Academic Charter of Nagoya University

Appreciating the intrinsic role and historical and social mission of universities, Nagoya University, as a seat of learning, hereby defines its fundamental principles of scholarly activity.

Nagoya University maintains a free and vibrant academic culture with the mission of contributing to the well-being and happiness of humankind through research and education in all aspects of human beings, society, and nature. In particular, it aspires to foster the harmonious development of human nature and science, and to conduct highly advanced research and education that overlook the broad sweep of humanities, social and natural sciences. Towards this goal, Nagoya University endeavours to implement a variety of measures based on the fundamental objectives and policies outlined below, and to unremittingly carry out its responsibilities as a pivotal university.

1 Fundamental Objectives: Research and Education
1 Nagoya University, through creative research activity, shall pursue the truth and produce results of scholastic distinction on the international stage.

2 Nagoya University, through an education that values initiative, shall cultivate courageous intellectuals endowed with powers of rational thought and creativity.

2 Fundamental Objectives: Contribution to Society
1 Nagoya University, in spearheading scientific research, and through the cultivation of human resources capable of exercising leadership both in the domestic and international arenas, shall contribute to the welfare of humanity and the development of culture, as well as to global industry.

2 Nagoya University shall put to good use the special characteristics of the local community and, through multi-faceted research activities, contribute to the development of the region.

3 Nagoya University shall promote international academic co-operation and the education of foreign students, and contribute to international exchange, especially with Asian nations.

3 Fundamental Policies: Research and Education System
1 Nagoya University shall study the various phenomena of the humanities, society and nature from an all-inclusive viewpoint, respond to contemporary issues, and adjust and enrich its education system to generate a new sense of values and body of knowledge founded on humanity.

2 Nagoya University shall provide for an education system that rightly inherits and develops intellectual resources cultivated in the world’s intellectual traditions, and promote educational activity that is both advanced and innovative.

3 Nagoya University, through the active dispatch of information and exchange of personnel, and interinstitutional co-operation in Japan and abroad, shall shape the international foundation of academic culture.

4 Fundamental Policies: University Administration
1 Nagoya University shall at all times support scientific enquiry based on the autonomy and initiative of its members, and guarantee freedom of academic research.

2 Nagoya University shall require its members to participate in the drafting and implementation of both ideals and objectives related to research and education, as well as administrative principles.

3 Nagoya University, in addition to promoting autonomous assessment and evaluation from its members with regard to research, education and administrative activity, shall actively seek critical appraisal from external authorities, and aspire to be an accessible university.

This is a provisional translation and subject to change.
Greeting from the President

As the President of Nagoya University, I offer you my most sincere greetings. I assumed the post of President in April 2009, and this year will be my final one.

Throughout its history, Nagoya University has done its utmost to maintain a free and vibrant academic culture. As an educational institution, we aim to cultivate what we call “courageous intellectuals”: social contributors endowed with the powers of rational thought and creative imagination. Today, we are taking new steps to become a globalized university where students are able to acquire comprehensive knowledge, develop personal ethics, and aspire to international careers.

This year, we have set ourselves the challenge of addressing the “Super Global University” initiative. This initiative has three main aims. First, to expand the G30 program, which began in October 2011 and offers degree programs taught entirely in English. Second, to establish satellite campuses in Asia, which we will be the first among Japanese universities to attempt, and begin offering doctoral programs aimed at high-ranking administrators. Over the past 20 years, Nagoya University has laid stress on fostering outstanding human resources in Asia. As a result, NU graduates are currently playing key roles at vice-ministerial and director-general level in many countries. The majority of these students, who studied in Japan with the support of JICA, returned to their home countries after finishing their master’s programs. Although many of them would like to continue their education further, it is difficult for them to study for a doctoral program because they play such an important role in their country’s government. Nagoya University hopes to offer an opportunity for these talented people to continue their research, utilizing teaching locally and in Japan, making full use of ICT for distance learning and research supervision, and letting students publish papers in international journals, thereby conferring doctoral degrees upon them. In the near future, they will contribute further to their countries’ development with doctoral degrees from NU. The third aim is to have Nagoya University become an Asian hub university. The main purpose of establishing satellite campuses in Asia is to strengthen the relationships between key Asian universities, as bases to which our Japanese students can be dispatched and as points to strengthen collaboration with outstanding Asian universities.

This is to be my final year, and I would like to contribute as much as possible to the development of Nagoya University.

I cordially invite you to join us at Nagoya and explore the “traditional” free and vibrant academic culture in the very central part of exciting Japan.
Professor Isamu AKASAKI and Blue Light-emitting Diodes

Four Nobel Laureates Demonstrate Nagoya University’s World-class Research Excellence

New Flagship Research Initiatives

Selection for the Program for Promoting the Enhancement of Research Universities - Top Four Highest Ranking Institutions -
Center of Innovation for Personalized and Diverse Society - Society and Mobility for Realizing an Active and Happy Lifestyle -
Institute of Transformative Bio-Molecules (ITbM)
National Composites Center (NCC)
Green Mobility Collaborative Research Center – Realizing a Low-Carbon Society –
Disaster Mitigation Research Center (DMRC)

Producing a New Light Source for the 21st Century

Thinking it would be too difficult to realize within the 20th century, many researchers abandoned development of high-performance blue light-emitting diodes (LEDs). However, University Professor Isamu Akasaki remained steadfast in his research for 20 years. In 1989, he succeeded in becoming the first to achieve the goal of producing a new light source for the 21st century.

Professor Akasaki achieved this by using the compound gallium nitride (GaN), revolutionizing the field of semiconductor research. Blue LEDs offer immeasurable benefits to society, and are utilized today in a wide range of technologies such as traffic lights, large-scale display monitors, next-generation optical memory discs, and even home lighting. The applicability of GaN and related semiconductors does not end with its use in light sources. It is also expected that they can be applied to such technologies as ultra high-speed, high-power transistors and UV detectors, which will be indispensable in an IT-based society.

During his life as a researcher, Professor Akasaki held fast to his idea that “Once you’ve resolved to accomplish something, never give up.”

