



SPECIAL ISSUE

Academy Report 2018

Toward the AY 2018 Plenary Council of the University

Directions in the Enhancement of Education and Student Life at Ritsumeikan University Common Edition

Ritsumeikan Style SPECIAL ISSUE

[Chapter VI] Ritsumeikan University Tuition and Financial Affairs Policy for the 2019 Academic Year and Beyond

1. Background to these Proposals and Consideration of Financial Policy

Guided by its founding spirit of “freedom and innovation,” educational ideal of “peace and democracy” and the principles of the Ritsumeikan Charter, Ritsumeikan University (RU) is making great progress in a variety of fields, including globalization and research enhancement, development of the Ritsumeikan Model of Learning, and partnerships with industry, academia, and local communities.

The students of today and the future will go forth into society in an era marked by globalization, advancement of diversity and inclusion, acceleration of technological innovations such as AI (Artificial Intelligence) and IoT (the Internet of Things), and dramatic change in human lifestyles, industrial structures, and approaches to work. This is already being labelled the era of the 100-year lifespan. In this era the expectation for universities, as institutions of higher education and science and technology, is to pursue “scientific and technological innovation” through the creation of fields of research that transcend conventional boundaries and the dissemination and application of such research to solve problems in society, as well as to foster ambitious individuals to generate new forms of value in the societies of the future. RU will mobilize all its resources as a comprehensive university as it strives to cultivate individuals equipped not only with knowledge but also with individual awareness of problems and the creative capacity to pave new pathways in global society.

One crucial theme as we pursue this goal is the enhancement of research. In order to become a truly global university, it is essential for our research to be of global standard. We

must create an environment in which researchers and students at both undergraduate and graduate levels can work together and pursue freewheeling discussion on global challenges such as those identified in the SDGs. We seek to create a virtuous cycle whereby we foster young researchers, female researchers, graduates and undergraduates who spread their wings around the world and, in turn, inspire prospective new students to pursue learning at Ritsumeikan and grow into the future.

Currently, a future planning team is working within the University Subcommittee of Central Council for Education in the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT) to discuss what the society will be like in 2040 and the roles etc. of higher education institutions in 2040. Their discussion points are wide-ranging, but a common keyword is “diversity.”

The Ritsumeikan Charter states that “Ritsumeikan, as a Japanese institution located in the Asia Pacific region, is committed to sincerely reflecting upon history and to building an institution where many cultures coexist in the spirit of international mutual understanding.” Through our work in areas such as the Top Global University project and the advancement of women’s participation, diversity is growing not only in Ritsumeikan University’s student body and but also in its faculty/staff profile. Providing an environment in which all faculty members and administrative staff can make the most of their talents, beyond differences such as nationality, language, gender, age, and job type, will also serve to enrich students’ learning and provide students with

models for their own future.

Whether or not the university organization is trusted by students, their parents, and wider society, and whether or not it has appropriate structures in place from the perspectives of legal compliance and education, research, and working environments/conditions, are also key indicators of confidence in the university. It goes almost without saying that facilities and systems are not the only elements that support student learning and growth and the enhancement of research. The most important element is people: faculty and staff. Regarding a social trend about work style, a bill on fundamental work style reform was enacted by the national diet, and is set to be formalized in 2020. The content of the reform law cannot be viewed uncritically, but Ritsumeikan University must nonetheless take into account these developments and foster conditions in which both faculty and staff feel greater appeal and satisfaction in teaching and working at our university, as well as developing environments that raise academic standards and achieve greater operational efficiency. Surely this is also the responsible approach for Ritsumeikan University to take as an educational institution adhering to its founding spirit and academic ideals.

In managing our financial affairs to support these kinds of academic reforms and maintenance of academic conditions, we need to have the flexibility to respond to the changing times in line with a medium-term vision, and maintain a stable financial base that allows us to sustain and improve academic conditions into the future.

2. Development and Improvement of Academic Conditions and Revenue/Expenditure Post-R2020

1 Development of basic academic infrastructure and support for the learning and growth of every student

The university is working through the R2020 plan to develop and improve educational conditions with a view to enhancing the quality of our education. In accordance with a faculty personnel organization plan, we have been improving the student-to-teacher ratio (ST ratio), which is the most fundamental condition of the educational environment. Moreover, each individual College, together with the Student Affairs Division, has been deploying learning and student living support systems that help students grow into autonomous learners across all aspects of their student life, including curricular, co-curricular, and extra-curricular activities.

In terms of developing campus environments, as the per-student campus space has increased on the Kinugasa campus and BKC, student commons have been developed as spaces for students to extend their learning and connect with others. These include Piara in the Hirai Kaichiro Memorial Library and the eastern plaza, the Rokomo learning commons in Zonshinkan, the BKC sport and health commons, and BBP (Beyond Borders Plaza).

