

Association of International Education, Japan (AIEJ)

1997 Short-term Student Exchange Promotion Program (Inbound) Scholarships

[Outline of the Program]

The Association of International Education, Japan (AIEJ) each year offers scholarships under the "Short-term Student Exchange Promotion Program (Inbound)" for international students. These scholarships are available for the qualified students accepted by Japanese universities or graduate schools under the student exchange agreement on a short-term basis from about six months to up to one year.

[Objective]

The Program is intended to promote international student exchange between Japanese and overseas universities, thereby mutually enhancing the quality of their educational and scholastic activities while promoting mutual understanding and friendship between countries.

[Number of scholarships] 780 scholarships

[Qualifications and conditions]

- (1) Students enrolled in a regular course of study in an overseas university or graduate school.
- (2) Students of nationalities other than Japanese.
- (3) Students who are accepted by a Japanese university under a student exchange agreement with their home university.
- (4) Students demonstrating excellent academic and personal records at their university.
- (5) Students having a definite motivation as well as a clear study plan in any field available at the host universities and likely to benefit from studying in Japan.
- (6) Those students not having the financial means to study in Japan.
- (7) Those who, upon termination of the period of study in Japan, will resume their studies at their home university.

[Period of study] From approximately six months to up to one year

[Time of arrival]

Students must arrive in Japan on the date designated by their host university within the period from April 1, 1997 to March 15, 1998.

[Contents of scholarship]

- (1) Scholarship: ¥80,000 per month (up to 12 months)
- (2) Travel expenses: An economy class round-trip air ticket (between the international airports nearest to the current and host universities).
- (3) Settling-in allowance: ¥50,000 (once, at the time of arrival only)

* Scholarship grantees can join AIEJ's Medical Expenses Reimbursement Program (covering 80% of total medical bills) after their arrival in Japan.

Association of International Education, Japan

The Association of International Education, Japan (AIEJ) was founded in 1957 as a non-profit organization affiliated to the Japanese Ministry of Education, Science, Sports and Culture. The mission of AIEJ is to promote educational exchange and international friendship between Japan and other countries in close coordination with and under the guidance and assistance of the Ministry.

AIEJ plays a central role in an extensive range of activities, from the provision of information, consultation, welfare, and aid for students studying or interested in studying internationally, to the promotion of educational exchange programs.

[Application Method]

(1) Things to Find Out First

Students who wish to apply for this scholarship have to be approved firstly as a qualified exchange student by the Japanese host university with which the home university has an exchange agreement. As the method of recruitment and selection of exchange students may differ at each university, students must inquire at their home university.

Universities wishing to send students to Japan must consult the Japanese university about the procedures for admission as exchange students, as well as the possibility of recommendation for AIEJ scholarships.

(2) Correspondence between Universities

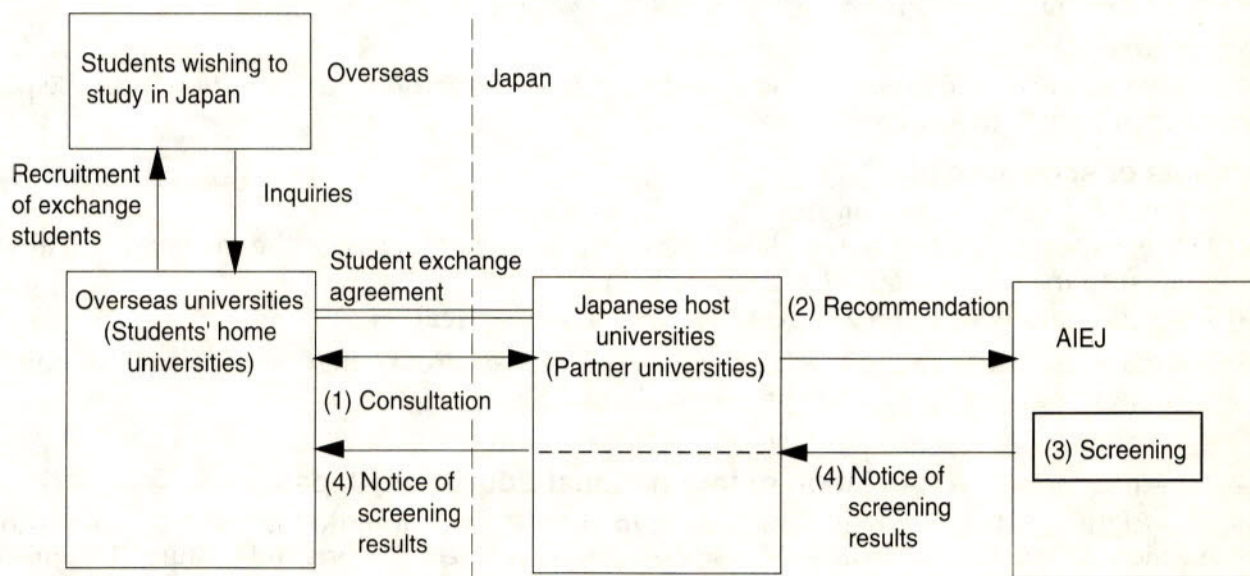
1. **Japanese host universities**, after discussions with overseas universities, decide on the students to be recommended to AIEJ as scholarship candidates and send the prescribed application forms to the students and their home universities.
2. Students and home universities must submit the application forms to the Japanese universities concerned, which then submit these application forms to AIEJ together with other necessary documents, such as a letter of recommendation and copies of the exchange agreement.
3. The closing dates for recommendations by Japanese host universities to AIEJ are as follows. Accordingly, students' home universities are required to submit the necessary documents to the Japanese universities concerned prior to these dates.
 - ① First closing date: Friday, February 14, 1997
 - ② Second closing date: Wednesday, May 14, 1997
 - ③ Third closing date: Wednesday, September 10, 1997

(3) Screening

AIEJ will screen all the application documents submitted by the Japanese universities and decide on scholarship grantees at a selection committee consisting of specialists and related government personnel.

(4) Notice of screening results

Applicants and their home universities will be notified of the screening results through the Japanese host universities 2 to 4 weeks after each closing date.



[Notes]

Applicants must confirm the curriculum, tuition, credit transfer, and housing arrangements of their Japanese host university, as these matters differ according to the university and the contents of the agreement.

Outline of the Student Exchange System in Japan

1997

Student Exchange Division

Science and International Affairs Bureau

Ministry of Education, Science, Sports and Culture, Japan(Monbusho)

The Objectives of Student Exchange

I. Japan's Acceptance of Foreign Students

1. Trends in the number of foreign students in Japan
2. Number of foreign students by region of origin
3. Number of foreign students by country
4. Number of foreign students by type of educational institution
5. Number of foreign students by educational institution and sector
6. Number of foreign students by region and prefecture of Japan
7. Number of short-term foreign students
8. Major universities in terms of number of foreign students
9. Number of foreign students by field of study
10. The acceptance of foreign students in major countries

II. The 100,000 Foreign Students Plan

1. Outlook for the acceptance of foreign students
2. Outlook by educational institution and sector
3. Discussions about foreign students policies

III. Measures for the Acceptance of Foreign Students

1. Before the Student Enters Japan
 1. Information and counseling services on study in Japan
 2. Preparatory education for foreign government-sponsored students
2. After Arrival and before Student's Admission into a Japanese University
 1. Procedures for entering Japan and visa application
 2. Entrance selection etc.
3. The Student's Period of Study in Japan
 1. Educational system in Japan for foreign students
 2. Assistance for foreign students living in Japan
 3. Assistance for foreign students in the local area
4. Follow-up Services for Former Foreign Students
 1. Projects of the Association of International Education, Japan (AIEJ)
 2. Projects of the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS)

IV. Studying Abroad for Japanese Students, etc

1. Studying abroad
2. Measures for Japanese studying abroad
3. Study abroad for high school students

V. The Monbusho's Budget for Student Exchange in Fiscal 1997



The Objectives of Student Exchange

1 As the world moves toward the 21st century, expectations are growing concerning the role Japan should play on the international stage.

It is of extreme importance for Japan to promote mutual understanding through international exchange in various fields and public relations activities, and to establish friendly relationships with foreign countries based on mutual trust. It is vital because the existence and prosperity of Japan greatly depends on the maintenance and development of harmonious relationships with foreign countries.

Furthermore, the growth of human resources is indispensable for the development of each country and society. Assisting developing countries in the expansion of human resources is becoming more and more important today.

2 International exchange in the exchange of foreign student at the higher education level plays an important role in promoting internationalization and activation of education and research mutually in Japan and other countries. It fosters international understanding and a spirit of cooperation, and, in the case of developing countries, assists the development of human resources.

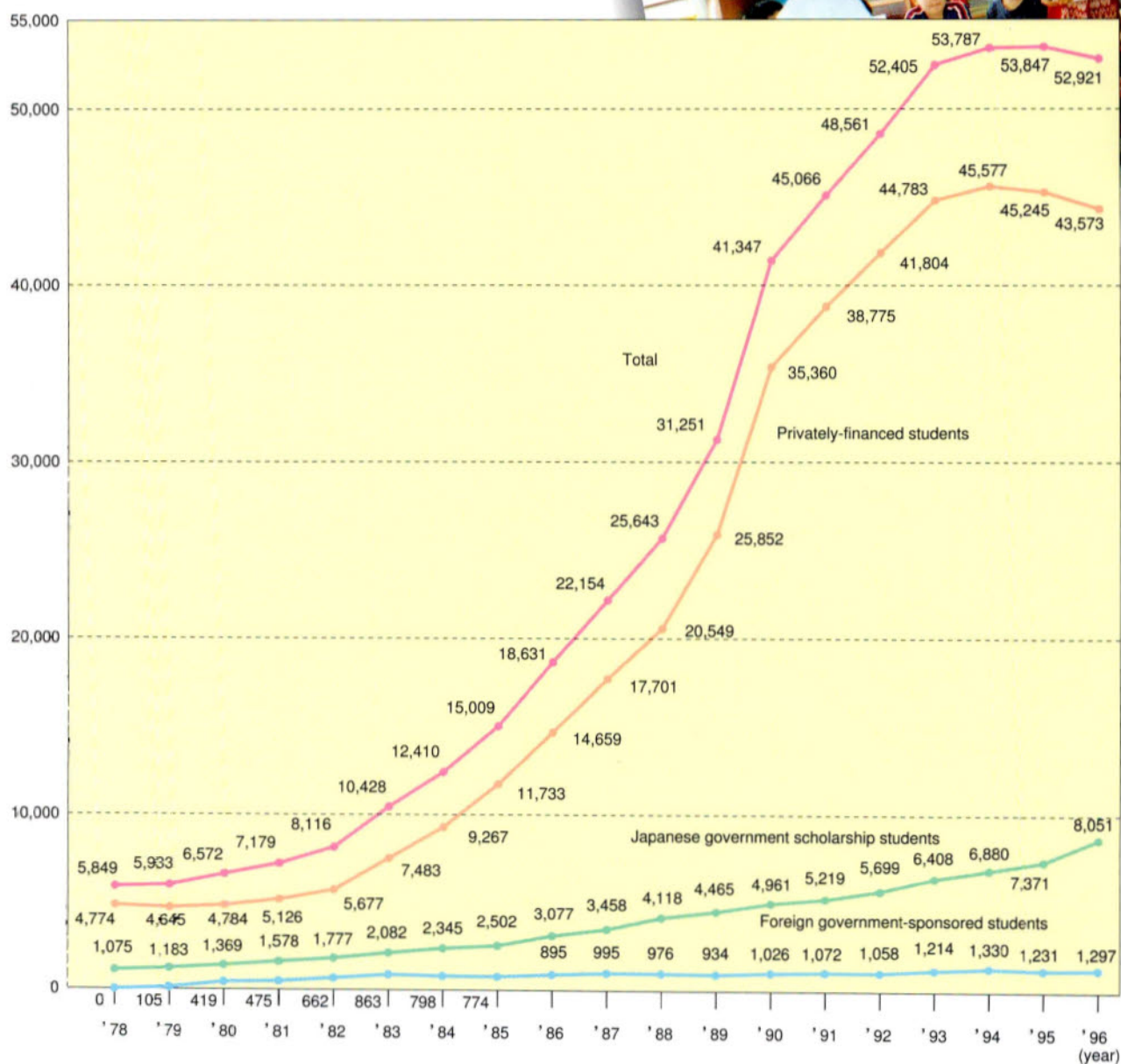
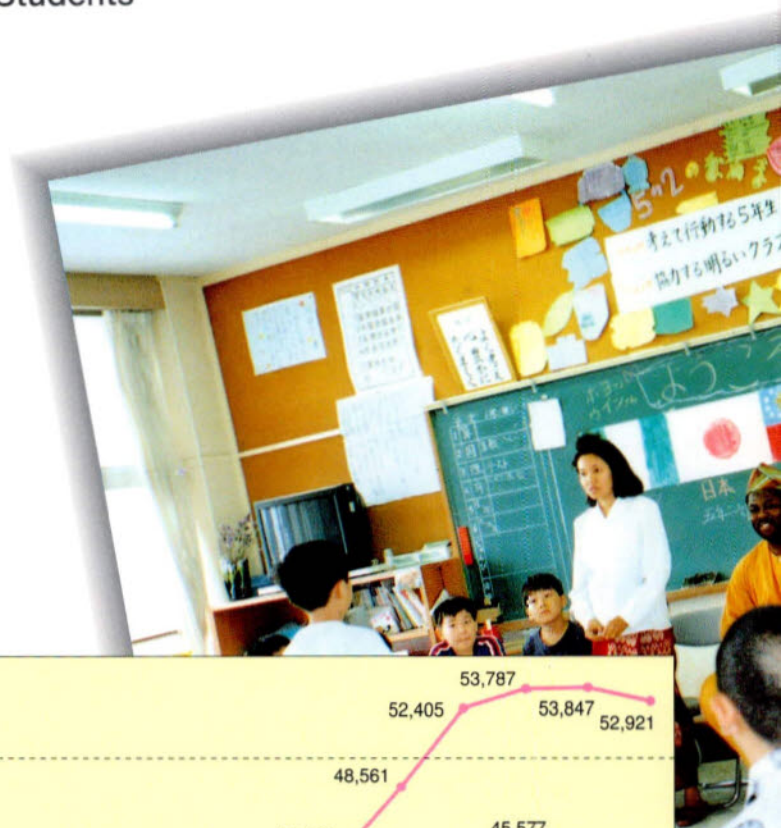
Foreign students, who are studying in Japan, are expected to play an important role after returning to their countries in strengthening friendly relationships with Japan. Therefore, the Japanese government regards the promotion of student exchange policy as one of Japan's most important national policies, and is comprehensively proceeding with various measures.

The number of foreign students attending Japanese institutions of higher education stood at 52,921 as of May 1, 1996. More than 90% of these students came from other Asian countries.

1

Trends in the number of foreign students in Japan

(as of May 1 every year)



Note1: [Definition of the Term "Foreign Student"]

A "Foreign Student" here means a student from a foreign country who receives an education in any university, graduate school, junior college, college of technology or special training college and who resides in Japan with the visa qualification of "college student", as defined in the Annexed Table I "Immigration-Control and Refugee - Recognition Act."

