination of research results



3. Follow-up services for former international students

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

(FY2008 budget)

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

Length of program: up to 90 days

Enrollment: about 55

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 international 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 institutions of higher education after their return home.

Period: 2 years from when they return to their home country.

Follow-up research fellowship

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

Eligibility:

Former international students in Japan who are 45 years of age or younger on April 1 of the year (fiscal year) of application.

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

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

E-mail magazine for former international students

In order to maintain communication with former international students, JASSO delivers an e-mail magazine periodically that provides various kinds of information.

Targets: Former students who returned to their home country and related persons

Delivery: 10th day of odd-numbered months

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	519 (as of FY2007)
FY2008 budget (Figures in parentheses are for FY2007)	¥161,514,000 (¥206,080,000) Number of international students accepted as candidates for doctoral degree by dissertation: 171 (172) Number of academic advisors dispatched: 100 (107)



3 Programs run by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

	Activity	Description
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	International students' advisors	Invite former international 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 associations of former international students, maintaining and managing meeting venues, creating lists of the students, and organizing presentations related to their research in Japan.
	Reunion of former students	Invite former students back to Japan. Students are invited from Southeast and Southwest Asia, China, South Korea and other countries. The aim is to strengthen former students' associations and their network.
	Donations to assist ASEAN self- or otherwise-financed international students	Support for scholarship activities of ASJA International.
	Website "Study in Japan: Comprehensive Guide"	Website providing general information regarding studying in Japan (http://www.studyjapan.go.jp).
Ministry of Foreign Affairs JIBC	Scholarship loan programs for self- or otherwise-financed international students	Support for scholarship loan programs for self- or otherwise-financed international 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 International Student Assistance)	Graduate level program of generally 2 years. Offered to Central and South American students of Japanese descent.



International University Seminar

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 institutions of higher education in Asia and the Pacific. With the cooperation of the participating countries, UMAP has been promoting the UMAP Credit Transfer Scheme (UCTS) and student exchange in the area.

2 Number of short-term international students

(as of May 1, 2007)

Of the 118,498 international students who study at Japanese universities and other institutions, 8,368 are short-term students, accounting for 7.1% of the total number of international students.

(1) Number of short-term international students by country/region (Top 10 countries)

Country/region	Enrollment (unit: person)	Percent distribution
China	2,070	24.7%
South Korea	1,764	21.1%
U.S.A.	1,252	15.0%
Taiwan	529	6.3%
Germany	305	3.6%
France	290	3.5%
Thailand	201	2.4%
U.K.	200	2.4%
Australia	195	2.3%
Canada	143	1.7%
Others	1,419	17.0%
Total	8,368	100.0%

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

Level	Enrollment (unit: person)
University (undergraduate)	7,121 (85.1%)
Graduate school	1,080 (12.9%)
Junior college	166 (2.0%)
College of technology	1 (0.0%)
Total	8,368 (100.0%)

3 Scholarships for short-term international students

Short-term student exchange is expected to further expand globally. The Japanese government has implemented a system to support short-term international students as part of the MEXT subsidy projects since FY2008, aiming to develop a responsible support system.

Under the Short-Term International Student Support System, Japanese universities sign agreements on student exchange with other foreign universities, and the government supports short-term international

students accepted based thereon (for one year or less), thereby further expanding student exchange and promoting mutual understanding and friendship between Japan and foreign countries. At the same time, the Short-Term Student Exchange Promotion Program has been carried out as a JASSO project for supporting Japanese students who are dispatched to a foreign university while enrolled at a Japanese university.

[Short-Term International Student Support System] (Acceptance) (FY2008 budget)

Category	Description
Candidates	Students enrolled in a foreign university who are admitted to a Japanese university for short-term study (for 3 months to 1 year) under the provisions of inter-university exchange agreements
Qualifications	Students enrolled in a regular course of study at a foreign university, etc.
Number of recipients	1,800
Stipend	¥80,000 per month
Preparation Allowance	¥150,000

[Short-Term Student Exchange Promotion Program] (Dispatch) (FY2007 budget)

Category	Description
Candidates	Students enrolled in a Japanese university who are admitted to a foreign university for short-term study (for 3 months to 1 year) under the provisions of inter-university exchange agreements.
Qualifications	Students enrolled in a regular course of study at a Japanese university, etc.
Number of recipients	730
Stipend	¥80,000 per month



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.