Grant-based scholarships funded by RU serve to support and raise students' motivation to pursue diverse types of learning. We

have been developing and expanding these scholarship programs in line with educational challenges, student support challenges and changing economic and social trends. Our scholarship programs are diverse and generous in comparison with other universities, and they constitute one of RU's distinguishing features. In the latter phase of the R2020 plan we have developed scholarship programs in line with our medium-term priorities of "developing the Ritsumeikan Model of Learning" and "advancing the RU Global Initiative," and we are now providing support and assistance for learning that transcends the borders between the formal curriculum and extra-curricular pursuits. Another pillar of our scholarship system is financial aid. As a priority initiative under the R2020 latter phase plan we have maintained the level of support provided in the plan's initial phase, as well as establishing a new scholarship program designed to alleviate the burden of educational costs for students enrolling from outside the Kinki region.

2 Achievements in financial management under R2020

The basic financial management policy under the R2020 latter phase plan sets the following two standards in regard to cash flow (revenue/expenditure).

▷ For each institution in the Ritsumeikan Academy: Keep expenditure within the limits of revenue based on cash flow statements.

▷ For the Academy as a whole: Secure and maintain a positive current account balance.

We are currently maintaining a positive current account balance in Academy finances, and each institution within the Academy including RU is also managing its finances in accordance with the standards established. This means that we can secure sufficient revenue to cover our present operations in areas such as education and research, and that we are in the situation that we are able to reserve fund in mid to long term which is necessary for our facility renewal in the future. In order to support stable and ongoing academic activity, we are managing our finances so as we can maintain healthy financial base now and in the future as mentioned above.

But, looking at the change over the years, our "educational activities account balance", which is calculated by subtracting educational activities expenditure in forms such as personnel and education/research costs from educational activities revenue from sources such as tuition fees and subsidies, has dramatically decreased. It is because we develop the educational environment under R2020 though costs related to personnel and education/research are also rising. *Refer to table "Trend in Academy Finances (Current Account Balance).

In the AY 2017 budget settlement we managed to keep the current account balance positive, but we must also take note of the fact that the non-educational account balance now comprises more than half of the positive current account. Asset management (interest and dividends received) which tends to fluctuate more than tuition is the main revenue of non-educational account balance.

3 Strategies to strengthen revenue streams other than student fees and cost-saving initiatives

Taking into account the burden of tuition on students, RU has been working to strengthen: 1) revenue streams other than fees, and 2) implement cost-saving initiatives, as matters of priority in financial management.

Revenue-strengthening strategies, which were part of the Student Union's demands in the AY 2016 Plenary Council, have been pur-

■ Development/Improvement of Educational Conditions in the R2020 Period (units: persons and square meters)

	AY 2010	AY 2017	AY 10 → 17
Undergraduate students	33,120	33,115	-5
Graduate students	3,456	2,933	-523
Total students	36,576	36,048	-528
At Kinugasa C	18,195	15,454	-2,741
At BKC	17,804	14,151	-3,653
At OIC	-	6,300	+6,300
Permanent faculty members	1,129	1,344	+215
ST ratio (students:faculty)	32.4	26.8	-5.6
Total building area	416,572	558,887	+142,315
At Kinugasa C	163,459	175,418	+11,959
At BKC	225,988	250,422	+24,434
At OIC	-	105,908	+105,908
Area per student	11	16	+4
At Kinugasa C	9	11	+2
At BKC	13	18	+5
At OIC	-	17	+17
Undergraduate applicants	79,689	103,065	+23,376
Graduate school applicants	2,364	2,252	-112

*Numbers of students, faculty members and applicants taken from annual reports.
 *Campus building area figures taken from university financial statements.

sued through pro-active asset management which has enabled us to secure levels of revenue that are high in comparison to other universities. In the area of donations, as well as securing several large-scale donations, we have been expanding regular individual donations from alumni and other donors through campaigns such as the +R Alumni Association Future Human Resources Development Scholarship in partnership with the alumni association.

In terms of cost-saving, through work such as routine review of details and methods when purchasing and outsourcing essential goods and services, we are pursuing greater economy and efficiency and continuing to curb expenditure. Cost-saving is a perpetual challenge in private universities, and we will maintain our efforts into the future. Our work in this area over the past few years has yielded a degree of success. Even if we continue the similar efforts as before, it is unlikely to have a major impact in future in the face of conditions such as rising personnel costs connected directly with outsourcing expenditure and spending pressure arising from external factors such as rising energy costs.

