

Overseas Travel Risk Assessment: Student Mobility_JAPAN

The purpose of this Risk Assessment is to ensure that members of the University community are unlikely to be exposed to unacceptable risks which could affect their health, safety or security when travelling abroad on behalf of the University.

This form should be completed by the individual wishing to travel prior to making any firm arrangements to travel, and must be completed in discussion with the relevant line manager or supervisor, allowing sufficient time in advance of travelling for any issues to be addressed.

Before completing this form you should ensure that you (and your manager/supervisor) are familiar with the contents of the Health and Safety and Insurance webpages on travelling abroad.

When completed and approved this risk assessment and its associated itinerary should be carried by the traveller(s) and a copy retained by the Department. Queries on the completion of this assessment should be directed to HealthandSafetyAdmin@warwick.ac.uk

Department:	Student Mobility, Student Opportunity
Location(s) to be visited:	JAPAN
Purpose of journey:	Student Mobility
Name and role of traveller(s):	List held with Student Mobility
Name of line manager or supervisor:	Jonathan French/Maria Fox (Head of Student Mobility)
Dates of proposed travel:	Academic Year 2025 – 2026
Information taken from:	https://www.gov.uk/foreign-travel-advice/ (FCDO)
Living In Country Guidance	<p>https://www.gov.uk/guidance/living-in-japan</p> <p><u>Before you travel</u></p> <p>No travel can be guaranteed safe. Read all the advice in this guide and any specific travel advice that applies to you:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • women travellers • disabled travellers

- [LGBT+ travellers](#)
- [solo and independent travel](#)
- [volunteering and adventure travel](#)

Travel insurance

If you choose to travel, research your destinations and [get appropriate travel insurance](#). Insurance should cover your itinerary, planned activities and expenses in an emergency.

About FCDO travel advice

The Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO) provides advice about risks of travel to help British nationals make informed decisions. Find out [more about FCDO travel advice](#).

[Sign-up for FCDO travel advice email alerts](#) and follow FCDO travel advice on [Twitter](#) and [Facebook](#)

Hazard/Consideration	Risk (High / Medium / Low)	Mitigating Actions (please add to or amend as appropriate)	Comments / Actions
Money			Research and make yourself fully aware of the cost of living for JAPAN. Some countries have a significantly higher cost of living than the UK, and this can seriously impact your placement. We have received feedback from previous students that being aware of this and having fully prepared for the increased cost is essential.
Visa Applications			<p>You must ensure you have the correct visa. If you are studying, you will be provided with details directly from our partner university.</p> <p>If you intend to work, you must have the correct visa to enable you to work in the country otherwise you may be denied entry to the country. It is your responsibility to arrange the correct visa. It is illegal to work in Japan without the correct visa, however informal or temporary the work. You shouldn't overstay your permission to remain in the country, as you risk arrest, detention and a heavy fine.</p>

This information is for people travelling on a full '[British citizen' passport](#) from the UK. It is based on the UK government's understanding of the current rules for the most common types of travel.

The authorities in Japan set and enforce entry rules. If you're not sure how these requirements apply to you, contact the [Japanese Embassy in the UK](#).

Passport validity requirements

If you're visiting Japan, your passport must be valid for the length of your stay. No additional period of validity is required. You need a blank page for your visa stamp.

Check with your travel provider that your passport and other travel documents meet requirements. [Renew your passport](#) if you need to.

You will be denied entry if you do not have a valid travel document or try to use a passport that has been reported lost or stolen.

Dual nationals

When returning to the UK, British citizens must carry a valid [British passport](#) or [certificate of entitlement](#). See [Dual citizenship](#).

Visa requirements

For long-term stays or to work or study, you must meet the Japanese government's entry requirements. Check [which type of visa you need](#). It is illegal to work in Japan without the correct visa no matter how informal or temporary the work.

If you overstay your permission to remain in Japan, you risk arrest, detention and a heavy fine.

For residency information, see the [Japanese Immigration Services Agency](#) website and read about [living in Japan](#).

Vaccine requirements

For details about medical entry requirements and recommended vaccinations, see [TravelHealthPro's Japan guide](#).