Among the many awards he has received, in 2004, in honor of the research results he achieved with such unwavering resolve, he was recognized as a Person of Cultural Merit by the Japanese government for his significant contributions to culture.
Nobel Prize in Chemistry, 2001

In October 2001, the Royal Swedish Academy announced its award of the Nobel Prize in Chemistry to Dr. Ryōji Noyori and Dr. W. S. Knowles (USA) for their work on chiral catalyzed hydrogenation reactions, and to Dr. K. B. Sharpless (USA) for his work on chirally catalyzed oxidation reactions. Their research – an important topic of study in the 20th century – enabled Dr. Noyori and his fellow laureates to realize their dream of making possible the artificial and preferential production of enantiomers. Enantiomers are molecules existing in many organic compounds that are mirror images of each other but not identical, i.e., with a right- and left-side relationship but with each side having a different character. While one side could become a promising medicine, the other could equally become a dangerous toxin. It has therefore become a major issue in chemistry to find ways to preferentially produce right- and left-side products. Dr. Noyori’s research makes it possible to artificially produce right- and left-side molecules using catalysts. This research has tremendous potential in the creation and production of medicines, aromatic chemicals, and materials in harmony with the natural environment.

In 1957, Dr. Noyori entered the Undergraduate School of Industrial Chemistry, Faculty of Engineering at Kyoto University, and later was appointed associate professor at Nagoya University. In 1967, after switching his research base from Nagoya University to Harvard for postdoctoral work, he returned to Nagoya University and became a full professor in 1972. The research contacts he made with many renowned chemists offered him expanded opportunity to continue his search for the development and application of new methodologies in the field of organic chemistry. Presently, Dr. Noyori is an organic chemist based at Nagoya University and president of the RIKEN and continues to realize remarkable achievements in the field of organic chemistry through his collaborations with numerous researchers worldwide.

Nobel Prize in Physics, 2008

In October 2008, the Academy announced its award of the Nobel Prize in Physics to three esteemed scientists: Yoichiro Nambu (USA), and Nagoya University graduates Toshihide Maskawa, a Distinguished Invited University Professor at Nagoya University, professor emeritus at Kyoto University, and professor of physics at Kyoto Sangyo University, and Makoto Kobayashi, professor emeritus at the High Energy Accelerator Research Organization (KEK). The two Nagoya University scientists received the Nobel Prize for forecasting, over three decades ago, “the discovery of the origin of the broken symmetry which predicts the existence of at least three families of quarks in nature.”

In 1972, the two presented their Kobayashi-Maskawa theory, which states that CP symmetry violation can be explained with six types of quarks, one of the subatomic particles that constitute matter. This theory was proved in 1995 with the discovery of the sixth quark, known as the top quark. Among the numerous theories attempting to explain CP symmetry violation, the Kobayashi-Maskawa theory remains the most concise and well-formed, and today is one of the key components of the standard model of particle physics.

Professor Maskawa graduated from Nagoya University’s School of Science in 1962. After completing his doctoral course in science in 1967, he continued his career as a research associate in the science department, then as a professor of the Institute of Nuclear Study at the University of Tokyo and later as a professor at Kyoto University’s Yukawa Institute for Theoretical Physics (YITP). In 2003, he became a professor at Kyoto Sangyo University’s Faculty of Science, and in October 2007 was appointed Distinguished Invited University Professor at Nagoya University.

Professor Kobayashi graduated from Nagoya University in 1967 and, after completing his doctoral course in science in 1972, became a research associate at Kyoto University’s Faculty of Science. He later became a professor at KEK, the High Energy Accelerator Research Organization, and then director of the Institute of Particle and Nuclear Studies at KEK before becoming a professor emeritus at the same institute.

Nobel Prize in Chemistry, 2008

It was great news in October 2008 when organic chemist and marine biologist Professor Osamu Shimomura from Nagoya University was announced as one of three distinguished scientists to receive the 2008 Nobel Prize in Chemistry, sharing it with Martin Chalfie of Columbia University and Roger Y. Tsien of the University of California, San Diego. They received this award for the discovery and development of the green fluorescent protein, GFP. Professor Shimomura was the first to discover and successfully refine GFP in luminous jellyfish. Using this GFP as a marker, it is now possible to directly observe protein behavior in living cells. This significantly contributes to the development of molecular biology and biosciences. Professor Shimomura spent two and a half years at Nagoya University’s School of Science as a research student and received his PhD in Sciences in 1960. In that same year, he went to Princeton University as a Fulbright scholar, then returned to Japan and for two years beginning in 1963 was an associate professor in the School of Science at Nagoya University. Today he is a professor emeritus at Marine Biological Laboratory (MBL) in Woods Hole, Massachusetts and Boston University Medical School.
New Flagship Research Initiatives

Selection for the Program for Promoting the Enhancement of Research Universities
- Top Four Highest Ranking Institutions -

Nagoya University was selected as an institution to receive support under the Program for Promoting the Enhancement of Research Universities, as one of the top four highest ranking institutions with a research budget of 400 million yen a year.

(Total no. of institutions selected: 22, project period: 10 years)

The aim of the Program is to ensure the development of research management personnel and research administration system of the university, and implement initiatives for improving the research environment needed for an top research university, Nagoya University’s plan, “The Progress of Youth at Nagoya University” for strengthening research abilities and internationalization supporting for young researchers, was highly evaluated: detailed measures involved a promise to establish research units with outstanding overseas researchers, open all teaching posts up for international application, offer tenure track positions to assistant professors, and put the strengthening of research support systems into practice.

Under the leadership of our President, NU intends to continue its plans for improving its research abilities and, through such projects and by putting in independent funding, to enter the Times Higher Education’s top 100 universities worldwide within 10 years, pushing forward toward even stronger research.

Center of Innovation for Personalized and Diverse Society
- Society and Mobility for Realizing an Active and Happy Lifestyle -

Japan had already shifted to become a super-aging society. In order to retain and enhance the sustainability of our society, it is important to encourage activities that can prevent the mental and physical depression of elderly people.

Mobility is not only limited to transportation or automobiles, but also represents the ability to move freely and safely when you wish to do so. Suitable mobility can help the elderly to strengthen human communications and build up social connections and, finally, will lead to an active and happy life with strong bonds with the people around them.

In order to realize such a society, Nagoya CDI implements innovative technologies linked with social systems by combining leading concepts within a wide research area, including engineering, medical science, information science, neuroscience, science of art, and social innovation design science, as shown in Fig.1.

Institute of Transformative Bio-Molecules (ITbM)

The Institute of Transformative Bio-Molecules (ITbM) was launched at Nagoya University in December 2012. The ITbM is supported by the World Premier International Research Center Initiative (WPI), the flagship program of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT).

What is the WPI?
The WPI provides priority support for projects aimed at creating top-level research centers with the world’s leading researchers as core staff. The WPI was established in 2007, and six WPI institutes were selected and established: The University of Tokyo (Math/Physics/Universe), Kyoto University (Cell/Materials), Osaka University (Immunology), Tohoku University (Materials), National Institute for Materials Science (Nanos Technology), and Kyushu University (Energy). In 2012, the WPI expanded to include three center projects, and Nagoya University’s ITbM (Synthetic Chemistry/Plant-Animal Biology) was selected together with Tokyo Institute of Technology (Earth-Life Science) and Tsukuba University (Sleep Medicine).