While taking into account the burden of tuition, achieving even higher levels of efficiency in spending will require us to pursue more drastic reforms including amalgamation and abolition of some programs and systems. To do so, however, we will need to assess the significance and effects of our programs even more rigorously than we have to date. With this in mind, since AY 2017 we have

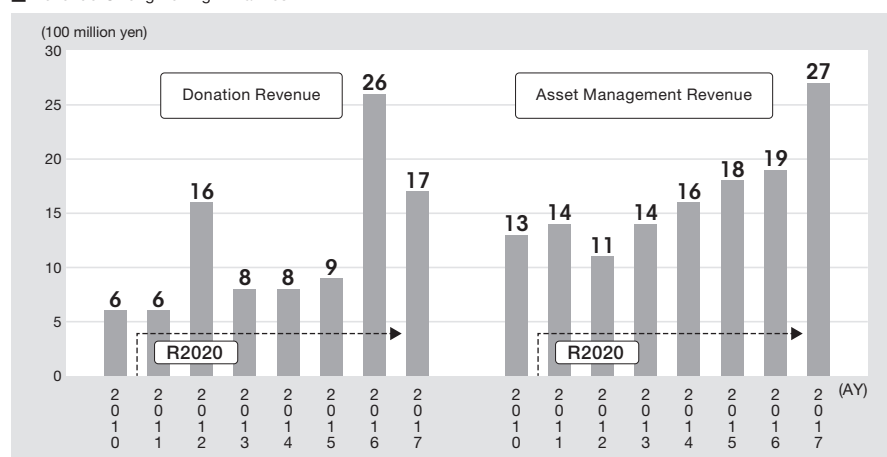
been trialing initiatives toward the development of a PDCA cycle that enables unified evaluation of projects and budgets. We will continue to assess the results of these trials, with the aim of building a system for

reflecting the results of program evaluation and verification into program planning and budgeting by AY 2020, which is the year for formulating the R2030 plan, the next mid-term planning cycle after R2020.

■ Trend in Academy Finances (Current Account Balance)

Settlement Year	AY 2010	AY 2017	AY 10→17
Current revenue	76.2 billion yen	79.0 billion yen	+2.8 billion yen
Educational activities	74.9 bill. yen	76.2 bill. yen	+1.3 bill. yen
Non-educational activities	1.3 bill. yen	2.8 bill. yen	+1.5 bill. yen
Current expenditure	68.3 bill. yen	74.7 bill. yen	+6.4 bill. yen
Educational activities	68.2 bill. yen	74.6 bill. yen	+6.4 bill. yen
Non-educational activities	0.1 bill. yen	0.1 bill. yen	-
Current account balance	7.9 bill. yen	4.3 bill. yen	-3.6 bill. yen
Educational activities	6.7 bill. yen	1.6 bill. yen	-5.1 bill. yen
Non-educational activities	1.2 bill. yen	2.7 bill. yen	+1.5 bill. yen

■ Revenue-Strengthening Initiatives



3. Government Policy on Private Universities and Other Changes in the External Environment

1

Government policy on private universities
(tightening of enrollment quota management, private university expense grants, etc.)

Universities have to get approval from the MEXT when they establish a new college or a graduate school. About this required condition, stricter standards for enrollment quota management has been already introduced.

The impact of tighter management of enrollment quotas, which was raised as a concern in the context of AY 2016 tuition policy proposals, is set to become especially pronounced in university and financial affairs management from AY 2018. RU has

been forced to set enrollment projections for AY 2018 in response to the tightening of enrollment quota. Moreover, changes in enrollment trends are making it increasingly difficult to manage enrollment numbers in accordance with projections.

We must implement academic reforms and developments of new academic fields, according to plan if we are to meet the demands of prospective students, but more rigorous enrollment management than before is a prerequisite for university and financial affairs management. This requires us to pursue a different approach to financial management, one in which projections are made on the basis of enrollments below standard quotas. This is an issue that impacts directly on student fee revenue, and will have a serious impact on financial management at

private universities generally.

Government subsidies are another important financial resource for private universities. The national education ministry has recently issued a policy that expense subsidies will be cut for any private university whose expenditure exceeds revenue for five consecutive years. The ministry is also considering making it mandatory for universities to publish such details as student-to-teacher ratios, students' average study hours, learning outcomes, drop-out and leave-of-absence rates, application rates, student satisfaction levels, and information on graduate employment and pathways. These developments are thought to be informed by the onset of the era of universal participation in university education and society's growing interest in and demand for universities to maintain their

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financial soundness while at the same time pursuing educational enhancements and academic reforms that are visible to the public.

2 Reform of social institutions

Among the most noteworthy changes in external conditions are the statutory amendments and reforms to social institutions that are being pursued in order to cater for Japan’s low-birthrate ageing society. The government’s current “work style” reforms, together with developments such as the revision of social insurance premiums, are of paramount significance both to RU as an organization that relies on human resources (faculty and administrative staff) to perform its educational and research activities, and to the Academy’s overall finances, one-half of which is made up of personnel expenses.

Naturally, as an institution of education and research, RU has responded appropriately to a wide range of statutory and other

changes to date, and must address the current and future social reforms as a natural part of discharging organizational responsibilities, even where those reforms have a major impact on the university.

When addressing these reforms, we will need to reconsider our systems and policies not only in terms of their legal appropriateness but also from a standpoint of academic reforms as ways to make Ritsumeikan a more attractive place to teach and work, and ultimately as a more appealing destination for students.