The course length is one year or less.

University	Year established	Length of study	Enrollment accepted	Credits	Language of instruction	Fields of study
Hokkaido University	FY1997	1 year	about 25	30	English	Liberal Arts, Natural Sciences
Otaru University of Commerce	FY1999		about 20		English	Economics and Business
Hirosaki University	FY2003	6 months-1 year	about 40		English	Humanities and Business
Iwate University	FY2005	1 year	about 20		English	Humanities, Social Sciences, Natural Sciences
Tohoku University	FY1996		about 30	English	Liberal Arts, Natural Sciences	
Yamagata University	FY2007	6 months-1 year	about 20	10 to 20 or more	English	Humanities, Social Sciences, Natural Sciences, Japanese Language
University of Tsukuba	FY1995	1 year	about 40	30	English	Liberal Arts, Natural Sciences
University of Tsukuba	FY2004	6 months-1 year	about 20		English	Liberal Arts, Natural Sciences
Chiba University	FY1996	1 year	about 20		English	Humanities, Natural Sciences
University of Tokyo	FY1995		about 30	32	English	Humanities, Social Sciences
Tokyo University of Foreign Studies	FY1998	6 months-1 year	about 40	30	English/other foreign languages	Humanities, Social Sciences
Tokyo Gakugei University	FY2002		about 30		English	Humanities, Social Sciences, Education
Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology	FY2000	1 year	about 30	30	English	Science and Technology
Tokyo Institute of Technology	FY2000		about 20		English	Science and Technology
National University of Electro-Communications	FY1998		about 30		English	Science and Technology
Yokohama National University	FY1997		6 months-1 year		about 25	English
Niigata University	FY2003	1 year	about 20	30	English	Liberal Arts, Natural Sciences
Kanazawa University	FY1998		about 25		English	Liberal Arts, Natural Sciences
Nagoya University	FY1996	6 months-1 year	about 50		English	Liberal Arts, Natural Sciences
Kyoto University	FY1997	1 year	about 40		English	Liberal Arts, Natural Sciences
Osaka University	FY1996	6 months-1 year	about 30		English	Liberal Arts, Natural Sciences
Osaka University of Foreign Studies	FY1999	1 year	about 20		English/other foreign languages	Humanities, Social Sciences
Okayama University	FY1999	6 months-1 year	about 20		English	Liberal Arts, Natural Sciences
Hiroshima University	FY1996		about 30		English	Liberal Arts, Natural Sciences
Kyushu University	FY1995		about 40		English	Humanities, Social Sciences, Natural Sciences
Saga University	FY2003	1 year	about 20		English	Liberal Arts, Natural Sciences
Nagasaki University	FY2004		about 20		English	Liberal Arts, Natural Sciences
Kumamoto University	FY2004	6 months-1 year	about 20		English	Humanities, Social Sciences, Natural Sciences
Oita University	FY2000	1 year	about 20		English	Humanities, Social Sciences, Natural Sciences
University of the Ryukyus	FY2001		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)

Some private universities in Japan offer special courses in English for international students. (36 Universities)

Local public university

University	Year established	Length of study	Enrollment accepted	Language of instruction	Fields of study
Akita International University	FY2004	(All classes are taught in English.)			