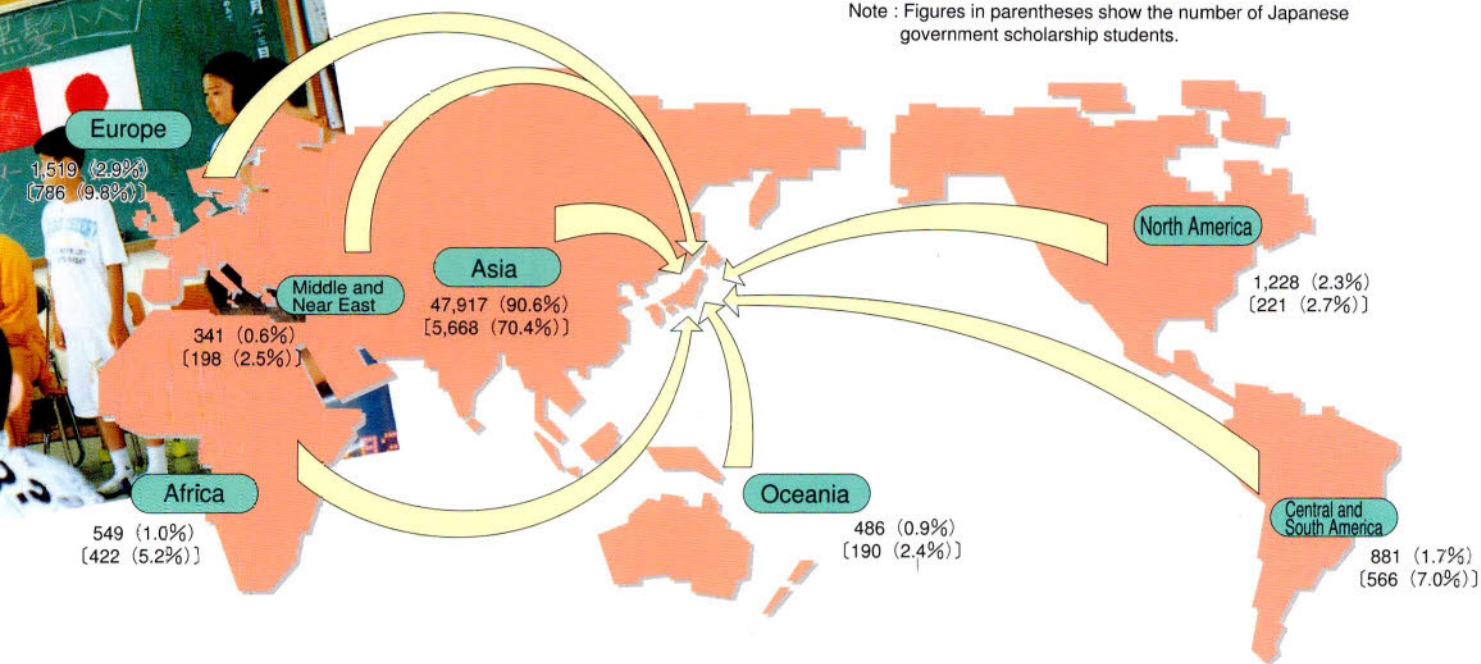
Note2: Foreign government-sponsored students were sent by the following countries: China, Malaysia, Indonesia, Brazil, Thailand, and Singapore.

2 Number of foreign students by region of origin

(as of May 1, 1996)

Total : 52,921 (8,051)

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



3 Number of foreign students by country

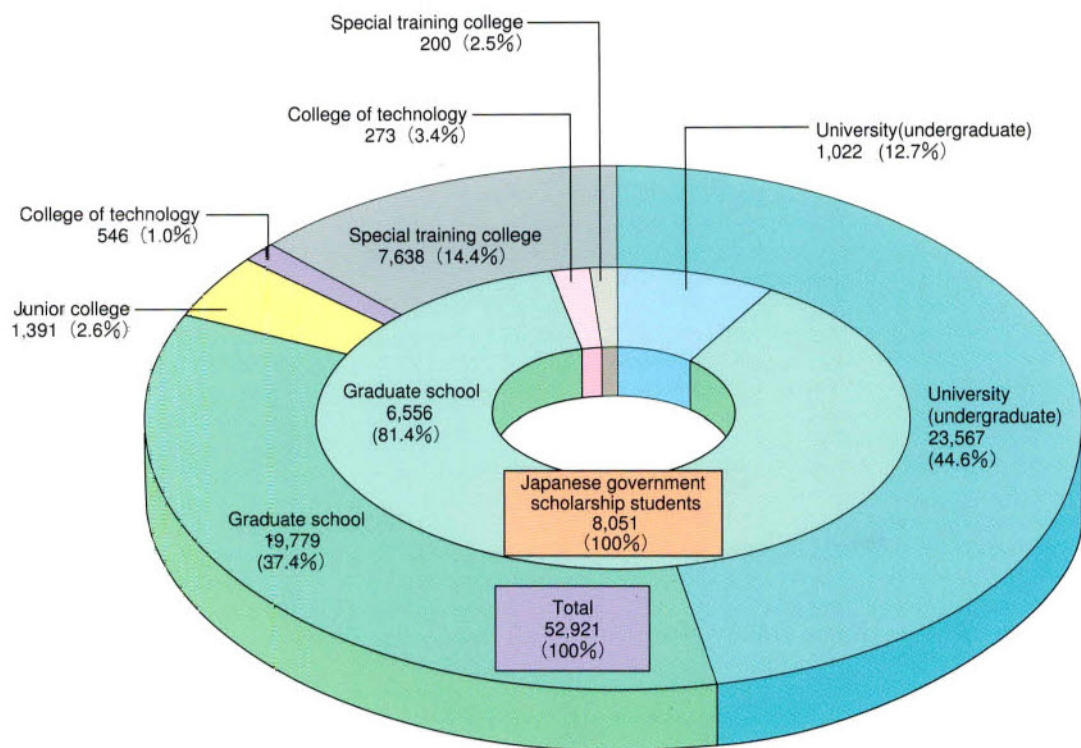
(As of May 1, 1996)

Country / region	Number of Foreign Students in Japan (Unit: person)
China	23,341 (1,822)
Korea, Republic of	12,265 (760)
Taiwan	4,745 (—)
Malaysia	2,189 (299)
United States	1,088 (175)
Indonesia	1,052 (486)
Thailand	1,018 (474)
Bangladesh	791 (537)
Philippines	448 (315)
Brazil	390 (218)
Others	5,594 (2,965)
Total	52,921 (8,051)

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

4 Number of foreign students by type of educational institution

(As of May 1, 1996)



5 Number of foreign students by educational institution and sector.

(As of May 1, 1996)

(Unit: person)

	University (undergraduate)	Graduate school	Junior college	College of technology	Special training college	Total
National	(5,808) 5,818	(13,455) 14,466	(25) 13	(511) 544	(2) 2	(19,801) 20,843
Local public	(828) 855	(871) 834	(78) 50	0	(12) 9	(1,789) 1,748
Private	(16,824) 16,894	(4,319) 4,479	(1,403) 1,328	(0) 2	(9,711) 7,627	(32,257) 30,330
Total	(23,460) 23,567	(18,645) 19,779	(1,506) 1,391	(511) 546	(9,725) 7,638	(53,847) 52,921

Note : Figures in parentheses show the number as of May 1, 1995.

6 Number of foreign students by region and prefecture of Japan

(As of May 1, 1996)

(Unit: person)

Region	Number	Prefecture	Number	Region	Number	Prefecture	Number		
Hokkaido	920 (1.7%)	Hokkaido	920	Kinki	8,628 (16.3%)	Mie	319		
Tohoku	1,705 (3.2%)	Aomori	73			Shiga	124		
		Iwate	141			Kyoto	2,565		
		Miyagi	968			Osaka	3,628		
		Akita	162			Hyogo	1,650		
		Yamagata	166	Nara	250				
Kanto	28,598 (54.0%)	Fukushima	195	Chugoku	1,984 (3.8%)	Wakayama	92		
		Ibaraki	1,536			Tottori	179		
		Tochigi	332			Shimane	152		
		Gunma	367			Okayama	588		
		Saitama	2,299			Hiroshima	802		
Chubu	6,034 (11.4%)	Chiba	1,607	Shikoku	691 (1.3%)	Yamaguchi	263		
		Tokyo	20,768			Tokushima	183		
		Kanagawa	1,689			Kagawa	163		
		Niigata	785			Ehime	239		
		Toyama	294			Kochi	106		
Kyushu	4,361 (8.3%)	Ishikawa	401	Fukuoka	2,236				
		Fukui	203	Saga	222				
		Yamanashi	191	Nagasaki	335				
		Nagano	376	Kumamoto	360				
		Gifu	305	Oita	308				
		Shizuoka	543	Miyazaki	168				
		Aichi	2,936	Kagoshima	254				
				Okinawa	478				
						Total	52,921 (100%)		

Note: Foreign students in a university campus that stretches across two or more prefectures are considered as living in the prefecture where the main office of the university is.

7 Number of short-term foreign students

(As of May 1, 1996)

Today, we accept a total of 52,921 foreign students at universities and other institutions. Among them are 3,570 short-term foreign students, which accounts for 6.7% of all foreign students.

(1) Number of short-term foreign students by country of origin (Top 5 countries)

(unit : person)

Country	Number
China	846
U.S.	754
Korea, Republic of	532
Australia	238
U.K.	163
Others	1,037
Total	3,570

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

(unit : person)

School level	Number
University (undergraduate)	2,845 (79.7%)
Graduate school	615 (17.2%)
Junior college	110 (3.1%)
Total	3,570 (100.0%)

Note: Short-term foreign student, here, means a student from a foreign country who studies in a Japanese university or junior college typically for one semester or one school year with the status of residence of "College Student", where the foreign student studies and takes credits or receives guidance in research in order to study subjects, experience a different culture, and learn Japanese, not necessarily to obtain a degree.

8 Major universities in terms of number of foreign students

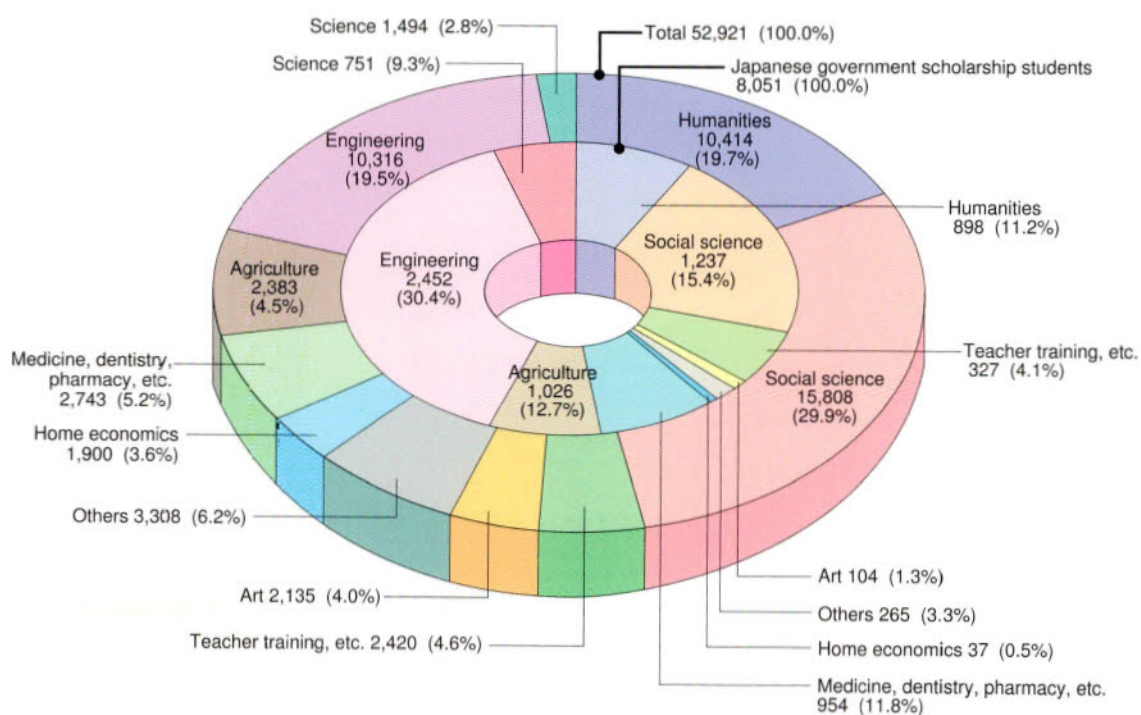
(Top 10 national, local public and private universities respectively as regards to the number of foreign students / As of May 1, 1996)

(unit : person)

National universities			Local public and private universities		
1	The University of Tokyo	1,836	1	Waseda University	993
2	University of Tsukuba	990	2	Takushoku University	795
3	Kyoto University	954	3	Nihon University	791
4	Kyushu University	814	4	Keio University	665
5	Osaka University	777	5	Daito Bunka University	575
6	Nagoya University	771	6	Sophia University	433
7	Tohoku University	760	7	Asia University	423
8	Tokyo Institute of Technology	717	8	Hosei University	398
9	Chiba University	641	9	Kyushu Industrial University	387
10	Hiroshima University	574	10	Tokyo International University	375

9 Number of foreign students by field of study

(As of May 1, 1996)



10 The acceptance of foreign students in major countries

International exchanges have increased to the point where, it is said, more than 1 million students in the world are now studying abroad. Developed countries such as the U.S., France, Germany and the U.K. accept a great number of foreign students. On the other hand, Japan, also a developed country, accepts fewer students from abroad. Of the whole student body of higher educational institutions, the percentage of foreign stu-

dents is only 1.48%, which is lower than the U.S. and other European countries.

On the other hand, the percentage of foreign students in Japan on Japanese government scholarships is 15.21%, which is higher than the U.S. and other European countries.