3 Economic conditions in Japan and household finances of RU students

The Japanese economy began its recovery from the global financial crisis in November 2012, and aided by a robust global economy, is now said to have recorded its second longest continuous period of economic growth since 1945, outstripping that of the

high-growth period of the 1960s. The labor market also continues to improve, and in February 2012 the overall unemployment rate fell below 3% for the first time since December 1994, reaching its lowest level ever. The number of people in work is said to have grown by some 2 million since the 2011 fiscal year. Under these conditions, it is predicted that wages and consumer spending, which are already on an upward trend, will gradually begin to grow at higher rates.

The survey of parents of students entering RU reveals that the number of students from households with annual income of under 6 million yen is declining, and households with incomes of 8 million yen or more now comprise over 60 percent of the total. Meanwhile household income conditions of students receiving financial aid scholarships remain grim. As a private university, RU needs to remain fully cognizant of this situation, and take into account developments in the government’s discussions on provision of free higher education, as we plan the operation and further development of our financial aid scholarship programs.

4. Policies for Academic Reforms and Student Support to Bridge the R2020 and R2030 Plans (Co-Creative Learning Innovation)

In preparation for the AY 2018 Plenary Council, we are taking into account current educational practices and student profiles (study [outside class] hours, student life) as we pursue discussions with an emphasis on academic reforms that prioritize “learning style reform.”

In light of our increasingly diverse student profile, we are proposing to give shape to “policies for co-creative learning innovation” (“co-creation policies”) in our approach to educational affairs and student support from

AY 2019. The focus of these policies will be on (a) equipping all students with the foundational skills for learning at university, and (b) extending students’ motivations and capabilities. *See the details for Chapter V.

Co-creation policies will be based on the priority theme for the R2020 latter phase plan – establishment of the Ritsumeikan Model of Learning – and the matters confirmed at the AY 2016 Plenary Council. They are academic reforms that will form a bridge between R2020 and R2030, elevating the standard of

initiatives already underway and sustaining them into the R2030 period. AY 2019 to 2022 will be a bridging phase, in which the initiatives currently being proposed in light of student conditions will take shape rapidly, and new work will proceed on an incremental and ongoing basis toward R2030.

1 Co-creation policies (advancement of learning innovation)

Co-creation policies will be designed to maximize the experiences and organizational strengths of RU, and advance student-centered initiatives to support learning and growth attuned to a vision for the university under R2030 and beyond. In response to the issues that have come to light through analysis of student conditions, initiatives currently being pursued by individual Colleges and by the Student Affairs Division will be shared university-wide as systems and structures to inspire students to learn and support their academic activities from first year level, enabling a more comprehensive strengthening of functions to support learning and student life from entrance right through to graduation.



As students' backgrounds, attributes and interests grow more diverse and their fields of learning expand further beyond campus borders (both globally and locally), we will work to extend and connect different learning communities and spaces. We will expand and develop consultation and support structures in such areas as international student support, gender and sexuality, and students with disabilities, as proposed by the Student Union and Graduate Student Council. We will also pursue further enhancement of scholarship programs to assist students experiencing financial hardship, taking into account policy developments at national government level.

2

Conditions to support the advancement of co-creation policies

The co-creation policies will play an important role in bridging the R2020 and R2030 plans, and should be seen as strategies for educational improvement that include establishing basic conditions for the pursuit of

those plans.

As reforms to social institutions loom as an inevitable challenge, it will be crucial for work on the co-creation policies with emphasis on "learning style reform" to be accompanied by initiatives for "teaching style reform" and "work style reform" at Ritsumeikan University.

Our university's workforce is made up of a variety of job types, including permanent faculty and administrative staff, part-time lecturers, class-specific lecturers, and contract-based administrative staff. It is through the energies and efforts of these faculty and staff members that university's education and research activities are supported and implemented.

Faculty and staff are diverse, just like the student body, and furnishing environments and conditions that make it more rewarding for them to teach and work at our university across differences such as nationality, gender, age, and job type is an important part of building the foundations for stable and sustainable academic improvement.

As we develop education and research infrastructure in the bridging period, we will endeavor to clarify the roles of each job type,

develop conditions responsive to the efforts of faculty/staff members, and address the impact of change in areas such as social insurance premiums, as well as developing physical infrastructure utilizing ICT and other tools to enrich academic activities and improve work efficiency. These environments and conditions will provide the basis for ongoing development of learning innovation and higher standards of support for the learning and growth of each individual student.

As part of our development of environments in which faculty/staff and students can devote themselves to their studies, education, research and other activities, we will open an on-campus childcare center in fall 2018. Moreover, we will seek to make further improvements in campus amenities and education/research environments in the course of facilities development from the bridging period toward R2030. This will include exploring ways to give concrete shape to projects such as the full-scale refurbishment of Seishinkan at the Kinugasa Campus, development of science and engineering laboratory and practicum facilities and utilization of Across Wing at BKC, and the enhancement of dining environments, as proposed by the Student Union.

