

**Japan-Asia Youth Exchange Program in Science**  
**SAKURA Exchange Program in Science**



<http://ssp.jst.go.jp/EN/>

**FY 2017**  
**“Japan-Asia Youth Exchange Program in Science”**  
**(SAKURA Exchange Program in Science)**  
**Basic Policy**

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## 1. Purpose of the Program

Promoting science and technology is a key engine to materialize a bright future of Asia and it is vitally important to enhance the exchange of youths in Asian countries and Japan who will play a crucial role in the field of science and technology.

Based on this concept, “Japan-Asia Youth Exchange Program in Science” (SAKURA Exchange Program in Science) is the program for enhancing exchanges between Asia and Japan of the youths who will play a crucial role in the future field of science and technology through the close collaboration of industry-academia-government by facilitating short-term visits of competent Asian youths to Japan. This program aims at raising the interest of Asian youths toward the leading Japanese science and technologies at Japanese universities, research institutions and private companies.

## 2. Basic Concept for Implementing the Program

(1) The following interaction projects are implemented in cooperation.

### ① General Public Application Project

In this program, Japan’s receiving organizations invite youths for short-term visits to Japan from sending organizations in the Asian countries and regions specified below \*, who will engage in publicly applied and selected exchange programs with Japanese youths in the field of science and technology.

Eligible youths must be a student of high school, university or graduate school, a postdoctoral researcher or a teacher, who is under 40 years old, and has never stayed in Japan before basically.

(\* People's Republic of Bangladesh, Kingdom of Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Kingdom of Cambodia, People's Republic of China, Republic of Fiji, Republic of India, Republic of Indonesia, Republic of Kazakhstan, Republic of Korea, Kyrgyz Republic, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Republic of Maldives, Republic of the Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Mongolia, the Republic of the Union of Myanmar, Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Republic of Palau, Independent State of Papua New Guinea, Republic of the Philippines, Independent State of Samoa, Republic of Singapore, Solomon Islands, Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, Taiwan, Republic of Tajikistan, Kingdom of Thailand, Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste, Kingdom of Tonga, Turkmenistan, Republic of Uzbekistan, and Socialist Republic of Viet Nam. (Alphabetical order))

### ② Science High School Program Project

In this project, JST invites outstanding high school student from Asia and provide opportunities for them to see the most advanced scientific technology of Japan and contact outstanding scientists. The students are invited from the same Asian countries and areas as the public application project, and the subject is students who have never been to Japan as a general rule.

(2) The program will be implemented based upon an overall plan which includes estimated number of invited youth from each Asian country or region.

(3) The program will be implemented in close collaboration with authorities concerned of Asian countries and Japan.

(4) The program will be implemented in a manner that will consolidate the foundation of the program such as the registration system of the cooperative organizations. JST will take initiative in the registration of sending organizations which are capable of sending talented youths.

(5) JST will make best efforts to improve the quality of the program so that the invited youths can enjoy a significant experience in Japan. In addition, JST will take follow-up measures such as keeping in contact with the invited youths so that the program may contribute to the development of science and technology in Japan and Asian countries.

## 3. Detail of the Program

### 3.1 General Public Application Project

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This program is to accept public applications of exchange program plans for receiving organizations of Japan and sending organizations of applicable countries and regions. By implementing exchange programs, it is hoped to activate various exchanges in the field of science and technology between receiving organizations and sending organization, and promote globalization of receiving organizations (including various activities of national globalization programs), that eventually lead to increase of acceptance of exchange students/researchers and vitalization of research activities.

#### 3.1.1 Approach to Asian Countries

In implementing this program, JST urges to widely participate Asian competent students by publicizing this program through visits to the Asian countries based on this basic policy. Furthermore, JST assists sending organizations to search for receiving organizations if necessary.

#### 3.1.2 Preparation of an Exchange Plan

Based on the basic policy, the receiving organization in Japan prepares an exchange plan (or plans) in cooperation with the sending organization(s) by utilizing the contents of “Platform for Exchange Contents of Science and Technology” that are publicly provided on the Web concerning general description of information on science and technology exchange that JST and others own. There are three types of exchange plans as shown below. Where necessary, JST will support the preparation of the exchange plan, including searching for sending or receiving organization, or even matching them.