Description	Country	U.S.	U.K.	Germany	France	Japan
Students enrolled in higher educational institutions (unit: per thousand) Note:1		8,128 (14,306)	958	1,640	2,075	3,577
Foreign students (incoming) Note:2	(person)	453,787 (1995)	95,594 (1992)	116,474 (1991)	139,562 (1993)	53,921 (1996)
Foreign students (incoming) on each government scholarship Note:3	(person)	4,538	3,670	5,101	12,252	8,051
Foreign students (incoming) / Students enrolled in higher educational institutions (%)		5.58	9.98	7.10	6.73	1.48
Foreign students (incoming) on each government scholarship (%)		1.00	3.84	4.38	8.78	15.21
Foreign students (incoming)	(%)					

Note:1 Source: Ministry of Education, Science, Sports and Culture, Japan (Monbusho). (U.S. figures in parentheses include part-time students. Germany: as of 1991, U.K.: as of 1992, U.S., France: as of 1993, and Japan: as of 1996)

Note:2 Source: UNESCO STATISTICAL YEARBOOK 1996 (In case of Japan, Ministry of Education, Science, Sports and Culture, Japan (Monbusho), and U.S., IIE "OPEN DOORS 1995/96")

Note:3 Source: U.S.: IIE "OPEN DOORS 1995/96," France: French Embassy in Japan, U.K.: British Council, Germany: DAAD, Japan: Ministry of Education, Science, Sports and Culture, Japan (Monbusho)

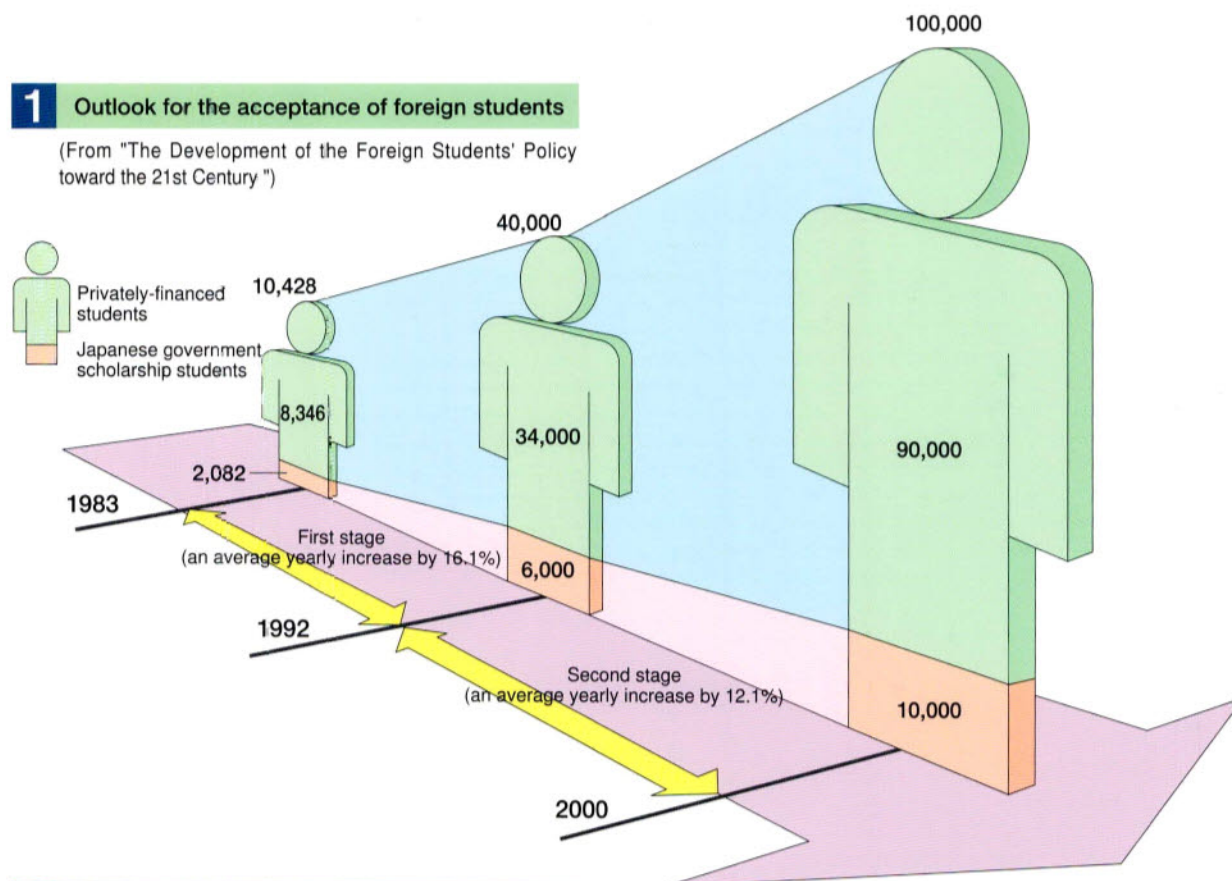


II The 100,000 Foreign Students Plan

Based on two proposals made by two advisory groups, (namely "The Foreign Students' Policy toward the 21st Century" submitted in August 1983, and "The Development of Foreign Students' Policy toward the 21st Century" in June 1984), the Ministry of Education, Science, Sports and Culture (Monbusho) has been promoting "The 100,000 Foreign Students Plan". This plan is a comprehensive one, involving the welcoming of 100,000 foreign students and the providing assistance for foreign students - from before their arrival in Japan to after their return to their home countries.

1 Outlook for the acceptance of foreign students

(From "The Development of the Foreign Students' Policy toward the 21st Century")

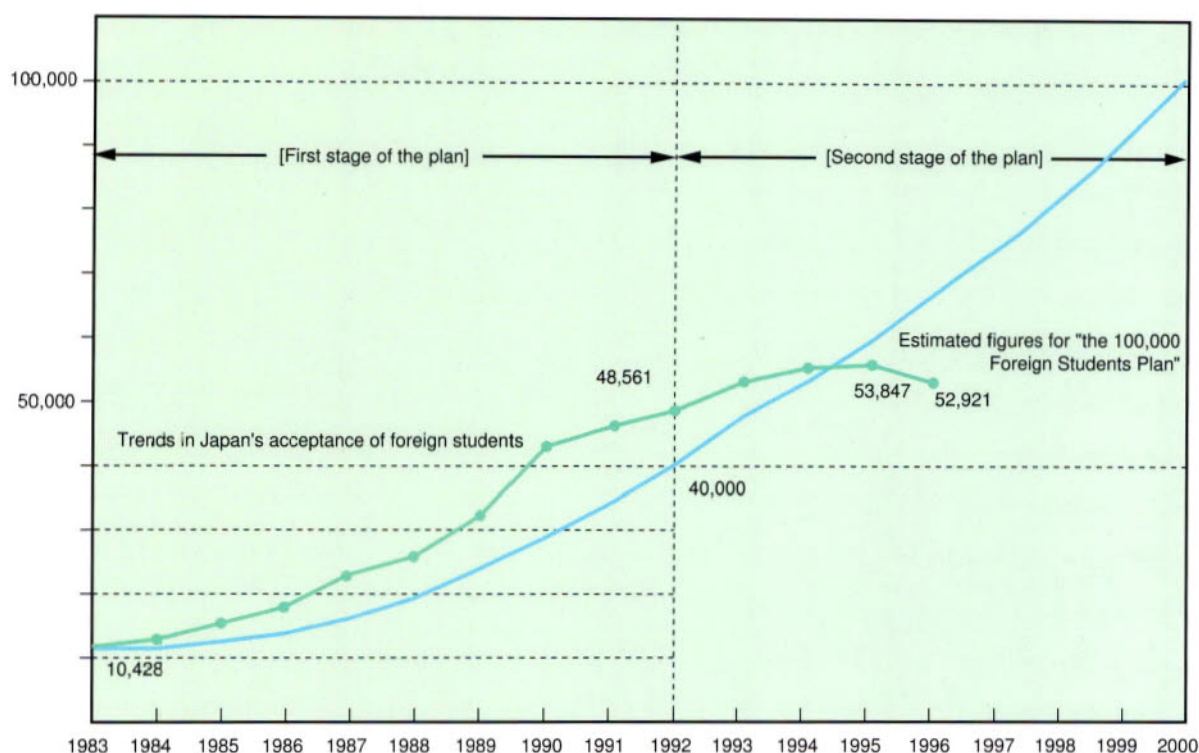


2 Outlook by educational institution and sector

(From "The Comprehensive Promotion of Student Exchange toward the 21st Century")

Description Fiscal year		University (including junior college)									College of technology/ Special training college (mainly private)	Total		
		Undergraduate level			Graduate level			Sub total						
		National	Local public/ private	Total	National	Local public/ private	Total	National	Local public/ private	Total		National	Local public/ private	Total
First stage	1983	1,586	4,095	5,681	2,943	962	3,905	4,529	5,057	9,586	842	4,529	5,899	10,428
	1992 expected	5,800	17,300	23,100	9,600	3,700	13,300	15,400	21,000	36,400	3,600	15,400	24,600	40,000
Second stage	1992 results	4,861	16,221	21,082	10,622	4,382	15,004	15,483	20,603	36,086	12,475	15,483	33,078	48,561
	2000	12,500	37,500	50,000	20,000	10,000	30,000	32,500	47,500	80,000	20,000	32,500	67,500	100,000

Progress in the Acceptance of Foreign Students



3 Discussion about Foreign Students Policies

(1) Report of the Committee for Studies of Student Exchange toward the 21st Century

To address various problems and new issues in the acceptance of foreign students, in 1992 the Ministry of Education, Science, Sports and Culture (Monbusho) held the Committee for Studies of Student Exchange toward the 21st Century to evaluate foreign students' policies of the first stage, and to discuss directions of foreign students' policies for the second stage. In the end Monbusho made a report, "The Comprehensive Promotion of Student Exchange toward the 21st century" (July, 1992), which suggested Monbusho focus on changes including diversification of foreign students' needs, and on improving the system of acceptance of foreign students, based on the quantitative prospect given in the plan.

From this point of view, the report pointed out the necessity of the following measures.

- ① To establish conditions for foreign students concerning education and research, scholarships, and accommodation.
- ② To offer pre-departure guidance to foreign students, concerning advice on studying in Japan, Japanese-language education and the system of academic evaluation
- ③ To encourage universities to establish their own foreign students' policy and to aggressively establish independent measures for foreign students.
- ④ To construct a system for short-term student exchange, providing special programs for courses conducted in English or other languages.

- ⑤ To provide former foreign students with follow-up services.

(2) Promotion of short-term student exchange

Short-term student exchange was then activated in response to needs. In this program foreign students study in universities or other institutions of higher education in other countries for up to 1 year.

The report submitted by the Advisory Group on International Cultural Exchange, (June, 1994) proposed that Japan also should positively promote short-term student exchange.

Moreover the report, "On the Promotion of the Short-term Student Exchange Program" (March, 1995), suggested that the Monbusho implement measures for scholarships and special programs conducted in other languages, and aim to accept at least 5,000 short-term foreign students under a student exchange agreement with foreign universities by the beginning of the 21st. century.

From these reports the Monbusho implemented the "Short-term Student Exchange Promotion Program" from 1995.

1 Before the Student Enters Japan

1 Information and counseling services on study in Japan

It is essential that foreign students accurately grasp the educational situation in Japan, the special features of education and research in each university etc. when they choose universities suited to their objectives.

The Information Center of the Association of International Education, Japan (AIEJ) makes information freely available to people in Japan or in other countries, and accepts inquiries about studying in Japan or abroad. Japanese embassies and consulates in foreign countries also provide counseling service and information.

Since 1989 the Center has organized Japan Education Fairs in some foreign countries with the participation of Japanese universities and other educational institutions, in order that those interested in studying in Japan can directly acquire information about Japan and the special features of education and research in each university, etc.

In addition, the Center started to offer an information service on the Internet in April, 1996.

("AIEJ homepage", Internet add.: <http://www.aiej.or.jp/>)

■ Japan Education Fairs

● Purpose of the Fairs

The purpose of the Fairs is to provide accurate information on Japan and the special features of education and research at each university. These Fairs are conducted with the participation of Japanese universities and other educational institutions, in order to give those wishing to study in Japan the opportunity to choose educational institutions suited to their objectives and thus, to realize a fruitful period of study in Japan.

(1) Overall Conference

- Lectures by former foreign students in Japan
- Explanation about major matters regarding study in Japan, questions and answers

(2) Individual consultation

- Individual counseling for those wishing to study in Japan at the booths of participating universities and institutions.
- Regarding non-participating universities, individual counseling is provided at the booth of the Association of International Education, Japan.
- Projection of videotapes demonstrating Japan or universities, etc.

● Host countries/region

Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand, China, Korea, Taiwan, Philippines, United States, Australia, Europe.



Japan Education Fair in Australia

2 Preparatory education for foreign government-sponsored students

In recent years, some countries have sent students abroad at their own expense to develop their human resources. They have asked the Japanese government to assist these students. The Japanese government, upon request from countries, will give assistance to these students, who are regarded as "privately-financed students" (not financed by the Japanese government), as Japan is committed to the promotion of the international assistance.

At present, the Japanese government regards the students sent by the governments of China, Malaysia, Indonesia, Brazil, Thailand and Singapore as "foreign government - sponsored students" and as a result, gives assistance in providing preparatory education for study in Japan and in placement to universities and other institutions in Japan, etc.

Chinese government-sponsored students			
Classification	Preparatory educational institutions	Length of study	Assistance from the Japanese government
Doctoral course level	Preparatory School for Chinese Students studying in Japan	6 months (26 weeks)	Dispatch of teachers (Japanese language and special training teachers)

Malaysian government-sponsored students			
Classification	Preparatory educational institutions	Length of study	Assistance from the Japanese government
Undergraduate students	2nd grade	Two years	Dispatch of teachers (Japanese language and subjects)
	1st grade		
College of technology students	2nd grade	Two years	Dispatch of teachers (Japanese language and subjects)
	1st grade		
Undergraduate students	2nd grade	Two years	Liaison/Coordination
	1st grade		

Indonesian government-sponsored students			
Classification	Preparatory educational institutions	Length of study	Assistance from the Japanese government
Graduate and Undergraduate students	The International Students Institute Japanese Language School	6 months to 1 year	Liaison/Coordination

Brazilian government-sponsored students			
Classification	Preparatory educational institutions	Length of study	Assistance from the Japanese government
Doctoral course level	The International Students Institute Japanese Language School	6 months	To provide preparatory education

Thai government-sponsored students			
Classification	Preparatory educational institutions	Length of study	Assistance from the Japanese government
High school students	Private Japanese Language Schools	One year	
Graduate and Undergraduate students	The International Students Institute Japanese Language School	One year	Liaison/Coordination

Singaporean government-sponsored students			
Classification	Preparatory educational institutions	Length of study	Assistance from the Japanese government
Undergraduate students	The International Students Institute Japanese Language School	One year	Liaison/Coordination

2 After Arrival and before Student's Admission into a Japanese University

1 Procedures for entering Japan and visa application

Foreign students entering Japan are given the status of residence of "college student" when they enter Japan. The visas can be obtained by the student, personally, or by proxy. In the former case, the student applies at a Japanese embassy or a consulate-general outside Japan, and in the latter case, a proxy of the student who lives in Japan, applies at a local immigration bureau on behalf of the student. Furthermore, it is possible for

foreign students who have entered Japan with a status other than "college student" to change their status of residence in Japan, according to the prescribed procedures. In addition, because "Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act Enforcement Regulations" was revised in December 1996, submission of the letter of guarantee for entry and residence in Japan became unnecessary and procedures were eased.

2 Entrance selection etc.

■ Japanese government (Monbusho) scholarship students

The Japanese government (Monbusho) scholarship students' system was established in 1954 and, since then, about 39,000 foreign students from about 130 countries and regions in the world have been accepted (as of the end of fiscal 1996)

Procedures for and selection of Japanese government scholarships are:

1. When applying for the scholarship grantee outside Japan (Overseas Application), applicants must be recommended by

a Japanese embassy or consulate general (Embassy Recommendation) or by the university in Japan which will accept the student (University Recommendation)

2. When applying as a privately-financed student studying in Japan, applicants must be recommended by the university they are enrolled in (Domestic Application).

① Process of acceptance for Japanese Government (Monbusho) Scholarship Students (recommended by Japanese diplomatic missions)

	Before entering Japan						During the stay in Japan		After returning to home country	
☆Period	Dec. of previous year Mar.	Feb.-Apr. May-Sept.	Jul. Nov.	Aug. Next Feb. (~Jul.)	Sept. Next Mar. (Sept.)	Oct. Next Apr. (Oct.)				
Process	Recruiting	First selection	Second selection	Notice of results of entrance	Procedures for entering Japan	Entering Japan	Japanese-language study in Japan	Educaiton at institutions of higher education	Returning to home country	Follow-up
Responsible organizations	Japanese embassies and consulates/ Government and universities of the home country	Japanese embassies and consulates (Preliminary examinations are executed by some countries)	Monbusho (Ministry of Education, Science, Sports and Culture)	Consult with educational institution Monbusho → Japanese embassies and consulates	Monbusho/ Japanese embassies and consulates	Association of International Education, Japan	Japanese-language educational institutions authorized by Monbusho # 2	Universities and other institutions		Association of International Education, Japan/ Universities, etc.
Contents		Document screening/ written tests * 1/ Interviews	Document screening by Selection Committee		Sending flight tickets/ Acquisition of entry visa	Meeting at the airports				Follow-up Technical Publication Donation

☆Period: The upper dates refer to students on "Japanese Studies" and "In-Service Training for Teachers" programs.