5. Tuition and Financial Affairs Policies for AY 2019 and Beyond

1

Private university tuition and financial affairs policies

Private universities in Japan suffer from double structural disparities in the form of the low level of public expenditure by international standards, and the gap in public expenditure between national and private institutions. Japan ranks among the lowest in the OECD in terms of public funding of higher education. Schemes currently being discussed include making education free, and introducing a system similar to Australia in which students repay their educational costs after graduation in line with their income levels. The present situation, however, is that the proportion of university operating expenses covered by expense grants from the national government has continued to fall, and is now less than 10 percent on average. (The Act on Subsidies for Private Schools, which mandates these expense grants, was passed with an additional resolution setting the coverage proportion at 50 percent, but in

reality it peaked at 29.5 percent in 1980 and has been decreasing ever since. It has now dropped to below 10 percent for the first time since the Act was established in 1971.)

As there is no prospect of this structural disparity being resolved in the foreseeable future, private institutions must make ongoing efforts to respond to the burden of tuition on students. Through the R2020 financial management plan, RU has been working to strengthen revenue streams other than tuition and fees, achieve cost savings, and create a PDCA system for unified evaluation and verification of projects and budgets. This work is advancing steadily, and we need to continue it resolutely as a routine part of our activities as a private institution. Currently tuition and other student fees amount to around 75 percent of RU's total revenue. It is within this financial structure that we must meet our education and research costs, including personnel costs and a variety of scholarships to support students' learning, and manage our finances with a view to maintaining a positive current account balance. This will enable us to build a reserve of funds for replacement and re-

newal of facilities in the medium and long term, and to maintain the solid financial base that is essential for sustaining and improving educational conditions into the future.

2

Tuition and financial management under the medium-term outlook for RU

In the AY 2016 Plenary Council, the span of tuition fee proposals was changed from the usual four years to a period of just two years. This was done to acknowledge that in the event of sudden and dramatic changes in social conditions and medium-term plans in an environment of intense competition among universities, it would be necessary to re-consider our policies, including financial affairs.

There are major changes taking place in the operating environment for private universities at present. The impact of tighter enrollment quota management is already being felt, and the time has come to begin



considering urgent action to address the government’s social reforms.

Responding to these changing conditions is important in terms of our social responsibility, and is also fundamental to managing our finances in a way that supports academic reforms. In the current revenue/expenditure conditions, responding to these changes in the absence of a strategy for financing the response would make it difficult to maintain the present revenue/expenditure structure and run the risk of generating an ongoing negative balance of accounts.

Revenue-strengthening and cost-cutting are ongoing challenges that we must continue to tackle into the future, but we have already attained a certain level of progress in these areas, and are now facing the pressure of rising expenditure due to factors such as increased labor costs connected directly to outsourcing. Under these conditions, continuation of our revenue-strengthening and cost-cutting initiatives will inevitably be limited in their effect, and it will be difficult to create new financial resources that impact the revenue-expenditure balance fundamentally.

Taking all the above considerations into account, and as we enter an era of dramatic change across the whole of society and work to support the sustained advancement of academic reforms to foster future-minded human resources and research enhancements, it is essential that we take a dynamic approach to financial management by implementing strategies for financing our operations with an awareness of the medium-term challenges arising from changing conditions and pursuing assessment and review at appropriate intervals.

3

Further strengthening of financial management efforts

There will be a big impact when we not only conduct academic reform such as co-creation policies gradually and sustainably but also respond to the external challenges such as strict standards for enrollment quota management and social reforms.

To tackle these challenges, the Executive Board of Trustees is committed to strengthening financial management further from our current achievement point in order to keep our healthy financial situations and in order to depend upon tuition fees as less as possible.

The donations program that forms part of our revenue-strengthening policy has been making progress to date, but remains at a level lower than some leading universities. In the context of the current tuition and financial management policy proposals, one pillar of the revenue-strengthening policy will be to pursue a fundamental intensification of the donations program, including more pro-active advancement of the +R Alumni Association Future Human Resources Development Scholarship which to date has been operated by the university in collaboration with the alumni association.

As well as continuing our current cost-saving efforts, in order to achieve a more fundamental contraction/reduction of our expenditure budget, we will need to review our existing programs and projects, including the possibility of curtailing and abolishing some of them. We are already piloting a PDCA approach for unified evaluation and verification of budgets and

projects, and will accelerate our efforts to roll out this approach at university-wide and college-specific levels, as well as pursuing other initiatives for slimming the overall budget.

To avoid raising our reliance on student fee revenue as far as possible, we will continue these efforts in academic and financial management and develop them into more fundamental and wide-ranging approaches.

4

Tuition and financial affairs policy for AY 2019 and beyond

Developments such as stricter enforcement of enrollment quotas and reforms to social institutions have bearings on the fundamental structure of revenue and expenditure in private universities. Responding to these developments at the same time as pursuing continued academic reforms is an important challenge.