Private universities

University	Year established	Length of study	Enrollment accepted	Language of instruction	Fields of study
Tohoku Gakuin University	FY1991	3-10 months	Unspecified	English	Humanities, Social Sciences
Tokyo International University	FY1989	4-8 months	30	English	Humanities, Social Sciences
Tokyo Denki University	FY2001	4 months	Unspecified	English	Liberal Arts, General Education
Tokyo University of Agriculture	FY2002	6 months	Unspecified	English	Social Sciences, Natural Sciences
Tokyo Christian Institute	FY1995	3 months	Unspecified	English	Humanities, Social and Natural Sciences, Theology
J. F. Oberlin University	FY1991	6 months-1 year	130	English, Chinese	Humanities, Social Sciences
Keio University	FY1990	6 months-1 year	180	English	Humanities, Social Sciences
Kokugakuin University	FY1999	6 months-1 year	20	English	Humanities, Social Sciences, Natural Sciences
Sophia University	FY1987	(All classes of the Faculty of International Education are taught in English.)			
Senshu University	FY1986	3 months	about 30	English	Humanities, Social Sciences
Chuo University	FY1998	6 months-1 year	30-40	English	Humanities, Social Sciences
Nihon University	FY2004	3 months	about 20	English	Humanities, Social Sciences
Bunkyo Gakuin University	FY2003	4 months	20	English	Humanities, Social Sciences, Natural Sciences
Hosei University	FY1997	6 months-1 year	20-30	English	Humanities, Social Sciences
Musashi University	FY2003	6 months-1 year	20	English	Humanities, Social Sciences
Meiji Gakuin University	FY1989	6 months-1 year	about 80	English	Humanities, Social Sciences
Mejiro University	FY2003	6 months-1 year	20	English	Humanities, Social Sciences
Rikkyo University	FY2001	6 months-1 year	20	English	Humanities, Social Sciences
Waseda University	FY2004	5-10 months	about 200	English	Humanities, Social Sciences, Natural Sciences
<small>Nagoya University of Foreign Studies</small>	FY2004	6 months-1 year	30	English	Humanities, Social Sciences
Nagoya Gakuin University	FY1989	6 months-1 year	30	English	Humanities, Social Sciences
Nanzan University	FY1974	6 months-2 years	120	English	Humanities, Social Sciences
Kyoto Sangyo University	FY2004	6 months-1 year	about 30-50	English	Humanities, Social Sciences
Ritsumeikan University	FY2004	6 months-1 year	Unspecified	English	Humanities, Social Sciences
Ryukoku University	FY2004	6 months-1 year	20-30	English	Humanities, Social Sciences
Kansai University	FY1989	1 year-2 years	about 20	English	Humanities, Social Sciences, Natural Sciences
Kansai Gaidai University	FY1971	6 months-1 year	400	English	Humanities, Social Sciences
Momoyama Gakuin University	FY2005	6 months-1 year	about 50	English	Humanities, Social Sciences
Kansei Gakuin University	FY1979	4-10 months	about 80	English	Humanities, Social Sciences
Kobe International University	FY2002	6 months-1 year	Unspecified	English	Humanities, Social Sciences
Konan University	FY1991	4 months-1 year	50	English	Humanities, Social Sciences
Hiroshima University of Economics	FY1996	6 months-1 year	30	English	Humanities, Social Sciences
Seinan Gakuin University	FY1973	9 months	30	English	Humanities, Social Sciences, Natural Sciences
<small>Nagasaki University of Foreign Studies</small>	FY2001	6 months-1 year	Unspecified	English	Humanities, Social Sciences
Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University	FY2000	(About 80% of the classes are taught in English.)			

Note: Data was gathered by the Student Services Division of MEXT according to the following criteria:

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



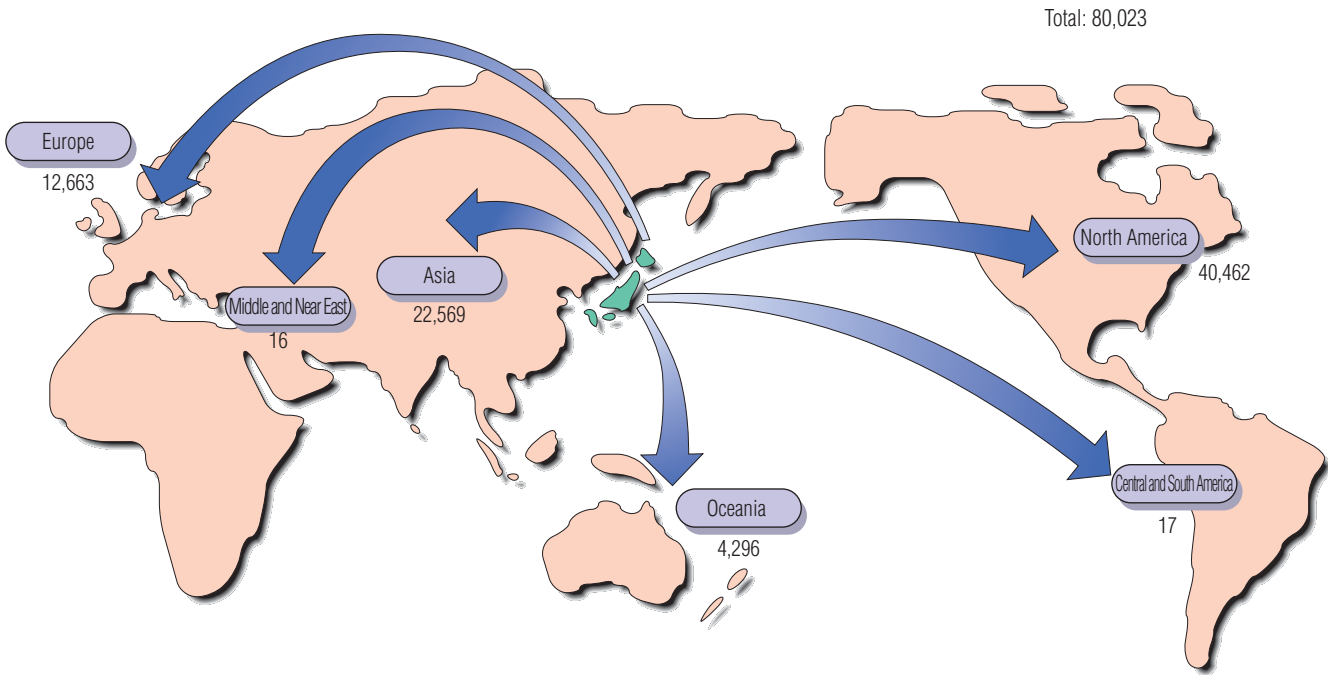
Computer class

1 Present status of Japanese citizens studying abroad

According to statistics prepared by the OECD and other organizations, approximately 80,000 Japanese citizens went to various countries around

the world to study. About 70% study at educational institutions in Europe or the United States.

Number of Japanese citizens studying abroad



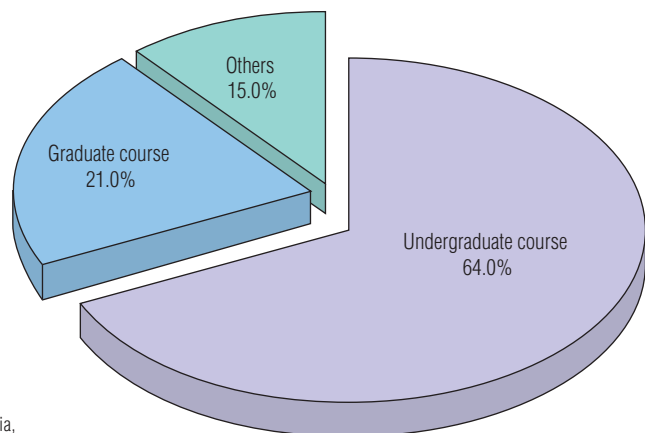
* Source: IIE "OPEN DOORS," Chinese Ministry of Education, OECD "Education at a Glance," Taiwan Ministry of Education (2005 issue)

Number of Japanese students by country/region (2005)

Country/Region	Number of Japanese students
U.S.A.	38,712
China	18,874
U.K.	6,179
Australia	3,380
Germany	2,470
France	2,152
Taiwan	2,126
Canada	1,750
South Korea	1,106
New Zealand	916

Source: U.S.: IIE "OPEN DOORS" / China: Chinese Ministry of Education / U.K., Australia, Germany, France, Canada, South Korea and New Zealand: OECD "Education at a Glance" / Taiwan: Taiwan Ministry of Education, (2005 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 a component of MEXT policy.

Since fiscal year 1968, the Student Dispatch System to Asian Countries 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 for students to obtain degrees or conduct research in their field of specialization and to equip them for 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.37).

In response to the internationalization of society, JASSO provides support for 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 toward a degree but require financial support.

Study Abroad with Foreign Government Scholarships is also available. In fiscal year 2007, approximately 500 Japanese students were selected to study in 33 countries. MEXT cooperates with foreign embassies in Japan and assists in the recruitment and screening process.

In addition, there are self- or otherwise-financed Japanese students who study abroad at universities or institutions they have selected themselves. MEXT seeks to facilitate overseas study by such students. It collects information through JASSO Information Centers and provides necessary information and counseling for students through the facilitation of "Overseas Study Briefing Sessions".