The lower dates refer to students on "Undergraduate Student", "Research Student", "College of Technology Student", "Senshu-gakko (special training college) Student" programs. <() indicates the month in case that research students arrive in Japan in October.>

Type of Students		* 1 Written tests	* 2 Authorized Japanese-language educational institution
Graduate level	Research students	Japanese	Foreign Student Center in national universities, etc. (6 months)
	Teacher training students	Japanese, English	Foreign Student Center in national universities, etc. (6 months)
Under-graduate level	Undergraduate students in universities	[liberal arts] Japanese, English, Mathematics(A) , World History [natural sciences] Japanese, English, Mathematics(B) , Sciences (2subject selected from Physics, Chemistry, and Biology.)	Japanese Language Center for Foreign Students at Tokyo University of Foreign Studies and Osaka University of Foreign Studies (1 year)
	Students for Japanese studies	Japanese	—————
College of technology students		Japanese, Mathematics, Physics or Chemistry	The International Students Institute Japanese Language School (1 year)
Special training college students		Japanese, English, Mathematics	Bunka Institute of Language, The Kansai International Students Institute Japanese Language School (1 year)



■ Privately-financed foreign students

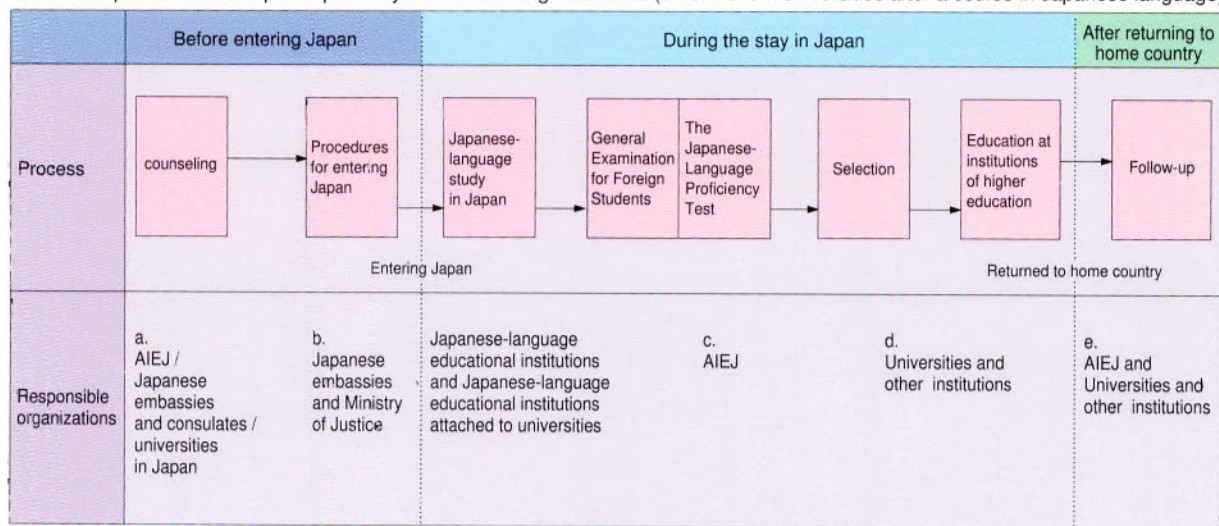
- (1) Acceptance of privately-financed foreign students by universities and other institutions
There are two methods of acceptance.
- (i) Direct enrollment through screening of a university or other institutions
- (ii) Enrollment in a university or other institution foreign students wish to enter, after a course in a Japanese-language educational institution attached to a university or a private institute of Japanese language, and completion of one-year study of Japanese

- (2) Screening of privately-financed foreign students for enrollment

When conducting a scholastic ability test, careful consideration must be given to privately-financed foreign students who have pursued studies under a different educational system from Japan.

For this, AIEJ implemented the "General Examination for Foreign Students" (Table 1) in 1970 and "The Japanese Language Proficiency Test (Table 2) in 1983. Some universities not using these Examinations are encouraged to introduce these for screening of students in the future.

① General process to accept the privately-financed foreign students (enrollment in universities after a course in Japanese language)



a. Providing information about study in Japan

b. Ministry of Justice (Regional Immigration Bureaus): Issuing Certificate of Eligibility to a Status of Residence
Japanese embassies or consulates: Issuing a Visa

c. Refer to: Testing Division of Association of International Education, Japan (AIEJ) (Tel: 03-5454-5215)

d. Employing a special process for selecting foreign students.

e. Preparation of a list of foreign students who returned to their home countries

Table 1) General Examination for Foreign Students

Date	The beginning of December
Sites	Tokyo, Kyoto, Fukuoka, Bangkok (Thailand), Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia)
No. of applicants (No. of examinees)	3,410(in 1996) (2,659)
Subjects	Natural sciences: Mathematics, Sciences (two subjects selected from Physics, Chemistry and Biology), English Liberal arts: Mathematics, World History, English
Notice of the examination results	The results were noticed at the beginning of January next year to examinees and universities

Table 2) The Japanese Language Proficiency Test (Level 1)

Date	The beginning of December	
Sites	In Japan	Sapporo, Tokyo, Nagoya, Kansai area, Hiroshima, Fukuoka
	Outside Japan	70 cities ,31 countries and regions including China, Korea, Rep. of, Singapore, Germany and Brazil
No. of applicants in Japan (No. of examinees in Japan)	38,467(in 1996) (32,811)	
No. of students wishing to take university entrance examination	9,656	
Subjects	Writing and vocabulary, listening, reading and grammar	
Notice of the examination results	The results were noticed at the beginning of January next year to examinees and universities	

3 The Student's Period of Study in Japan

1 Educational system in Japan for foreign students

Japanese-language education

Japanese-language education for foreign students is divided into two types, one given pre-admission and the other post-admission. For the Japanese government scholarship students, pre-admission Japanese-language education is conducted at foreign student centers, etc, at national universities. (established in 26 universities, as of FY 1997, compare with page 18) For privately-financed foreign students, such courses are conducted at Japanese-language educational institution (preparatory Japanese-language course, compare with page 19) attached to universities and private Japanese-language schools. For foreign government-sponsored students, such courses are conducted at preparatory educational institution in their home country and the International Students Institute (including basic subjects). The post-admission Japanese-language education is conducted in a course "Japanese-language and Japanese culture" or extracurricular lectures held at each university and institution.

Education and Guidance

In order to promote the admission of foreign students, it is important that universities and other institutions are well-prepared and attractive for foreign students. At national universities, improvements have been made, by various measures, to meet their specific needs. The measures include; increasing the

number of the teachers and staff in charge of foreign students, granting expenses for special guidance of foreign students, short-term study programs for undergraduate students and providing special courses in foreign languages. (compare with page 22,23)

On the other hand, special subsidies that take into consideration the number of foreign students admitted, are granted to assist financially with current expenditures at private universities and other private institutions.

Obtaining a degree in Japan

It is important for foreign students to obtain a degree in view of their future career after returning to their home countries. Foreign students stand comparison with Japanese students in the ability to obtain a degree. It is, however, difficult, not only for foreign students but also for Japanese students, to obtain a doctorate at courses of liberal arts in Japan, compared with other countries such as the U.S.. One of the reasons for amendments to the Regulation on Academic Degrees made in June, 1991 was the improvement of the academic degree system — to enable the smoother awarding of academic degrees at the graduate level. With these amendments, it is expected that foreign students will obtain graduate degrees more smoothly.

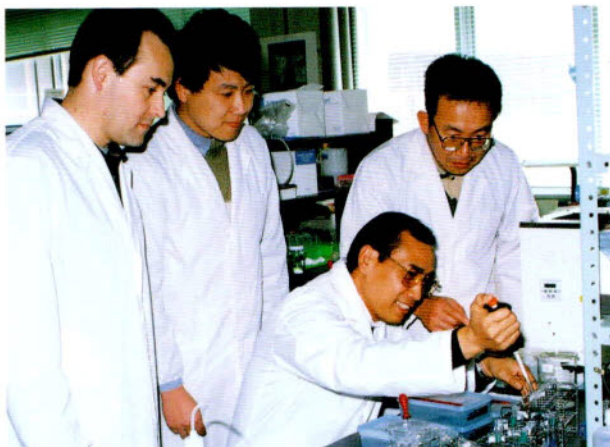
● Master's and Doctoral Degrees Awarded to Foreign Students (Fiscal 1995)

Course Major field	Master's course			Doctoral course		
	Enrolled(a)	Degree awarded(b)	b/a	Enrolled(a)	Degree awarded(b)	b/a
	person	person	%	person	person	%
Liberal arts	1,765	1,691	96	448	170	38
Natural sciences	1,624	1,598	98	1,380	1,212	88
Total	3,389	3,289	97	1,828	1,382	76

Note: 1. The number of Enrolled: Master's course is in fiscal 1994.

Doctoral course is in fiscal 1993. (Medicine and Dentistry course is in fiscal 1992)

2. The number of degree awarded: as of March 1996.



Foreign Student Centers, etc. of National Universities (as of April, 1996)

organization	Students who receive preparatory education	length of study	Fiscal year of establishment
The University of Tokyo International center	students enrolled in graduate school	6 months	1990
Kyoto University Foreign student center	◇	◇	1990
Hiroshima University Foreign student center	◇	◇	1990
Hokkaido University Foreign student center	◇	◇	1991
University of Tsukuba Foreign student center	◇	◇	1991
Chiba University Foreign student center	◇	◇	1991
Yokohama National University Foreign student center	◇	◇	1992
Okayama University Foreign student center	◇	◇	1992
Kyushu University Foreign student center	◇	◇	1992
Tohoku University Foreign student center	◇	◇	1993
Nagoya University Foreign student center	◇	◇	1993
Kobe University Foreign student center	◇	◇	1993
Tokyo Institute of Technology Foreign student center	◇	◇	1994
Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology Foreign student center	◇	◇	1994
Osaka University Foreign student center	◇	◇	1994
The University of Electro-Communications Foreign student center	◇	◇	1995
Kanazawa University Foreign student center	◇	◇	1995
Kumamoto University Foreign student center	◇	◇	1995
Hitotsubashi University Foreign student center	◇	◇	1996
Gifu University Foreign student center	◇	◇	1996
Nagasaki University Foreign student center	◇	◇	1996
Saitama University Foreign student center	◇	◇	1997
Niigata University Foreign student center	◇	◇	1997
Mie University Foreign student center	◇	◇	1997
Tokyo University of Foreign Studies Japanese language center for foreign students	students enrolled in universities or graduate school	1 year / 6 months	1992
Osaka University of Foreign Studies Japanese language center for foreign students	◇	◇	1991

* Foreign student center and Japanese language center for foreign students as above conduct the Japanese language training and other education and guidance for foreign students each university accepts, and the Japanese language training for Japanese government scholarship students (will enroll as graduate students or undergraduates.)

Preparatory Japanese-language courses established by private universities and junior colleges (as of May, 1996)

universities

Name of universities	Name of preparatory Japanese-language courses	Length of study	Number of students accepted	Year of establishment
Higashi Nippon International University	The Special Course for the Foreigners	1 year	40 students	1996
Josai University	Japanese Studies Program	1 year	50 students	1989
Tokyo International University	Japanese Language Program in the International School	1 year	40 students	1981
Nippon Institute of Technology	The Japanese Language Course for Overseas Students	1 year	40 students	1993
Bunkyo University	Foreign Student Department	1 year	40 students	1993
Meikai University	Meikai University Special Japanese Language Course	1 year	35 students	1991
Reitaku University	Japanese Language Course	1 year	60 students	1975
Asia University	Special Course for Foreign Students	1 year	70 students	1960
Kyorin University	Special Japanese Training Course	1 year	20 students	1987
Keio University	Japanese Language Program (Center for Japanese Studies, Keio University)	1 year	180 students	1989
Soka University	The Institute of the Japanese Language	1 year	20 students	1975
Daito Bunka University	Japanese Language Program for Overseas Students	1 year	20 students	1976
Takushoku University	RYUGAKUSEI BENKKA (Special Japanese Language Course for Foreign Students)	1 year	130 students	1971
Teikyo University	The Foreign Students' Program (The Japanese Language Course)	1 year	90 students	1989
Tokai University	Japanese Language Course for Foreign Students	1 year	60 students	1963
Waseda University	Intensive Japanese Language Program	1 year	60 students	1965
Hokuriku University	Japanese Language Course for International Students	1 year	30 students	1994
Aichi Gakuin University	Japanese Language Course for Foreign Students	1 year	30 students	1990
Aichi Shukutoku University	Center for Japanese Language and Culture	1 year	30 students	1992
Chubu University	The Japanese Language and Culture Program	1 year	30 students	1993
Nagoya Gakuin University	Institute for Japanese Studies	1 year	30 students	1988
Nanzan University	Center for Japanese Studies	1 year	40 students	1974
Kyoto University of Foreign Studies	Office of International Programs	1 year	30 students	1979
Ryukoku University	Japanese Culture & Language Program	1 year	40 students	1984
Osaka International University	School of Japanese Studies for Foreign Students	1 year	30 students	1993
Kansai Gaidai University	Center for International Education	1 year	150 students	1975
Kinki University	Japanese-language program	1 year	30 students	1969
Kyushu Women's University	Institute for Japanese Language and Culture	1 year	30 students	1994
Seinan Gakuin University	International Division	1 year	30 students	1972
Nagasaki Institute of Applied Science	Japanese Language	1 year	10 students	1977
Nippon Bunri University	Japanese Language Institute	1 year	30 students	1992
Beppu University	Japanese Language for Foreign Students	1 year	50 students	1988
The University of Okinawa	Japanese Language Program for International Students	1 year	30 students	1994

Junior Colleges

Name of junior colleges	Name of preparatory Japanese-language courses	Length of study	Number of students accepted	Year of establishment
Tsukuba International Junior College	Japanese Language Course for Foreign Students	1 year	15 students	1989
Sanno College, Jiyugaoka	The Japanese Language Section for Foreign Students	1 year	50 students	1989
Tokoha Gakuen Junior College	Japanese Language Program	1 year	30 students	1995
Aichi University Junior College	Japanese Language Program for Foreign Students	1 year	30 students	1987

Note: The special course is determined in School Education Law to be established by universities and junior colleges, and to aim at giving special technical education in simpler degree. The period of the course shall be one year or more.

