

# Outline of the Student Exchange System

Study in Japan and Abroad 2010



Office for Student Exchange,  
Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT), Japan

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**I** Acceptance of International Students in Japan

**II** Measures for the Acceptance of International Students

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# Acceptance of International Students in Japan

- (1) International exchanges have increased to the point where as many as 3.3 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 3.8%, remaining far short of international standards.
- (2) International student enrollment attending Japanese institutions of higher education reached 132,720 as of May 1, 2009, an increase of 8,891 (7.2%) from 2008. 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 7,714 (22.1%) over the previous year and reached a total of 42,651 as of July 1, 2009. Students from China, South Korea, and Taiwan account for over 80% of these students.

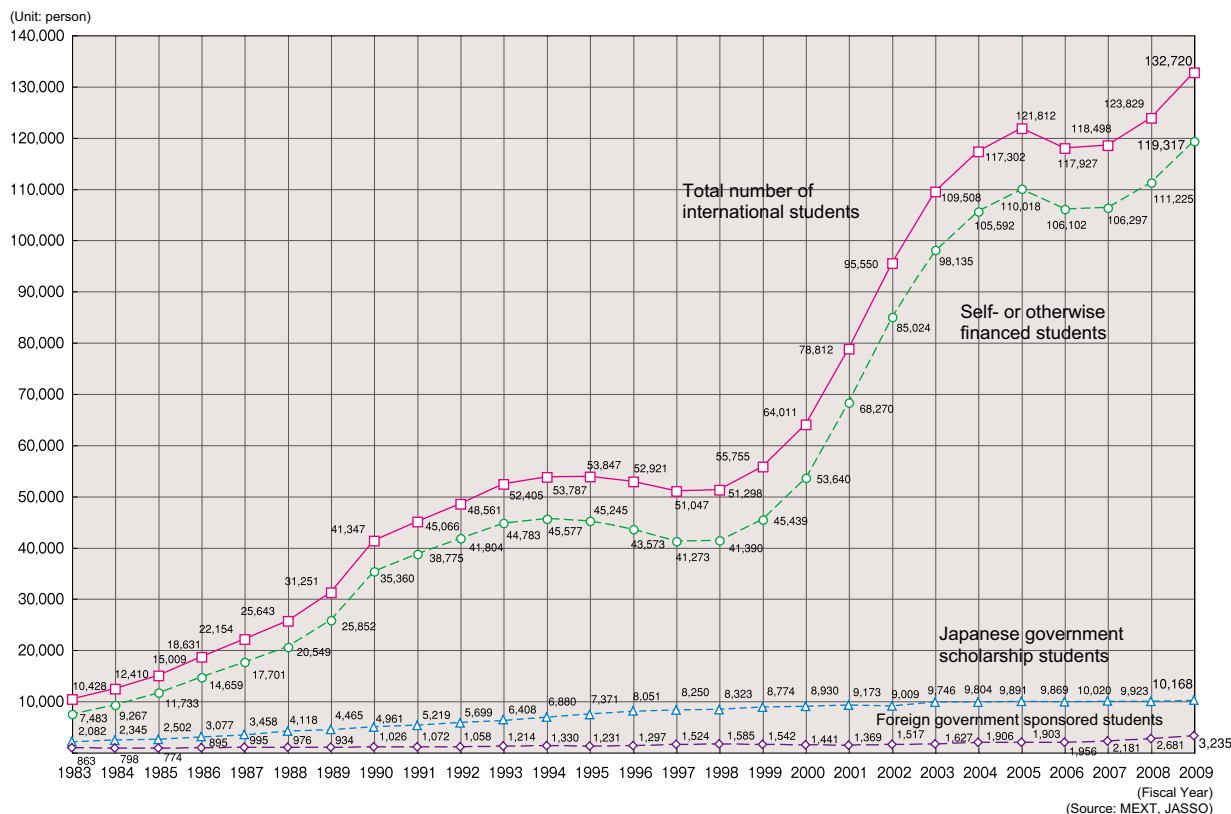
## 1 Acceptance of international students in major countries

### ■ Acceptance of international students in major countries

	U.S.A.	U.K.	Germany	France	Australia	Japan
Students enrolled in institutions of higher education (thousand persons)	10,957	1,539	1,941	2,228	1,066	3,498
International students (number of acceptance) (persons)	671,616 (2008)	415,585 (2008)	233,606 (2008)	266,400 (2008)	355,802 (2008)	132,720 (2009)
International students on government scholarship (persons)	4,030 (2008)	7,325 (2008)	6,050 (2008)	11,278 (2008)	3,385 (2008)	10,168 (2009)
International students (number of acceptance) / Students enrolled in institutions of higher education (%)	6.1	27.0	12.0	12.0	33.4	<u>3.8</u>

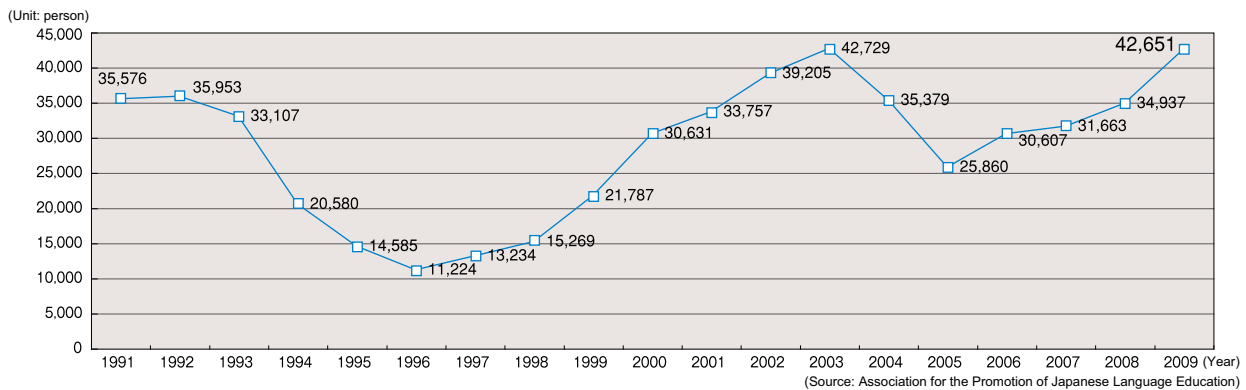
## 2 Trends in the number of international students in Japan

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



Note: An "international student enrolled at a university, specialized training colleges 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 specialized training colleges (specialized course) or taking a university preparatory course.

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

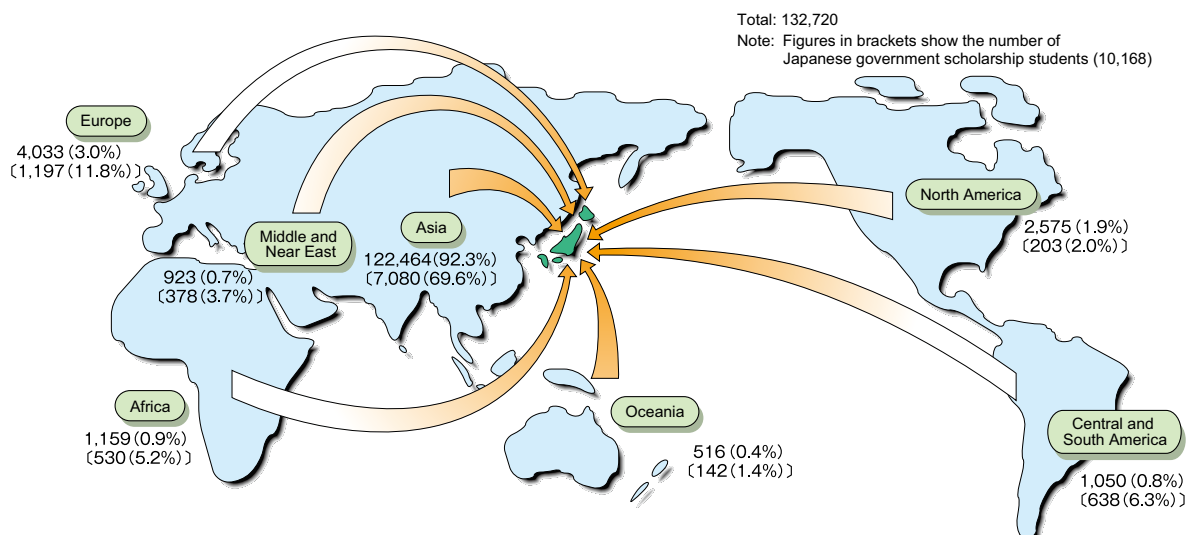


Note: An "international student enrolled at a Japanese language school" refers to a student from a foreign country who is studying at one of the Japanese language schools screened and accredited by the Association for the Promotion of Japanese Language Education.

## 3 Number of international students by region of origin

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

(as of May 1, 2009)



## 4 Number of international students by country/region of origin

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

(as of May 1, 2009)

Country/region	Number of international students in Japan (Unit: person)		Composition ratio	
China	79,082	(1,941)	59.6%	(19.1%)
South Korea	19,605	(973)	14.8%	(9.6%)
Taiwan	5,332	(0)	4.0%	(0.0%)
Vietnam	3,199	(607)	2.4%	(6.0%)
Malaysia	2,395	(215)	1.8%	(2.1%)
Thailand	2,360	(588)	1.8%	(5.8%)
United States	2,230	(141)	1.7%	(1.4%)
Indonesia	1,996	(683)	1.5%	(6.7%)
Bangladesh	1,683	(475)	1.3%	(4.7%)
Nepal	1,628	(115)	1.2%	(1.1%)
Others	13,210	(4,430)	10.0%	(43.6%)
Total	132,720	(10,168)	100.0%	(100.0%)

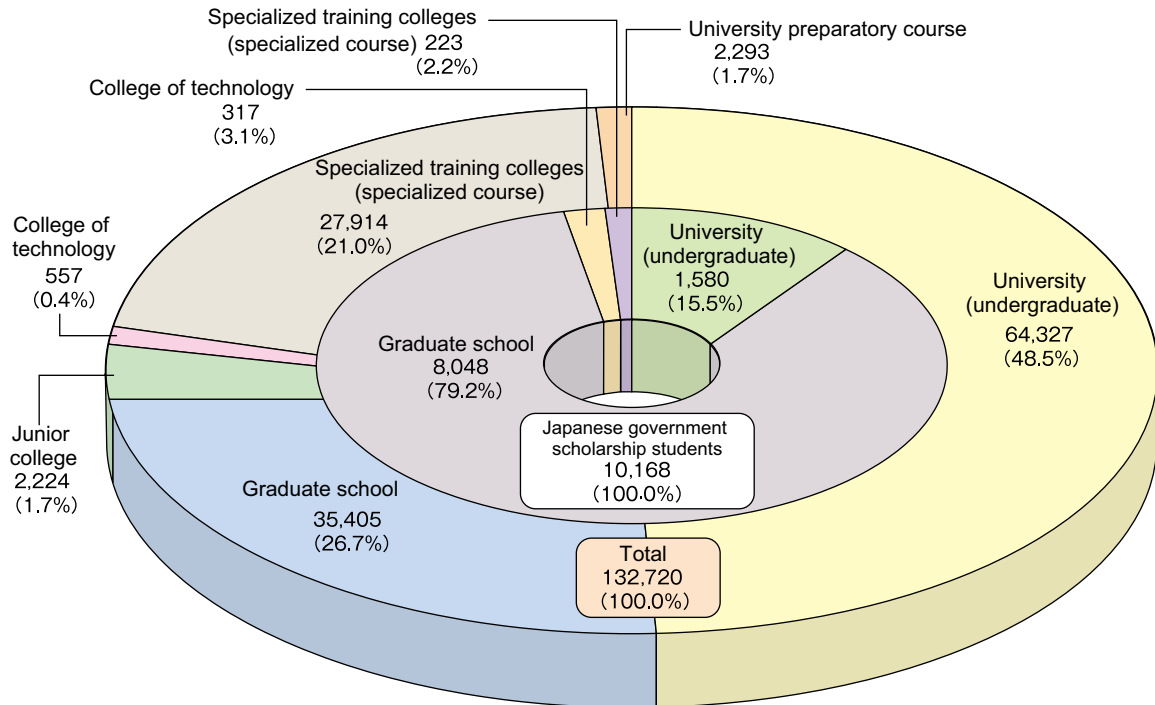
Note: Figures in parentheses show the number of Japanese government scholarship students and are included in the total enrollment.