			<p>Customs rules</p> <p>There are strict rules about goods you can take into or out of Japan. You must declare anything that may be prohibited or subject to tax or duty.</p> <p>Taking food into Japan</p> <p>It is illegal to bring meat products including sausages, bacon and ham to Japan without permission from the Japanese Animal Quarantine Service. Penalties include a heavy fine and prison sentence.</p> <p>Whale meat is available in Japan but importing it into the UK and EU is illegal. If you import whale meat to the UK, you can get a fine of up to £5,000 and a prison sentence. Customs officers will seize the meat.</p> <p>Taking money into Japan</p> <p>Japan is still a predominantly cash-based society. You may have difficulty using credit and debit cards issued outside Japan. Cirrus, Maestro, Link and Delta cash cards are not widely accepted. Japanese post offices, 7-Eleven stores and JP Post Bank have cash machines that will accept some foreign cards during business hours.</p>
<p>Local knowledge, understanding of customs and conditions</p> <p>Cultural differences</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Experience of travel to, or working in, the region before • Obtain guidance and information from the host organisation • Research via relevant web-sites • Consider dress, behaviours and sensitivities • Local laws, fees or levies. • Awareness of attitudes towards protected characteristics, e.g. disability, sexual orientation, gender reassignment etc. 	<p>Personal ID</p> <p>You must always carry your passport or Japanese residence card with you. The police can arrest you if you cannot show proof of your visa or residence status.</p> <p>Alcohol bans</p> <p>In general, drinking alcohol in public places is not illegal. However, there are bans on drinking alcohol in specific areas on certain days, for example New Year’s Eve.</p> <p>Smoking in public places</p> <p>Smoking is illegal on the streets of Tokyo and some other cities. Smoke only in designated areas.</p> <p>Illegal drugs and prison sentences</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dress in accordance with local laws/customs • Avoid behaviour that may fall foul of local customs/laws/cultures. • Report and support at Warwick: https://warwick.ac.uk/students/welcome/spring/livingatuniversity/reportand support 	<p>Japan has strict laws around drug use. If the police find an illegal substance in your bloodstream, you may be charged, regardless of whether you consented or were aware of taking the drugs. If you refuse to take a test if asked to by the police, you could be arrested and detained for ‘obstructing police duties’.</p> <p>If you take blood tests at medical institutions, they are usually obliged to report to the police if they detect any illegal substances.</p> <p>There is zero tolerance of drug crime and the penalties are severe. British nationals have been arrested and detained for receiving small quantities through the post or if they test positive when the police raid clubs or bars. British nationals convicted of drug trafficking have received sentences ranging from 6 to 17 years and fines of 3 to 4 million yen. Prisoners in Japan are assigned labour or factory work as part of their sentences.</p> <p>Medication bans</p> <p>It is illegal to possess or use some common prescription and over-the-counter medicines under Japan’s strictly enforced law on anti-stimulant drugs. Ignorance of the law does not count as a defence. See Health.</p> <p>Custody disputes</p> <p>Japanese family law is very different from UK law. Joint custody of a child after divorce is not a legal option, and access for a non-custodial parent is extremely difficult, especially if you live outside of Japan. Legal custody disputes can be lengthy and expensive, and rulings to return a child or to secure access to a child are often not enforced. See child abduction, custody and parental rights in Japan.</p> <p>Public behaviour</p> <p>Most Japanese people are welcoming and friendly, but can be reserved. Loud, boisterous behaviour may receive negative attention. Showing affection in public is less common than in the UK.</p> <p>Tattoos</p> <p>Tattoos have a historical association with organised crime in Japan. While acceptance is increasing, some public facilities do not admit people with tattoos – for example, public swimming pools, hot springs, beaches and some gyms. Other establishments request you cover tattoos while using the facilities.</p>
Equality and Diversity LGBTQ information			LGBT+ travellers