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 (FY2008 budget)

Category	Long-Term Study Abroad Support
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 (per year)	199
Length of study	Master's course: 2 years; doctoral course: generally 3 years; research in specialized field in Asia and Africa, etc.: 2 years
Fields of study	Humanities, Social Sciences, Natural Sciences
Qualification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The applicant must be willing to remain at the university or other research institution after the completion of his/her study abroad. He/She must be willing to engage in educational and research activities that would enhance Japan's international competitiveness and make intellectual contributions to society. • The applicant must have sufficient language ability and expertise to obtain a degree at the admitting university/graduate school. • Master's degree candidates: younger than 28 years old • Doctoral degree candidates: younger than 31 years old • Candidates for research in specialized field in Asia and Africa, etc.: younger than 35 years old
Travel expenses	Economy class round-trip airfare
Scholarship	¥102,000 – ¥170,000 per month (determined according to the host country) Tuition: Actual amount with a ceiling of US\$30,000 per year

JASSO Scholarship Loan Program (FY2008 budget)

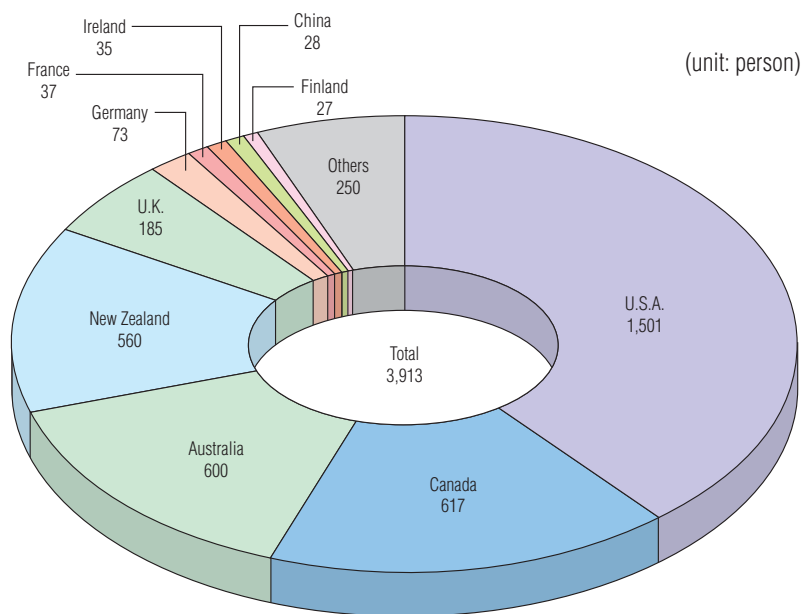
Category	Scholarship Loan Program (interest-bearing loan)
Objective	To nurture individuals who will contribute to increasing Japan's international competitiveness and work successfully in an international society, grants with interest will be provided to students studying abroad towards a degree at foreign universities/graduate schools, as well as to those participating in a short term study abroad program at universities, etc. while being enrolled at a current university in Japan, for studies that are expected to be valuable to obtaining the degree, etc. at the current university in Japan.
Year established	FY2004
Number of loan borrowers	3,577
Eligible schools	Overseas universities/graduate schools (master's/doctoral courses)
Loan period	Long term Study (Minimum term of study required for the acquisition of a degree), Short term Study (3 months to 1 year)
Application requirements	Long Term Study (Applicants are tentatively selected after receiving a recommendation from the school principal/president while the applicant is still enrolled in the school or within 2 years after his/her graduation.) Short term Study (Applicants are tentatively selected after receiving a recommendation from the school principal while the applicant is enrolled in the school.) Students who wish to study but require financial assistance.
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, or ¥120,000 per month Graduate school students: select one of the following four options: ¥50,000, ¥80,000, ¥100,000, ¥130,000, or ¥150,000 per month
Others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enrollment in the Personal Guarantee Program (joint guarantor/guarantor) and the Organization Loan Guarantee Program (guarantee fee required) is required. • Repayment of the loan after graduation is required.

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 founded by

organizations offering study abroad programs for upper secondary students. It offers services providing information on study abroad and arranges exchange programs. MEXT supports these services and provides 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.