# Acceptance of International Students in Japan

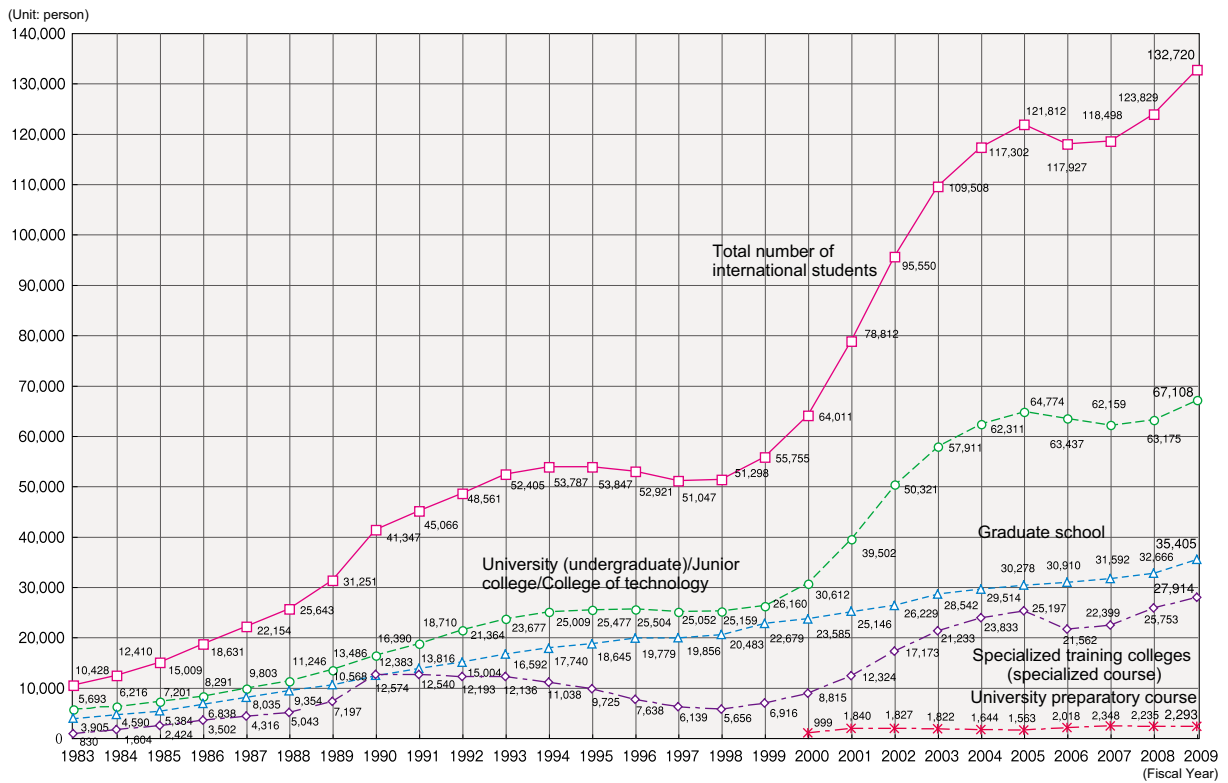
## 5 Number of international students by type of educational institution

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

(as of May 1, 2009)



(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 20).

## 6 Number of international students by educational institution and sector

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

(as of May 1, 2009; figures in parentheses are as of May 1, 2008)

	University (undergraduate)		Graduate school		Junior college		College of technology		Specialized training colleges (specialized course)		University preparatory course		Total	
	Number of students	Ratio	Number of students	Ratio	Number of students	Ratio	Number of students	Ratio	Number of students	Ratio	Number of students	Ratio	Number of students	Ratio
National	9,907 (9,674)	(15.4%) (16.0%)	21,884 (20,247)	(61.8%) (62.0%)	0 (2)	(0.0%) (0.1%)	472 (462)	(84.7%) (85.9%)	0 (0)	(0.00%) (0.00%)	0 (0)	(0.0%) (0.0%)	32,263 (30,385)	(24.3%) (24.5%)
Local public	1,313 (1,302)	(2.0%) (2.2%)	1,493 (1,316)	(4.2%) (4.0%)	5 (5)	(0.2%) (0.2%)	0 (0)	(0.0%) (0.0%)	8 (9)	(0.03%) (0.03%)	0 (0)	(0.0%) (0.0%)	2,819 (2,632)	(2.1%) (2.1%)
Private	53,107 (49,544)	(82.6%) (81.9%)	12,028 (11,103)	(34.0%) (34.0%)	2,219 (2,110)	(99.8%) (99.7%)	85 (76)	(15.3%) (14.1%)	27,906 (25,744)	(99.97%) (99.97%)	2,293 (2,235)	(100.0%) (100.0%)	97,638 (90,812)	(73.6%) (73.3%)
Total	64,327 (60,520)	(100.0%) (100.0%)	35,405 (32,666)	(100.0%) (100.0%)	2,224 (2,117)	(100.0%) (100.0%)	557 (538)	(100.0%) (100.0%)	27,914 (25,753)	(100.00%) (100.00%)	2,293 (2,235)	(100.0%) (100.0%)	132,720 (123,829)	(100.0%) (100.0%)

## 7 Number of international students by region and prefecture

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

(as of May 1, 2009; figures in parentheses are as of May 1, 2008)

(Unit: person)

Region	Enrollment	Percentage distribution	Prefecture	Enrollment	Region	Enrollment	Percentage distribution	Prefecture	Enrollment
Hokkaido	2,173 (1,900)	1.6% (1.5%)	Hokkaido	2,173 (1,900)	Kinki	23,085 (21,848)	17.4% (17.6%)	Mie	885 (793)
								Shiga	432 (371)
Tohoku	4,040 (3,481)	3.0% (2.8%)	Aomori	730 (523)	Chugoku	6,472 (5,302)	4.9% (4.3%)	Kyoto	5,377 (4,994)
			Iwate	450 (396)				Osaka	10,576 (10,289)
			Miyagi	1,945 (1,814)				Hyogo	4,240 (4,017)
			Akita	297 (227)				Nara	1,304 (1,102)
			Yamagata	222 (212)				Wakayama	271 (282)
Kanto	65,008 (61,949)	49.0% (50.0%)	Fukushima	396 (309)	Shikoku	1,392 (1,336)	1.0% (1.1%)	Tottori	188 (186)
			Ibaraki	2,519 (2,320)				Shimane	231 (213)
			Tochigi	1,126 (1,071)				Okayama	2,535 (1,982)
			Gunma	1,464 (1,172)				Hiroshima	2,301 (2,091)
			Saitama	5,951 (5,444)				Yamaguchi	1,217 (830)
			Chiba	5,790 (5,566)				Tokushima	334 (361)
Chubu	14,876 (13,778)	11.2% (11.1%)	Tokyo	43,775 (42,371)	Kyushu	15,674 (14,235)	11.8% (11.5%)	Kagawa	366 (349)
			Kanagawa	4,383 (4,005)				Ehime	531 (475)
			Niigata	1,394 (1,197)				Kochi	161 (151)
			Toyama	599 (585)				Fukuoka	7,578 (6,613)
			Ishikawa	1,576 (1,421)				Saga	406 (398)
			Fukui	340 (329)				Nagasaki	1,655 (1,418)
			Yamanashi	785 (692)				Kumamoto	793 (743)
			Nagano	618 (570)				Oita	4,147 (3,965)
			Gifu	1,450 (1,373)				Miyazaki	148 (122)
			Shizuoka	1,643 (1,480)				Kagoshima	413 (434)
Aichi	6,471 (6,131)	Okinawa	534 (542)						
<b>Total</b>						<b>132,720 (123,829)</b>	<b>100.0% (100.0)</b>		

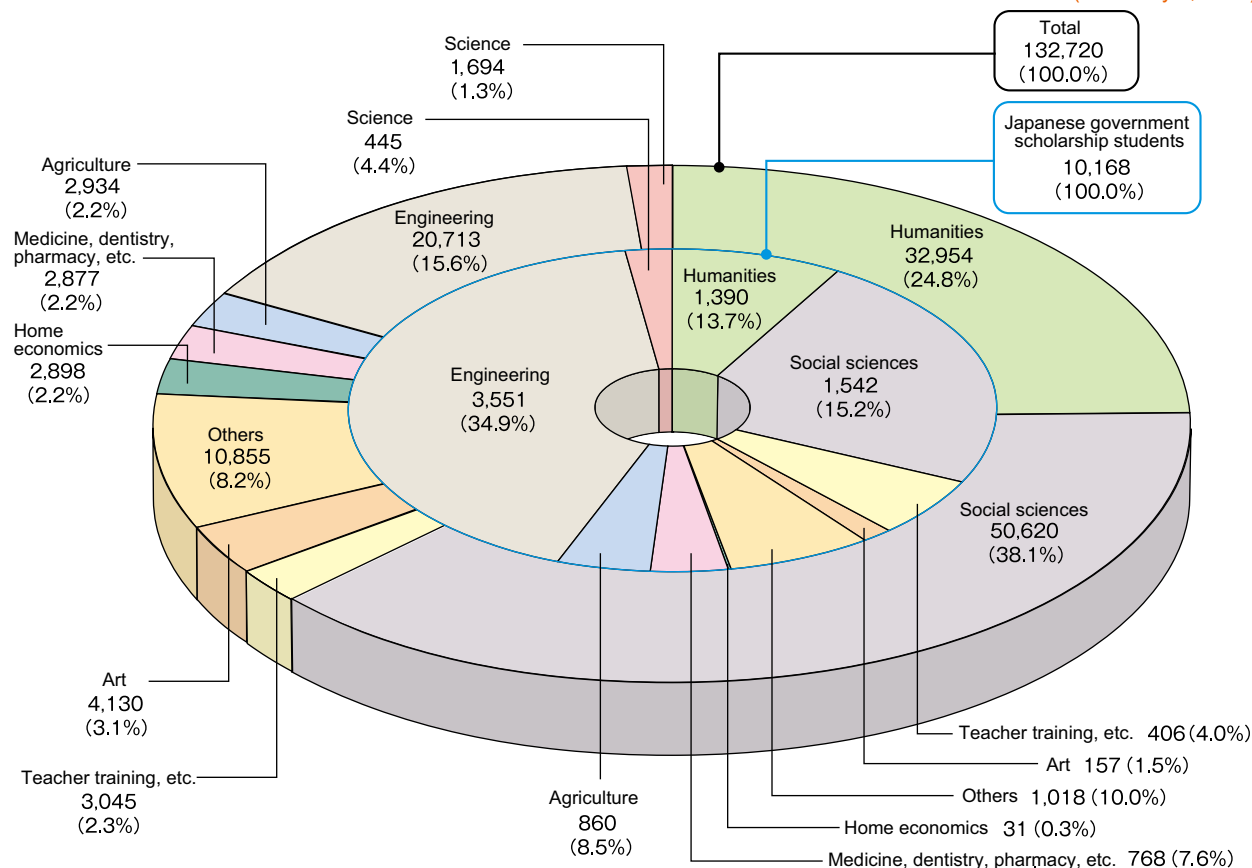
Note: International students attending universities whose campuses lie in two or more prefectures are included in the figure for the prefecture where the main office of the university is located.

# Acceptance of International Students in Japan

## 8 Number of international students by field of study

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

(as of May 1, 2009)



\* "Teacher training, etc." and "Medicine, dentistry, pharmacy, etc." : In international student surveys, they are classified as "Teacher training, etc." and "Healthcare," respectively.

## 9 Number of international students by university

○ Major Universities Accepting International Students (Enrollment as of May 1, 2009)

University Name	Students	University Name	Students
The University of Tokyo (National)	2,473 (2,388)	Waseda University (Private)	3,114 (2,608)
University of Tsukuba (National)	1,522 (1,337)	Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University (Private)	2,786 (2,644)
Osaka University (National)	1,509 (1,439)	Kokushikan University (Private)	1,345 (1,356)
Kyushu University (National)	1,509 (1,292)	Osaka Sangyo University (Private)	1,284 (1,297)
Kyoto University (National)	1,407 (1,335)	Ritsumeikan University (Private)	1,230 (1,119)
Tohoku University (National)	1,344 (1,214)	Takushoku University (Private)	1,195 (1,046)
Nagoya University (National)	1,344 (1,214)	Nihon University (Private)	1,091 (1,048)
Tokyo Institute of Technology (National)	1,149 (1,092)	Keio University (Private)	1,053 (933)
Kobe University (National)	1,043 (1,011)	Fukuoka University of Economics (Private)	833 (522)
Hokkaido University (National)	990 (864)	Meiji University (Private)	786 (674)

Numbers in parentheses are as of May 1, 2008



In July 2008, six ministries, including the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT) and related ministries (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, and Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism), developed the framework of the “300,000 International Students Plan” in order to welcome 300,000 international students by 2020. The ministries and agencies concerned have worked together to implement measures comprehensively and organically from motivation to study in Japan to admission to universities and acceptance in Japanese society, and further to career options after graduation/completion of courses. Moreover, the New Growth Strategy adopted by the Cabinet in June 2010 aims to accept 300,000 foreign talented students into Japan and dispatch 300,000 Japanese students and workers abroad by 2020.

## 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 Japan Student Services Organization (JASSO) and its overseas offices (Indonesia, South Korea, Thailand and Malaysia) provide students, both inside and outside of Japan, with a wide range of information and answers to various inquiries regarding study in Japan. Those who wish to study in Japan may also contact Japanese embassies and consulates in their respective countries for information and/or consultation.

In addition, the Center organizes Japan Education Fairs (Japan Education Seminar) outside Japan with 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.

- **Study in Japan Portal Site “Gateway to Study in Japan”**  
<http://www.g-studyinjapan.jasso.go.jp/>
- **Japan Student Services Organization (JASSO)**  
<http://www.jasso.go.jp/>
- **New Study Opportunities in Japan (Japanese Universities for Motivated People) “jump”**  
<http://www.uni.international.mext.go.jp/>

#### ■ Japan Education Fairs (Japan Education Seminar)

##### ● 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 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.

##### ● Prospective host countries/regions

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

##### ■ Others

Since FY2009, the Japan Student Services Organization (JASSO) has taken part in the International Travel and Tourism Expo, where the Japan Tourism Agency runs a booth, to conduct activities to promote study in Japan.