Once responses to social institution reforms are incorporated into our financial outlook for the bridging period (AY 2019 to AY 2022, which is also the period when AY 2019 enrollees will be studying at the university), it is likely that we will experience ongoing difficulty in maintaining a balance between revenue and expenditure, which is both an objective for financial management under the R2020 latter phase plan and an important determinant of our social reputation.

With an awareness of these medium-term challenges, RU (the Executive Board of Trustees) has engaged in difficult discussions and considered various options including proposing to revise tuition levels.

However, in the light of the burden of tuition, as well as the importance of challenges such as social institution reforms in the context of university management and financial affairs, the Board has decided that it is necessary to continue discussing and exploring concrete response strategies and financial policies to accompany them.

For this reason, the Board is now proposing to: 1) keep the current tuition policy in place for AY 2019, and 2) hold the Plenary Council afresh in AY 2019 to discuss the tuition policy for AY 2020 and thereafter, taking into account developments in education and research infrastructure development and financial management efforts, including those pursued in response to social institution reforms.

Graduate school tuition fees, however, are regarded as one of the priority initiatives under the R2020 latter phase plan, and a tuition revision method is therefore being proposed at this stage, to be applied to new enrollees up to AY 2019 and AY 2020.

[1] Admission fees (undergraduate and graduate)

Admission fees for AY 2019 will remain at their current level.

[2] Clarification of tuition for duration of enrollment

Under the current system, newly-enrolling students can clearly see the cost of tuition for the duration of their enrollment at RU. This system will continue.

However, we propose that further revision of tuition levels be made possible as an emergency measure, including for currently-enrolled students, if necessitated in response to major social impacts such as a sudden and major rise in prices.

[3] Tuition for students enrolled in AY 2018 and earlier (undergraduate and graduate)

The currently-stated levels of tuition will continue to apply to those enrolled in AY 2018 and earlier.

[4] Tuition for students enrolling in AY 2019 (undergraduate)

*Tuition for the College of Global Liberal Arts, to be opened in AY 2019, will be finalized pursuant to RU's agreement with the Australian National University.

1) Tuition revision formula

The tuition revision formula that has applied

■ Tuition Revision Formula for Undergraduate Enrollees in AY 2019

$$\text{Tuition for new academic year} = \text{Base tuition} \times (1 + \text{rise in consumer price index})$$

*Base tuition = annual tuition for AY 2018 enrollees, excluding the special reduction for new students

*Rise in consumer price index = fractional increase in consumer price index (national combined) in immediately preceding academic year as against average in AY 2015. Not to be applied if rise is less than 0.01.

*In the event that the tuition for the new academic year calculated using the formula is lower than the previous year's tuition, an amount equal to the previous year's tuition shall be used.

*Tuition for the new academic year calculated as above shall be halved (and rounded to the nearest 100 yen) to determine the per-semester tuition to be applied to enrollees in the said year.

■ Tuition Revision Formula for Enrollees in AY 2019 and AY 2020 of Graduate School Master's Program, 1st-2nd year of 5-year Doctoral Program and Professional Degree Program

$$\text{Tuition for new academic year} = \text{Base tuition} \times (1 + \text{rise in consumer price index})$$

*Base tuition = annual tuition for AY 2018 enrollees

*Rise in consumer price index = fractional increase in consumer price index (national combined) in immediately preceding academic year as against average in AY 2015. Not to be applied if rise is less than 0.01.

*In the event that the tuition for the new academic year calculated using the formula is lower than the previous year's tuition, an amount equal to the previous year's tuition shall be used.

*Tuition for the new academic year calculated as above shall be halved (and rounded to the nearest 100 yen) to determine the per-semester tuition to be applied to enrollees in the said year.

*Base tuition for the Graduate School of Business Administration shall be credit-based tuition (tuition per credit x 23 credits) + fixed tuition (first semester + second semester). The per-credit tuition amount shall be 48,000 yen, with any increase in tuition pursuant to the formula added to the fixed tuition amount.

up to AY 2018 will continue to apply to students enrolling in AY 2019. Calculations using this formula, which is shown above, will result in tuition for students enrolling in AY 2019 being the same as that for AY 2018 enrollees.

2) Special reduction for new students

The special reduction for new students, which is offered in order to minimize the burden on students in their first year of enrollment, will be maintained in its present form. A reduction of 160,000 yen (210,000 yen for the College of Pharmaceutical Sciences) will be made from students' first year spring semester undergraduate tuition calculated in accordance with the formula shown above.

[5] Tuition for students enrolling in AY 2019 and AY 2020 (graduate school)

1) Tuition for Master's programs, integrated Master's/Doctoral programs (years 1 and 2), and professional graduate degree programs

We have completed a review and re-development of graduate school education policies as a whole, informed by the Plenary Council's discussion of graduate student paradigms together with the human resource development objectives and medium-term plans of each graduate school. Work is now in progress to advance of graduate school reforms as a priority initiative under the R2020 latter phase plan. In AY 2017, as part of the plan to enhance graduate school education both qualitatively and quantitatively, graduate school tuition fees (in Master's

programs and years 1 and 2 of integrated Master's/Doctoral programs) were reduced.