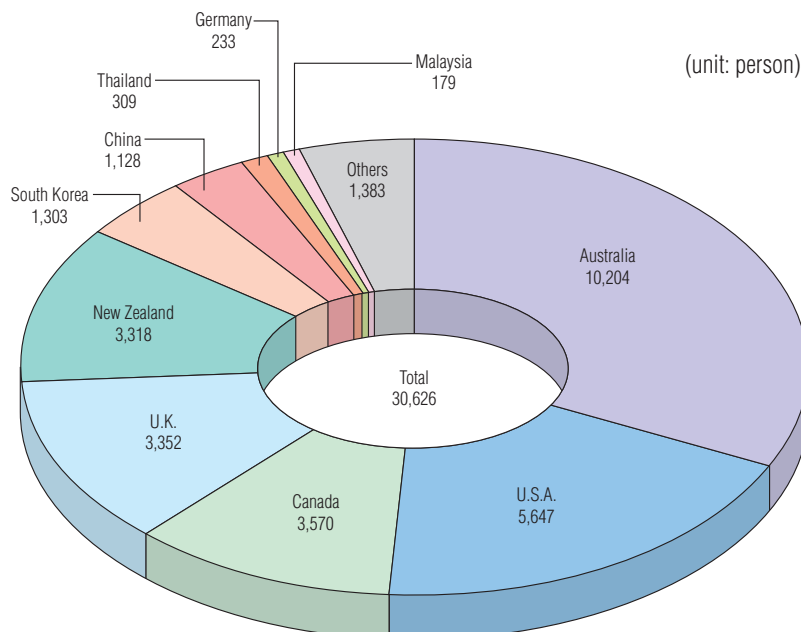
Overseas study by Japanese upper secondary school students (FY2006)

(3 months or more)



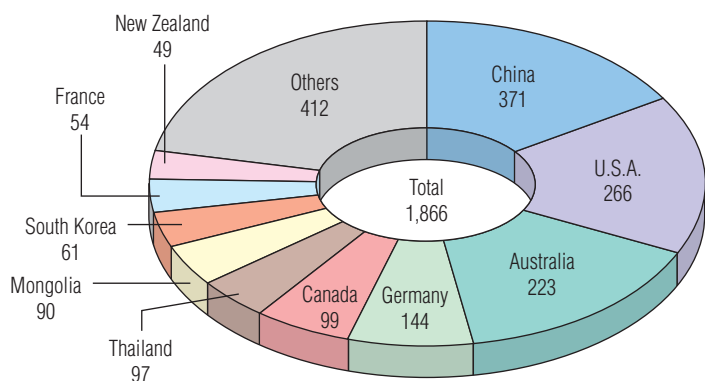
Overseas study trips by Japanese upper secondary school students (FY2006)

(less than 3 months)

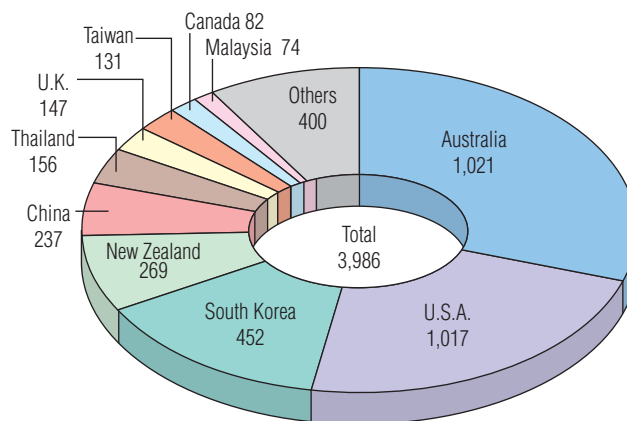


Foreign (upper secondary school) students in Japan (FY2006)

(3 months or more)



(less than 3 months)



Source: "Report on International Exchange for Upper Secondary School Students, 2006" prepared by the International Education Division, MEXT. This report is a biennial publication.

Main Subsidies to upper secondary school student exchange programs (FY2008 budget)

Name of organization	AFS Japan Association, Inc.; YFU Japan Foundation, Inc.
Programs subsidized	Short-term invitation of Foreign 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. Countries in the Asia-Pacific region
Length of study	6 weeks
Enrollment accepted	155
Expenses covered by the subsidies	Airfare, orientation fee, fees for Japanese classes, etc.

Overview of the MEXT FY2008 Student Exchange Budget

FY2008 Student Exchange Budget ¥40,661 million

The enrollment increased by 571 from the previous year to 118,498 as of May 1, 2007.

Efforts are continuing toward improved support for international students, while trying to ensure the quality of students.

Support has been enhanced for Japanese student study abroad.

1. Total Japanese government scholarship students ¥24,073 million

(1) Japanese government scholarship student system: ¥22,303 million

The Japanese government accepts scholarship students, as an essential part of international student acceptance.