##### ● Past host countries/regions of the Expo

Hong Kong, Malaysia, South Korea, Spain, the U.S., Thailand, Singapore, Germany, Russia, etc.

## 2 Procedures for entering Japan and visa application

Foreign citizens wishing to receive education at educational institutions in Japan must have "college student" status.

As a rule, before entering Japan, foreign nationals are required to obtain a passport, visa and a Certificate of Eligibility for Resident Status. 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. It is advisable to apply and obtain a Certificate of Eligibility for Resident Status from a regional immigration authority in Japan in advance to apply for a visa to ensure a smooth inspection.

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.

The inspection of foreign citizens with "college student" status is carried out depending on how educational institutions manage international student enrollment. The inspection now focuses on verification of the international students' willingness to study, academic capabilities, and financial ability to pay the necessary expenses.

The revised Immigration Control Act, which was passed in July 2009, has unified the "college student" and "pre-college student" status. The enforcement of the Act in July 2010 has improved the convenience of international students, as it is no longer necessary for those in high school or Japanese language school to apply for a change of resident status from "pre-college student" to "college student" in order to enroll in a university or other higher educational institution.

## 3 "Global 30"

- Globalization of Japanese universities has not been sufficient in the trend of increasingly fierce competition between leading universities in the world. (In particular, the percentage of enrolled international students and that of foreign teachers are low.) There is an urgent need to promote the globalization of Japanese universities by encouraging high-quality inter-university exchanges and increasing the acceptance of highly-skilled international students and foreign teachers.

- It will contribute to the stable development of not only Japan but also Asia to develop human resources, both inside and outside Japan, who are capable of being active in global society and play the role of the leader toward growth.

- Selected universities

Tohoku University, University of Tsukuba, The University of Tokyo, Nagoya University, Kyoto University, Osaka University, Kyushu University, Keio University, Sophia University, Meiji University, Waseda University, Doshisha University, and Ritsumeikan University (13 universities)

- Actions taken

[Provision of classes easily accessible for foreigners]

- Expand course programs in which degrees can be earned through English only classes.
  - Newly establish 33 undergraduate courses and 124 graduate courses.
- Internationally recruit teachers to give specialized subject classes in English/Assign foreign teachers on a fixed-term basis.

[Enhancement of systems for receiving/hosting international students]

- Improve livelihood support, employment support, and Japanese language education by specialized staff for international students.

→ Number of international students:

16,000 (2008) → 50,000 or more (2020)

[Promotion of strategic international cooperation]

- Establish "overseas offices for shared utilization by universities" available for use jointly by any Japanese universities
  - Total eight offices: Russia, Tunisia, India (two offices), Uzbekistan, Vietnam, Egypt and Germany
- Boost the number of Japanese students studying abroad through exchange study programs, etc. based on inter-university exchange agreements

## 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 83,000 international students from about 160 countries and regions have been accepted (as of the end of FY2009).

### 1. Types of Japanese government scholarship students

The Japanese government scholarship system has 7 student categories:

- Research students, teacher training students, undergraduate students, Japanese studies students, college of technology students, specialized training college students and Young Leaders' Program (YLP) (see p.25 "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 countries (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 of self- or otherwise-financed students studying in Japan to grant 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)	×	×	○	×
Undergraduate	Undergraduate students	○	×	×	○ (final year)
	Japanese studies students	○	○	×	×
College of technology students		○	×	×	×
Specialized training college students		○	×	×	×

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

**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
	Jun. Oct.	Second round of selection	MEXT	Document screening by selection committee
	Aug. Following Feb. (–Jul.)	Notification of result	Consult with educational institutions MEXT	
	Sept. Following Mar. (Sept.)	Immigration procedures	Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Japanese embassies and consulates) MEXT/Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Japanese embassies and consulates)	Flight ticket sent/ Entry visa obtained
	Oct. Following Apr. (Oct.)	Arrival in Japan		
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	

\* Period: The months on the left apply to Japanese studies and teacher training students.  
The months on the right apply to undergraduate, college of technology, specialized 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 (1 year)
	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)
Specialized training college students		Japanese, English, Mathematics	Bunka Institute of Language, Osaka Japanese Language Education Center of the Japan Student Services Organization (1 year)

**Chart 2: Recruitment and screening process for Japanese government scholarship applicants with university recommendation**

Month	
December	Notification of recruitment to universities
During March	Deadline for recommendations
June	Screening committee convenes (applicants selected)
During 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)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Notification of recruitment to recommending institutions through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Japanese embassies and consulates)</li> <li>• Deadline for recommendations</li> <li>• First screening by the accepting university</li> <li>• Second screening (conducted by the YLP Promotion Council within MEXT)</li> <li>• Selected applicants arrive in Japan (Sept./Oct.)</li> </ul>

Note: Dates to be decided.

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

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

## 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.

(109 programs at 44 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, others
Hokkaido University	International Graduate Program for Asian Graduate Schools of Chemistry and Materials Science (AGS)	Doctor (3)	Department of Chemistry, Graduate School of Science, others
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)	Graduate School of Science, Department of Chemistry
Chiba University	Global Service and Product Design Program	Master (2) + Doctor (3)	Graduate School of Engineering, Department of Design Science
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	Educational & Cultural Policy Administration Staff Retraining Program for Central Asian Region	Master (1)	Master’ s Program in Area Studies
Saitama University	International Graduate Program on Environmental Science and Infrastructure Engineering	Doctor (3)	Programs in Science and Engineering
The University of Tokyo	Ph.D. Program at Frontier Physics Research Centers	Doctor (3)	Department of Physics, Graduate School of Science
The 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
The 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
The 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
The 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
The University of Tokyo	International Course of Urban Engineering	Master (2) + Doctor (3)	Department of Urban Engineering, Graduate School of Engineering
The University of Tokyo	Master’ s Program in Sustainability Science	Master (2)	Department of Socio-cultural Environmental Studies, Graduate School of Frontier Sciences, others
The University of Tokyo	Specialty-promoted Graduate Program for creation of the Asian Engineering Framework based on tripartite alliances among Japan, China and Korea	Doctor (3)	Department of Bioengineering, Graduate School of Engineering, others
The University of Tokyo	International Technology Management Program	Master (2) + Doctor (3)	Department of Technology Management for Innovation, Graduate School of Engineering, others
The University of Tokyo	Doctoral Course, Graduate Program in Sustainability Science	Doctor (3)	Graduate Program in Sustainability Science, Graduate School of Frontier Sciences, others
The University of Tokyo	Special graduate program in international research and education of nuclear engineering	Master (2) + Doctor (3)	Department of Nuclear Engineering and Management, 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	Doctor (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 on Earthquake Engineering	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 Medical Science 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
Nagoya University	International graduate course for integrated molecular medicine against neurodegenerative and neoplastic diseases	Doctor (4)	Graduate School of Medicine Program in Cell Information Medicine

# Measures for the Acceptance of International Students

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 University	Environmental Management Leader (EML) Program	Master (2) + Doctor (3)	Department of Environmental Management, Graduate School of Global Environmental Studies, others
Kyoto University	Integrated Course, Human Security Engineering Field	Doctor (3)	Department of Urban and Environmental Engineering, Graduate School of Engineering, others
Kyoto University	Sustainable Development of East Asian Economy: International Human Resource Development Course	Master (2) + Doctor (3)	Division of Economics, Graduate School of Economics
Kyoto Institute of Technology	International Graduate Program (IGP) for Interdisciplinary Study in Science and Technology	Master & Doctor (4)	Division of Advanced Fibro Science, Graduate School of Science and Technology, 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	Graduate Program in Japanese Studies for International Students	Master (2) + Doctor (3)	Graduate School of Integrated Studies in Language and Society
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), others
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	Master (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)	Graduate School of Biomedical Sciences Programs for Biomedical Research, others
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	Training Global Leaders Who Support Environmentally Friendly Bio-industries	Master (2) + Doctor (3)	Graduate School of Agriculture, Major: Bioresource Science, 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)	Master (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)	Graduate School of Biomedical Sciences
Nagasaki University	Postgraduate Programs in Topical Medicine	Master (1) + Doctor (3)	Graduate School of Biomedical Sciences, others
Kumamoto University	International Joint Education Program for Science & Technology	Master (2) + Doctor (3)	Graduate School of Science and Technology, others
Kumamoto University	Global Joint Education Program for "AIDS" and "Developmental and Regenerative Medicine"	Doctor (4)	Graduate School of Medical Sciences
Kagoshima University	Public Health Specialist Training Course for Developing Countries in Asia Focusing on Islamic Countries	Doctor (4)	Health Research Course, Graduate School of Medical and Dental 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
National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies (GRIPS)	International Graduate Program of High Energy Accelerator Science	Doctor (3)	Department of Particle and Nuclear Physics, School of High Energy Accelerator Science, others
National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies (GRIPS)	An International Ph.D. Program Based on MOU	Master & Doctor (5)	Department of Informatics, School of Multidisciplinary Sciences, others
National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies (GRIPS)	Life Sciences Training Program in English for Foreign Students	Master & Doctor (5)	Department of Physiological Sciences, School of Life Science, others
National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies (GRIPS)	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
Keio University	Double Degree Program with European Engineering Schools	Master (2) + Doctor (3)	Graduate School of Science and Technology, School of Integrated Design Engineering, 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 Studies, Info-communication Industry and Info-communication 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	Innovation and Technology Management	Master (2)	Graduate School of Management

\* 1 Joint program between Shimane University and Yamaguchi University

\* 2 Joint program between Kagawa University and Kochi University

## 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.

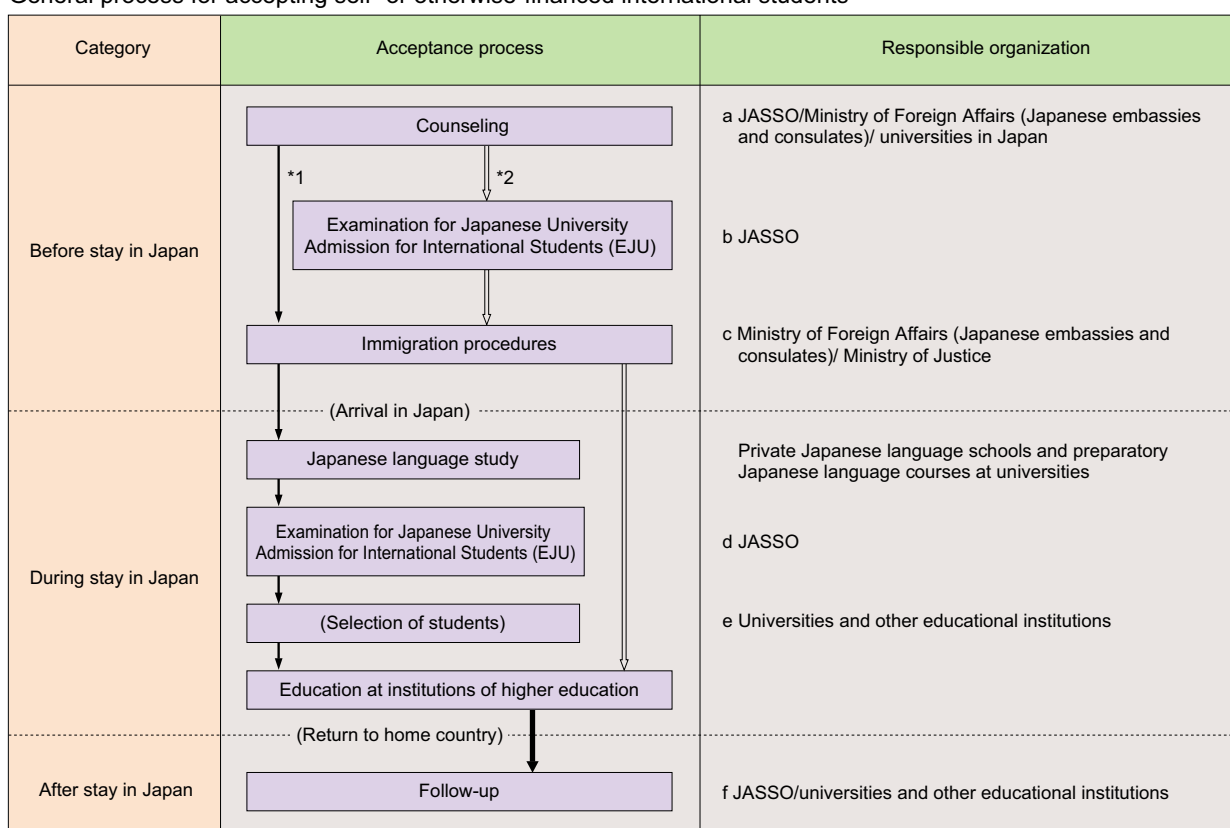
- 1) Direct admission to the institutions. Students are screened outside Japan by the institutions.
- 2) Admission to the institutions after completing a Japanese language course of about one year at a private Japanese language school. Students are screened in Japan by the institutions.