			<p>Same-sex sexual activity is not illegal, but Japanese law does not protect against discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation. Same-sex marriages are not recognised, but some local authorities issue certificates of recognition that can be used for civil issues, such as hospital visitation rights.</p> <p>Nichome in Tokyo and Doyamacho in Osaka are well-known LGBT+ areas.</p> <p>Read more advice for LGBT+ travellers.</p>
<p>Social/Political Unrest or Terrorism:</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the FCDO website for up-to-date advice. • If the FCDO advises against travel to destination(s) on safety/security grounds then seek approval from HoD/Line Manager • Consider not just the country in question but also any territories as identified in FCDO pages • Reschedule visit or modify itinerary if at all feasible. 	<p>Terrorism - There is a high threat of terrorist attack globally affecting UK interests and British nationals, including from groups and individuals who view the UK and British nationals as targets. Stay aware of your surroundings at all times.</p> <p>UK Counter Terrorism Policing has information and advice on staying safe abroad and what to do in the event of a terrorist attack. Find out how to reduce your risk from terrorism while abroad.</p> <p>Terrorism in Japan</p> <p>Although there's no recent history of terrorism in Japan, attacks cannot be ruled out.</p> <p>Political situation</p> <p>Civil disturbance and violent demonstrations are rare in Japan. Occasionally, there are pro-nationalist demonstrations that express hostility towards foreign countries. If you become aware of protests, leave the area immediately.</p> <p>Japan and the Korean Peninsula</p> <p>The level of tension and security situation in the Korean Peninsula can change with little notice. Tensions can rise after missile tests by North Korea and during the regular South Korea-US military exercises, which take place throughout the year.</p> <p>North Korea frequently launches missiles towards Japan as part of missile testing, and is likely to continue doing so.</p> <p>You should follow the advice of local authorities and check NHK World for the latest information. See advice on missile alerts from the Japanese government.</p>

			See also travel advice for South Korea .
<p>Crime:</p> <p>Personal attack / kidnap: Dangers associated with travelling alone; arriving at night, etc.:</p> <p>Theft or loss of ID documents and other belongings: passport, driving license, bank cards, travel tickets, laptop</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness of risk of theft or pickpockets • Awareness of local scams or hotspots • Cash and card security/awareness • Be aware of specific local risks • Precautionary measures should be taken to protect personal safety. • Inform hosts of itinerary. • Be aware of specific local risks. • Travel during daylight hours if possible. • Keep items secure. • Record details of numbers, issue dates, etc. and store separately both with you and at home. • Have emergency contact numbers • Report to police if theft suspected • Minimise amount of cash carried 	<p>You can contact the emergency services by calling 119 (ambulance and fire) or 110 (police).</p> <p>Crime Take the same precautions you would at home and get local advice on areas where you might need to be more alert. Tokyo’s entertainment districts carry a higher risk of crime, particularly at night in and around clubs and bars. Foreign nationals have been targeted for extortion, robbery, assault and sexual assault.</p> <p>Protecting your belongings Be aware of your surroundings and keep your belongings in sight when travelling. Place valuables in a secure place such as a hotel safe when you can.</p> <p>Rape and sexual assault Rape and sexual assault are rare but can happen. Japanese law puts a high burden of proof on victims to demonstrate sexual relations were not consensual and committed through assault, intimidation or force. Female passengers travelling on commuter trains have experienced inappropriate behaviour. This includes touching and upskirting – taking photos or videos from below when women walk or stand nearby. Police advise you should shout at the perpetrator to attract attention and ask a fellow passenger to call train or station staff.</p> <p>Drink spiking and credit card fraud There is a risk of drink spiking and credit card fraud. Victims have described waking up with no memory of what happened and discovering large amounts of money billed to their credit card. Risks are higher in all entertainment and nightlife districts across Japan. In particular, the Japanese police have identified the following areas in Tokyo as high-risk zones:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kabukicho • Roppongi • Shibuya • Ikebukuro <p>You can reduce the risk of spiking by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • not accepting drinks from strangers • not leaving drinks unattended or asking a trusted friend to keep an eye on your unfinished drink <p>Card fraudsters may skim or clone bank cards when you pay for food or drink. You may need a police report before your credit card company will consider processing a fraud claim.</p> <p>Disputes over bar bills</p>