As part of the graduate school reforms, we have set targets for each graduate school for AY 2020 and are pursuing two phases of initiatives: the first phase in AY 2017 and 2018, and the second in AY 2019 and 2020. In the course of evaluating interim progress on these initiatives, we have conducted analysis of graduate school entrance data up to AY 2018. Further strengthening is needed as we work toward the AY 2020 targets, but some positive effects have already become apparent, including in terms of growth in graduate school applicant and enrollee numbers. We will therefore continue to apply the tuition revision formula used up to AY 2018 for enrollees in AY 2019 and 2020.

2) Tuition for standard Doctoral programs, four-year Doctoral programs, and integrated Master's/Doctoral programs (years 3 and above)

Tuition in doctoral programs has already been set up to AY 2020 as part of the Fourth-Phase Graduate School Career Path Development Support Program (AY 2016-2020). Accordingly, it shall remain at 500,000 annually (250,000 yen per semester).

[6] Tuition for new colleges, graduate schools, etc.

Tuition in cases of new college establishments/restructures and other major curriculum reforms etc. will be determined in light of plans for development of faculty personnel and dedicated facilities/equipment.

■ Admission fees will be as follows

(no change)

Category	Fee
Admission, transfer (university level and other educational levels), second Bachelor's degree admission	300,000 yen
Re-admission	10,000 yen

*However, students in the following cases shall not be charged admission fees:

- [1] Students enrolled in the College of International Relations' American University - Ritsumeikan University Joint Degree Program who begin studies at American University; students enrolled in the College of Global Liberal Arts who begin studies at Australian National University
- [2] Prior graduates of RU or APU entering an RU graduate school
- [3] Students of RU or APU continuing on to an RU graduate school
- [4] Students entering an RU graduate school who have previously completed a degree program at an RU or APU graduate school, or have withdrawn from a Doctoral program at said graduate school after being enrolled for at least the standard completion period and fulfilling the credit requirements stipulated in university regulations

■ Tuition for AY 2019 Undergraduate (College) Enrollees

(unit: yen)

College/Department		Year Level	1st year		from the 2nd year onwards	
		April Enrollees / September Enrollees	Spring Semester Tuition / Fall Semester Tuition	Fall Semester Tuition / Spring Semester Tuition	Spring Semester Tuition / Fall Semester Tuition	Fall Semester Tuition / Spring Semester Tuition
College of Law	Department of Law		319,200	479,200	479,200	479,200
College of Economics	Department of Economics		336,100	496,100	496,100	496,100
College of Business Administration	Department of Business Administration		319,200	479,200	479,200	479,200
	Department of International Business Administration		381,300	541,300	541,300	541,300
College of Social Sciences Department of Social Sciences	Social Sciences Major, Media and Society Major, Sports and Society Major, Human Welfare Major		405,700	565,700	565,700	565,700
	Children and Society Major		439,300	599,300	599,300	599,300
College of Letters Department of Humanities	Area Studies Program		402,100	562,100	562,100	562,100
	Human Studies Program Education and Human Studies Major Japanese History Program Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Major		391,500	551,500	562,100	562,100
	Human Studies Program Philosophy and Ethics Major, Japanese Literature Program, Japanese History Program Japanese History Major, East Asian Studies Program, Global Studies Program, Communication Studies Program		391,500	551,500	551,500	551,500
College of Science and Engineering	Department of Mathematics		584,300	744,300	744,300	744,300
	Dept. of Applied Chemistry, Dept. of Electrical and Electronic Engineering, Dept. of Electronic and Computer Engineering, Dept. of Mechanical Engineering, Dept. of Robotics, Dept. of Environmental System Engineering, Dept. of Architecture and Urban Design		612,300	772,300	772,300	772,300
College of International Relations	Department of International Relations American University - Ritsumeikan University Joint Degree Program		463,200	623,200	623,200	623,200
College of Policy Science	Department of Policy Science		414,900	574,900	574,900	574,900
College of Information Science and Engineering	Department of Information Science and Engineering		612,300	772,300	772,300	772,300
College of Image Arts and Sciences	Department of Image Arts and Sciences		755,200	915,200	915,200	915,200
College of Life Sciences	Department of Applied Chemistry, Department of Biotechnology, Department of Bioinformatics, Department of Biomedical Sciences		627,500	787,500	787,500	787,500
College of Sport and Health Science	Department of Sport and Health Science		439,300	599,300	599,300	599,300
College of Pharmaceutical Sciences	Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences		730,300	890,300	890,300	890,300
	Department of Pharmacy		943,800	1,153,800	1,153,800	1,153,800
College of Comprehensive Psychology	Department of Comprehensive Psychology		433,200	593,200	593,200	593,200
College of Gastronomy Management	Department of Gastronomy Management		438,000	598,000	598,000	598,000
College of Global Liberal Arts	Department of Global Liberal Arts		1,150,000	1,150,000	1,150,000	1,150,000