### (2) Screening of 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.21).

### 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.)

## 6 System of Japanese language education

### ■ System of Japanese language education

Japanese language education for international students can be categorized into that provided overseas and that provided in Japan. As for the Japanese language education provided overseas, the Japan Foundation has established the JF Nihongo Network (commonly called the Sakura Network) in more than 100 locations in the world, mainly in its overseas offices and universities where Japanese language specialists, etc. are dispatched. The diffusion of Japanese language education overseas is expected to motivate Japanese language students to study in Japan. As for the Japanese language education before enrollment provided inside Japan, 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 (Special Course for International Students, see p.18) or private Japanese language schools. Foreign government sponsored students study Japanese at the Tokyo Japanese Language Education Center of the Japan Student Services Organization (including basic subjects) 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

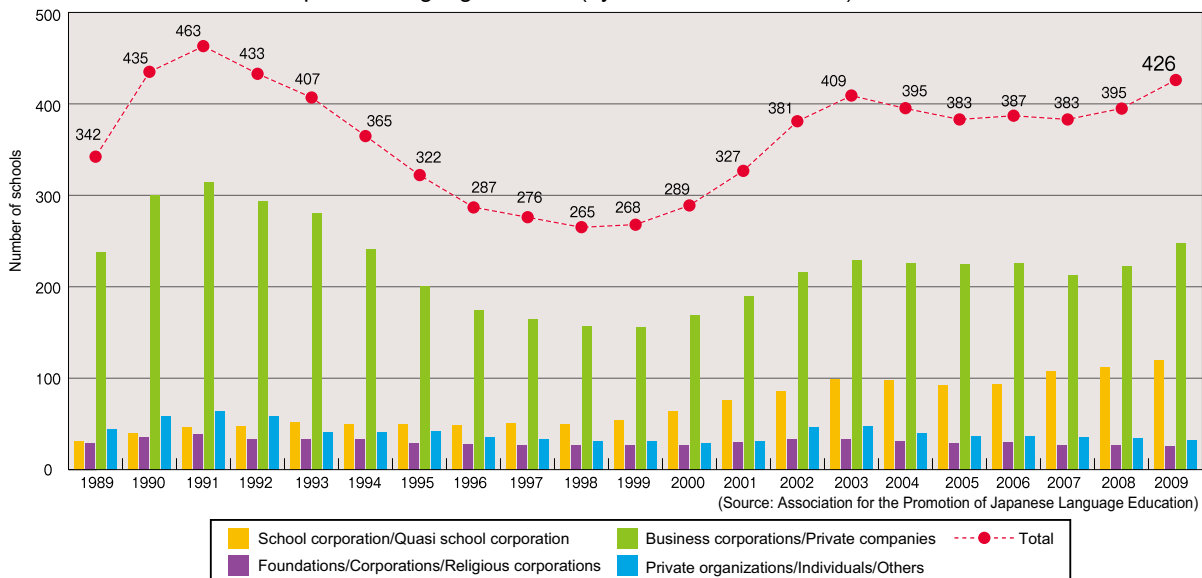
- As stipulated in the Appended Table 1-4 of the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act (Cabinet Order No.319 of 1951), those who receive education in universities, college of technology, upper secondary schools (including secondary school upper divisions), or high school level special needs schools, special training schools, miscellaneous schools, or other institutions that are similar to any of the above in terms of facilities and organization in Japan must obtain "college student" resident status.
- As of FY2009, a total of 42,651 students (as of July 1, 2009) study at 426 Japanese language schools accredited by the Association for the Promotion of Japanese Language Education (as of March 31, 2009).

- 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 have also been eligible to receive Honors Scholarships since FY2000.

(FY2010 budget)

1. Scholarship candidates: international students attending a Japanese language school and intending to enter a higher educational institution
2. Amount: ¥48,000 per month
3. Number of recipients: 700 students (Same as the preceding fiscal year)

«Trends in the number of Japanese language schools (by form of establishment)»



(Note: Data are as of March 31 each fiscal year.)

«Courses taken after the completion of Japanese language study»

Of the 24,579 students who completed their program at one of the Japanese language schools in FY2008, 16,751 (68.2%) 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								
774 4.6%	853 5.1%	6,236 37.2%	246 1.5%	76 0.5%	8,378 50.0%	188 1.1%	16,751 100.0%	7,828	24,579

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



Preparatory Japanese language courses offered at private universities and junior colleges (as of April 2010)

○ Universities (65)

University	Name of preparatory Japanese language course	Length of study	Enrollment accepted	Year established	
Hokkaido Bunkyo University	Special Course for International Students	1 year	Freeze	2004	
North Asia University	Special Course for International Students		30	2007	
Higashi Nippon International University	Special Course for International Students		80	1996	
Tsukuba Gakuin University	Special Course, Intensive Japanese Culture Course		50	2010	
Ryutsu Keizai University	Special Course for International Students, Preparatory Japanese Course		Freeze	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		Freeze	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, Preparatory Japanese Culture and Business Course		40	2009	
	Special Course for International Students, Intensive Japanese Course		60	1998	
Chiba Institute of Science	Special Course for International Students		40	2010	
Reitaku University	Special Course, Preparatory Japanese Course		60	1976	
Asia University	Special Course for International Students		70	1960	
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	
Taisho University	Special Course, Intensive Japanese Course		Freeze	1997	
Takushoku University	Special Course for International Students		130	1972	
Teikyo University	Teikyo Study Abroad Center (Preparatory Japanese Course; Japanese Education Department)		150	1990	
Tokai University	Special Course, Preparatory Japanese Course		200	1964	
Tokyo University of Social Welfare	Special Japanese Course for International Students		2 years	350	2004
Bunka Women's University	Special Course for International Students		60	2008	
Mejiro University	Special Course for International Students, Intensive Japanese/Asia Course		20	2003	
	Special Course for International Students, Preparatory Japanese Course		120	2003	
Waseda University	Special Course, Intensive Japanese Course		60	1990	
Kanagawa Institute of Technology	Special Course for International Students, Preparatory Japanese Course Preparatory Japanese Course		40	2006	
Shonan Institute of Technology	Special Course for International Students		50	2010	
Hokuriku University	Special Course for International Students		70	1994	
Asahi University	Special Course for International Students, Preparatory Japanese Course		60	2001	
Gifu Keizai University	Special Course for International Students		30	2001	
Chukyo Gakuin University	Special Course, Intensive Japanese Course		60	2005	
Chubu Gakuin University	Special Course for International Students		30	2009	
Hamamatsu University	Special Course for International Students, Japanese Course		40	2005	
Fuji Tokoha University	Special Course for International Students		30	2006	
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		130	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	1976	
Kinki University	Special Course for International Students		30	1970	
Setsunan University	Special Course for International Students		60	2008	
Kobe International University	International Special Course		50	2009	
	International Special Course		30	2009	
Tenri University	Special Course, Japanese Course		1.5 years	Freeze	1981
Okayama University of Science	Special Course for International Students		2 years	60	2010
Kibi International University	Special Course for International Students		1 year	120	2010
	Special Course for International Students		30	2001	
Kurashiki University of Science and the Arts	Special Course for International Students		1.5 years	10	2001
	Kobe Special Course for International Students		1 year	190	2009
	Kobe Special Course for International Students		1.5 years	80	2009
Takamatsu University	Special Course for International Students, Intensive Japanese Course		Freeze	2002	
Kyushu International University	Special Course, Preparatory Japanese Course	1 year	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	30	1973		
Nagasaki Institute of Applied Science	Special Course, Preparatory Japanese Course	20	1978		
Sojo University	Special Course for International Students, Major in Japanese	80	2001		
Nippon Bunri University	Special Course, Japanese Course	120	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
Tohoku Bunkyo Junior College	Special Course for International Students	1 year	25	1999
Kinjo College	Special Course for International Students		20	2004
Nakanihon Automotive College	Special Course for International Students		100	2005
Aino College	Special Course for International Students		40	2003
Ehime Women's College	Special Course for International Students		Freeze	2001
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.

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 Mara 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	1-2 years	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	1.5 years	Liaison/Coordination Application to Universities
		1 year	

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
		1 year	

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	1.5 years	Liaison/Coordination Application to Universities
Graduate	Japan Student Service Organization Osaka Japanese Language Education Center	1 year	
	Japan Student Service Organization Tokyo Japanese Language Education Center	1-2 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 the

Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT). The minimum age requirement for entrance to university is 18.

As of April 2010, 23 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 Designated by the Minister of MEXT (as of April 1, 2010)

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
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 YMCA Gakuin	1 year Japanese Language Course 1.5 year Japanese Language Course 2 year Japanese Language Course	Osaka-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
Arai Academy Akamonkai Japanese Language School	1.5 year Preparatory Course for University Enrollment 2 year Preparatory Course for University Enrollment	Arakawa-ku, Tokyo
KCP International Japanese Language School	University preparatory 2 year course University preparatory 1.5 year course	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
The Naganuma School (Tokyo School of Japanese Language)	1 year Comprehensive Course 1.5 year Comprehensive Course 2 year Comprehensive Course	Shibuya-ku, Tokyo
Shukutoku Japanese Language School	College Preparatory Course-A College Preparatory Course-B	Itabashi-ku, Tokyo
Shinjuku Japanese Language Institute	Japanese Language Course 1 Japanese Language Course 2 Japanese Language Course 3	Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo
Jet Academy	College Preparatory Course-A College Preparatory Course-B	Kita-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	Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo
Japanese Language School affiliated with Tokyo University of Technology	2 year College Preparatory Course	Ota-ku, Tokyo
Japanese Language School affiliated with Tokyo International University	April-starting University Entrance Preparatory Course October-starting University Entrance Preparatory Course	Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo
Yamano Japanese Language School	1 year Course 1.5 year Course	Shibuya-ku, Tokyo
International Language Institute Japanese School	College Preparatory Course	Shizuoka-shi, Shizuoka
Shizuoka Japanese Education Center	Preparatory Entrance Examination Course	Shizuoka-shi, Shizuoka
Osaka Japanese Language Education Center, Japan Student Services Organization	1 year Regular Course 1.5 year Regular Course	Osaka-shi, Osaka
Kyushu Eisugakkan International Language Academy	1.5 year University Supplementary Course 2 year University Supplementary Course	Fukuoka-shi, Fukuoka
Asian Students Cultural Association	1 year University Prep Course 1.5 year University Prep Course	Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo
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

\* Other than the above, there is Preparatory School for Chinese Students to Japan inside the Northeast Normal University (Jilin Province, China).

## 7 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: 17 cities, mainly in Asia (FY2010)

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), Hong Kong, Malaysia (Kuala Lumpur), Myanmar (Yangon), Mongolia (Ulan Bator), and Russia (Vladivostok).

\* Hong Kong has been one of the sites since the second examination.

**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.26). 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.

List of Universities Utilizing the Examinations for Japanese University Admission to Grant Admission before Coming to Japan (as of October 14, 2010)