- Number of recipients: 11,854 11,974 (increased by 120)

- International student allowance (per month)

Undergraduate ¥134,000

Graduate ¥170,000

YLP (Young Leaders' Program) scholarship students ¥258,000

(2) Short-term international student support system: ¥1,767 million

The Japanese government supports short-term international students who are accepted from universities in foreign countries based on agreements on student exchange signed between Japanese universities and foreign universities.

- Number of recipients: 1,800 (New system)

2. Support for self- or otherwise-financed international students

¥11,387 million

Support is provided to self- or otherwise-financed international students so that they may concentrate on their studies with fewer financial worries.

(1) Honors Scholarships ¥8,083 million

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

Scholarship for high achieving self- or otherwise-financed international students in need of financial aid

- Number of recipients 11,375 11,410 (increased by 35)

- 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 an institution of higher education.

- Number of recipients 675 690 (increased by 15)

*As of FY2007, 15,267 of the graduates from Japanese language schools have enrolled in institutions of higher education.

- Monthly stipend ¥50,000

(2) Support for private schools offering tuition reductions/exemptions

¥3,303 million

Provides up to 30% of tuition fees for private universities offering tuition reductions/exemptions for self- or otherwise-financed international students enrolled in a regular course of study.

3. Enhancement of acceptance system through ensuring accommodations

¥4,103 million

(1) International student accommodations project ¥209 million

a. Support for universities' leasing of accommodations

Aid is provided for universities that lease private lodgings and apartments for international students, so as to promote securing of international student accommodations.

b. Subsidies for construction of international student accommodations

Aid is provided for part of the expenses of constructing international student accommodations to local public entities, public-interest corporations, and school corporations, so as to promote construction of high-quality, low-cost accommodations.

(2) Examination for Japanese University Admission for International Students

Examination for Japanese university admission is held in and outside of Japan to test Japanese language proficiency and basic academic abilities of international students who wish to enter a Japanese university (undergraduate course)

(3) Japan Education Fairs

Japan Education Fairs are held outside Japan with the participation of Japanese universities and other educational institutions, targeting local upper secondary school students, university students and career guidance counselors.

4. Support for overseas study for Japanese students ¥1,099 million

(1) Long-Term Study Abroad Support ¥544 million

Support is provided to universities' student dispatch programs for assisting training of promising individuals who can contribute to the globalized society, by dispatching such individuals to overseas graduate schools to earn degrees or conduct specialized research activities.

- Number of recipients (outbound students) 158 199 (increased by 41)

- Monthly stipend ¥102,000 – ¥170,000

(The amount varies depending on location.)

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

(2) Short-Term Student Exchange Promotion Program ¥555 million

Support is provided to Japanese undergraduate/graduate students (enrolled in junior college, university or graduate school) studying at foreign universities under the provisions of the inter-university exchange agreements. Students will study for a period of less than one year while enrolled in a university in Japan.

- Number of recipients (outbound students) 720 730 (increased by 10)

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

3-2-2, Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan 100-8959

Tel: +81-3-5253-4111

Fax: +81-3-6734-3394

<http://www.mext.go.jp/> (entry page to the MEXT Web site)

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 Kamiochiai, 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]

8-3-13 Uehonmachi, Tennoji-ku, Osaka, Japan 543-0001

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 Wakinohama-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.)

Corporate Friendship Network for International Students

1-5-3, Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo, Japan 103-0027

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

Fax: +81-3-3278-1064

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

Association for the Promotion of Japanese Language Education

1-58-1, Yoyogi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo, Japan 151-0053

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

Fax: +81-3-5304-7813

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

Japan Educational Exchanges and Services (JEES)

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

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

Direct dial phone and fax numbers of respective divisions:

[Operation Department]	Tel:	Fax:
International Exchange Division	+81-3-5454-5274	+81-3-5454-5232
Mutual Aid Division	+81-3-5454-5275	+81-3-5454-5232
Japanese Language Education Promotion Division	+81-3-5454-5215	+81-3-5454-5235
[Organization Loan Guarantee Center]	Tel.	Fax:
Organization Loan Guarantee Division	+81-3-5454-5271	+81-3-5454-5273

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

3-2-2, Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan 100-8959

Tel: +81-3-5253-4111 ext. 2059

Fax: +81-3-6734-3394