Changing the world with molecules
Molecules are small but essential parts of all life on the planet. Molecules are groups of atoms, chemically bound together, that behave as a single unit. They are central to the operation of all industries, including pharmaceuticals, agrochemicals, electronic materials, solar cells, displays, petrochemicals, automotive manufacturing, plastics and many more sectors. Molecules have the power to change the way we do science and the way we live. By merging synthetic chemistry, catalysis chemistry, systems biology, and plant and animal science, which are the strengths of Nagoya University, the ITbM aims to create cutting-edge molecular science with potentially significant societal impact.

ITbM: The first international institute merging synthetic chemistry and plant/animal biology
At the ITbM, we aim to create a new interdisciplinary field of research through the collaboration of cutting-edge molecular synthetic chemistry and animal/plant biology,
and to deliver bio-molecules that change the way we live. Such innovative molecules are defined as “transformative bio-molecules”. Many transformative bio-molecules have been developed to date. A few examples of molecules that have changed the world include the antibiotic, penicillin; the anti-influenza drug, Tamiflu; the revolutionary bio-imaging tool, green fluorescent protein (GFP); and the potential next generation solar cell material, fullerene.

Chemists and biologists are working side by side at the ITbM for extensive collaboration to generate a new research area on the boundaries of chemistry and biology. This new area of research will address urgent social issues on the environment and food production, along with advances in medical technology.

**Mix-Lab Concept**

The ITbM has set up “Mix-Labs”, which is a lab space where synthetic chemists and biologists are allocated spots next to each other, with theoretical chemists situated nearby to enable interactive discussions. This has led to effective mixing of research areas by integrating researchers from different disciplines into the same environment. The ITbM research award has also been established to acknowledge and provide funding for interdisciplinary research proposals by young ITbM researchers in order to enhance further mixing of research areas.

The majority of the postdoctoral researchers at the ITbM are from overseas and they are carrying out experiments in the Mix-Lab with Japanese graduate students of Nagoya University. Consequently, Japanese graduate students are able to experience an international research environment. In addition, the Administrative Department consists of bilingual staff to effectively correspond with overseas researchers, thus establishing a truly international environment.

**Heading for tomorrow**

The ITbM project is crucial to further enhancing the prestige and international visibility of Nagoya University, and also for leading a remarkable reformation of research culture. The ITbM will establish the “stage” on which researchers, sharing responsibility and problem awareness, can talk about their dreams freely and can put their innovative ideas into practice immediately. What the ITbM’s future success brings will not be limited to innovations in bio-molecular research. The Institute, with researchers from various backgrounds, will accelerate the mixing/merging of people, ideas, and research, and also help nurture a new generation of scientists unregistered by the bounds of traditional disciplines. This will surely have a positive influence on the way Japanese universities carry out research and education.

In this regard, the ITbM must not fail to succeed. The ITbM will connect molecules, create value, and change the world, one molecule at a time.

**New Flagship Research Initiatives**

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**Prof. Kenichiro Itami, Director**

The work of Prof. Kenichiro Itami, Director of the ITbM, has centered on catalyst-enabled synthetic chemistry with broad direction. The main emphasis of the ITbM’s current research activity is on the development of new molecular catalysts to solve challenging synthetic problems in order to realize super-efficient chemical synthesis and molecule activation in high demand, and to produce as-yet-unexplored molecules of significant interest in various fields.

A series of contributions from his group not only streamlined the state-of-the-art synthesis of useful molecular entities, but also changed the way chemists plan and execute syntheses and design functional molecules. For example, the rapid synthesis of a number of biologically active compounds and pharmaceutically relevant molecules is now possible thanks to the use of his catalysts. In particular, some of the most recent results from his lab on the discovery of novel potent inhibitors of important enzymes make it clear that a truly efficient catalyst can have a huge impact in biology. Currently, a number of pharmaceutical and agricultural companies as well as chemical industries have already started to use his catalysts on a daily basis.

At the ITbM, the Itami group is applying its catalysts and reactions (in particular the C-H coupling) to synthesize or develop key molecules that can precisely control or visualize biological systems. Representative targets include (i) molecules that control plant growth; (ii) molecules that modulate the biological clocks of plants and animals; and (iii) molecules that realize innovative bio-imaging.

**Professor Tetsuya Higashiyama, Vice-Director**

Professor Tetsuya Higashiyama has been working on plant reproduction with special focus on key molecules for pollen tube guidance, double fertilization, and early embryogenesis, which are directly involved in crop production and plant breeding. Pollen tube guidance is the mechanism whereby a tubular cell emerging from the pollen grain of its own species is guided to the target ovule tissue in the flower. By his unique approach to live-cell biology, Professor Higashiyama succeeded in identifying pollen tube attractant peptides, or LUREs, which are key molecules for species recognition and which had been sought for more than 140 years. His unique strategies and techniques use interesting non-model plants, live-cell imaging, and manipulation of targeted cells in order to identify physiological mechanisms and biologically active molecules. At the ITbM, Professor Higashiyama will develop molecules that overcome genome barriers for designed hybrid breeding. Molecules that permit innovative bio-imaging will also be developed to visualize the behavior of all signalling molecules in plant fertilization and embryogenesis.

**Ambitious, full-scale international collaboration of synthetic chemists, plant/animal biologists, and theoreticians**

The team of PIs is an innovative mix of chemists and biologists from Japan and abroad, chosen for their excellence in science, diversity, and commitment to the project, and with a thought for the sustainability of the Institute. With the average age of the founding PIs at 43, there is no doubt they will be highly active throughout the duration of the project and well beyond the 10-year funding envelope.

**Excellent in Research Fostered by a Free and Vibrant Academic Culture**

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New Flagship Research Initiatives

National Composites Center (NCC)

On April 1, 2012, the National Composites Center (NCC) was founded at Nagoya University. Although carbon fiber (CF) manufacturing industries in Japan are considered to be one of its strongest fields, due to the fact that Japanese CF industries have a 70% share of the world market, we cannot necessarily state that carbon/polymer composite processing industries in Japan are strong enough when compared with the situation of their European counterparts. In order to activate those composite processing industries and innovate related technologies, a budget from the Ministry of Economics, Trades and Industries (METI) was approved for the composite industries and innovate related technologies, a budget from the Ministry of Economics, Trades and Industries (METI) was approved for the development of composite structure evaluation technologies for aircraft or composite technologies for future automobile bodies. The new press machine is mainly used for the development of low-cost CF/thermoplastic composite technologies for future automobile bodies. The lightning facility is used for the development of composite structure evaluation technologies for aircraft or wind turbines. A special building has been constructed in order to house these two major facilities and other equipment. With the support of METI research funding from FY2013, NCC will challenge itself to achieve world-class, high-level results in advanced composite technologies, and to contribute to local industries and communities by transferring those achievements beyond the NCC itself.