- (A) In “Science and Technology Experience Course” , the Asian youths coming to Japan participate in science and technology exchange activities prepared and arranged by the receiving organization (including educational establishment, private company, local government, incorporated foundation or incorporated association in Japan). 10 days is regarded as the standard length of stay.
- (B) In “Collaborative Research Activity Course” , graduate school students and postdoctoral researchers from Asia conduct short-term collaborative research activities with Japanese researchers on a clearly defined subject based on the arrangements made by the receiving organization (including educational establishment, research institution and private company that personally conduct education or research and development activities). Three weeks are regarded as the standard length of stay.
- (C) In “Science and Technology Training Course” , the Asian youths participate in training based on the arrangements made by the receiving organization (including educational establishment, research institution and private company that personally conduct education or research and development activities) to intensively learn technology and capability concerning science and technology implemented by the receiving organization. 10 days is regarded as the standard length of stay.

#### 3.1.3 Single-year plan and multiple-year plan

There are two types of exchange plans, namely, single-year plan and multiple-year plan.

##### (1) Single-year plan

This type of plan complete as the implementation of the exchange plan of the applicable year.

##### (2) Multiple-year plan

This type of plan is expected to generate significant result by implementing over multiple years. This means there are 2 fiscal-year or 3 fiscal-year plans.

#### 3.1.4 Public Application Opportunities

The period of public offering in FY 2017 shall be from January 31 to November 9. In the meantime, we will conduct the review in 4 separate steps.

#### 3.1.5 Application of Exchange Plan

The receiving organization makes application(s) to JST in the fixed format provided after the exchange plan is prepared jointly with the sending organization(s).

#### 3.1.6 Selection of Exchange Plan

The exchange plans submitted to JST will be screened by the “Japan-Asia Youth Exchange Program in Science Committee” (henceforth referred to as the “Committee” ). The Committee judges the exchange plans from the viewpoint of whether the proposed exchange plan is appropriate for realizing the basic policy. Based on the result JST determines the exchange program. Also for determining the selection, we evaluate whether they are receiving outstanding youth from Asia, the science and technology field is appropriate, appropriateness of the exchange program such as the length of stay, as well as comprehensive

### 3.1.7 Registration of Receiving and Sending Organizations

When the exchange plan is applied to JST, sending organization and receiving organization are registered as the cooperating organization for this project. If there is insufficient information or inappropriate information for registration, the organization may not be registered.

### 3.1.8 Implementation of Exchange Plan

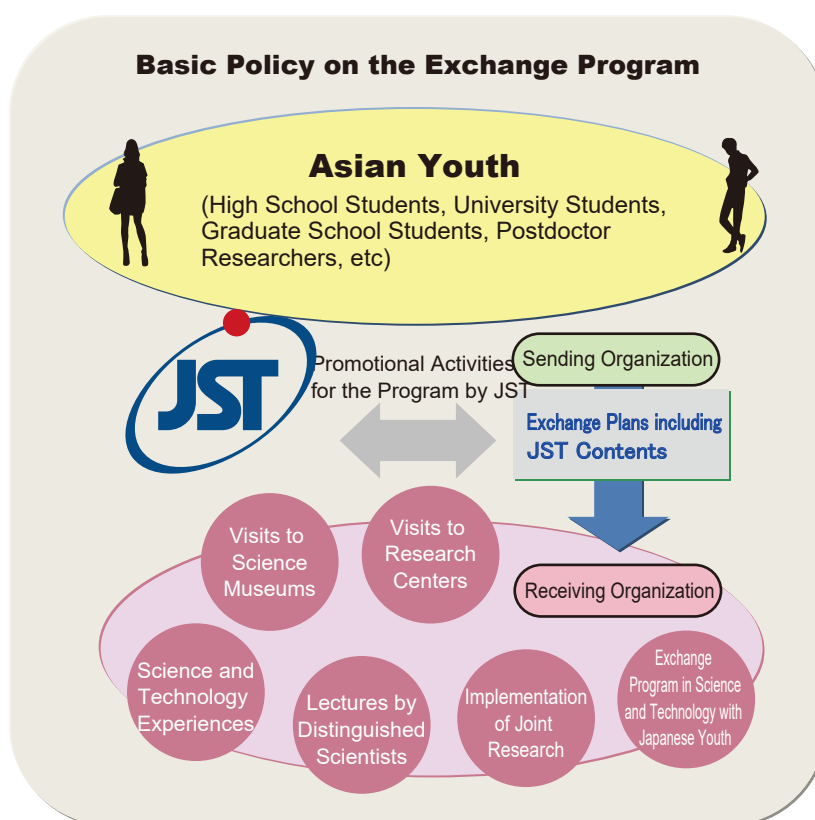
JST provides the receiving organization with an appropriate fund for the operation cost of the applied plan. If the receiving organization is a private company, JST provides basically a fund for the invited persons' overseas travel expenses only. Other expenses must be covered by the receiving organization.