Special Courses in English for Foreign Students (national graduate schools)

Name of Graduate Schools	Year of establishment	Fields of study	Length of study
Graduate School of Agriculture, Hokkaido University	1997	Soil Science, Plant Nutrition Bioorganic Chemistry, Ecological Chemistry, Nutritional Biochemistry, Food Biochemistry, Applied Microbiology, Molecular Biology, Molecular Enzymology	The First Term of Master's course : 2 years The Second Term of Doctoral course : 3 years
The Special Course on Mineral Processing Technology and Metallurgical and Materials Engineering at the Graduate School of Tohoku University	1986	Materials Processing and Metallurgical Engineering	3 years
Graduate School of Policy Science, Saitama University	1984	Theoretical and Practical Study of National and Local-level Policy Process	2 years
Graduate School of Science and Engineering, Saitama University	1992	Environmental Management and Infrastructure Development Engineering	Master's course : 2 years Doctoral course : 3 years
Advanced Research Course for Foreign Students at Graduate School of Engineering, The University of Tokyo	1981	Research of Industry Situation at the Doctoral Level	1.5 years (Doctoral course program is included)
Special Program in the Field of Civil Engineering and Infrastructure Studies, Graduate School of Engineering, The University of Tokyo	1982	Civil Engineering, Urban Engineering and Infrastructure Studies	Master's course : 2 years Doctoral course : 3 years
Special Graduate Nuclear Engineering Program, Graduate School of Engineering, The University of Tokyo	1989	Nuclear Engineering	Master's course : 2 years Doctoral course : 3 years
Graduate School of Agricultural and Life Science, The University of Tokyo	1991	Special Doctoral Program in Agricultural Development	3 years
Tokyo Institute of Technology International Graduate Course	1993 (Developed and reorganized in '94)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chemistry and Chemical Engineering Program • Materials Engineering Program • Mechanical Systems Program • Electrical Engineering and Computer Science Program • Social, Civil and Architectural Engineering Program • Nuclear Engineering Program • Biomolecular Science Program 	Master's course : 2 years Doctoral course : 3 years
Division of Civil Engineering, Architecture and Marine Technology, Graduate School of Engineering, Yokohama National University	1989	Doctoral Study in the Fields of Civil Engineering and Naval Architecture	3 years
The International In-Service Training Course (Master's Program) at the Graduate School of Engineering, Nagaoka University of Technology	1994	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mechanical Systems Engineering • Mechanical Design and Production Engineering • Electrical and Electronic Systems Engineering • Electronic Engineering • Materials Science and Technology • Civil Engineering • Bioengineering 	2 years
Department of Civil Engineering, Graduate School of Engineering, Nagoya University	1986	Civil Engineering	Master's course : 2 years Doctoral course : 3 years
Department of Earth and Planetary Science, Graduate School of Science, Nagoya University	1990	Special Program of Sciences of Atmosphere and Hydrosphere	2 years
Graduate School of Engineering, Kyoto University	1982	Technology and Industries in Japan	1.5 years
Graduate Course in Earth and Geoenvironmental Science (Special Program for Foreign Students), Graduate School of Science and Graduate School of Agriculture, Shimane University	1990 (Developed and reorganized in '92)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Solid Earth Science • Geoenvironmental and applied Science • Agricultural and Forest Production • Bioengineering, etc. 	2 years
Naval Architecture, Graduate Course of Hiroshima University	1988	Naval Architecture	3 years
The United Graduate School of Agricultural Sciences, Ehime University	1990	The field of tropical and subtropical agriculture and related sciences	3 years
Special Course on International Development Research, Division of Agriculture, Graduate School, Kyushu University	1994	International Development Research	Master's course : 2 years Doctoral course : 3 years
LL.M. Program in International Economic and Business Law, Kyushu University	1996	International Economic and Business Law	1 year
Special Joint Program for Foreign Postgraduate Students in Science and Engineering, and Agricultural Science, Graduate School of Saga University	1995	Science, Engineering and Agricultural Science	The First Term of Doctoral course and Master's course : 2 years The Second Term of Doctoral course : 3 years
Special Graduate Program in Marine Sciences, Graduate School of Science, University of The Ryukyus	1989	Marine Sciences	2 years

Number of students accepted	Level	Language	Remarks
The First Term of Master's course : about 5 students The Second Term of Doctoral course : about 5 students	Master's course Doctoral course	English	To obtain a doctorate through studies in English.
about 5 students	Doctoral (Research students)	English	To obtain a doctorate through studies in English.
about 18 students	Master's course	English	To obtain a master's degree through studies in English. To contribute to educating young administrative officials from Southeast Asian countries.
Master's course : about 5 students (privately- financed students) Doctoral course : about 10 students (including 5 privately-financed students)	Master's course Doctoral course	English	To obtain a master/doctorate through studies in English. Students from East European countries and developing countries in Southeast Asian countries, etc.
about 10 students	Research students (Kenkyu-sei)	English	To give a Japanese-language course and lectures on the situation of the Japanese industry to short-term study foreign students based on a student exchange agreement between universities.
about 20 students	Master's course Doctoral course	English	To obtain a master/doctorate through studies /research in English. Students mainly from developing countries and Asian countries.
about 5 students	Master's course Doctoral course	English	To obtain a master/doctorate through studies/research in English. Students mainly from developing countries and Asian countries.
about 5 students	Doctoral course	English	To obtain a doctorate through studies in English.
Master's course : about 35 students (including 20 privately-financed students) Doctoral course : 35 students (including 15 privately-financed students)	Master's course Doctoral course	English	To obtain a master/doctorate through studies/research in English.
about 5 students	Doctoral course	English	To obtain a doctorate through studies/research in English. Students mainly from developing countries.
about 15 students (including 5 privately-financed students)	Master's course	English	To obtain a master's degree through studies in English. Company employees in ASEAN and East Asian countries.
Master's course : about 5 students Doctoral course : about 3 students	Master's course Doctoral course	English	To obtain a master/doctorate through studies in English.
about 5 students	Master's course	English	To obtain a master's degree through studies in English. Mainly students from the Asia-Pacific region.
about 10 students	Research students (Kenkyu-sei)	English	To give a Japanese-language course and lectures on the situation of the Japanese industry to short-term study foreign students based on a student exchange agreement between universities.
about 10 students (including 2 privately-financed students)	Master's course	English	To obtain a master's degree through studies in English. Students mainly from Asian and West Pacific countries.
about 5 students	Doctoral (Research students)	English	To obtain a doctorate through studies in English.
about 6 students	Doctoral course	English	To obtain a doctorate through studies/research in English. Students mainly from tropical and subtropical zone.
Master's course : about 5 students (privately- financed students) Doctoral course : about 8 students (including 3 privately-financed students)	Master's course Doctoral course	English	To obtain a master/doctorate through studies in English.
about 13 students (including 3 privately-financed students)	Master's course	English	To obtain a master's degree through intensive studies in English for a year.
Master's course : about 10 students (including 4 privately-financed students) Doctoral course : about 10 students (including 3 privately-financed students)	Master's course Doctoral course	English	To obtain a master/doctorate through studies in English.
about 10 students	Master's course	English	To obtain a master's degree through studies in English. To train oceanographers and engineers from tropical oceanic regions.

Short - term Student Exchange in English for Foreign Students (National universities, undergraduate level)

university	Fiscal year of establishment	Length of study	Number of students accepted	Credits	Language used in classes	Fields of study
Hokkaido University	1997	1 year	about 20 students	30 credits	English	Liberal Arts, Natural Sciences
Tohoku University	1996	1 year	about 20 students	30 credits	English	Liberal Arts, Natural Sciences
University of Tsukuba	1995	1 year	about 20 students	30 credits	English	Social Sciences
Chiba University	1996	1 year	about 20 students	30 credits	English	Humanities, Natural Sciences
The University of Tokyo	1995	1 year	about 20 students	30 credits	English	Humanities, Social Sciences
Yokohama National University	1997	1 year	about 20 students	30 credits	English	Liberal Arts, Natural Sciences
Nagoya University	1996	1 year	about 30 students	30 credits	English	Liberal Arts, Natural Sciences
Kyoto University	1997	1 year	about 20 students	30 credits	English	Liberal Arts, Natural Sciences
Osaka University	1996	1 year	about 20 students	30 credits	English	Liberal Arts, Natural Sciences
Hiroshima University	1996	1 year	about 30 students	30 credits	English	Liberal Arts, Natural Sciences
Kyushu University	1995	1 year	about 30 students	30 credits	English	Humanities, Social Sciences, Natural Sciences

Short-term Student Exchange Courses in English for Foreign Students (Private universities, undergraduate level)

university	Fiscal year of establishment	Length of study	Number of students accepted	Language used in classes	Fields of study
Tokyo International University	1989	4 months	20 students	English	Humanities
Obirin University	1991	11 months	50 students	English	Humanities
International Christian University	(About 20% of all classes are conducted in English)				
Sophia University	1987	All classes of Comparative Culture are conducted in English			
Hosei University	1997	1 year	20~30 students	English	Humanities, Social Sciences
Meiji Gakuin University	1992	1 year	20 students	English	Humanities
Waseda University	1963	10 months	100~120 students	English	Humanities, Social Sciences
Nagoya Gakuin University	1989	1 year	30 students	English	Humanities
Nanzan University	1974	half~2 years	40 students	English	Humanities, Social Sciences
Kansai Gaidai University	1971	6 months	150 students	English	Humanities, Social Sciences
Kwansei Gakuin University	1979	2~4 months	30 students	English	Humanities, Social Sciences
Konan University	1991	4~5 months	50 students	English	Humanities
Kansai University	1989	1 year	about 20 students	English	Humanities
Hiroshima University of Economics	1996	half~1 year	20 students	English	Humanities
Seinan Gakuin University	1973	9 months	30 students	English	Humanities

Note: Surveyed by the Student Exchange Division, Ministry of Education, Science, Sports and Culture by the following standards.

1. Number of students accepted is more than 20
2. Foreign students are not required to have the ability to attend classes in Japanese
3. Foreign students must attend at least 10 classes per week (as regular students) in subjects conducted in foreign languages or in Japanese language classes.
4. These courses apply to undergraduate students.

2 Assistance for foreign students living in Japan

Scholarships

For foreign students, living conditions in Japan can be difficult due to the strong yen, etc. Therefore, in order that they can study effectively, it is important to make living conditions comfortable for foreign students.

To assist foreign students, The Monbusho (Ministry of Education, Science, Sports and Culture) has been taking measures to expand and improve the Japanese government scholar-

ship system, and to expand and enrich aid for privately-financed students through : honors scholarships, the reduction or waiving of tuition fees, the Short-term Student Exchange Promotion Program (to meet the new needs of foreign students), etc.

Recently, the Ministry is promoting ways to assist foreign students through local governments, private foundations, etc, by such means as providing scholarships.

●Type of Japanese Government (Monbusho) Scholarship Students and their condition, etc. (Budget, Fiscal '97)

Type	Research student	Teacher training student	Undergraduate student in universities
Year of commencing	1954	1980	1954
Level	Graduate level		
Qualification	University or college graduates	Students who have academic ability equal to that of a university or a teacher training college graduate	Students who have academic ability equal to that of a high school graduate
Age limit (at the time of acceptance)	Less than 35 years old		From 17 years or over to less than 22 years old
Length of study	For up to two years including Japanese-language education	For up to one and a half years including Japanese-language education	For up to five years including Japanese-language education. (those majoring in Medicine, Dentistry, etc. for up to seven years including Japanese-language education.)
Japanese-language education	For six months (26 universities including Hokkaido University.) Students who have sufficient ability in Japanese language may be placed at universities directly.		For one year. (two universities including Tokyo University of Foreign Studies)
Type of education	Majoring in a specific field at graduate school	Special training at teacher training department	Receive undergraduate education.
Countries and areas	All over the world (132 countries and regions)	Developing countries, etc. (21 countries)	Developing countries, etc. (31 countries and regions)
Expected number of students newly accepted	☆3,210→3,395	☆155→155	☆360→395 (20→20)
Allowance	¥185,500 / month		
Tuition fees	National institution students are exempted. / Local public and private institution students have their fees paid by Monbusho.		
Airfare	Round-trip fee (air ticket) is covered.		
Field study allowance	About 40,000 yen/year for all grantees		About 40,000 yen/year for the grantees in the highest grade
Arrival allowance	¥25,000		
Housing subventions	¥9,000 or ¥12,000 / month		
Medical expenses reimbursement	Covered by foreign student medical fee reimbursement program (80%)		

Notes:

1. Conditions for research students shown above is applicable to those with recommendations from Japanese diplomatic missions abroad. Other research students will be treated correspondingly.
2. ☆ Indicates the revision made from '1996 to 1997.
3. Figures shown in () are the number of foreign students admitted into the third grade of university from a college of technology and not included in the figures shown left.

Japanese studies' student	College of technology student	Special training college student
1979	1982	1982
Undergraduate level		
Students who are enrolled as undergraduates in universities	Students who have academic ability equal to that of a high school graduate	Students who have academic ability equal to that of a high school graduate
From 18 years or over to less than 30 years old	From 17 years or over to less than 22 years old	From 18 years or over to less than 22 years old
One academic year	Four years including Japanese-language education (those majoring in Mercantile Marine are for up to four and a half years)	Three years including Japanese-language education
None	One year (The International Students Institute)	One year (Bunka Institute of Language, The Kansai International Students Institute)
The course of Japanese studies (Japanese language, life and culture in Japan)	Enrolled in the third grade of college of technology	Receive education at advanced course of special training college
All over the world (52 countries and regions)	Developing countries, etc. (21 countries and regions)	Developing countries, etc. (22 countries and regions)
☆290→310	☆80→85	☆80→85
¥142,500 /month		
About ¥40,000/academic year for all grantees	_____	_____

●Measures for Privately-financed Foreign Students

Organization	Item	Contents
Japanese Government (including AIEJ)	Honors scholarships	<p>1) Honors scholarship</p> <p>a) Qualifications Students enrolled in universities or other educational institutions who display excellence in their academic work and need financial assistance.</p> <p>b) Monthly stipend Undergraduate level: ¥ 49,000 Graduate level: ¥ 70,000</p> <p>c) No. of grantees Undergraduate level: 3,170, Graduate level: 1,370 Total 4,540</p> <p>2) Peace and Friendship Scholarship</p> <p>a) Qualifications Privately-financed foreign students from Asian countries who are involved in friendship exchanges in local communities in Japan, display excellence in their academic work, and need financial assistance.</p> <p>b) Monthly stipend Undergraduate level: ¥ 61,000 Graduate level: ¥ 81,000</p> <p>c) No. of grantees Undergraduate level: 2,500, Graduate level: 1,500 Total 4,000</p>
	Reduction or waiving of tuition fees	<p>1) No. of students who receive reduction or waiving of tuition fees (in fiscal 1995) 23,469 National universities 8,385 Private universities 15,084</p> <p>2) Current status of reduction or waiving of tuition fees</p> <p>a) National universities Use the current tuition fee waiving system for students</p> <p>b) Private universities AIEJ assists by paying up to 30% of tuition fees to private schools that reduce or waive tuition fees for privately- financed foreign students who study regular courses in Japan.</p>
	Medical Expenses Reimbursement	<p>1) Summary Reimburse 80% of medical expenses when foreign students enrolled in universities, etc, are taken ill or injured.</p> <p>2) No. of recipients 46,476</p>
	Transfer to government scholarship student	<p>1) Eligibility Students who are enrolled in a graduate school or in the final grade at a university and display excellence in their academic work.</p> <p>2) No. of eligibilities 455</p>
	Permission for working part-time	Foreign students can work part-time for up to 4 hours if they receive permission from the Ministry of Justice to engage in activities outside the scope of their status of residence, but the type of work should not threaten to violate other laws or public ordinances.
	Tax exemption for donations	Tax exemption (income tax and corporation tax) for special donations made to public service corporations which offer scholarships.
Local governments / educational institutions/ private foundations	Local government scholarships	<p>1) No. of local governments which offer scholarships to foreign students 23 cities and towns, 20 prefectures (in fiscal 1995)</p> <p>2) No. of scholarships 3,565 Monthly Stipend ¥5,000-¥200,000 (including scholarships for Japanese government-scholarship students)</p>
	Educational institution scholarships	<p>1) No. of scholarship funds 308 (in fiscal 1995)</p> <p>2) No. of scholarships 3,694</p>
	Private foundation scholarships	<p>1) No. of foundations 351 (In fiscal 1995)</p> <p>2) No. of grantees 4,073 Monthly stipend: ¥ 5,000- ¥ 200,000</p>

●Short-term Student Exchange Promotion Program (Budget in fiscal 1997) (Projects of AIEJ)

Recently the Japanese government has begun to place more emphasis on short-term study programs, which enable foreign students to study in Japan for one semester or one year with the purpose of acquiring credits while remaining students of their own universities in their home countries. In line with this policy,

the Japanese government established a "Short-term Student Exchange Promotion Program" as a scholarship system in 1995. The Japanese government is also encouraging Japanese universities to develop study programs in English so that this type of students can understand the lectures easily.