Green Mobility Collaborative Research Center

–Realizing a Low-Carbon Society–

Knowledge in the field of Green Mobility engineering at Nagoya University is concentrated in the Green Mobility research group.

An international-level Green Mobility research hub has been established to sharpen and refine international research relating to the environment, energy, safety, security, robotics, and control systems, to collaborate with organizations outside the university, to develop human resources, and to make comprehensive contributions to society at large.

Disaster Mitigation Research Center (DMRC)

On January 1, 2012, the Disaster Mitigation Research Center (DMRC) was founded at Nagoya University. Nagoya City and the surrounding Chukyo area are vulnerable to natural hazard risks due to large earthquakes along the Nankai Trough plate boundary, which are repeated almost every century. The Japanese government estimates the probability of the occurrence of a large earthquake in this area during the next 30 years at 60-70%, and the worst-case scenario predicts that economic loss will reach as much as 220 trillion yen. The area also has a history of damaging floods and storms associated with global warming. Since this area is the center of industrial production in Japan, the natural hazard risks may cause a serious crisis at a national level. Thus, the DMRC promotes cooperative multidisciplinary research for developing a state-of-the-art disaster mitigation model and applying it to ensure the safety, security, control, and management of the local community for future natural hazards. In addition, the DMRC offers disaster mitigation training courses for local public officers and volunteers.

For these purposes, academic staff from the Graduate School of Environmental Studies, Graduate School of Engineering, Graduate School of Medicine, and Graduate School of Education and Human Development have joined the DMRC. In addition to the 6 full-time professors, approximately 30 auxiliary professors are working together at the DMRC.
Nurturing Future Global Leaders

Program for Leading Graduate Schools at Nagoya University

Graduate Program for Real-World Data Circulation Leaders
"Women Leaders Program to Promote Well-being in Asia"

Innovative Graduate Education and Research Programs in Green Natural Sciences

The Program for Cross-Border Legal Institution Design

Leadership Development Program for Space Exploration and Research

PhD Professional Gateway to Success in Frontier Asia

Re-Inventing Japan Project at Nagoya University

Training human resources for the development of an epistemic community in law and political science to promote the formation of "Jus Commune (common law)" in East Asia

A Cooperative Asian Education Gateway for a Sustainable Society: Expanding the Frontiers in Science and Technology of Chemistry and Material

Japan-US Advanced Collaborative Education Program

Training a New Generation of Leaders in International Cooperation for the Development of the ASEAN Region

The Global 30 Project – Bringing Nagoya University to the World

Global Environmental Leaders Program

Nagoya University Summer Intensive Program (NUSIP)

NUPACE: Nagoya University’s Academic Student Exchange Program

Example of Real-World Data Circulation

The field of real-world data circulation aims to integrate the acquisition, analysis, and implementation of data in engineering, information science, medicine, and economics research. This program will foster leaders in industrial technologies, rather than in basic sciences, who can generate effective data circulation in order to create positive social values. The acquisition phase involves observing digital data obtained from real-world phenomena to understand the wishes of the users. The analysis phase evaluates this data using information science. The implementation phase uses the results to develop innovative products and services. In addition to developing a comprehensive understanding of the above three phases, students in the program will systematically study methodologies in fields that deal with the fundamental values of convenience (engineering), happiness (information science), health (medicine), and affluence (economics).

Program for Leading Graduate Schools at Nagoya University

This enterprise, which has been implemented since 2011 by MEXT, aims to cultivate globally active leaders; to this end, it gathers together first-class teaching staff and students from both inside and outside Japan and supports projects at universities which are forming and developing five-year unified doctoral programs that will be of use globally.

62 programs have been selected from across Japan for this enterprise, six of which are at Nagoya University. These six programs are outlined below:

"Women Leaders Program to Promote Well-being in Asia"

This program has been designed to address problems that must be solved in the Asian region, which consists of multicultural societies in various stages of development. These problems include poverty, diverse health problems, and gender gaps. With a focus on food, health, the environment, social systems, and education, we aim to foster women leaders who can work in a global context to achieve well-being in Asia. Well-being refers to a situation in which the rights and personal fulfillment of individuals are guaranteed and to a state characterized by good physical, mental, social, and economic conditions. This program is jointly undertaken by four graduate schools -- International Development, Education and Human Development, Medical Sciences, and Bioagricultural Sciences -- as well as the International Cooperation Center for Agricultural Education and the Office for Gender Equality.
This program is grounded in NU’s achievements in the field of Green Natural Sciences; in cooperation with the representative Japanese industry-government-academia research bodies the Institute for Molecular Science, National Institute for Basic Biology, RIKEN, National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology, Toyota Central R&D Labs, and Toyota Physical and Chemical Research Institute, the program fosters “an extensive view of scientific capacity and social awareness”, “the capacity for development in drawing practical outcomes from basic research”, and “globally active internationality”; and cultivates “corporate researchers who will raise seeds and solutions in industry”, “academic researchers who will raise new ways of thinking in scholarship”, and “environmental science coordinators and mentors who will work actively in international society”.

Integrative Graduate Education and Research Program in Green Natural Sciences

This program fosters networks of international leaders with a strong awareness of Asia through joint research on comparative law and comparative politics by Japanese and international students. Within this, and with an understanding of Japan’s originality, the program develops leaders who can organize and supervise international teams working on enterprises to plan and design legal institutions that will become the foundations of social operations in various countries.

Leadership Development Program

This program aims to expand the utilization of the space environment, the final frontier for humankind, by fostering global leaders capable of exploring this environment and the fundamental truths about space, of spearheading the development of advanced technologies and materials for space development and utilization, and of pioneering other next-generation industries. Our graduates will have broad experience and solid expertise, project planning, implementation and management, problem-solving, and global communication skills. A flagship of this program is the ChubuSat instrument development program, where teams of students with different sets of interests, skills and expertise develop instruments for the industry-academia micro-satellite project, ChubuSat. Students can exercise problem-solving and project management through hands-on experiences of instrument development.