The receiving organization will responsibly implement the applied plan and JST provides the receiving organization with an appropriate fund for the operation cost of the applied plan. The receiving organization is expected to make an effort for cost reduction to the utmost extent.

The receiving organization must submit a report detailing the results of the exchange program after its implementation, including a survey from the participants.

### 3.1.9 In Case of Accidents

The receiving organization must have correspondence infrastructure for accident such as to determine the person in charge, determine the contact method to in-school, related institutions, and JST when the visiting students or staffs get sick or get involved in an accident, and if sickness or accident happens to the visiting students or staffs, they must do their best based on the correspondence system. Also, JST will support the receiving organization so the correspondence for accidents and other will go smoothly.



**Reference: Conceptual Diagram of the Exchange Program**

## 3.2 Sakura Science High School Program

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### ① Structure of the Program

JST constructs and conducts a program in cooperation with related institutions in and outside of Japan that excellent high school students from Asia can visit universities, research institutions, and corporations that are related to science and technology, receive lectures from leading scientists such as Nobel laureate, and exchange with Japanese high school students.

### ② Focal points

The following points are noted in construction and implementation of the program.

- (i) We will collaborate and cooperate with related facilities in these countries and areas so that outstanding students from Asian countries and area are selected.
- (ii) It makes it possible for high school students in Asian countries and areas to interaction among one another as well as students in Japan.
- (iii) We consider the timing for summer vacation for high school in Asian countries and areas as well as Japanese high school.

## 4. Relevant common items

### 4.1 Collaboration and Cooperation with Asian countries and areas

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In order for effective promotion of this project, JST invites related teachers and researchers etc. for the collaboration and cooperation with related facilities in subject countries and areas.

### 4.2 Insurance

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JST covers visitors with insurance policy while they are in Japan.

### 4.3 Visa

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For countries that require visa, JST will submit the document indicating that they are invited for this project if receiving organization submits correct information within a certain period. In that case, application fee for the visa may be waived.

### 4.4 Sakura Science Club

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JST issues a certificate of completion for those who were invited in Sakura Science Plan and complete the exchange plan. JST sets up "Sakura Science Club" with the objective of supporting people who complete the exchange plan and receive the certificate and continuously sharing the information concerning science and technology and educational institution in Japan. As a general rule, people who complete the exchange plan will receive information from science technology and related educational

### 4.5 Others

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JST collects, organizes and lists useful contents for exchange programs in science and technology which it already possesses and provides these information on the web as "The Platform of Science and Technology Exchange Content" . Science and technology-related events conducted by independent administrative corporation, private company and local government, and contents of show room and science museum will be listed and as part of the Platform shown on the Web. The information of the Platform will be updated regularly by JST.

## Support for the Japan-Asia Youth Exchange Program in Science (Sakura Science Plan)

We support the “Japan-Asia Youth Exchange Program in Science (Sakura Science Plan)” which is promoted by Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST). Asia is in a period of dramatic progress where promotion of science and technology will provide a bright future in this region. Thus, it is vitally important for the future of Asia and Japan to enhance the exchange of youths who will play a crucial role in the field of science and technology in the future.

The Sakura Science Plan is a program that invites a broad range of youths from Asia such as students from senior high school, university, graduate school, and post-doctors for short-term visits to Japan to enhance relationships with Japanese youth in the field of science and technology.

We have high hopes for this program and are confident that it will produce a huge asset in the future of Asia and Japan.

We encourage and urge the youth from Asia and Japan as well all related institutions and agencies to actively participate in the Sakura Science Plan.