<University>

		Name	Faculty
1	National	Muroran Institute of Technology	Engineering
2		Kitami Institute of Technology	Engineering
3		Iwate University	Engineering
4		Tohoku University	Science; Engineering; Agriculture
5		Akita University	Engineering and Resource Science
6		Yamagata University	Science; Agriculture
7		Utsunomiya University	Agriculture; Engineering
8		Ochanomizu University	Science
9		Nagaoka University of Technology	Engineering; *Local interviews conducted only in Vietnam
10		Gifu University	Applied Biochemistry
11		Shizuoka University	Engineering
12		Toyohashi University of Technology	Engineering
13		Kyoto University	Engineering
14		Kobe University	Science
15		Shimane University	Law and Literature; Science and Engineering; Life and Environmental Science
16		Yamaguchi University	Economics; Engineering
17		Ehime University	Law and Letters; Science; Engineering
18		Kochi University	Humanities and Economics
19		University of the Ryukyus	Engineering; Agriculture
20	Private	Tomakomai Komazawa University	International Studies *Local interviews conducted
21		Aomori Chuo Gakuin University	Management and Law *Local interviews conducted
22		Utsunomiya Kyowa University	City Life *Local interviews conducted only in South Korea
23		Maebashi Kyoai Gakuen College	International Sociology
24		Meikai University	Foreign Language; Economics; Real Estate Sciences; Hospitality Tourism
25		Josai International University	Management & Information; International Humanities; Media Studies; Social Work Studies; Tourism; Environmental Sociology *Local interviews conducted only in South Korea and Taiwan
26		Reitaku University	Foreign Languages (Japanese and Japanese Culture) *Entrance examination only in October
27		Kanagawa Institute of Technology	Engineering; Creative Engineering; Applied Bioscience; Information Technology *Local interviews conducted only in South Korea and Taiwan
28		Asia University	Business Administration; Economics; Law; International Relations
29		Keio University	Commerce; Law; Economics
30		Kokushikan University	Asia 21
31		Senshu University	Economics; Law; Business Administration; Network and Information
32		Chuo University	Economics; Commerce
33		Tokai University	Literature; Tourism; Political Science and Economics; Business Studies; Law; Humanities and Culture; International Cultural Relations; Science; Information Science and Technology; Engineering; Art and Technology; Industrial Engineering; Marine Science and Technology; Biological Science and Engineering; Agriculture; Physical Education; Health Sciences
34		Toyo University	Regional Development Studies
35		Nihon University	Economics; Science and Engineering; Humanities and Sciences
36		Meiji University	Commerce; Literature; Science and Engineering; Business Management; Global Japanese Studies
37		Meiji Gakuin University	International Studies
38		Rikkyo University	Economics; Business Administration; Law; Sociology; Tourism; Social Work; Literature; Science and Engineering; Psychology
39		Waseda University	Political Science and Economics; Human Sciences; Sport Sciences; Creative Science and Engineering; Advanced Science and Engineering
40		Niigata Sangyo University	Economics
41		Nagaoka University	Economics and Business Administration
42		Hokuriku University	Future Learning
43		Teikyo University of Science	Life and Environmental Science
44		Gifu Women's University	Home Economics; Culture Creation
45		Aichi University	Modern Chinese Studies; International Communications
46		Aichi Gakuin University	Literature; Psychological and Physical Science; Commerce; Business Administration; Law; Policy Studies
47		Seijoh University	Business Administration
48		University of Human Environments	Human Environments
49		Kyoto University of Foreign Studies	Foreign Studies (Japanese Studies)
50		Kyoto Notre Dame University	Humanities and Social Sciences; Home Sciences and Welfare; Psychology
51		Ritsumeikan University	Law; Business Administration; Industrial Sociology; International Relations; Literature; Policy Science; Image Arts; Economics; Science and Engineering; Information Science and Engineering; Life Sciences (Only designated schools)
52		Osaka University of Tourism	Tourism *Local interviews conducted only in Indonesia, Thailand, Vietnam and Malaysia
53		Osaka University of Economics and Law	Economics; Law
54		Osaka International University	Business; Modern Sociology; International Communications; Human Science
55		Osaka Sangyo University	Human Environment; Business Management; Economics; Engineering
56		Kinki University	Science and Engineering; Literature, Arts and Cultural Studies; Agriculture; Biology-oriented Science and Technology; Engineering; Humanity-oriented Science and Technology
57		Poole Gakuin University	Intercultural Studies
58		Hiroshima University of Economics	Economics
59		Hiroshima Bunka Gakuen University	Social Information
60		Matsuyama University	Business Administration
61		Kyushu International University	Law; Economics; International Relations *Local interviews conducted only in South Korea
62		Kwassui Women's College	Literature; Music; Wellness Studies
63		Nagasaki Wesleyan University	Modern Sociology *Local interviews conducted only in South Korea
64		Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University	Asia Pacific Studies; International Management
65		Okinawa University	Law and Economics; Welfare and Culture
66		Okinawa International University	Law; Economics and Environmental Policy; Industry and Information Science; Global and Regional Culture

## &lt;Junior college&gt;

		Name	Faculty
1	Private	Asia University Junior College	
2		Nihon University Junior College	Department of Construction; Engineering Science; Applied Chemistry
3		Shiga Junior College	Department of Human Environmental Sciences; Childcare and Preschool Education; Business Communication
4		Hakuho Women's College	Integrated Human Studies
5		Junior College, Osaka Sangyo University	Automotive Technology
6		Sakai Women's Junior College	Department of Beauty, Life and Culture
7		Poole Gakuin Junior College	Secretarial Program
8		Nagasaki Junior College	

## &lt;Graduate School&gt;

		Name	Faculty
1	National	Hiroshima University	Graduate School of Advanced Sciences of Matter
2	Private	Keio University	Graduate School of Law
3		Hiroshima University of Economics	Graduate School of Economics, Master's Course; Doctoral Course

## &lt;College of Technology&gt;

		Name	Faculty
1	National	Maizuru National College of Technology	Faculty of Advanced Engineering (Electric and Control System Engineering Course; Civil and Industrial System Engineering Course)

## 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.33) 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.

In light of the fact that short-term higher education institutions in other countries have come to confer degrees to their students upon course completion, Japan revised the Regulation on Academic Degrees in October 2005 so that Japanese junior colleges can also confer a degree to their graduates. As a result of the revision, the validity of degrees is ensured when graduates from a Japanese junior college go abroad to study or when international students apply for employment.

Master's and doctoral degrees awarded to international students (FY2008)

Category Course Major	Doctoral course						Master's course						
	Degrees awarded in FY2008	Degrees by dissertation awarded (included in the total)	Degrees awarded before the end of the standard course term			Degrees awarded in FY2008	Degrees awarded before the end of the standard course term						
			Enrolled (a):	Degrees awarded (b):	b/a		Enrolled (a)	Degrees awarded (b):	b/a				
						%						%	
Humanities	108 (131)	9 (12)	241 (276)	34 (38)	14.1 (13.8)	644 (659)	707 (693)	564 (554)	79.8 (79.9)				
Social sciences	206 (213)	6 (19)	360 (384)	103 (103)	28.6 (26.8)	2,513 (2,515)	2,626 (2,695)	2,303 (2,342)	87.7 (86.9)				
Science	91 (130)	2 (6)	104 (136)	63 (93)	60.6 (68.4)	103 (81)	112 (81)	101 (74)	90.2 (91.4)				
Engineering	673 (723)	14 (21)	864 (852)	527 (555)	61.0 (65.1)	1,348 (1,247)	1,412 (1,297)	1,299 (1,211)	92.0 (93.4)				
Agriculture	327 (290)	12 (17)	372 (343)	254 (230)	68.3 (67.1)	330 (289)	348 (290)	326 (278)	93.7 (95.9)				
Health	376 (483)	21 (33)	429 (472)	318 (356)	74.1 (75.4)	121 (115)	128 (113)	120 (99)	93.8 (87.6)				
Home economics	4 (2)	0 (0)	3 (9)	0 (1)	0.0 (11.1)	22 (33)	24 (32)	22 (29)	91.7 (90.6)				
Education	23 (29)	1 (1)	45 (66)	5 (11)	11.1 (16.7)	420 (475)	450 (499)	374 (428)	83.1 (85.8)				
Art	29 (29)	1 (0)	52 (42)	23 (18)	44.2 (42.9)	137 (157)	141 (161)	132 (148)	93.6 (91.9)				
Others	608 (500)	16 (14)	839 (706)	409 (351)	48.7 (49.7)	1,614 (1,421)	1,590 (1,501)	1,405 (1,286)	88.4 (85.7)				
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,445 (2,530)</b>	<b>82 (123)</b>	<b>3,309 (3,286)</b>	<b>1,736 (1,756)</b>	<b>52.5 (53.4)</b>	<b>7,252 (6,992)</b>	<b>7,538 (7,362)</b>	<b>6,646 (6,449)</b>	<b>88.2 (87.6)</b>				

Figures in parentheses are FY2007 data.

Note:

- The figures for degrees awarded in FY2008 include those awarded earlier than or exceeding the elapse of standard course terms.
- "Agriculture" includes Veterinary science.
- "Health" includes Medicine and Dentistry.
- "Others" includes those who had not decided on a major at the time of admission.
- The figures for doctoral degrees awarded in FY2008 include those who earned doctoral degrees by dissertation.
- The figures for students enrolled in doctoral courses are for the autumn term of 2005 to the spring term of 2006 (for Medicine, Dentistry and Veterinary science courses, for the autumn term of 2004 to the spring term of 2005).
- The figures for students enrolled in master's courses are for the autumn term of 2006 to the spring term of 2007.

## 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.

Accordingly, MEXT works to improve the Japanese government scholarship system, while the Japan Student Services Organization (JASSO) provides support for self- or otherwise-financed international students (Honors Scholarship) and short-term students (Student Exchange Support Program).

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 (FY2010 budget)

Category	Research students	Teacher training students	Undergraduate students	Japanese studies students	College of technology students	Specialized training college students	Young Leaders' Program (YLP)
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	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
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)	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 (161 countries and regions)	Developing countries, etc. (86 countries)	Developing countries, etc. (114 countries and regions)	Worldwide (80 countries and regions)	Developing countries, etc. (48 countries and regions)	Developing countries, etc. (69 countries and regions)	Developing countries, etc. (29 countries)
Expected number of new students	4,747	155	468	340	90	110	70
Stipend	¥152,000/month for irregular students; ¥154,000/month for master course students; ¥155,000/month for doctoral students		¥125,000/month				¥258,000/month
	Additional ¥2,000/month or ¥3,000/month depending on location						
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.						

Note 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 7,283	Total: 10,428
	Supported by the Japanese government (Ministry of Education) 2,282	Honors Scholarship students (200)		
FY2009	Japanese government scholarship students 10,168	Honors Scholarship students (23,540)	Other international students 95,777	Total: 132,720
	Supported by the Japanese government (MEXT) 33,708	Foreign government sponsored students 3,235		



●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: ¥48,000/month Graduate level: ¥65,000/month</p> <p>c) Number of recipients: Undergraduate level: 8,380 Graduate level: 3,470 Total: 11,850</p> <p>(Reference) Trend in the Number of Recipients</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Fiscal Year</th> <th>2005</th> <th>2006</th> <th>2007</th> <th>2008</th> <th>2009</th> <th>2010</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Enrollment</td> <td>11,300</td> <td>11,350</td> <td>11,375</td> <td>11,410</td> <td>23,540 (beneficiaries funded by the supplementary budget included)</td> <td>11,850</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>※ Since FY2000, students at Japanese language schools have also become eligible for the Honors Scholarship (see p.17).</p>	Fiscal Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Enrollment	11,300	11,350	11,375	11,410	23,540 (beneficiaries funded by the supplementary budget included)	11,850
	Fiscal Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010									
	Enrollment	11,300	11,350	11,375	11,410	23,540 (beneficiaries funded by the supplementary budget included)	11,850									
Acceptance as a Japanese government scholarship student	<p>○ 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.</p>															
Permission to work part-time	<p>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.</p>															
Japan Educational Exchanges and Services	Sponsor-Crowned International Student Scholarship Program	<p>Scholarships that bear the name of the sponsoring corporation or individual, thereby making the sponsors visible.</p> <p>(Jinnai International Scholarship, Kansai Paint Scholarship, Sanix Scholarship for International Student, Iida Exchange Student Scholarship, Fujikojushi Exchange Student Scholarship, Docomo Exchange Student Scholarship, Bunbunkai Exchange Student Scholarship, TIS International Student Scholarship, Usui International Medical Scholarship, Delphys Hakuodo Fellowship, Nishimura Shigako International Student Fellowship, NTT Data Scholarship, Mitsubishi Corporation International Scholarship for Studies in Japan, Asia Intellectual Property Scholarship, Nippon Rent-A-Car Global Environment Scholarship, IJ Scholarship, Hayakawa Kazuya Scholarship, Lawson International Student Scholarship, Itochu Scholarship Fund, Shigemitsu Scholarship, M' s Scholarship, Leo Palace Scholarship, Social Innovation Scholarship, Kenshin Scholarship, Gunma University Monozukuri HiKaLo Scholarship, Isuzu Motors Scholarship, JT Asia Scholarship, Osaka-Kyoei Shinyokumiai Scholarship, Toyota Tsusho Corporation Scholarship, Kawasaki Scholarship)</p>														
Local governments/ universities and colleges/ private foundations	Local government scholarships	<p>○ Local public organizations that grant scholarships:</p> <p>46 local governments and related international exchange organizations (in FY2009)</p>														
	Scholarships from universities and colleges	<p>○ Number of universities and other educational institutions that grant scholarships: 222 schools (as of August 2009)</p>														
	Private scholarships	<p>○ Number of private organizations that offer scholarships: 129 (in FY2009)</p> <p>For the list of the organizations, please visit the JASSO website at <a href="http://www.jasso.go.jp/study_j/scholarships_sfisij.html">http://www.jasso.go.jp/study_j/scholarships_sfisij.html</a></p>														

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

## Accommodations

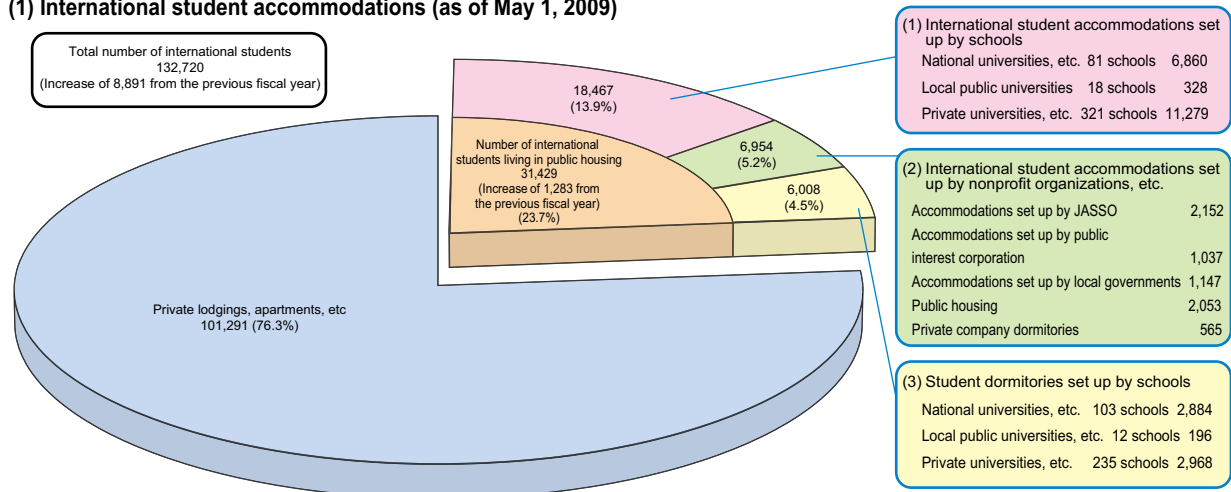
Currently, about 76% of all international students live in private accommodations (see Fig. (1)).