			<p>British nationals have been arrested at clubs and bars following disputes with staff and doorpersons over excessive bar bills. Ensure you see a menu with prices before you enter a bar or restaurant. Keep track of what you order and confirm the price of admission to clubs on entry.</p> <p>Prostitution and street touts Prostitution and street touts are illegal but commonplace, especially in the high risk areas outlined above. Do not accompany street touts to bars or clubs. Street touts often encourage people to enter an establishment by misrepresenting the services on offer. You may incur an entry charge so do not enter on the promise of a free drink or to have a look, as you may not be free to leave.</p> <p>Emergency services In cases of emergency, dial 110 for the police and 119 for the fire or ambulance services. Calls are free of charge from any phone, including pay phones. Hospitals may want to confirm you have insurance or means of payment before accepting you as a patient.</p> <p><u>Warwick Business Travel Insurance Details –</u></p> <p>Only emergency medical treatment is covered under this policy. Please note that there is no emergency medical cover if you are a national in the country you need medical attention in. For emergency medical assistance or security assistance (if there is risk to your personal safety) please call the number on the following page: https://warwick.ac.uk/services/legalandcomplianceservices/insurance/keypolicies/traveloverseas</p> <p>Report and Support: https://reportandsupport.warwick.ac.uk/</p> <p>Wellbeing Services: https://warwick.ac.uk/services/wss/</p> <p>Emergency services in Japan Ambulance: 119 Fire: 119 Police: 110</p>
Travel Preparation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Up to date EHIC/GHIC if eligible (transit) • Valid vehicle insurance (you cannot use the Business Travel Insurance policy). 	<p>If you have a health condition, or you are pregnant, you may need specialist healthcare abroad. Check whether your destination country can provide the healthcare you may need and ensure you have appropriate travel insurance for unexpected medical evacuation or local treatment.</p> <p>Before you travel check that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • your destination can provide the healthcare you may need • you have appropriate travel insurance for local treatment or unexpected medical evacuation

			<p>This is particularly important if you have a health condition or are pregnant.</p> <p>Emergency medical number</p> <p>Dial 119 and ask for an ambulance.</p> <p>Contact your insurance company quickly if you're referred to a medical facility for treatment.</p> <p>Vaccine recommendations and health risks</p> <p>At least 8 weeks before your trip:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • check the latest vaccine recommendations for Japan • see where to get vaccines and whether you have to pay on the NHS travel vaccinations page <p>See what health risks you'll face in Japan including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • dengue • biting insects and ticks • pertussis ('whooping cough') <p>Altitude sickness is a risk in parts of Japan. Read more about altitude sickness on TravelHealthPro.</p>
<p>Exposure to infection: Known endemic illnesses in destination(s)</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take medical advice and arrange vaccination/inoculation/prophylaxis as appropriate • Consider the following conditions in particular: Cholera, Diphtheria, Hepatitis B, Japanese Encephalitis, Malaria, Meningitis, Poliomyelitis, Tetanus, Tick-borne Encephalitis, Tuberculosis, Typhoid and Yellow Fever. 	<p>Fukushima</p> <p>There is a restricted area around the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant where only authorised persons can enter. Areas where evacuation orders are ready to be lifted are still subject to some restrictions – for example, visitors are not allowed to stay overnight. Follow local guidance.</p> <p>The Japanese authorities carry out comprehensive checks to monitor radiation in the area around Fukushima Daiichi and to monitor possible contamination of water and food and produce. They impose strict controls where necessary.</p> <p>Although the decommissioning of the Fukushima Daiichi site and full clean-up of the surrounding area will take many years, the risks are gradually declining.</p>