### Academics, etc.

Leo Esaki	President, Yokohama College of Pharmacy; 1973 Nobel Prize in Physics
Susumu Tonegawa	Director, RIKEN Brain Science Institute; Professor, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; 1987 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine
Hideki Shirakawa	Professor Emeritus, University of Tsukuba; 2000 Nobel Prize in Chemistry
Ryoji Noyori	Former, President, RIKEN (the Institute of Physical and Chemical Research; 2001 Nobel Prize in Chemistry)
Koichi Tanaka	Senior Fellow, Shimadzu Corporation; 2002 Nobel Prize in Chemistry
Makoto Kobayashi	Professor Emeritus, KEK (High Energy Accelerator Research Organization); 2008 Nobel Prize in Physics
Toshihide Maskawa	Director, Kobayashi-Maskawa Institute for the Origin of Particles and the Universe; 2008 Nobel Prize in Physics
Osamu Shimomura	Professor Emeritus, Boston University; 2009 Nobel Prize in Chemistry
Akira Suzuki	Professor Emeritus, Hokkaido University; 2010 Nobel Prize in Chemistry
Ei-ichi Negishi	Distinguished Professor, Purdue University; 2010 Nobel Prize in Chemistry
Shinya Yamanaka	Professor, Kyoto University; 2012 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine
Isamu Akasaki	Professor, Meijo University; 2014 Nobel Prize in Physics
Hiroshi Amano	Professor, Nagoya University; 2014 Nobel Prize in Physics
Shuji Nakamura	Professor, University of California, Santa Barbara; 2014 Nobel Prize in Physics
Satoshi Omura	Professor Emeritus, Kitasato University; 2015 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine
Takaaki Kajita	Director, Institute for Cosmic Ray Research University of Tokyo; 2015 Nobel Prize in Physics
Reiko Kuroda	Professor, Tokyo University of Science; former Vice President of ICSU
Sadayuki Sakakibara	Chairman, KEIDANREN (Japan Business Federation)
Mamoru Mohri	Director, Miraikan (National Museum of Emerging Science and Innovation); Astronaut
Akito Arima	Dean of the Musashi Academy of the Nezu Foundation; Director, China Research and Communication Center, JST; Former Minister of Education, Science, Sports and Culture; former Director General of the Science and Technology Agency

### Cheer from the target countries and regions

H.E. Mr. Haji Mahamud bin Haji Ahmad	Ambassador of Embassy of Brunei Darussalam in Japan
H.E. Ms. Chea Kimtha	Ambassador of The Royal Embassy of Cambodia in Japan
H.E. Mr. CHENG Yonghua	Ambassador of Embassy of the People's Republic of China in Japan
H.E. Mr. Sujan R. Chinoy	Ambassador of Embassy of India in Japan
H.E. Mr. Yusron Ihza Mahendra	Ambassador of Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia in Japan
H.E. Mr. Yoo Heung-Soo	Ambassador of Embassy of the Republic of Korea, Tokyo, Japan
H.E. Mr. Khenthong Nuanthasing	Ambassador of Embassy of the Lao People's Democratic Republic
H.E. Dato' Ahmad Izlan Bin Idris	Ambassador of Embassy of Malaysia in Japan
H.E. Mr. Sodovjams Khurelbaatar	Ambassador of Embassy of Mongolia in Japan
H.E. Mr. Thurain Thant Zin	Ambassador of Embassy of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar, Tokyo
H.E. Mr. Manuel M. Lopez	Ambassador of Embassy of the Republic of the Philippines, Tokyo, Japan
H.E. Mr. CHIN Siat Yoon	Ambassador of Embassy of the Republic of Singapore (Tokyo)
H.E. Mr. Ssu-Tsun Shen	Representative of Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office in Japan
H.E. Mr. Sihakak Phuangketkeow	Ambassador of Royal Thai Embassy in Tokyo
H.E. Mr. Nguyen Quoc Cuong	Ambassador of Embassy of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in Japan



China Research & Communication Center(CRCC)  
Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST)  
Science Plaza 5-3, Yonbancho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102-8666 Japan  
TEL : +81-3-5214-0095 FAX : +81-3-5214-8445  
E-mail: [ssp@jst.go.jp](mailto:ssp@jst.go.jp)  
URL: <http://ssp.jst.go.jp/EN/>

Science Portal China : <http://spc.jst.go.jp/>  
客观日本 : <http://www.keguan.jst.go.jp/>