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

1. Management of international houses, etc. by JASSO
2. Support by JASSO for universities' leasing of accommodations to secure private lodgings and apartments.

3. The Comprehensive Renters' Insurance for International Students Studying in Japan (a system consisting of householders' comprehensive insurance and compensation fund for guarantors) provided through Japan Educational Exchanges and Services.

### (1) International student accommodations (as of May 1, 2009)



### (2) Measures, etc. taken for securing accommodations

Organizations and projects		Description
MEXT, etc.	Construction of international student accommodations at national universities	7,693 rooms (as of FY2007)
	Japan Student Services Organization Management of international houses	Sapporo (50), Sendai Daiichi (57), Sendai Daini (79), Komaba (314), Soshigaya (362), Tokyo International Exchange Center residence halls (787), Kanazawa (49), Osaka Daiichi (263), 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 (2,700)
	Japan Student Services Organization (JASSO) 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 Renters' 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 dormitories	Keizai Doyukai (Japan Association of Corporate Executives) and private companies cooperatively offer rooms in company dormitories and promote exchanges between companies and international students (Past results: 493 international students (maximum number offered), 119 companies accepted international students)
MLIT	Use of public housing as international student dormitories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The use of vacant public housing as international student dormitories has been made possible.</li> <li>As for the housing managed by the Urban Renaissance Agency, in cases where an international student signs an agreement as an individual and the said individual is a student of a university that has signed an agreement under the International Student Housing Promotion System, the amount of the deposit (shikikin) is set to be equal to a month's rent rather than the usual amount of 3 times the monthly rent.</li> </ul>
	Support to the construction, etc. of international student housing by local public organizations, and private business operators, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In cases where private business operators, etc. provide good-quality rental housing for those households that need special consideration on the stability of residency in respective regions (good-quality local rental housing), including households consisting of international students, the Japanese government financially supports approximately 45% of the subsidies local public organizations provide to private business operators, etc. concerning the expense required for the construction and for the lowering of the rent of such housing.</li> <li>In cases where local public organizations, jointly with the key projects (such as the construction of public rental housing and areal environmental improvement) in the Consolidated Grants for Improvement of Infrastructure, implement projects for the construction of housing, community facilities, etc. for international students and the establishment of consultation services for housing as a project required to achieve the target of the local housing policy.</li> <li>The Japanese government financially supports approximately 45% of the expense in the case of implementation of projects such as providing housing information.</li> </ul>
	Support for international students at the time of moving in to rental housing	Provides a debt guarantee concerning delinquent payment of rent of rental housing that accepts households of foreigners as tenants.

### (3) 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	233 rooms
Tokyo	Ota Memorial House	Apr. 1990	41 rooms
Kanagawa Pref.	Shirane International Students' House of Kanagawa Prefecture	Apr. 1990	44 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
Wakejuku Foundation	◎Wakejuku 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	◎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	Kaminamie International Students' Residence	Apr. 1998	30 rooms
Tokyo Keizai University	◎Tokyo Keizai University International Hall	Apr. 1999	50 rooms
Nishiyama Gakuen School	◎Hakuho International Students' House, Hakuho Women's College	Apr. 1999	57 rooms
NGK Foundation	◎NGK International House	Sept. 1999	40 rooms
Kyoto University of Foreign Studies	◎Kyoto University of Foreign Studies College Residence	Sept. 1999	20 rooms
Fukuoka University	◎Fukuoka University International House	Apr. 2000	30 rooms
Ritsumeikan	◎Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University AP House	Apr. 2000 (expanded in FY2007)	382 rooms (+ 189 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	◎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	◎Hachioji International Student Dormitories	Apr. 2003	103 rooms
Kokushikan	◎Kokushikan University Guest House	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
Doushisha University	◎Richards House	Mar. 2006	16 rooms
Toyo University	◎Toyo University International House	Aug. 2008	20 rooms
Kumamoto University	◎Kumamoto University International House Building E	Nov. 2009	48 rooms
Okayama University	◎Fukui Dormitory of Okayama University for International Students	Mar. 2010	21 rooms

◎Indicates places where subsidies for construction have been provided.

### ■ 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 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 46 areas. Its purpose is to create such a framework and to have the government and the local community work together to support international students.

## 4 Employment support for international students

MEXT, through JASSO, holds job seminars, etc. to set up a venue to provide information on job-hunting/employment for international students/companies and another to provide information on job-hunting/recruitment of international students for companies and school officials to allow them mutual information exchange.

Moreover, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (MHLW) promotes positive recruitment of international students, provision of information on job seeking activities and employment support to international students, and matching

based on job consultation services and national networks, provides internship programs for international students, and holds job interview events, etc., using the Employment Service Center for Foreigners in Tokyo, Nagoya, and Osaka (public employment offices specifically for highly-skilled foreigners) and Fukuoka Student Employment Center as bases, for the international students who have potential to become highly-skilled international human resources in order to help them obtain employed, as the number of international students who seek employment in Japan after graduation is increasing.

### ● Career options of international students who graduated from (completed) respective courses in FY2008

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

Career opinion School level	In Japan				Home country (region)				Other than Japan or home country (region)				Subtotal	Unknown	Total number of graduated (completed) international students
	Employed	Upper school	Others	Total	Employed	Upper school	Others	Total	Employed	Upper school	Others	Total			
Graduate school (Doctoral course)	672 (28.9)	116 (5.0)	367 (15.8)	1,155 (49.6)	672 (28.9)	14 (0.6)	403 (17.3)	1,089 (46.8)	58 (2.5)	6 (0.3)	21 (0.9)	85 (3.6)	2,329 (100.0)	253	2,582
Graduate school (Master's course)	2,063 (31.4)	1,669 (25.4)	797 (12.1)	4,529 (68.9)	914 (13.9)	51 (0.8)	971 (14.8)	1,936 (29.4)	32 (0.5)	37 (0.6)	42 (0.6)	111 (1.7)	6,576 (100.0)	550	7,126
Professional degree course	85 (37.6)	18 (8.0)	24 (10.6)	127 (56.2)	75 (33.2)	0 (0.0)	22 (9.7)	97 (42.9)	2 (0.9)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	2 (0.9)	226 (100.0)	29	255
University (undergraduate)	3,873 (34.9)	2,976 (26.8)	1,597 (14.4)	8,446 (76.2)	574 (5.2)	86 (0.8)	1,825 (16.5)	2,485 (22.4)	19 (0.2)	91 (0.8)	45 (0.4)	155 (1.4)	11,086 (100.0)	707	11,793
Junior college	131 (18.8)	355 (51.0)	61 (8.8)	547 (78.6)	47 (6.8)	8 (1.1)	85 (12.2)	140 (20.1)	4 (0.6)	1 (0.1)	4 (0.6)	9 (1.3)	696 (100.0)	12	708
College of technology	4 (1.8)	204 (94.0)	1 (0.5)	209 (96.3)	1 (0.5)	0 (0.0)	7 (3.2)	8 (3.7)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	217 (100.0)	0	217
Special training college (post secondary course)	1,890 (16.9)	6,461 (55.9)	1,135 (9.8)	9,486 (82.1)	473 (4.1)	126 (1.1)	1,415 (12.3)	2,014 (17.4)	7 (0.1)	32 (0.3)	11 (0.1)	50 (0.4)	11,550 (100.0)	161	11,711
University preparatory course	18 (1.0)	1,589 (84.6)	16 (0.9)	1,623 (86.4)	57 (3.0)	61 (3.2)	132 (7.0)	250 (13.3)	0 (0.0)	3 (0.2)	2 (0.1)	5 (0.3)	1,878 (100.0)	1	1,879
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,736 (25.3)</b>	<b>13,388 (38.7)</b>	<b>3,998 (11.6)</b>	<b>26,122 (75.6)</b>	<b>2,813 (8.1)</b>	<b>346 (1.0)</b>	<b>4,860 (14.1)</b>	<b>8,019 (23.2)</b>	<b>122 (0.4)</b>	<b>170 (0.5)</b>	<b>125 (0.4)</b>	<b>417 (1.2)</b>	<b>34,558 (100.0)</b>	<b>1,713</b>	<b>36,271</b>

(Note) 1. Percentages represent the rates against subtotals.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(FY2010 budget)

JASSO provides follow-up services for former international students. These services support the students' research activities after their 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 and carry out collaborative research with researchers of Japanese universities.

○Countries/regions: Developing countries/regions

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

(2) Former students who returned to their home country three or more years ago.

○Length of program: Longer than 60 days and up to 90 days

○Enrollment: about 60

○Recipient: Those who wish to study in Japan, those who are studying in Japan, those who have finished studying in Japan and those who are interested

○Date of delivery: On the 10th of every month (every other month with news and photos)

#### ■ 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/regions: Developing countries/regions

○Eligibility: Former students who returned to their home country less than three 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 20 teachers are dispatched for a period of 7–10 days

#### ■ Japan Alumni eNews (E-mail Newsletter for International Students)

Through delivering this email newsletter, which is a link between Japan with students before studying in Japan, studying in Japan now and after returning home, JASSO provides a variety of information to subscribers.

### 2 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 human resource development	Provide financial assistance concerning tuition, etc. to students sent by the government of a developing country based on the human resource development plan agreed with the government.
	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.
	Donations to assist ASEAN self- or otherwise-financed international students	Support for scholarship activities of ASJA International. (This project will be cancelled as of FY2013.)
	Website "Study in Japan: Comprehensive Guide"	Website providing general information regarding studying in Japan ( <a href="http://www.studyjapan.go.jp">http://www.studyjapan.go.jp</a> ).
Ministry of Foreign Affairs JICA	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. (New loan application is no longer available as of FY2010.)
The Japan Foundation	Assistance to ASEAN associations of former students to Japan	Financial assistance concerning meeting facility rental fees and operating expenses for the activities of 9 former students' associations in 8 ASEAN countries and concerning the general meeting of the associations in respective countries.
	Gateway to Japan, Center for Foundation Studies in Science, University of Malaya (AAJ)	Dispatch Japanese language specialists to the preparatory educational course before coming to Japan.
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	Graduate level program of generally 2 years (4-year doctoral programs for medicine and dentistry) offered to Central and South American students of Japanese descent.

## 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 Erasmus Plan in Europe and the UMAP (University Mobility in Asia and the Pacific) 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, 2009)

Of the 132,720 international students who study at Japanese universities and other institutions, 11,546 are short-term students, accounting for 8.7% 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	3,577 (2,636)	31.0% (27.0)
South Korea	1,952 (1,849)	16.9% (19.0)
U.S.A.	1,683 (1,477)	14.6% (14.8)
Taiwan	729 (595)	6.3% (6.1)
France	412 (359)	3.6% (3.7)
Germany	313 (350)	2.7% (3.6)
Thailand	295 (272)	2.6% (2.8)
U.K.	256 (212)	2.2% (2.2)
Australia	219 (229)	1.9% (2.3)
Canada	180 (137)	1.6% (1.4)
Others	1,930 (1,670)	16.7% (17.1)
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,546 (9,756)</b>	<b>100.0% (100.0)</b>

Figures in parentheses are as of May 1, 2008

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

Level	Enrollment (unit: person)
University (undergraduate)	9,555 (82.8%)
Graduate school	1,812 (15.7%)
Junior college	177 (1.5%)
College of technology	2 (0.0%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,546 (100.0%)</b>

\* Ratios are rounded off to one decimal place.

### 3 Scholarships for short-term international students

Short-term student exchange is expected to further expand globally. The Japanese government has implemented Student Exchange Support Program as part of the MEXT subsidy projects since FY2009, aiming to develop a responsible support system.

Under Student Exchange Support Program (Scholarship for short-term study in Japan/Scholarship for short-term study abroad), the Japanese government supports short-

term international students studying in Japan and Japanese students wishing to study abroad for the purpose of encouraging inter-university exchanges, the internationalization of universities, and the globalization of Japanese society, fostering internationally-minded personnel, expanding international understanding and knowledge, and establishing a cross-border network of personal contacts.