<p>Pre-existing medical conditions</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take medical advice. • Carry written details of medical condition, adequate supplies of prescribed medication, details of blood group, etc. • Consider translation of information into local language. • Share with colleagues where appropriate 	<p>If you're on prescription medication, make sure you bring enough with you or have access to a supply in JAPAN. Certain medicines may not be available and you <u>may be prohibited</u> from bringing others into the country. For more information and advice, check with your GP and the Embassy of JAPAN before travelling.</p> <p>If you have a health condition, or you are pregnant, you may need specialist healthcare abroad. Check whether your destination country can provide the healthcare you may need and ensure you have appropriate travel insurance for unexpected medical evacuation or local treatment.</p> <p>Medication</p> <p>The legal status and regulation of some medicines prescribed or bought in the UK can be different in other countries.</p> <p>Read best practice when travelling with medicines on TravelHealthPro.</p> <p>It is illegal to carry some common prescription and over-the-counter medicines under Japan's strictly enforced law on anti-stimulant drugs. This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vicks inhalers • medicines for allergies and sinus problems • cold and flu medication containing pseudoephedrine • some over-the-counter painkillers containing codeine <p>Foreign nationals have been detained and deported for these offences. If you're travelling with medication, check its status with the Japanese Embassy in the UK.</p>
<p>Health and Local medical facilities</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hospital proximity and standards. • Access to doctors/dentists. • Payment methods for medical treatment. 	<p>If you need emergency medical assistance during your trip, dial 119 and ask for an ambulance. You should contact your insurance/medical assistance company promptly if you are referred to a medical facility for treatment.</p> <p>Healthcare in Japan</p> <p>Medical facilities in Japan are of a high quality, but treatment is expensive. Expect to pay the whole cost of any treatment you receive.</p> <p>Medical facilities may check your insurance, which could delay your treatment.</p>