Classification		Outline
General Program	Target	<p>1. Inbound Foreign students enrolled in an overseas university who are admitted to a Japanese university for short-term study under a student exchange agreement between universities.</p> <p>2. Outbound Students enrolled in a Japanese university who are admitted to an overseas university for short-term study under a student exchange agreement between universities.</p>
	Qualifications	<p>1. Inbound Foreign students enrolled in a regular course of study at an overseas university.</p> <p>2. Outbound Students enrolled in a regular course of study at a Japanese university.</p>
	Number of grantees	<p>1. Inbound 780 persons</p> <p>2. Outbound 260 persons</p>
	Scholarship	¥80,000 per month (both Inbound and Outbound)
	Travel expenses	An economy class round-trip air ticket is provided
	Settling-in allowance	(Inbound only) ¥50,000
Peace and Friendship Program	Target	<p>1. Inbound Foreign students enrolled in a university in the Asia-Pacific region who are admitted to a Japanese university for short-term study under a student exchange agreement between universities and willing to participate in friendship exchanges, in addition to their academic and scholastic activities, during their stay in Japan.</p> <p>2. Outbound Students enrolled in a Japanese university who are admitted to a university in the Asia-Pacific region for short-term study under a student exchange agreement between universities and willing to participate in friendship exchanges, in addition to their academic and scholastic activities, during their stay there.</p>
	Qualifications	<p>1. Inbound Foreign students enrolled in a regular course of study at a university in the Asia-Pacific region.</p> <p>2. Outbound Students enrolled in a regular course of study at a Japanese university.</p>
	Number of grantees	<p>1. Inbound 1,120 persons</p> <p>2. Outbound 275 persons</p>
	Scholarship	¥100,000 per month (both Inbound and Outbound)
	Travel expenses	An economy class round-trip air ticket is provided
	Settling-in allowance	(Inbound only) ¥50,000

Accommodation

At present, most foreign students, about 71%, live in private accommodation (see Fig. ①).

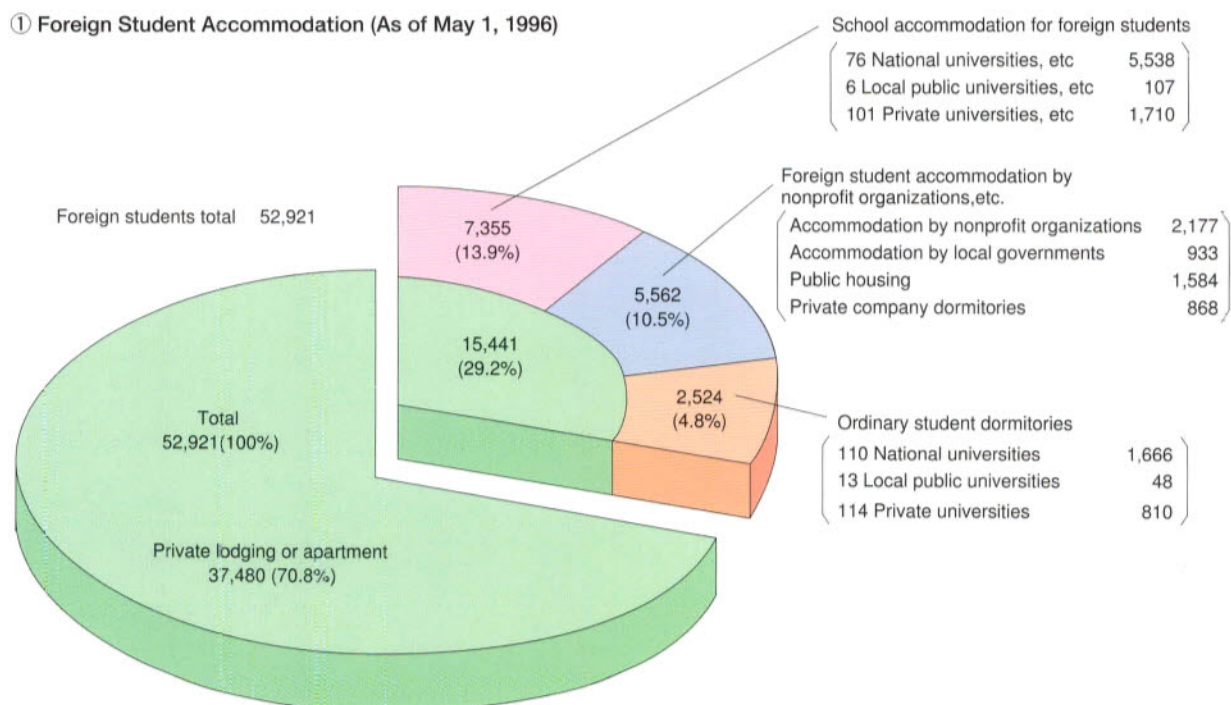
To ensure good-quality and low-rent accommodation for foreign students, the Monbusho (Ministry of Education, Science, Sports and Culture) promotes the following measures:

1. Construction of accommodation for foreign students by national, local public and private universities and by non-profit organizations such as AIEJ.
2. Subsidies to local governments for construction of accommodation for foreign students.
3. Subsidies to the Corporate Friendship Network for Foreign Students established by Keizaidoyukai (Japan Association of Corporate Executives) to provide accommodation at private company dormitories.
4. Subsidies to the Center for Domestic and Foreign Students which take various measures for securing accommodation



Chiba University International House (Completed in July, 1996)

① Foreign Student Accommodation (As of May 1, 1996)



② Outline of Policy to Secure Accommodation

Name of organizations and projects		Outline	Budget in fiscal 1997
Construction of accommodation for foreign students at national universities		5,900 dormitories Construction of 150 dormitories expected in fiscal 1997	¥1.697 million
Association of International Education, Japan	Subsidies for Construction of Accommodation for Foreign Students	Subsidy system to promote construction of accommodation for foreign students by local governments, etc. Construction of 113 dormitories expected in fiscal 1997	¥254 million
	Housing supplement	To subsidize private lodgings or apartments for Monbusho scholarship students 5,873 students (1996) → 6,074 students (1997)	¥706 million
	Operation of international students houses	Komaba (314 rooms), Soshigaya (362 rooms), Kansai (259 rooms),	—
	Construction of Hyogo International Students House (tentative)	From the supplementary budget in fiscal 1996, to construct an international students house in Hyogo pref. which is very short of accommodation for foreign students due to damages of private lodgings or apartments in Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake.	¥4,438 million (in supplementary budget in FY 1996)
The International Students Institute	Operation of student dormitories	Tokyo (149 rooms), Kyoto (80 rooms), Sendai (79 rooms), Kansai (54 rooms)	—
Center for Domestic and Foreign Students	Operation of international house	Tokyo (141 rooms), Fukuoka (43 rooms), Sendai (47 rooms), Osaka (32 rooms)	—
	Construction of Kanazawa International House (tentative)	To construct an international house in Ishikawa pref. in order to provide accommodation for foreign students studying in the region.	¥264 million
	Research and Preparation for construction of Sapporo International House (tentative)	To research and prepare for construction of an international house in Sapporo City in order to provide accommodation for foreign students studying in the region.	¥2 million
	Security of designated accommodation	To designate good quality lodgings and apartments as accommodation for foreign students. To pay 'guaranty money' to house owners in order to secure accommodation. for general foreign students : 2,500 rooms (1996) → 2,700 rooms (1997) for short-term foreign students : 150 rooms (1996) → 350 rooms (1997)	¥268 million
	Security of rooms for rent	To secure rooms for foreign students from private agents and pay handling charges when the rental contracts are exchanged. 600 rooms (1997)	¥14 million
Corporate Friendship Network for Foreign Students	Accommodation at private corporation dormitories	To encourage private companies to offer dormitories, with cooperation from private corporations. (804 foreign students are accepted, as of Feb. 1997)	¥44 million

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

Local government	Accommodation	Opened	Number of rooms
Miyazaki City	Houses for foreign students	Apr. 1989	8 rooms
Aichi Pref., Nagoya City.	International Foreign Students' House	Mar. 1990	90 rooms
Kyoto City	Mukojima Students' Center	Mar. 1990	233 rooms (incl. Japanese students)
Tokyo	Ota Anniversary House	Apr. 1990	41 rooms
Kanagawa Pref.	Shirane Foreign Students House of Kanagawa Prefecture	Apr. 1990	44 rooms
Osaka Pref.	Osaka Foreign Students House	Apr. 1990	116 rooms
Kanagawa Pref.	○ Kanagawa International Dormitory for Students Fuchinobe	Apr. 1991	84 rooms
Kobe City	○ Kobe International Student Center	Apr. 1991	92 rooms
Hiroshima Pref.	○ Sun-Square Higashi-Hiroshima	Aug. 1992	110 rooms
Yokohama City	○ Yokohama International Student House	May. 1994	110 rooms
Osaka Pref.	○ Orion International House (Sakai)	Feb. 1995	85 rooms
Beppu City	○ Beppu International Student Center	Apr. 1995	53 rooms
Wakejuku Foundation	○ Wakejuku dormitory	Mar. 1997	80 rooms
Waseda University	○ Waseda University International Student House	Mar. 1997	37 rooms

○ indicates accommodation where subsidies for the construction of accommodation for foreign students have been granted.

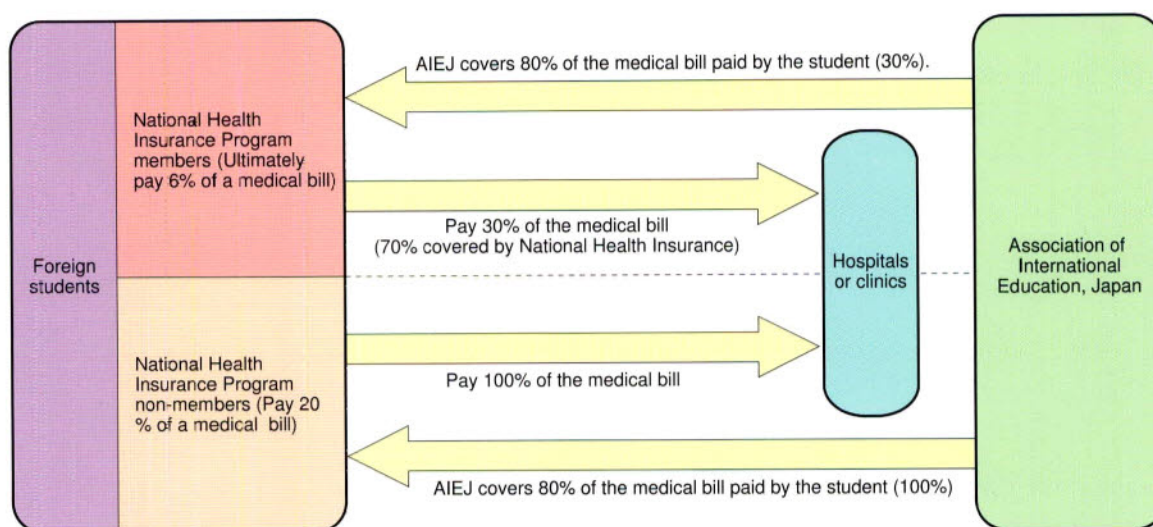
■ Medical Expenses Reimbursement

AIEJ reimburses 80% of medical expenses incurred by foreign students for medical treatment received at a hospital or clinic in Japan (calculation based on the National Health Insurance Law). The National Treasury pays these expenses.

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

treatment at only 30% of the cost. If foreign students use both the National Health Insurance Program and AIEJ's program, they ultimately have to pay only 6% of their medical bills and their financial burden will be much reduced. They are recommended to enroll in both these programs.

99% of the students who received subsidies from AIEJ's program were enrolled in the National Health Insurance Program in 1996.



■ Part-time Jobs

On June 1, 1990 the revised Immigration Control Act and related Ministerial ordinance, which terms "college student" as a status of residence without a work permit, were implemented. In the revised form, foreign students who want to do part-time jobs must receive permission, in advance, to engage in activities outside the scope of their status of residence. When an application is made, all applicants are routinely allowed to engage in activities outside the scope of their status of residence under certain restrictions (in the case of regular students, up to 4

hours per day at places of work other than those whose businesses fall under the Entertainment Establishments Control Law or threaten to violate other laws or public ordinances). If students want to do part-time jobs in other ways than those aforementioned, they must apply for permission separately.

To help foreign students find part-time work, Foreign Students' Guidance Corners were established, in 1988, at 12 Centers for Domestic and Foreign Students nationwide.

3 Assistance for foreign students in the local area

In supporting foreign students, we must take two important points into consideration: foreign students are members of our local society and, at the same time, guests from countries far away. It is necessary to promote exchanges between foreign students and local people through home-stay or home-visit pro-

grams. It is also necessary to promote programs which offer scholarships and provide accommodation to foreign students. Foreign Students Exchange Promotion Conference, an organization responsible for such programs, was established first in Hyogo Pref. in 1986 and later spread to all prefectures (47 areas) by 1992.

4 Follow-up Services for Former Foreign Students

1 Projects of the Association of International Education, Japan (AIEJ)

(Budget, in fiscal 1997)

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

■ Sending specialist materials issued in Japan

So that former students can continue their research after returning home, AIEJ sends technical publications such as academic journals and research reports, upon request, with the aim of further increasing the effectiveness of study in Japan.

○Eligibility/Former foreign students who are engaged in the fields of education, academic research, or administration in their home countries.

○Period/3 years from the time they return to their home countries



■ Follow-up Research Fellowship

To support further research activities of former students who are engaged in the fields of education, academic research, or administration in their home countries, AIEJ gives them an opportunity to visit Japan again for short-term research at a Japanese institution.

○Eligibility/①Former students, who are 45 years of age or younger at the time of application.

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

○Period/up to 90 days

○Quota/60 persons

■ Follow-up Research Guidance

It is a program to dispatch teachers to give guidance and support to former students now engaged in education and studies at universities or other institutions, after the students have completed their studies in Japan. The purposes of the program are to strengthen the former students' educational and research capability so they will improve the standard of educational guidance and research, and to diffuse information on education and research conducted in Japan.

○Countries and Areas/Countries in the Asia-Pacific region

○Eligibility/Former students who have returned to their home countries two or three years ago and who are engaged in the fields of education or academic research in their home countries.

○Period/About 10 days Number of teachers dispatched is about 24.