PhD Professional: Gateway to Success in Frontier Asia

The objective of this program is to cultivate next-generation leaders to support the globalization of the manufacturing industry, as a new growth strategy for Japan. While Japan needs its manufacturing business to prosper in the global market, “Frontier Asian” countries – newly emerging economies such as Vietnam and Mongolia – as production sites in the global economy can benefit from Japan’s expertise in technology and investment for venture capital to assist their economic growth. This new academic program is intended to train young minds from the arts, sciences and engineering to become a leading workforce in strengthening ties between Japan and Frontier Asia.
Training human resources for the development of an epistemic community in law and political science to promote the formation of "Jus Commune (common law)" in East Asia

This project is aimed at developing, on the basis of an understanding of the Western "global standards of law," human resources for an epistemic community in law and political science that can take an active role in discussions with a view toward forming a jus commune (common law) in East Asia. In this project, Nagoya University collaborates with partner universities in China and Korea through exchange programs for undergraduate students based on reciprocal conferment of academic credits, as well as other forms of exchange of quality-assured research and education. The participating universities thus exchange legal information in East Asia, together working toward forming theories on Asian law and assistance for legal infrastructural development, as well as establishing common standards for jurist training and law school education.

A Cooperative Asian Education Gateway for a Sustainable Society: Expanding the Frontiers in Science and Technology of Chemistry and Material

This program aims to form a core research and education hub in Asia, dedicated to the resolution of the environmental and energy problems faced by humankind today through the fields of chemistry and materials. The trilateral hub brings together universities with some of the highest standards in Japan, China and Korea. This trilateral structure is designed to allow each partner to exploit the high educational potential found within the chemistry departments of the other partners, forming a synergistic hub of outstanding research and education in chemistry in Asia. Each country has particular strengths in different areas of chemistry and materials fields, and exchange and partnerships have been structured to exploit these respective strengths, ensuring that the potential of the student exchange program is maximized to result in the formation of a world-leading research and education hub.

Re-Inventing Japan Project at Nagoya University

The Re-Inventing Japan Project is a funding project run by the government of Japan, and aims to foster human resources capable of being globally active, and to enhance quality assurance of higher education in international frameworks. By giving financial support to leading universities which launch brand-new collaborative projects for mutual student exchange with partner institutions in Asian countries and the US, this project intends to enrich study-abroad programs for Japanese students and encourage strategic acceptance of foreign students in Japanese universities. The following pages offer an overview of the four programs at Nagoya University which have been selected for this scheme.

Japan-US Advanced Collaborative Education Program

The Japan-US Advanced Collaborative Education Program (JUACEP) focuses on research-based education through the co-study and co-work of Japanese and foreign students at the graduate level in the field of engineering. Its primary focus is to initiate a student exchange program between Nagoya and the US universities; Graduate School of Engineering, Nagoya University has formed partnership agreements with College of Engineering, the University of Michigan and Henry Samueli School of Engineering and Applied Science, the University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA). The exchange students stay at partner universities as visiting scholars and conduct independent research. The research will result in the students’ earning partial credit, which is transferable to their base universities. As Nagoya is located in the Tokai area, which is considered a hub for Japanese industry, this program also collaborates with variety of multinational industrial companies located in the area.

Training a New Generation of Leaders in International Cooperation for the Development of the ASEAN Region

This program aims to foster global leaders in international cooperation who understand the worlds of aid and business and have specialized knowledge in the fields of economics, law, politics, society and culture, in order to bridge the future of the ASEAN region and Japan. To achieve this aim, Nagoya University and seven leading universities in the ASEAN region formed a consortium to initiate student exchange programs. Under the scheme, called the "Student Exchange-Nippon Discovery Program (SEND Program)", Japanese students visit ASEAN countries to learn different languages and cultures, and, in exchange, to teach the Japanese language and introduce Japanese culture for cross-cultural understanding. Moreover, this program holds joint seminars with leading global enterprises in the Nagoya area such as Toyota Motor Corporation, Denso, Brother Industries and DGM Mori, to introduce “Global Monozukuri" (manufacturing) and business strategies in Japan to students of both ASEAN countries and Japan.

Nurturing Future Global Leaders at Nagoya University

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The Global 30 Project – Bringing Nagoya University to the World

In July 2009, the selection results of the 2009 Project for Establishing Core Universities for Internationalization (Global 30) were announced, with Nagoya University standing out as one of the Global 30 leaders.

G30 Nagoya University Global 30 International Programs

http://admissions.g30.nagoya-u.ac.jp/en/

New All-English Courses
1. Creating undergraduate degrees from which students can graduate entirely in English in sciences and in humanities.
2. Establishing international courses for master’s and doctoral degrees in sciences and humanities.
3. Accepting a greater number of international students to the graduate courses already available in English (Law, Engineering, International Development, Environmental Studies and Cultural Studies).

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the Course</th>
<th>Name of the Schools / Graduate Schools</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Advanced Engineering Program</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fundamental and Applied Physics Program</td>
<td>School of Science × School of Science</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chemistry Program</td>
<td>School of Science × School of Engineering</td>
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<tr>
<td>Biological Science Program</td>
<td>School of Science × School of Agricultural Sciences</td>
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<td>Program in Social Sciences</td>
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<td>Japan in Asia Cultural Studies Program</td>
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<td>Automotive Engineering Program</td>
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<tr>
<td>Physics and Mathematics Graduate Program</td>
<td>Graduate School of Science × Graduate School of Mathematics</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chemistry Graduate Program</td>
<td>School of Science × School of Engineering</td>
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<tr>
<td>Biological and Biotechnological Sciences Graduate Program</td>
<td>Graduate School of Science × Graduate School of Biotechnological Sciences</td>
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<td>Biological and Biotechnological Sciences Graduate Program</td>
<td>Graduate School of Medicine</td>
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<td>Medical Science Graduate Program</td>
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<td>Graduate Program in Economics and Business Administration</td>
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<td>Graduate Program in Comparative Studies of Language and Culture</td>
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<td>International Development and Cooperation Course</td>
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<td>COMparative Land and U.S. (Comparative Land Program in Law and Political Science, Department of the Combined Graduate Program in Law and Political Science</td>
<td>Graduate School of Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Young Leaders’ Program</td>
<td>Graduate School of Science × Graduate School of Environmental Studies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nagoya University Global Environmental Leaders Program</td>
<td>Graduate School of Engineering × Graduate School of Environmental Studies</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

All Courses Taught in English
NU offers a variety of Undergraduate and Graduate Programs fully taught in English. In addition, Japanese language classes from beginner to business level are available to all students to polish their language skills.

Affordable Tuition and Fees
While other overseas universities have higher tuition fees for international students, NU offers the same tuition for both domestic and international students.

International Recruitment
NU has accepted students from over 25 different countries so far. With the help of overseas offices, the Admissions Office focuses on recruiting international talent by visiting top high schools and attending education fairs worldwide.