			<p>FCDO has a list of medical providers in Japan where some staff will speak English.</p> <p>There is also guidance on healthcare if you're living in Japan.</p> <p>Medical treatment As stated above, make sure you have adequate travel health insurance and accessible funds to cover the cost of any medical treatment abroad and repatriation. The cost of medical treatment in JAPAN can be high.</p> <p>If you have a medical emergency contact the University Insurance company: https://warwick.ac.uk/services/finance/insurance/keypolicies/traveloverseas/</p> <p>Please note that there is no emergency medical cover if you are a national in the country you need medical attention in.</p> <p>Note: The University Business Travel Insurance is not private health cover. The insurance is for emergency health treatment only. You may also wish to take out private health insurance for the duration of your stay.</p> <p>Wellbeing Services: https://warwick.ac.uk/services/wss/</p>
Accommodation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-book accommodation • Stay in recognised accommodation • Familiarise yourself with emergency exits • Security staff and arrangements • Secure storage/safes 	<p>Student mobility students hosted at a partner University will be supported with finding accommodation by the partner.</p> <p>Language Assistants are supported by the School(s) that they are allocated to by the British Council</p> <p>Work placements students are required to find their own accommodation with local support.</p> <p>Suitable accommodation can be difficult to identify and secure, it is recommended that you don't leave it too late to find this. We have had students whose placements have been impacted by being unable to secure suitable accommodation.</p> <p>Please be aware that some partner Universities have compulsory 'meal plans' these can prove to be expensive if you have special dietary requirements.</p>
Transport		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use only registered taxis • Arrange airport collection where possible • Check safety and road worthiness of any hire vehicle • Avoid driving at night 	<p>Transport risks Road travel If you're planning to drive in Japan, see information on driving abroad and check the rules of the road in the Japan Automobile Federation driving guide.</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If possible, share long distance driving • Ensure all internal transfers are booked in advance of travel (where possible). 	<p>You'll need the <u>1949 version of the international driving permit (IDP)</u> plus your UK driving licence and insurance documents with you in the car. You could be arrested and fined for driving without the correct documents.</p> <p>You cannot buy an IDP outside the UK, so get one before you travel. You can use an IDP for one year, regardless of its expiry date. See <u>information on driving and the IDP from the Tokyo police</u>.</p> <p>If you plan to stay longer than one year, see how to <u>apply for a Japanese driving licence</u>. Hire car companies often have stricter requirements for their customers, such as a year of driving experience and a minimum age.</p> <p>There are 2 types of driving insurance available in Japan: compulsory insurance ('jibaisekihoken') and voluntary insurance ('nin'i no jidoshahoken'). The compulsory insurance on its own may be insufficient in cases of personal liability.</p> <p>Drink-driving is a serious offence in Japan, and the legal limit of alcohol in your system is about a third of the UK limit. If you are found to be over the limit, you may get a fine and possible imprisonment. There are also penalties for allowing someone to drink and drive. The passenger could face arrest if the police suspect they were aware of the driver's alcohol consumption.</p> <p>Driving standards</p> <p>Roads are well maintained, and driving is on the left. Watch out for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • pedestrians crossing roads at green lights, especially at junctions • cyclists riding on the wrong side of the road and without lights at night • other drivers braking suddenly
Communications		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider access to landlines or alternative handsets if mobile phone is lost or stolen. • Back-up chargers or batteries for phones or electronic devices • Access to network or wi-fi 	<p>Loss of mobile phones or laptops are not covered on the University Insurance policy</p> <p>Mobile phone networks</p> <p>Only 3G and 4G capable UK handsets will work in Japan. GSM-only UK phones don't work, as there's no GSM network. If you plan to make lots of calls or use mobile data in Japan, SIM cards are available to hire online or in-store. WiFi zones are also increasingly available in coffee shops, hotels and other public spaces.</p>
Utilities/Cyber Issues		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compatibility of equipment • Voltages and safety equipment 	<p>Check whether plug adapters will be required</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Power cuts or interruptions 	
Insect and animal bites		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider likely insect/animal issues in particular area • Avoid by prevention – repellents, clothing, etc. • Consider use of nets in accommodation • Carry appropriate treatment 	<p>Wildlife</p> <p>Bear sightings and attacks have increased in parts of Japan, especially in mountainous and forested areas, including near populated zones.</p> <p>Follow local advice and alerts, and take precautions if travelling in these areas.</p> <p>You should</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • research the region to learn about the local wildlife • avoid walking alone in areas where bears have been sighted • take all rubbish with you, including food waste • report any sightings to local authorities
Contaminated water/food		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid food or water which could be contaminated. • Carry water sterilising tablets. 	Check whether bottled water is recommended
Minor injuries and ailments		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry basic First Aid kit. 	
Sunburn		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid by prevention – hat, sunglasses, and sunblock. • Carry appropriate treatment. 	
Leisure activities		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure you are adequately insured (the University insurance does <u>not</u> provide cover for non-business related activity) 	The Warwick Business Travel Insurance will not provide cover for non-business (study) related activity. Ensure you take out personal insurance. Also having the correct license if you are hiring a vehicle is essential.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skiing, white water, bungee jumping, diving. Etc. 	
Natural disasters		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of the risk of typhoons, earthquake, tsunami, avalanche, etc 	<p>Extreme weather and natural disasters Find out what you can do to prepare for and respond to natural disasters in Japan.</p> <p>Tropical cyclones In Japan the tropical cyclone (typhoon) season is between June and December, peaking between July and September. The highest risk is in southern parts of the country. Monitor any approaching storms using Japan Meteorological Agency forecasts. Follow the advice of the local authorities and emergency services, including any evacuation orders. Tropical cyclones in Japan often come with damaging high tides, increasing the risk of landslides and flooding. The dangers increase when an earthquake occurs shortly after a tropical cyclone has saturated an area. See weather safety tips from the Japan National Tourism Agency.</p> <p>Earthquakes and tsunamis Japan is in a major earthquake zone. Take note of instructions in hotel rooms and at train stations. Check the safety procedures on your local prefectural website. Monitor tsunami warnings and earthquake information from the Japan Meteorological Agency. See earthquake safety tips from the Japan National Tourism Agency.</p> <p>Noto Peninsula A series of earthquakes hit the Noto Peninsula on 1 January 2024, causing a minor tsunami and fires in various parts of Ishikawa Prefecture. Infrastructure damage was extensive, and some transport links remain disrupted. Take care in affected areas and follow local guidance.</p> <p>Volcanic eruptions There are several active volcanoes in Japan. Monitor local media reports and follow the advice of local authorities. Check for volcano warnings from the Japanese Meteorological Agency. See volcano safety tips from the Japan National Tourism Agency.</p>
Research or work activities		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness of safe systems of work • Awareness of local safety measures • Remoteness of work sites 	Will be covered by the Host Institution

Completed by Department:	Student Mobility, STUDENT OPPORTUNITY
Date:	Monday, 22 December 2025
	<u>Frequently Asked Questions (warwick.ac.uk)</u>