■ Tuition for AY 2019 Graduate School Enrollees

(unit: yen)

[Master's Programs, Ritsumeikan University Graduate Schools]

Graduate School		Year Level	from the 1st year onwards	
		April Enrollees / September Enrollees	Spring Semester Tuition / Fall Semester Tuition	Fall Semester Tuition / Spring Semester Tuition
Graduate School of Law			375,000	375,000
Graduate School of Economics	Other than Master's Program in Economic Devt.		375,000	375,000
	Master's Program in Economic Development		450,000	450,000
Graduate School of Business Administration			375,000	375,000
Graduate School of Sociology			375,000	375,000
Graduate School of Letters	Humanities		375,000	375,000
	Informatics of Behavior and Culture		385,600	385,600
Graduate School of Science and Engineering	Other than Adv. Mathematics & Physics Prog.		575,000	575,000
	Advanced Mathematics & Physics Program		537,500	537,500
Graduate School of International Relations	Other than Global Cooperation Program		375,000	375,000
	Global Cooperation Program		450,000	450,000
Graduate School of Policy Science			375,000	375,000
Grad. School of Language Education and Information Science			400,000	400,000
Graduate School of Technology Management			583,000	583,000
Graduate School of Sport and Health Science			425,000	425,000
Graduate School of Image Arts and Sciences			602,400	602,400
Graduate School of Information Science and Engineering			568,600	568,600
Graduate School of Life Sciences			568,600	568,600
Graduate School of Science for Human Services			425,000	425,000

*Tuition for year 3 and above is the same as for year 2.

*1 Tuition for students enrolled in excess of the standard period for completion is one half of the standard tuition for the applicable year level, regardless of that year level.

[Integrated Master's/Doctoral Programs, Ritsumeikan University Graduate Schools]

Graduate School	Year Level	Years 1 and 2		from the 3rd year onwards	
	April Enrollees / September Enrollees	Spring Semester Tuition / Fall Semester Tuition	Fall Semester Tuition / Spring Semester Tuition	Spring Semester Tuition / Fall Semester Tuition	Fall Semester Tuition / Spring Semester Tuition
Grad. School of Core Ethics & Frontier Sciences		400,000	400,000	250,000	250,000

*Tuition for year 3 and above is the same as for year 2.

*1 Tuition for students enrolled in excess of the standard period for completion is one half of the standard tuition for the applicable year level, regardless of that year level.

*2 Notwithstanding *1, tuition for students enrolled in excess of the standard period for completion who have completed all requirements stipulated in the Graduate School Regulations other than the Doctoral Dissertation shall be 100,000 yen per semester.

[Professional Graduate Degree Programs, Ritsumeikan University Graduate Schools]

Graduate School		Year Level	from the 1st year onwards	
		April Enrollees / September Enrollees	Spring Semester Tuition / Fall Semester Tuition	Fall Semester Tuition / Spring Semester Tuition
School of Law			653,700	653,700
Graduate School of Business Administration	Fixed Tuition		71,700	71,700
	Credit-based Tuition		48,000 (per credit)	48,000 (per credit)
Graduate School of Professional Teacher Education			450,000	450,000

*1 Tuition for students in the School of Law enrolled in excess of the standard period for completion (two years for the two-year program; three years for the three-year program) is one half of the amount shown above.

*2 Fixed tuition for students in the Graduate School of Business Administration enrolled in excess of the standard period for completion is one half of the amount shown above.

*3 Tuition for students in the Graduate School of Professional Teacher Education enrolled in excess of the standard period for completion is one half of the amount shown above.

[Doctoral Programs, Ritsumeikan University Graduate Schools]

Graduate School	Year Level	from the 1st year onwards	
	April Enrollees / September Enrollees	Spring Semester Tuition / Fall Semester Tuition	Fall Semester Tuition / Spring Semester Tuition
All Graduate Schools		250,000	250,000

*1 Tuition for students enrolled in excess of the standard period for completion is one half of the amount shown above.

*2 Notwithstanding *1, tuition for students enrolled in excess of the standard period for completion who have completed all requirements stipulated in the Graduate School Regulations other than the Doctoral Dissertation shall be 100,000 yen per semester.

[Four-Year Doctoral Programs, Ritsumeikan University Graduate Schools]

Graduate School	Year Level	from the 1st year onwards	
	April Enrollees / September Enrollees	Spring Semester Tuition / Fall Semester Tuition	Fall Semester Tuition / Spring Semester Tuition
Graduate School of Pharmacy		250,000	250,000

*1 Tuition for students enrolled in excess of the standard period for completion is one half of the amount shown above.

*2 Notwithstanding *1, tuition for students enrolled in excess of the standard period for completion who have completed all requirements stipulated in the Graduate School Regulations other than the Doctoral Dissertation shall be 100,000 yen per semester.



Ritsumeikan University

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