Screening Methods for Selecting Outstanding International Students
The online admissions system facilitates the application process for overseas students. NU also implements screening methods which are distinct from the admissions for regular Japanese programs. The schools evaluate the credentials of overseas candidates based on their application documents and invite shortlisted applicants for interview. The admission interview plays an important role in the selection, as NU has implemented a holistic approach for evaluation. Interviews can be conducted in the applicants’ home country using web or video conference systems.

Career Support and Internships
On and off campus, the Career Development Office provides counseling and career path guidance for international students who intend to pursue their career in Japan after graduation. Students can also join internship programs, corporate information sessions, corporate-student mixers, as well as on-campus job fairs to prepare for their future career.

Support for International Students
A “One-Stop Office” has been created for international students, where they can receive services such as counseling and advice. In addition, NU actively employs teaching assistants, research assistants and tutors who assist students to adjust to their academic and student life in Nagoya.

High Quality of Education
Most of NU’s international faculty members are highly qualified researchers conducting cutting-edge research in their specialized fields. To help internationalize our education, we will further increase the number of international faculty in the future.
I never expected to find myself at Nagoya University, but I can’t deny that it’s a choice I definitely do not regret making. I can’t help but feel the tingle of excitement whenever I think about the fact that this year’s batch for the G30 program is one of the very first to be launched in Japan. I am one of the lucky few who were given the chance to experience a life-changing opportunity to study a field of interest in English while being surrounded by the beautiful Japanese culture and lifestyle. I guess what really attracted me to the G30 program was that it looked like an inspirational, fresh new challenge to me. Having lived abroad my whole life, the idea of coming back to Japan to study had been pushed into the deepest corner of my mind until the discovery of G30. It was then that I made the decision to take the leap and obtain a top-notch education in the country I was born in but knew very little of. From the very first day of our arrival, the entire G30 staff and organizers have been nothing but caring and considerable. The Biological Sciences department, the school with which I am affiliated, has been constantly attentive and trying their best to suit our needs and make our four years in Nagoya the smoothest and most enjoyable possible. Lastly, what really makes G30 special is the close bonds that we are fortunate enough to create with our professors and students. As it is a close-knit program, G30 is filled with knowledgeable teachers and kind-hearted people who will gladly share their own cultures from back home. It is definitely a challenging yet amazing start to college life!

I was thrilled when I first found out that Nagoya University was offering the G30 Automotive Engineering course. Nagoya University is a leading research university renowned for its Engineering courses. Nagoya University, situated in Nagoya, is also strategically located, as the city is an automotive hub with Toyota headquartered here. Since I was young, I have always been interested in automobiles. Therefore, Nagoya University seems the best fit for me. Furthermore, the course offered in English is also very attractive, as I am not required to have any pre-existing knowledge of the Japanese language. By choosing to study at Nagoya University, I am well-placed to learn from experts in the automotive field. When I first arrived in Japan I felt lost, as I was alone without knowing anyone in this foreign country I had never set foot in before. Besides, I do not speak Japanese well. However, the friendly Nagoya University staffs made me feel welcome, and they are willing to help me whenever I am faced with difficulties. The G30 lecturers are also very committed to providing us with a good education. As our classes are small, the lecturers are able to pay more attention to us. This makes our learning process more effective and enjoyable. The best part of studying in the G30 program is that I will be able to meet people from all over the world. I also get to interact with local Japanese people. Studying in Japan also allows me to experience the local Japanese culture and learn the Japanese language. This experience will surely enrich me and make my study in Japan much more meaningful!

Global Environmental Leaders Program

Promoting Active Leaders in Solving Global Environmental Problems

Due to rapid economic growth and social changes, developing countries worldwide, including in Asia and Africa, face serious environmental problems such as air and water pollution, waste management, biodiversity conservation, and global warming and climate change. Finding solutions to these problems is hard because of interrelated factors such as health education, infrastructure development, energy resources security, integration of environmental and economic concerns, and globalization. Sustainable development cannot be achieved unless these difficulties are overcome on both national and global scales. Environmental specialists with the expertise and abilities to implement relevant solutions are the key to solving these problems. There is an urgent need to educate professionals with competitive skills and then translate these skills into concrete actions.

In 2008, Nagoya University established the master’s course “Nagoya University Global Environmental Leaders Program (NUGELP)” to foster people able to understand and analyze environmental problems from a global perspective, and propose concrete ways of solving problems. Through various efforts such as distinctive curricula and student services, our goal is to become a global center of learning where motivated students from Asia, Africa, and elsewhere in the world, including Japan, can achieve their aims.

Curriculum (Master’s Program)

Graduate School of Environmental Studies
Graduate School of Engineering

Climate Change, Water and Waste Management and other global environmental issues

• Low Carbon Cities Studies • Water and Waste Management Policies
• Climate Change Policies, etc. • Water and Waste Engineering, etc.

Environmental Industry Systems

• Sustainability and Environmental Studies • Spatial Development and Environment
• Environmental Systems Analysis and Planning • Transportation Systems Analysis
• English Communication in Environmental Issues • Frontier in Civil Engineering
• Civil Engineering and Policies for Developing Countries I & II • Advanced Traffic Engineering and Management, etc.

Seminars

Global Research Internship
With support and cooperation from the Japanese automotive industry and related enterprises, the Graduate School of Engineering offered a 6-week summer program entitled “Latest Advanced Technology & Tasks in Automobile Engineering,” from June 19 - July 25, 2013, in which 29 overseas students and 13 Nagoya University students participated. Conducted entirely in English, the program was aimed at overseas students and Nagoya University students in engineering-related fields. The program’s greatest feature was its exciting lectures from various viewpoints on state-of-the-art technologies in areas such as hybrid automobiles, fuel cells, environmental strategies, accident prevention, and expressway traffic. The lectures were conducted with support from some of the industry’s leading technologists and researchers, as well as Nagoya University faculty members. Although of short duration, the program’s objectives enabled overseas students to study some of the various fields that are particularly advanced in Japan, as well as increase their interest in this country and its culture. The program also enabled Nagoya University students to improve their English and communication skills and broaden their international horizons in conjunction with studies in their specialist fields.