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

{Assistance for those who hope to obtain a doctorate by presenting a thesis}

Objectives	To offer expenses to invite students in Asia who hope to obtain a degree to Japan and give them necessary research guidance so they can obtain a doctorate by the presentation of a thesis in Japanese Universities
Number of those have obtained a doctorate	209 persons (As of Apr. 1996)
Budget in fiscal 1997 (Figure in () are for fiscal 1996)	¥180 million (¥168 million) ○Number of foreign people accepted for a doctorate 106 persons (100 persons) ○Number of academic advisors dispatched 53 persons (50 persons)

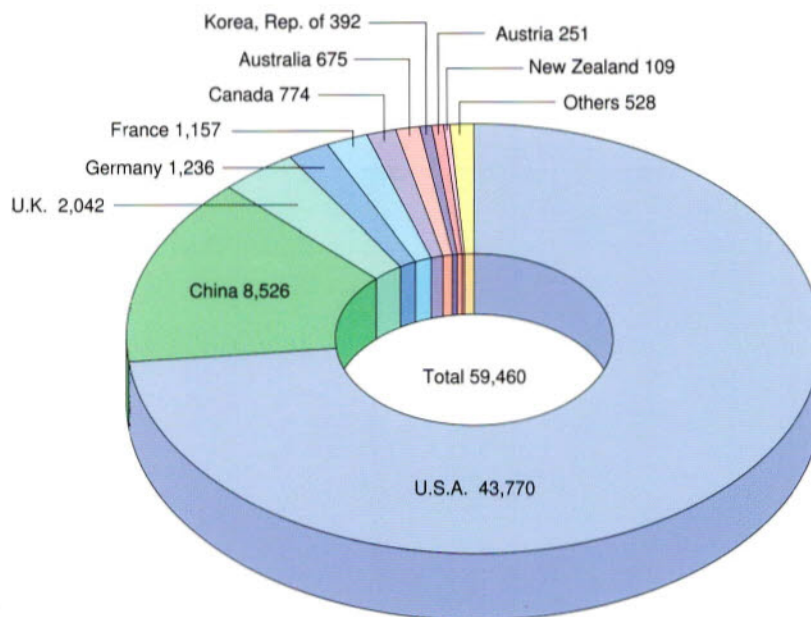
1 Studying abroad

The number of Japanese students attending foreign institutions of higher education has increased in recent years.

According to UNESCO, STATISTICAL YEAR BOOK, the number of Japanese who went abroad in 1995 was approximate-

ly 59,000, (50 major countries), about 2 times from 5 years ago.

About 80% of Japanese students study in European and American institutions.



Source: UNESCO STATISTICAL YEARBOOK 1996 (50 major countries)

Note: The figure for Germany is as of 1991, the figure for U.K. is as of 1992, the figure for Korea, Rep. of is as of 1994 and the figure for Others is as of 1993.

2 Measures for Japanese studying abroad

■ Studying Abroad in Foreign Graduate Schools and Universities etc.

As part of the Monbusho's policy, the Japanese government-sponsored "Dispatch Abroad System" was established in order to achieve specific purposes, including the promotion of exchange among universities, the training of teachers to develop an international view, and the training of researchers in area studies etc.

"Study-abroad by foreign governments' scholarships" is available as a public study-abroad system. In FY 1996 more than 400

Japanese students were selected to study in about 30 countries. The Monbusho gives assistance in the application and screening process, in cooperation with embassies in Japan.

In addition to the above public study-abroad systems, there are privately-financed Japanese students who study abroad at universities or institutions they select themselves. The Monbusho gives assistance through the Information Center of AIEJ, in collecting and editing information on study-abroad programs and providing necessary information to such students.

● Japanese government-sponsored Dispatch Abroad System (Budget in fiscal 1997)

Item	Student dispatch system to Asian countries, etc.	Short-term Student Exchange Promotion Program (outbound)
Objective	To train researchers specializing in Asian studies	To enhance international student exchange between Japanese and overseas universities and promote friendship through friendship exchange activities.
Year established	1968	1995
Areas	Asian areas etc.	General program: All areas in the world Peace and friendship program: Asian Pacific areas.
Number of scholarships	17 persons	535 persons (General program: 260, Peace and friendship program: 275)
Period	2 years	Up to one year
Field	Language, culture, history, etc. of the country dispatched	Any fields available at universities in foreign countries
Eligibility	Graduate students or researchers who have graduated from universities and those up to 34 years of age at the time of application.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General program: Students who are enrolled in a Japanese university (incl. graduate school). • Peace & friendship program: Students who are enrolled in a Japanese university (incl. graduate school) and cooperate in friendship exchange activities.
Travel expenses	An economy class round-trip air ticket	Same as left
Scholarship	¥100,000 per month Allowance: ¥30,000 per year	General student exchange program: ¥80,000 per month Peace and friendship program: ¥100,000 per month

3 Studying abroad for high school students

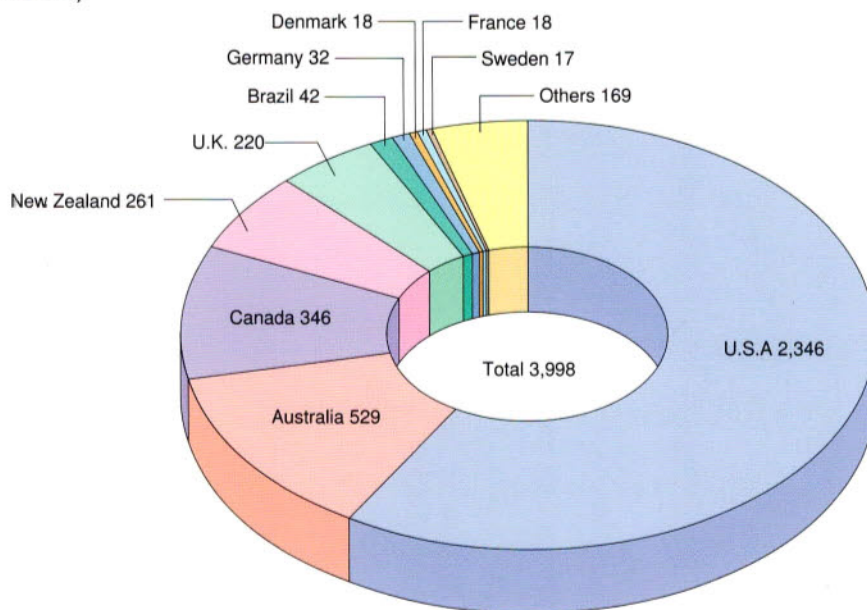
Since studying abroad for high school students was institutionalized in 1988 (credits, up to 30 acquired during studying abroad are acknowledged as equivalent), an increasing number of high school students study abroad, mainly through private organizations.

The Monbusho is involved in the invitation and screening of student, for the Japanese Prime Minister's Australian Science School Scholarship, sponsored by the Science Foundation for Physics within the University of Sydney in Australia and the United States Department of Energy High School Science Student Honors Program (For successful candidates, the

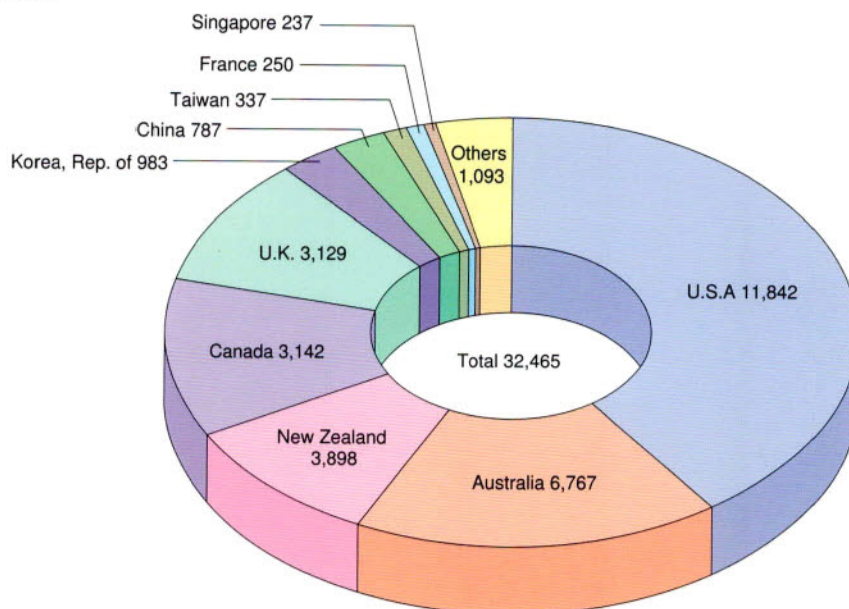
Monbusho provides a round-trip airfare). The Monbusho also gives assistance in the inviting and screening of student for another program aimed at high school students, hosted by the government of the German Federal Republic and the Ministry of Education in Singapore.

The Ministry also subsidizes AFS Japan Association Inc. and YFU Japan Foundation Inc. for their high school exchange programs, and supports projects carried out by the Japan Association of International Educational Exchange Organizations for High School Students in order to promote study-abroad and exchange of high school students.

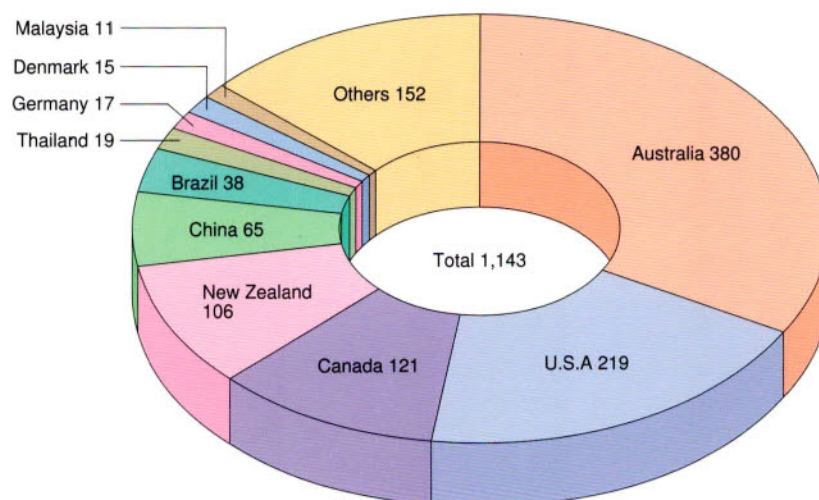
■ Study abroad (Fiscal 1994)
(more than 3 months)



■ Study tour to foreign countries (Fiscal 1994)
(less than 3 months)



■ Foreign students in Japan (Fiscal 1994)
(more than 3 months)



Source: Upper Secondary School Division, Ministry of Education, Science, Sports and Culture, Japan (Monbusho)

■Outline of Subsidies to AFS Japan Association Inc. and YFU Japan Foundation Inc. (Budget in fiscal 1997)

Name of Organization	AFS Japan Association Inc.				YFU Japan Foundation Inc.
Date of Approval of Establishment	April 17, 1980				July 29, 1993
Programs Subsidized	Outbound Japanese high school students	Accepting Foreign high school students	Invitation of high school students (specializing in Japanese language) from ASEAN countries.	Invitation of high school students (specializing in Japanese language) from sister cities in the Asian and Pacific countries	U.S. high school students (specializing in Japanese language) short-stay program (Japan-America Friendship Scholars (JAFS))
Objectives	Educate senior high school students to become more international-minded and promote international understanding through exchange programs for those senior high school students that are capable of thinking flexibly and are adaptable.				Invite senior high school students who study Japanese in the U.S. to take a Japanese course in Japan, to have them attend local senior high schools as an experiment and stay with Japanese families in order to enhance mutual understanding and friendship between Japan and the U.S. through Japanese language.
Starting Date	1979		1987	1989	1996
Eligible countries	U.S.A	Australia	Indonesia Malaysia Philippine Thailand Singapore Brunei	Australia Indonesia Thailand Malaysia	U.S.A
Period	For 1 year	For 1 year	For 2 months	For 2 months	For 6 weeks
Acceptable No. of students (estimated)	120 persons	5 persons	18 persons	12 persons	120 persons
Expenses	One-way airfare and orientation fee		round-trip airfare and orientation fee	round-trip airfare and orientation fee	One-way airfare, orientation fee and other expenses including Japanese lessons



Budget: ¥55,618 million (¥54,413million for the previous year)
(2.2% up from the previous year)
※ ¥4,438 million in supplementary budget in FY 1996

Monbusho completes measures for promoting student exchange and budgets 55,618 million in fiscal 1997 (2.2% up from the previous year).

Further, from the point of view that student exchange helps developing countries to enhance human resources, 54 billion, 97% out of the budget, is appropriated as ODA (official development aid), and a total that is 90% of Monbusho's ODA.

1. Phased preparation to accept Japanese government scholarship students

¥21,664 million (¥20,521 million)

Aiming at a target of 100,000 foreign students by the beginning of the 21st century, phased preparation for accepting Japanese government scholarship students, which will serve as tractive force for achievement the goal will be made.

(1) Number of students to be accepted

Newly accepted students : 4,195 → 4,445 (increase of 250 students)

(2) Monthly stipend

- Undergraduate, etc.: ¥142,500
- Research students, etc.: ¥185,500

(3) Expenses allocated for education of Japanese government scholarship students

Admission fee and other expenses paid for the education of Japanese government scholarship students to local public and private universities, etc.

- Number of students: 1,470 → 1,560 (increase of 90 students)

2. Expansion of support for privately-financed foreign students

¥12,935 million (¥12,435 million)

Develop measures for supporting privately-financed foreign students in order that can concentrate on their studies in a stable environment.

(1) Increase of Honors Scholarships

8,400 grantees → 8,540 grantees (increase of 140 students)

a. Honors Scholarship

Full-scale scholarship system for privately-financed foreign students (assisting students whose school achievements are excellent but who are having financial difficulties.):

- No. of grantees
 - Undergraduate 3,100 → 3,170 (increase of 70 students)
 - Graduate 1,300 → 1,370 (increase of 70 students)
- Monthly stipend
 - Undergraduate ¥49,000
 - Graduate ¥70,000

b. Peace and Friendship Scholarship

To support privately-financed foreign students from Asian countries who understand the purpose of "Peace, Friendship, and Exchange Initiative" and play a major role in friendship exchange activities with local people.

- No. of grantees
 - Undergraduate 2,500
 - Graduate 1,500
- Monthly stipend
 - Undergraduate ¥61,000
 - Graduate ¥81,000

(2) Reduction or waiving of tuition fees

Provide up to 30% of the tuition fees of private schools that reduce or waive their tuition fees for privately-financed foreign students studying regular course.

(3) Short-term Student Exchange Promotion Program

To support undergraduate and graduate students enrolled in an overseas university, who come to Japan for a short-term study up to one year or those who are enrolled in a Japanese university and go abroad for the same purpose, under a student exchange agreement between universities.

- Inbound 1,700 → 1,900 (increase of 200 students)
- Outbound 520 → 535 (increase of 15 students)

a. General Program

- Eligible areas
 - All areas in the world
- Eligible Universities
 - National, local public and private universities signing (or planning to sign) student exchange agreement with universities in different countries of the world.
- Eligible Students
 - Undergraduate enrolled in above universities (including graduate students).
- Number of grantees
 - Inbound
 - 640 → 780 (increase of 140 students)
 - Outbound
 - 260
- Period
 - Up to 1 year
- Scholarships etc.
 - Monthly stipend ¥80,000
 - round-trip airfare
 - arrival allowances ¥50,000(Inbound only)

b. Peace and Friendship Program

- Eligible areas
 - Asia and Pacific region
- Eligible Universities
 - National, local public and private universities signing (or planning to sign) student exchange agreement with universities in the Asia and Pacific region.
- Eligible Students
 - Students enrolled in above universities (including graduate students) who are willing to cooperate and participate in friendship exchange activities and programs for the promotion of friendship and mutual understanding with foreign countries.
- Number of grantees
 - Inbound
 - 1,060 → 1,120 (increase of 60 students)
 - Outbound
 - 260 → 275 (increase of 15 students)
- Period
 - Up to 1 year
- Scholarships etc.
 - Monthly stipend ¥100,000
 - round-trip airfare
 - arrival allowances ¥50,000(only Inbound)

3. Improvement of education and research guidance to foreign students

¥14,340 million (¥13,124 million)

The educational and research environment for foreign students will be improved by consolidating the educational guidance system in universities and other institutions, as well as the follow-up services for former students returning to their own countries.