#### [Student Exchange Support Program]

##### <Short-Term Acceptance> (FY2010 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	¥80,000

##### <Short-Term Dispatch> (FY2010 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	760
Stipend	¥80,000 per month



# Short-Term Student Exchange Programs

## 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	FY 1997	1 year	about 25	30	English	Arts, Sciences
Otaru University of Commerce	FY 1999		about 20		English	Economics, Business
Hirosaki University	FY 2003	6 months-1 year	about 40		English	Humanities, Business
Iwate University	FY 2005		about 20	English	Humanities, Social Sciences	
Tohoku University	FY 1996		about 20	26	English	Humanities, Social Sciences, Science and Technology
Yamagata University	FY 2007		about 20	10 to 20 or more	English	Humanities, Social Sciences
University of Tsukuba	FY 1995	3 months-1 year	about 40	30	English	Arts, Sciences
Saitama University	FY 2004	6 months-1 year	about 20		English	Arts, Sciences
Chiba University	FY 1996	1 year	about 35	28	English	Humanities, Sciences
University of Tokyo	FY 1995		about 30	32	English	Humanities, Social Sciences
Tokyo University of Foreign Studies	FY 1998		about 80	30	English/other foreign languages	Humanities, Social Sciences
Tokyo Gakugei University	FY 2002	6 months-1 year	about 20		English	Humanities, Social Sciences, Education
Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology	FY 2000	1 year	about 20	24 or more	English	Science and Technology
Tokyo Institute of Technology	FY 2000	6 months-1 year	about 20	30	English	Science and Technology
National University of Electro-Communications	FY 1998	1 year	about 30		English	Science and Technology
Yokohama National University	FY 1997	6 months-1 year	about 30	14 or more in a semester(a half year)	English	Arts, Sciences
Niigata University	FY 2003		about 20	30	English	Arts, Sciences
Kanazawa University	FY 1998	1 year	about 30		English	Arts, Sciences
Nagoya University	FY 1996	about 90	English		Arts, Sciences	
Kyoto University	FY 1997	6 months-1 year	about 40	12	English	Arts, Sciences
Osaka University	FY 1996		about 30	30	English	Arts, Sciences
Osaka University of Foreign Studies	FY 1999	1 year	about 20		English/other foreign languages	Humanities, Social Sciences
Okayama University	FY 1999	6 months-1 year	about 20		English	Arts, Sciences
Hiroshima University	FY 1996		about 40	14 or more	English	Arts, Sciences
Kyushu University	FY 1995		about 40	30	English	Humanities, Social Sciences, Natural Sciences
Saga University	FY 2003	1 year	about 20	12 or more	English	Japanese language, Japanese Affairs, Arts, Sciences
Nagasaki University	FY 2004		about 20	30	English	Arts, Sciences
Kumamoto University	FY 2004	about 20	English		Humanities, Social Sciences, Natural Sciences	
Oita University	FY 2000	6 months-1 year	about 40		English	Humanities, Social Sciences, Natural Sciences
University of the Ryukyus	FY 2001	1 year	about 20	20 or more	English	Humanities, Social Sciences, Natural Sciences



## 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.

### 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	FY 1991	3 months-10 months	Unspecified	English	Humanities, Social Sciences
Tokyo International University	FY 1989	4 months-8 months	30	English	Humanities, Social Sciences
Tokyo Denki University	FY 2001	4 months	Unspecified	English	Liberal Arts, General Education
Tokyo University of Agriculture	FY 2002	6 months	Unspecified	English	Social Sciences, Natural Sciences
Tokyo Christian Institute	FY 1995	3 months	Unspecified	English	Humanities, Social Sciences, Theology
J. F. Oberlin University	FY 1991	6 months-1 year	130	English, Chinese	Humanities, Social Sciences
Keio University	FY 2008	6 months-1 year	Unspecified (international exchange students only)	English	Humanities, Social Sciences
Kokugakuin University	FY 1999	6 months-1 year	20	English	Humanities, Social Sciences, Natural Sciences
Sophia University	FY 1987	(All classes of the Faculty of International Education are taught in English.)			
Senshu University	FY 1986	3 months	about 30	English	Humanities, Social Sciences
Chuo University	FY 1998	6 months-1 year	30-40	English	Humanities, Social Sciences
Nihon University	FY 2004	3 months	about 20	English	Humanities, Social Sciences
Bunkyo Gakuin University	FY 2003	4 months	20	English	Humanities, Social Sciences
Hosei University	FY 1997	6 months-1 year	20-30	English	Humanities, Social Sciences, Natural Sciences
Musashi University	FY 2003	6 months-1 year	20	English	Humanities, Social Sciences
Meiji Gakuin University	FY 1989	6 months-1 year	about 80	English	Humanities, Social Sciences
Mejiro University	FY 2003	6 months-1 year	20	English	Humanities, Social Sciences
Rikkyo University	FY 2001	6 months-1 year	20	English	Humanities, Social Sciences
Waseda University	FY 2004	5 months-10 months	about 200	English	Humanities, Social Sciences, Natural Sciences
Nagoya University of Foreign Studies	FY 2004	6 months-1 year	30	English	Humanities, Social Sciences
Nagoya Gakuin University	FY 1989	6 months-1 year	30	English	Humanities, Social Sciences
Nanzan University	FY 1974	6 months-2 years	120	English	Humanities, Social Sciences
Kyoto Sangyo University	FY 2004	6 months-1 year	about 30-50	English	Humanities, Social Sciences
Ritsumeikan University	FY 2004	6 months-1 year	Unspecified	English	Humanities, Social Sciences
Ryukoku University	FY 2004	6 months-1 year	20-30	English	Humanities, Social Sciences
Kansai University	FY 1989	1 year-2 years	About 20	English	Humanities, Social Sciences, Natural Sciences
Kansai Gaidai University	FY 1971	6 months-1 year	400	English	Humanities, Social Sciences
Momoyama Gakuin University	FY 2005	6 months-1 year	About 50	English	Humanities, Social Sciences
Kwansei Gakuin University	FY 1979	4 months-10 months	150	English	Humanities, Social Sciences
Kobe International University	FY 2002	6 months-1 year	Unspecified	English	Humanities, Social Sciences
Konan University	FY 1991	4 months-1 year	50	English	Humanities, Social Sciences
Hiroshima University of Economics	FY 1996	6 months-1 year	30	English	Humanities, Social Sciences
Seinan Gakuin University	FY 1973	9 months	30	English	Humanities, Social Sciences, Natural Sciences
Nagasaki University of Foreign Studies	FY 2001	6 months-1 year	Unspecified	English	Humanities, Social Sciences
Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University	FY 2000	(About 80% of the classes are taught in English.)			

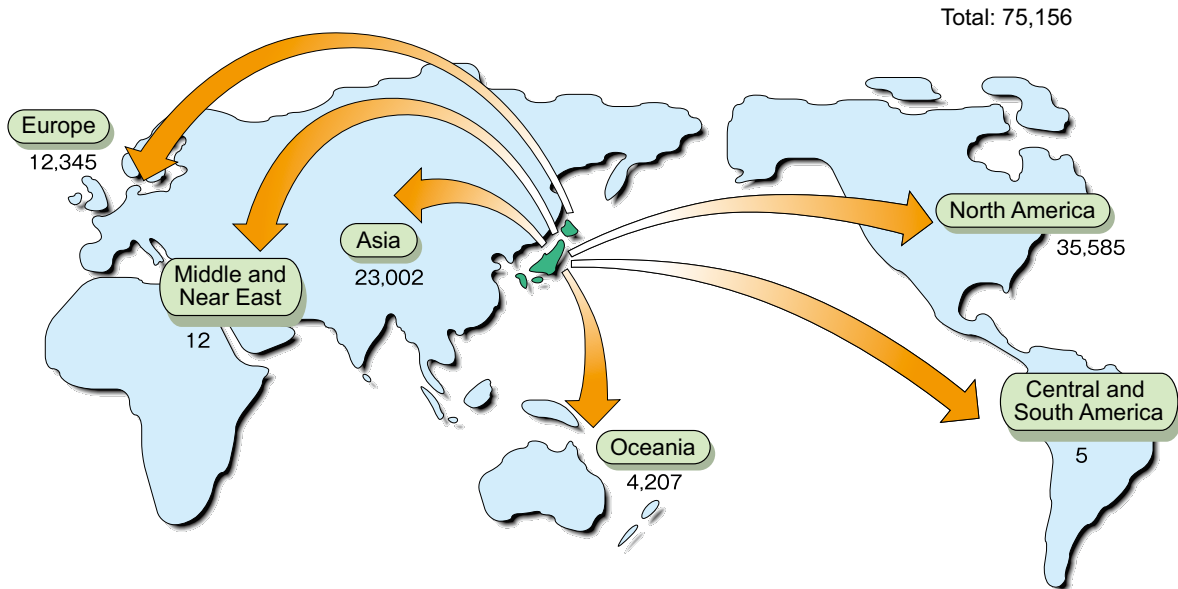
Note: Data was gathered by the Student Support and Exchange Division of MEXT according to the following criteria:

1. The number (or prospective number) of students accepted is 20 or more.
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.

# IV Overseas Study by Japanese Citizens

## 1 Present status of Japanese citizens studying abroad

According to the statistics prepared by the OECD and other organizations, approximately 75,000 Japanese citizens went to various countries/regions around the world to study.



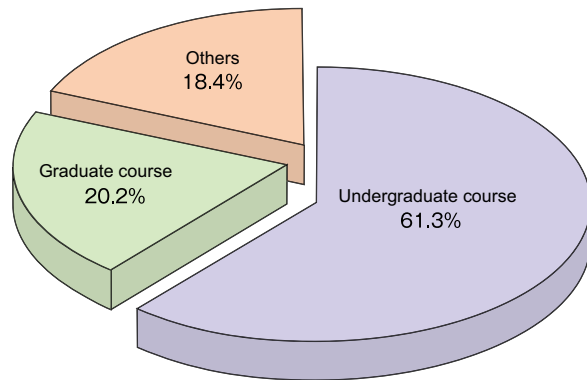
\* Source: IIE "OPEN DOORS," Chinese Ministry of Education, Taiwan Ministry of Education, OECD "Education at a Glance"

**Number of Japanese students by country/region (2007)**

Country/Region	Number of Japanese students
U.S.A.	33,974
China	18,640
U.K.	5,706
Australia	3,249
Germany	2,385
Taiwan	2,297
France	2,071
Canada	1,611
South Korea	1,235
New Zealand	958

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

(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.

Starting in fiscal year 1968, the Student Dispatch System to Asian Countries was implemented to educate and train future specialists in area studies of Asia and other regions, and starting in fiscal 2005, the Long-Term Study Abroad Support was implemented. In fiscal 2009, Student Exchange Support Program (Scholarship for long-term study abroad) was launched to send 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 Student Exchange Support Program (Scholarship for short-term study abroad) for the promotion of inter-university exchanges (see p.32).

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 2009, approximately 500 Japanese students were selected to study in 31 countries. MEXT cooperates with foreign embassies in Japan and assists in the recruitment and screening process.

### ● Japanese government sponsored Study Abroad Program (FY2010 budget)

Category	Long-Term Study Abroad Support
Objective	To send Japanese students to overseas universities engaged in the world's most advanced education and research activities to obtain professional degrees in order to train future leaders capable of working in the globalized international society and thereby improve Japan's international competitiveness and contribute to the international community.
Year established	FY2009
Annual number of dispatched students (per year)	90 (Another 72 on the FY2008 University Internationalization Program)
Length of study	Master's course: 2 years; doctoral course: generally within 3 years
Fields of study	Humanities, Social Sciences, Natural Sciences
Qualification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>The applicant must have sufficient language ability and expertise to obtain a degree at the admitting university/graduate school.</li> <li>Master's degree candidates: younger than 29 years old</li> <li>Doctoral degree candidates: younger than 34 years old</li> </ul>
Travel expenses	Economy class round-trip airfare
Scholarship	¥95,000 – ¥158,000 per month (determined according to the host country) Tuition: Actual amount

### ● JASSO Scholarship Loan Program (FY2010 budget)

Category	Scholarship Loan Program (interest bearing loan)
Category	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	3,272
Eligible schools	Overseas universities/graduate schools
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	(1) 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.) (2) 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"> <li>For long-term study, enrollment in both the Personal Guarantee Program (joint guarantor/guarantor) and the Organization Loan Guarantee Program (guarantee fee required) is required.</li> <li>For short-term study, enrollment in either the Personal Guarantee Program or the Organization Loan Guarantee Program is required.</li> <li>Repayment of the loan after graduation is required.</li> </ul>

### Overview of the MEXT FY2010 Student Exchange Budget

#### FY2010 Student Exchange Budget ¥35,544 million

- The enrollment increased by 8,891 from the previous year to 132,720 as of May 1, 2009.
- Enhancement of systematic measures from the enhancement of motivation to study in Japan to employment and other options after graduation for the promotion of “300,000 International Students Plan.”
  - Encouragement of interest in study in Japan and provision of information necessary to study in Japan.
  - Promotion of enrollment before leaving for Japan to enable international students to decide to study in Japan while they are in their home country.
  - Improvement of the environment for accepting international students through ensuring accommodation and enhancing scholarship programs and provision of employment support after graduation/course completion.
  - Promotion of support for Japanese students to study abroad for the purpose of developing highly-skilled human resources to play an active role in the global community.

#### Integrated information and support services abroad

¥609 million

##### 1. Enhancement of transmission of information on studying in Japan, etc. ¥315 million

- (1) Addition of a function to search information on universities to the Gateway to Study in Japan, a website set up in FY2009.
- (2) Implementation of the Studying-in-Japan Fair, etc. (20 locations overseas)
- (3) Improvement of the consultation system in the offices providing materials for the promotion of study in Japan and overseas liaison offices.  
Make materials on studying in Japan available at Japanese embassies and consulates (Japan Information and Culture Center) and overseas offices of independent administrative corporations. In addition, maintain and manage the web cameras installed in FY2009.