(Refer to: http://www.engg.nagoya-u.ac.jp/ler/nusip/index.html)
Due to recent advances in health care, the rate of mortality from infectious disease in developing countries has been improving. On the other hand, mortality from all forms of malignant neoplasms, including gastrointestinal cancer, has become a major problem worldwide. Early diagnosis is critical in the treatment of gastrointestinal cancer, but there are many patients who do not receive the appropriate medical care because of a shortage of doctors who are qualified to perform a gastrointestinal endoscopy. In order to solve this problem, the training of doctors is an important issue. Japanese gastrointestinal endoscopy techniques are among the most advanced in the world, and this is useful for the early diagnosis and treatment of various digestive diseases. The "Nagoya Endoscopy Training Center" was opened at Hue University of Medicine and Pharmacy in Vietnam in September 2013, for the purpose of disseminating the endoscopic diagnosis and treatment techniques that have been developed by Nagoya University School of Medicine’s Department of Gastroenterology and Hepatology to Asian countries. This Center boasts state-of-the-art endoscopy systems, and many young doctors can receive instruction on the techniques of endoscopic diagnosis and treatment here as well as at Nagoya University itself. The Center offers two courses, basic and advanced, according to participants’ English levels. The doctors who study at this Center can provide the highest quality care in diagnosis and treatment by gastrointestinal endoscopy. This is the first step to promote the possibilities of the gastrointestinal endoscopy techniques originating in Japan to Asian countries and to contribute to the improvement of their health care. We are planning to set up an Asian network of endoscopy centers and expand this project to other cities such as Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City, as well as further to other countries. Our President Hamaguchi and Professor Maskawa, the Nobel Prize laureate, visited Nagoya Endoscopy Training Center at Hue and believe that it will become the one of the best training centers in Asia. Nagoya Endoscopy Training Center, supported by Nagoya University School of Medicine’s Department of Gastroenterology and Hepatology, is central to the treatment and diagnosis of digestive diseases and contributes to health care worldwide.
International Cooperation Center for Agricultural Education (ICCAE)

-A leading center for international cooperation in agricultural education

The International Cooperation Center for Agricultural Education (ICCAE) is a research institute mandated to function as a leading center for international cooperation in agricultural education. It was established in April 1999, at Nagoya University, under the initiative of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT) of Japan.

In developing countries, many problems related to agriculture (for example, food shortages, downturns in agricultural production, poverty, environmental devastation, and animal-borne infectious diseases) have yet to be solved by the international community. To solve these global-scale issues, it is important to develop appropriate agricultural technologies while paying careful attention to socioeconomic impact, effective use of natural resources, and respect for the environment. In both developing countries and Japan, the development of human resources is a pressing issue. In recent years, the need for international cooperation to overcome these problems and to facilitate human resources development has increased. Japan has been expected to work actively to resolve these issues.

To respond to such expectations, ICCAE was established by the MEXT of Japan at Nagoya University. ICCAE’s goal is to become a leading center for international cooperation to help solve problems in agricultural and rural development in developing countries.

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CALE was established in 2002 as a research base for Asian Law and a coordinating center for Japanese research and practice on legal assistance in Asia. It has been expanding its cooperation activities into several countries in Asia, and remains the only center within a Japanese university to be professionally involved with legal assistance research and implementation projects. The Center is committed to playing a major role in carrying out legal assistance projects centering on Asia, disclosing research outcomes related to those projects, disseminating research and legal information on countries in Asia, and expanding the network of specialists within this field.

The Center’s legal assistance activities include cooperation with developing countries which are making the transition to a market economy, to assist them in promoting the necessary reform of their legal systems and enable them to achieve a working market economy, the rule of law, human rights, and democracy. Activities in the field include the following:

- Cooperating in the drafting of laws and promoting judicial system reform
- Cooperating in the consolidation of legal infrastructure such as the improvement of maintenance and access to legal and judicial information.
- Cooperating in human resources development in the judicial sector

Establishment of centers for research and education in the field of law

Eight centers have been established jointly by Nagoya University and partner universities in seven Asian transitional countries – Uzbekistan, Mongolia, Vietnam, Cambodia, Myanmar, Indonesia, and Laos, where the Japanese government is implementing legal assistance projects, and where local legal experts with sufficient knowledge and understanding of Japanese law and language are becoming indispensable. Some of these centers provide law students in partner universities with knowledge of Japanese Law through the Japanese language, to foster experts who can contribute to their own country’s legal development in the future by benefiting from Japanese knowledge and experience. These centers are designed as a central point of dissemination of information about Japanese law, and as a hub for the collection and sharing of information about the laws of these countries. They are also aimed at facilitating research on both comparative and country-focused topics, and to coordinate joint research projects between academic and professional institutions of the two countries in order to enhance deeper mutual understanding between professionals and to promote expert knowledge on the law and society of these Asian countries.

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Nagoya University’s Global Network

In order to establish a world presence to develop true research excellence, Nagoya University has international liaison offices, research and education bases and a technology transfer office around the world. These stations are strategically positioned to recruit top-level students and teaching staff, organize academic exchanges, host workshops, interact with world-level researchers, learn about different countries’ education systems, and promote Nagoya University around the globe.

**Shanghai Liaison Office (Shanghai, China)**

The Shanghai Liaison Office was inaugurated in November 2005, with the goal of promoting academic exchange with Chinese institutions of higher education and research, advertising Nagoya University in China, and acting as a contact point for Alumni Association members overseas. The Shanghai Office was Nagoya University’s first base abroad, and it continues to play an important role in expanding academic exchange with institutions in China.

**Uzbekistan Office (Tashkent, Uzbekistan)**

The Uzbekistan Office opened in March 2010 as an “Overseas Office for Shared Utilization by Universities,” an element of the Global 30 Project for Establishing Core Universities for Internationalization. The Office strives to recruit students within Uzbekistan as well as all of Central Asia, and it collaborates with universities across Japan on international student activities.

**European Center (Freiburg, Germany)**

In April 2010, Nagoya University opened its European Center in Freiburg University with the aim of heightening its presence in Europe. The main objectives of the Center are recruiting outstanding international students for short-term and long-term programs at both undergraduate and graduate levels; developing a European-Japanese research and education network with universities, research institutes and companies; informing European high school and university students about the advantages of studying at Nagoya University; collecting information on research and education; and consolidating an alumni network in Europe.

**Mongolia Office (Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia) **

Headquartered close to the Research Triangle Park (RTP) in North Carolina as a registered nonprofit organization, its mission is to promote and support technology transfers between Japan and the US.