(1) Preparations to establish the educational guidance system in national universities and other institutions

Foreign Student Centers or Foreign Student Offices in national universities and other institutions will be estab-

lished to assist the rapidly increasing number of foreign students at national universities. The center or offices will offer the systematic Japanese-language education, counseling services, taking care of the daily problems of foreign student, as well as helping the students adapt to their studies and society,

3 universities (Saitama University, Niigata University, Mie University)

(21 universities, as of FY 1996)

(2) **Subsidies to private universities accepting foreign students (Special Subsidy)**

Subsidies for private universities and other institutions (special subsidy) will be granted to private universities accepting foreign students to alleviate the expenses required for educational guidance of foreign students.

(3) **Development of follow-up services**

a. **Follow-up Research Fellowship**

The system offers an opportunity for former foreign students who are engaged in education, academic research and administration in their own countries to come back to their host universities, etc., after a few years, to conduct research for a period of 90 days in order to strengthen their achievements in Japan.

60 scholars

b. **Cost for the Follow-up Research Guidance, etc.**

Japanese instructors will be sent to overseas countries to give specific guidance on research procedures, meeting the local educational and research requirements for young researchers with 2-3 years of experience of universities and other institutions in their own countries after accomplishing their studies in Japan.

24 scholars

4. **Securing of foreign student accommodation**

¥2,813 million (¥4,478 million)

※ ¥4,438 million (in supplementary budget in FY 1996)

To develop various measures including construction of housing for foreign students in order to ensure their accommodation.

(1) **Preparation for foreign student accommodation at universities, etc.**

150 houses

(2) **Preparation for accommodation by the Association of International Education, Japan, etc.**

a. **Subsidies for construction of accommodation for foreign students**

Subsidies to promote construction of accommodation for foreign students by local governments, etc. 113 houses.

b. **Corporate Friendship Network for Foreign Students**

To encourage corporations to offer company dormitories to foreign students and promote exchange on a daily basis between students and company staff for mutual understanding.

※ To construct Hyogo International Students House (tentative) as a part of the plan for rehabilitation from Great Hyogo-Awaji Earthquake in supplementary budget in FY 1996

200 rooms (4,438 million)

(3) **Security of accommodation by the Center for Domestic and Foreign Students**

a. **Cost for establishing Kanazawa International House (tentative)**

Aiming at the completion of the system to accept foreign students in local areas, establish an International House in Ishikawa Pref.

b. **Preliminary costs to research for establishing Sapporo International House (tentative) (new)**

Aiming at the completion of the system to accept foreign students in local areas, research preliminarily to establish an International House in Sapporo City.

c. **Cost for securing designated housing**

Lease contracts (2 years) for lodgings will be signed with landlords upon payment of guaranty deposits in order to secure decent private accommodation for foreign students.

Total 2,650 houses → 3,050 (increase of 400)

• General foreign students

2,500 houses → 2,700 (increase of 200)

• Short-term study foreign students

150 houses → 350 (increase of 200)

5. **Dispatch of students to overseas and assistance for organizations connected to student exchange**

¥3,866 million (¥3,855 million)

To develop the study abroad assistance system, to expand high school student exchange programs, and to strengthen the activities of organizations engaged in operations to assist foreign students.

(1) **Dispatch of students to countries in Asian region, etc.**

17 students

(2) **Exchange of high school students**

US high school students (specializing in Japanese language) short-stay program (Subsidy to YFU Japan Foundation)

To invite US senior high school students who are studying Japanese to attend a Japanese language course, to promote mutual understanding and friendship between Japan and US by having U.S. senior high school student attend a Japanese high school and take part in homestay programs.

• 100 students → 120 (increase of 20)

• For 6 weeks

(3) **Association of International Education, Japan**

a. **Short-term Japan Studies Program**

15 universities

b. **Execution of three examinations**

• General Examination for Foreign Students

• The Japanese Language Proficiency Test

• Japanese Language Teaching Competency Test

c. **To provide information on study programs in Japan to foreign countries (development of Information Center)**

i. To develop overseas network on information data base about study in Japan

ii. Japan Education Fair

Increase the number of countries which hold the Japan Education Fair

10 countries → 11 (increase of 1 country) (Europe)

(4) **The International Students Institute**

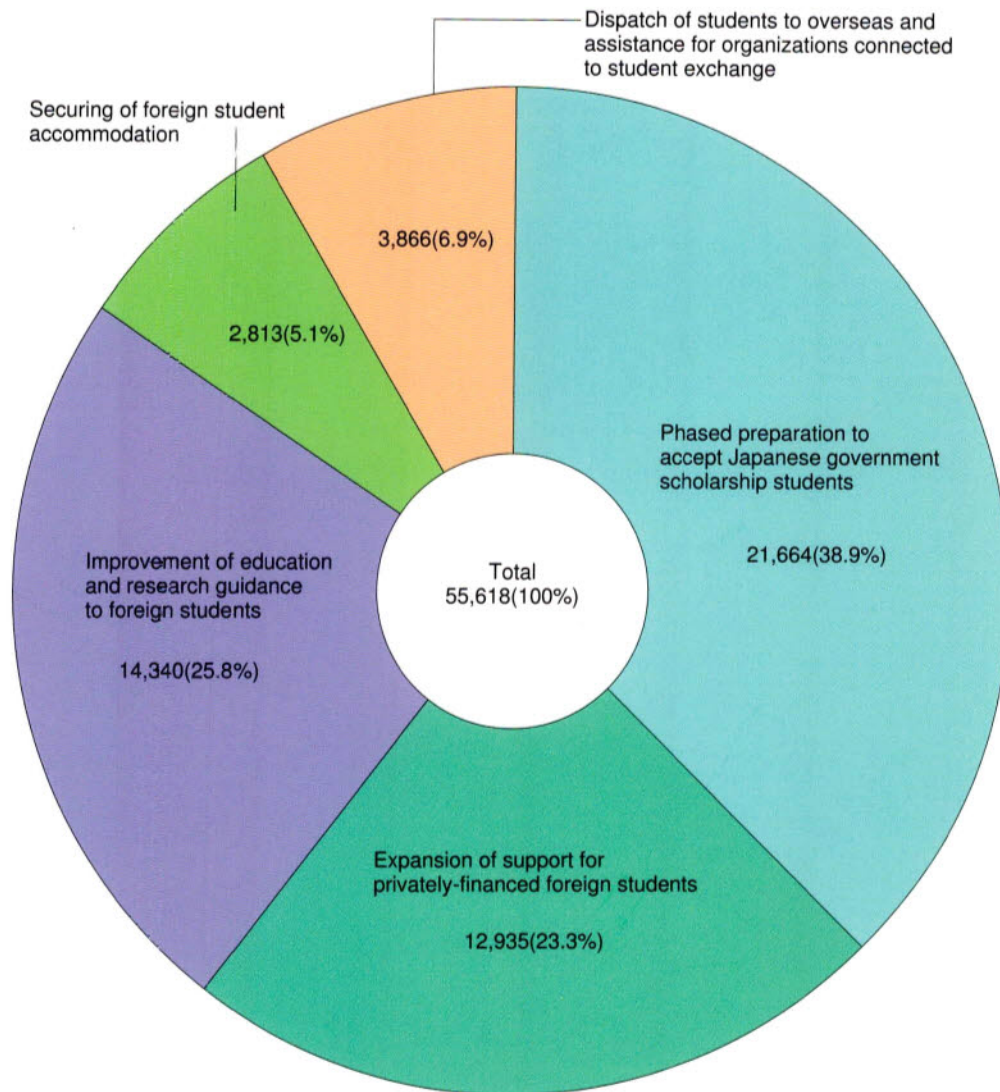
Part-time Japanese-language teachers

47 persons → 48 (Increase of 1 person)

(5) **Interchange Association**

No. of accepted students: 193 → 203 (increase of 10 persons)

■ Outline of the Monbusho's budget for student exchange in fiscal 1997

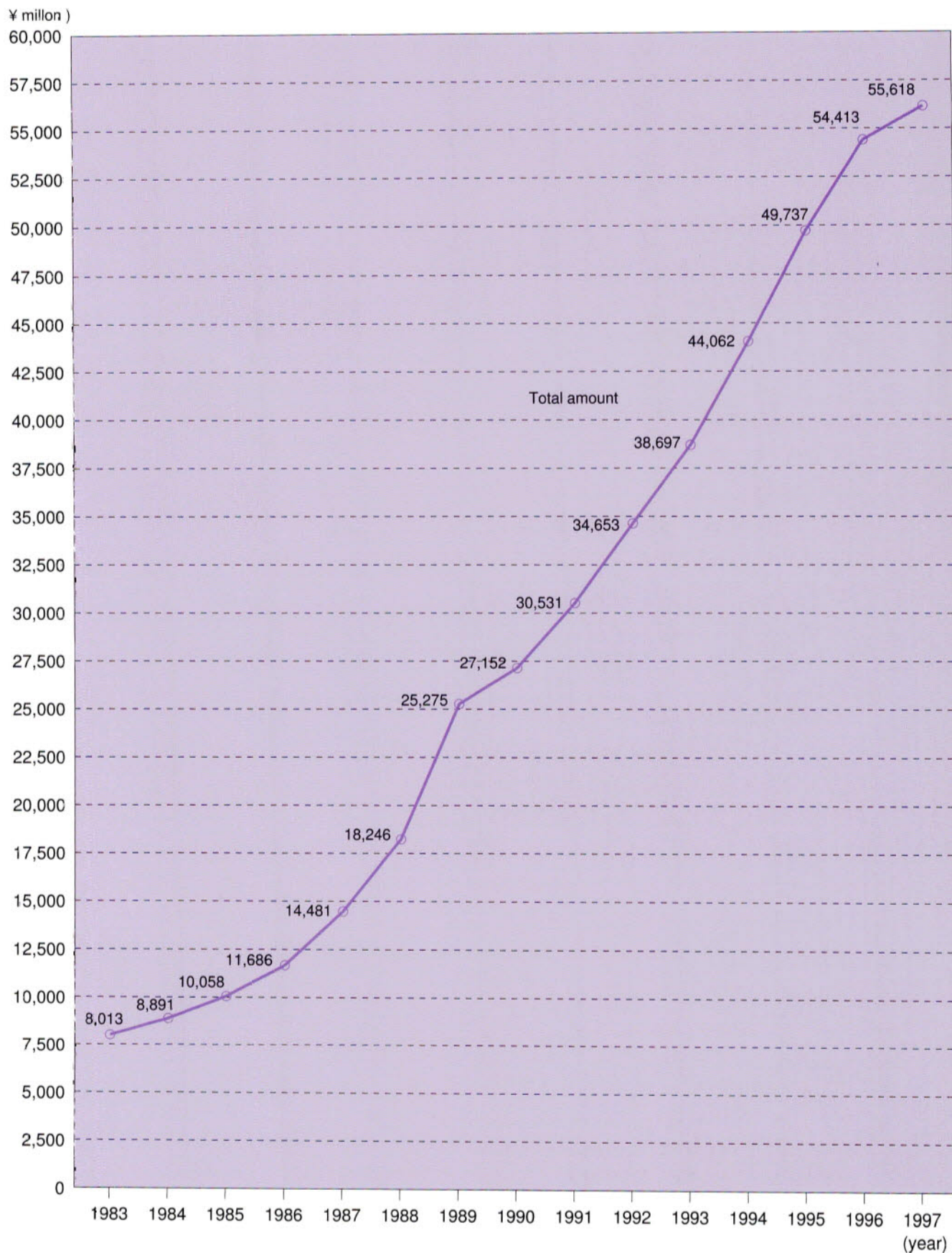


(unit : million yen)



The Monbusho's Budget for Student Exchange in Fiscal 1997

■ Trends in the Monbusho's budget for student exchange



Student Exchange Division
Science and International Affairs Bureau
Ministry of Education, Science, Sports and Culture, Japan (Monbusho)

3-2-2, Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100, Japan
Tel +81-3-3581-4211 ext.2625
Fax +81-3-3592-1305

Association of International Education, Japan

4-5-29, Komaba, Meguro-ku, Tokyo 153, Japan
Tel +81-3-5454-5211 (Headquarters)

	TEL.No.	FAX.No.
Student Affairs Division	+81-3-5454-5213	+81-3-5454-5233
Exchange and Follow-up Division	+81-3-5454-5214	+81-3-5454-5234
Testing Division	+81-3-5454-5215	+81-3-5454-5235
Information Center	+81-3-5454-5216	+81-3-5454-5236

The International Students Institute

3-22-7, kitashinjuku, shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 169, Japan.
Tel.+81-3-3371-7265 (Headquarter)
+81-3-3371-7268 (Direct, school)
+81-3-3371-7267 (Direct, general affairs)
Fax.+81-3-3371-7275

The Kansai International Students Institute

8-3-13, uehonmachi, tennou-ku, Osaka 543, Japan.
Tel.+81-6-774-0033 (Headquarter)
+81-6-774-0787(Direct)
Fax.+81-6-774-0788

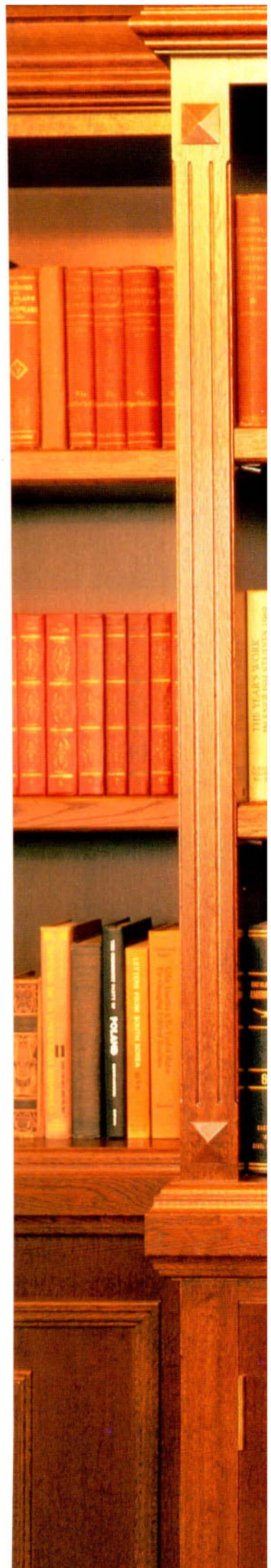
Center for Domestic and Foreign Students

1-17-1, kamiochiai, shinju-ku, Tokyo 161, Japan.
Tel.+81-3-3951-9107 (Headquarter)
Fax.+81-3-3951-9188

Corporate Friendship Network for Foreign Students

1-5-3, nihonbashi, chuo-ku, Tokyo 103, Japan.
Tel.+81-3-3275-0939 (Headquarter)
Fax.+81-3-3278-1064

—MEMO—





Student Exchange Division
Science and International Affairs Bureau
Ministry of Education, Science, Sports and Culture, Japan (Monbusho)
3-2-2, Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100, Japan
Tel. +81-3-3581-4211 ext. 2625
Fax. +81-3-3592-1305