##### 2. Implementation of examination for Japanese university admission for international students ¥294 million

- (1) Implementation of examination for Japanese university admission for international students (17 cities overseas)
- (2) Survey on providing examination questions (specialized courses) in multiple languages  
Conducting surveys on giving examinations in multiple languages for the convenience of examinees

#### Enhancement of an international student welcoming environment ¥34,172 million

##### 1. Total Japanese government scholarship students

¥31,249 million

- (1) Japanese government scholarship student system ¥21,645 million  
Japanese government accepts international students as an essential part of international student acceptance.
  - Number of recipients 12,305 → 12,074 (decreased by 231)
  - International student allowance (per month)

Doctor	¥155,000	} (Additional ¥2,000 or ¥3,000 depending on location)
Master	¥154,000	
Research student	¥152,000	
Undergraduate	¥125,000	
Young Leaders' Program (YLP)	¥258,000	

- (2) Honors Scholarships ¥7,937 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 11,770 → 11,850 (increased by 80)
- Monthly stipend  
Undergraduate ¥48,000  
Graduate ¥65,000
- 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 700 (same as in the previous year)
  - Monthly stipend ¥48,000

##### (3) Student Exchange Support Program (short-term acceptance) ¥1,637million

The Japanese government supports short-term (less than 1 year) 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 (same as in the previous year)
- Scholarship (monthly) ¥80,000
- Preparation allowance ¥80,000

#### 2. Support for international student accommodation ¥1,109 million

- (1) 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.
- (2) Management of international houses (15 locations)

#### 3. Expansion of employment support for international students ¥15 million

- (1) Job guidance for international students  
Provide useful information on job-hunting and recruitment activities for international students who wish to find employment in Japanese companies and promote the securing of employment opportunities and improvement of job guidance for international students based on the exchange of information between universities and companies.
- (2) Seminar on preparation for job-hunting activities for international students  
Provide useful information on job-hunting and recruitment activities for international students to enable those studying in Japan to find employment to suit their career design.

#### Promotion of supporting overseas study for Japanese students ¥763 million

- (1) Student Exchange Support Program (long-term dispatch) ¥212 million  
Support is provided 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) 50 → 90 (increased by 40)
  - Scholarship (monthly) ¥95,000 – ¥158,000  
(The amount varies depending on location)
  - Tuition fees (there is an upper limit)

##### (2) Student Exchange Support Program (short-term dispatch) ¥550 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) 740 → 760 (increased by 20)
- Scholarship (monthly) ¥80,000

## 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

### Purpose

- (1) 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.
- (2) 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.

- (1) Information on Japanese culture, society and higher education should be transmitted proactively, with a view to establishing Japan’s national brand image.
- (2) By effectively increasing language education bases, in coordination with overseas universities, Japanese language education should be promoted in foreign countries.
- (3) 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.
- (4) 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.
- (5) 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.

- (1) 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.
- (2) 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.
- (3) 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.
- (4) 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.

- (1) Thirty universities are to be selected as the bases of globalization and shall be developed intensively.
- (2) 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.
- (3) 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.
- (4) The education and research level should be enhanced by increasing foreign teachers in specialized courses.
- (5) Admission to universities in September should be promoted so as to increase the acceptance of international students and Japanese students' studying abroad.
- (6) Systematic acceptance of international students should be enhanced by strengthening specialized systems for their acceptance at universities.
- (7) 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.

- (1) 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.
- (2) 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.
- (3) 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.
- (4) 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.
- (5) 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 –

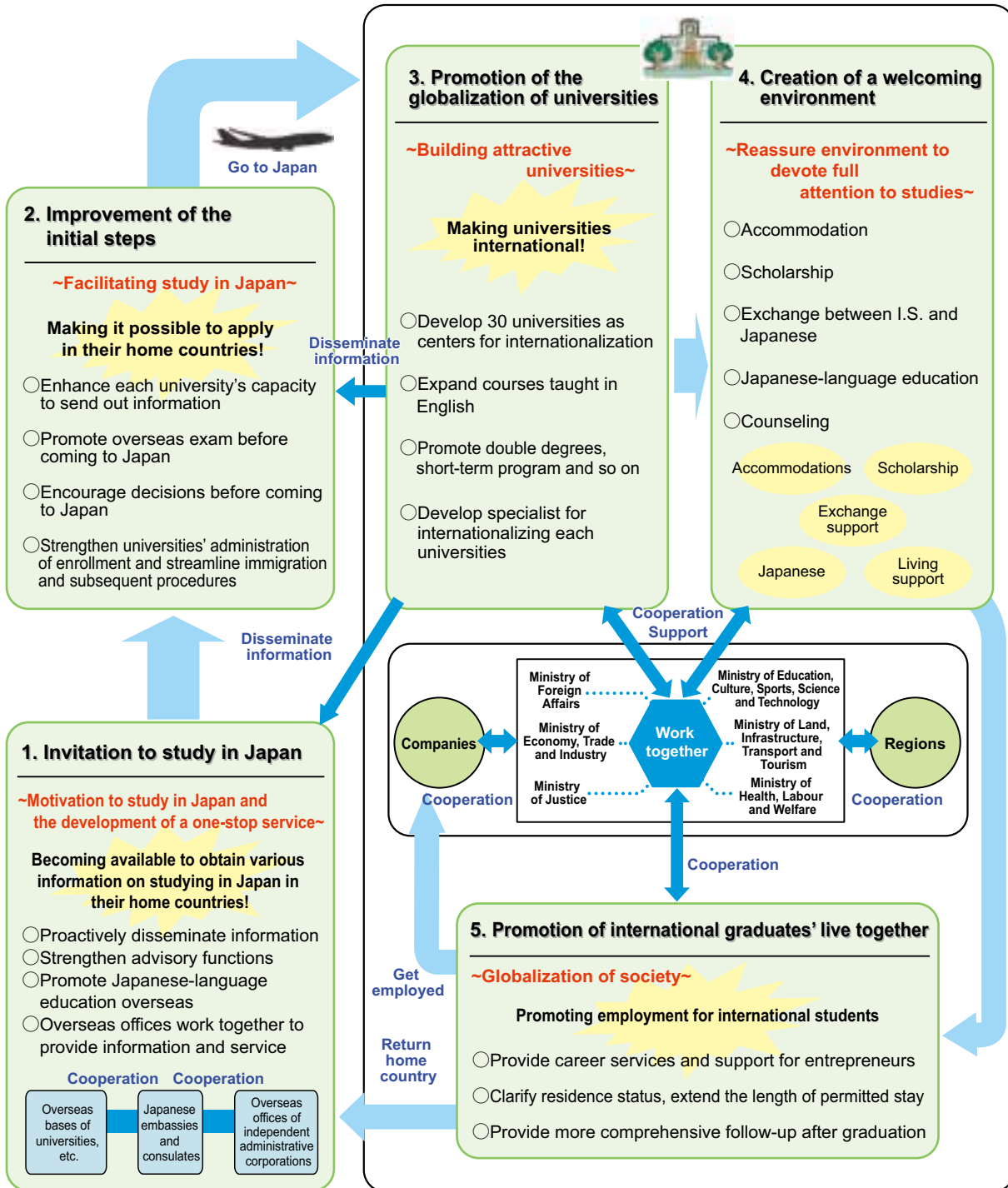
To enable international graduates to take root and work actively in Japanese society, universities should make efforts, and in addition, the government, industry, and academia should collaborate with each other to promote the acceptance of international graduates in the whole of society through providing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

- (1) Employment support for international students should be enhanced by such means as establishing specialized organizations at universities and other educational institutions.
- (2) 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.
- (3) Efforts should be made to raise companies' awareness and develop systems to accept international graduates.
- (4) 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.
- (5) 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”
- ☆ Enhance the international competitiveness of education and research at universities, etc. and strategically acquire excellent international students
- ☆ Ministries and organizations concerned will work together comprehensively and organically



## Descriptions in the “New Growth Strategy” (Cabinet decision on June 18, 2010)

### (3) Asian actively economic strategy -Japan: Growing as a “bridge nation”-

(Domestic reforms to unify with the Asian market and doubled flows of people, goods and money between Japan and the world)

Within Japan, it is also necessary to remove the impediments to the flow of people, goods, and money with Asian countries and the world to as great an extent as possible. With the goal of doubling the flows of people, goods, and money into Japan, Japan will actively advance intensive domestic reforms, for instance by boldly revising regulations that constitute impediments to such flows. (snip) We will expand the acceptance of foreign exchange students, arrange domestic systems making it easy for foreigners to work in Japan as researchers and in positions requiring specialized expertise, further facilitate trade-related procedures, and make it easier for Japanese firms that have advanced overseas to repatriate their foreign profits. We will also work to strengthen Japan’s international competitiveness in finance, transportation and other service fields and strive to facilitate flows in these areas. We will advance the training of Japanese personnel who are able to be active internationally, while promoting university, science and technology, culture, sports, and youth exchange and cooperation with Asian countries and around the world.

### (6) Employment and human resources strategies

(Japan, a nation where everyone has a role to play and a place to belong) Expanding the pool of talent through high-quality education (snip) In the area of higher education, Japan will expand its scholarship systems, work to ensure the quality of universities and make them more international in nature, expand and improve graduate education, and promote vocational education, such as by cultivating students’ entrepreneurial abilities. In these and other ways, Japan will expand opportunities for and improve the quality of higher education, thereby cultivating people who can be active on the world stage and are ready to meet the challenges of the future.

In addition, Japan will invite students from overseas and work to ensure the development of private-sector educational services in appropriate active ways in order to generate demand for education and make education an area of growth.

### «21 National Strategic Projects for Revival of Japan for the 21st Century»

#### 8. Fostering Global Talents and Increasing Acceptance of Highly-Skilled Personnel, etc.

In order to turn Japanese educational institutions and companies into places for actively pursuing international exchange or developing personnel who will deal with globalization within Japan, we will support globalization of higher education, including foreign language education and collaborative education beyond the boundaries of foreign students and Japanese students. We will also carry out measures to expand the system of mutual recognition of credits with foreign universities, promote the strategic acceptance of foreign teaching staff and students, and support foreign students to get employed by Japanese companies. At the same time, we will enhance measures to help Japanese students and workers increase their experience abroad through study or training.

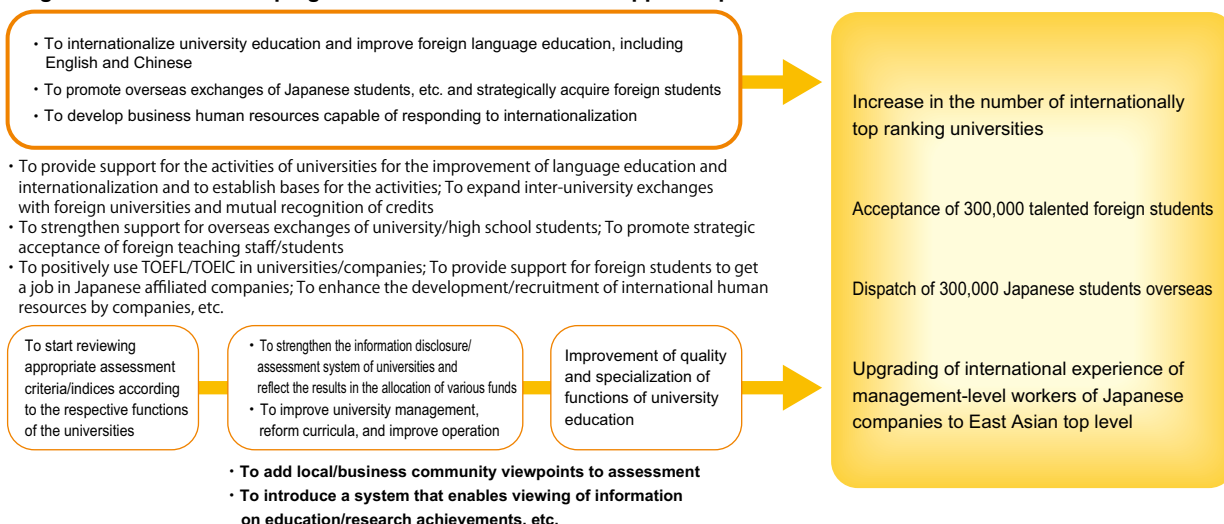
(snip) Through these measures, we will expand the pool of foreign talents and double the number of highly-skilled foreign personnel in Japan. We will also aim to dispatch 300,000 Japanese students and workers abroad and accept 300,000 foreign talented students into Japan for study and training.

Accordingly, the public and private sectors will cooperate in developing local human resources overseas.

### <Growth Strategy Action Plan (roadmap)>



### <Higher education developing human resources that will support Japan and the world>





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

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 Fax: +81-3-3278-1064  
 Website: <http://www.ryugakuseishien.com/>

## Association for the Promotion of Japanese Language Education

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## “Study in Japan” image logo



### STUDY in JAPAN

MEXT has created the “Study in Japan” image logo to promote the acceptance of international students and as part of the efforts toward the establishment of Japan’s national brand.

The logo depicts the sun and Mt. Fuji with brush strokes, expressing youthfulness, strength and powerfulness. You may use this logo mark in printed materials, etc. by making an application to MEXT. Please visit MEXT’s website.

[MEXT’s website: ULR for guideline regarding the use of “Study in Japan” image logo]

[http://www.mext.go.jp/b\\_menu/houdou/21/05/attach/1268646.htm](http://www.mext.go.jp/b_menu/houdou/21/05/attach/1268646.htm)

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