**Technology Partnership of Nagoya University Inc.**

(North Carolina, USA)

Eight centers have been established jointly by Nagoya University and partner universities in seven Asian transitional countries:

- Tashkent State University of Law (Tashkent, Uzbekistan) (Center est. Sep. 2005)
- National University of Mongolia, School of Law (Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia) (Center est. Sep. 2006)
- Royal University of Law and Economics (Phnom Penh, Cambodia) (Center est. Jan. 2008)
- Hanoi Law University (Hanoi, Vietnam) (Center est. Sep. 2007)
- National University of Laos (Vientiane, Laos) (Center est. Jun. 2013)
- National University of Laos (Vientiane, Laos) (Center est. Feb. 2014)
- University of Yangon (Yangon, Myanmar) (Center est. Jan. 2014)
- Shanghai Trademark Office of the Chinese Academy of Sciences (Shanghai, China) (Center est. Sep. 2008)

http://cjl.law.nagoya-u.ac.jp/content/en/

Centers for research and education in the field of law (refer to: P28 CALE)

The Nagoya University Field Research Center was established in September, 2009 within the Mongolian University of Science and Technology. The Center is expected to further encourage our active collaborations and exchanges by promoting more effective research.

**Field Research Center (Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia)**

“Nagoya Endoscopy Training Center” was opened at Hue University of Medicine and Pharmacy in Vietnam in September 2013, for the purpose of transferring the endoscopic diagnosis and treatment techniques that have been developed by Nagoya University School of Medicine’s Department of Gastroenterology and Hepatology to Asian countries.

**Nagoya Endoscopy Training Center**

(Vietnam, Vietnam (Ho Chi Minh) (refer to: P33)

http://www.nagoya-u.ac.jp/center/en/
The Academic Consortium for the 21st Century (AC21) was established on June 24, 2002 at the International Forum 2002 hosted by Nagoya University, Japan, as an international network comprised of educational, research and industrial organizations throughout the world. The Forum brought together the presidents and high-ranking delegations from twenty-five of the world’s leading education and research institutions, and resulted in the founding of a new and vigorous global partnership in higher education, “Academic Consortium AC21.”

AC21 considers itself a dynamic consortium. It supports its mission and fosters collaboration amongst members through the following forums, activities and projects.

AC21 Activities

- **Collaboration in Research & Education**
  - **International Forums**
  - Held every two years, international forums provide members with the opportunity to reassess the role of higher education in society through keynote addresses by prominent public figures, presentations and panel discussions.
  - **Research Projects & Workshops**
  - Support for research networking among AC21 members is offered through the provision of funding and resources, which aim at developing and sustaining collaborative projects. The AC21 Special Project Fund (SPF), launched in 2009, endeavors to promote research and educational exchanges between member institutions.

- **Initiatives for Students**
  - **Student World Forums**
    - Biennial conferences at which students from member institutions are invited to exchange ideas on issues of international concern. The conferences facilitate international friendship, encourage students to develop a global mindset, and strengthen the AC21 network.
  - **Programs for Graduate Students**
    - While Student World Forums target mainly undergraduate students, in order to inspire graduate students of member institutions, a new program has been launched in 2013. Lectures in these programs are offered by leading scholars with outstanding credentials in their respective fields.

- **Industry-Academia-Government Collaboration**
  - AC21, taking advantage of its international network, seeks to facilitate collaboration between academia, industry and government at the global level.

AC21 Member Institutions

As of February 2014

**Australia**
- University of Adelaide

**China**
- Huazhong University of Science and Technology
- Jilin University
- Nanjing University
- Northeastern University
- Peking University
- Shanghai Jiao Tong University
- Tongji University

**France**
- University of Strasbourg

**Germany**
- Technische Universität Chemnitz
- University of Freiburg

**Japan**
- Nagoya University

**Thailand**
- Chulalongkorn University
- Kasetsart University

**Indonesia**
- Gadjah Mada University

**Laos**
- National University of Laos

**South Africa**
- Stellenbosch University

**USA**
- North Carolina State University
- University of Minnesota

International Graduate Summer School held in Thailand,
The Fifth AC21 Student World Forum, the Eleventh AC21 Steering Committee Meeting and the Sixth AC21 General Assembly held in China

The AC21 International Graduate Summer School took place from May 31 to June 4, 2013 at Chulalongkorn University and Kasetsart University in Bangkok; it was co-hosted by three of our member universities (Chulalongkorn University, Kasetsart University, and Nagoya University).

The main theme was ‘Green Science and Technology for a Sustainable Future’, with the two sub-themes of 1) Green Mobility and Energy and 2) Agricultural Sciences and Food Production.

We were able to invite top-level researchers and business leaders and were lucky enough to have Nobel Prize Laureate Dr. Ryoji Noyori and Mr. Uchiyamada Takeshi, the developer of the first-generation Prius and chairman of the board of Toyota Motor Corporation as keynote speakers.

811 students from 15 countries participated in the Summer School. Aside from member universities and universities from Thailand’s countries neighboring, these included graduate students (master’s level and above) enrolled in 15 universities from eight countries, as well as international graduate students from seven Asian countries studying at Chulalongkorn University and Kasetsart University.

The Fifth AC21 Student World Forum (ISWF) was held at Tongji University in China from October 16 to 22, 2013. 74 students from 13 AC21 member universities attended the Forum. Academic discussion and cultural exchange on the topic of “Sustainable Mobility and the City of the Future” were carried out. The six sub-themes of this forum were New Concept Automobile, Green Energy Mobility, Green Life Style & Mobility, Public Transport, Bicycle and Policy and Others. Various activities were held, such as four visits, discussion and study. Through these activities, the participating students were able to fully express themselves and gained a better understanding of the forum themes, and also of Tongji University and the city of Shanghai.

The Eleventh AC21 Steering Committee (STC) Meeting and the Sixth AC21 General Assembly (GA) took place on the first and second days of the ISWF, which was held at the same time on the same campus. The following agenda were raised at the STC Meeting: 1) Report on the AC21 Secretariat’s activities for the year; 2) Implementation report on the 2012 AC21 International Forum; 3) Implementation report on the 2013 AC21 International Graduate Summer School; 4) Number of projects selected for the AC21 Special Project Fund; 5) Timing for holding of events aimed at students; 6) Plans for future AC21 events. At the GA on the following day, in addition to the six above agenda raised at the STC Meeting, preparation progress reports were given by Stellenbosch University in the Republic South of Africa about the Next International Forum, to be held in April 2014.

Following reports 1) to 3) above, the GA agreed with proposals 4) and 6) submitted by the STC Meeting. In addition, it was agreed at the GA that the International Forum in 2016 will be hosted by Technische Universität Chemnitz in Germany and that the event aimed at students to be held in 2017 will be hosted by Indonesia’s Gadjah Mada University.
### Organizational Structure

**Headquarters**
- Administration Bureau
- Administrative Support Organizations

**Schools**
- School of Letters
- School of Education
- School of Law
- School of Economics
- School of Informatics and Sciences
- School of Science
- School of Medicine
- School of Engineering
- School of Agricultural Sciences

**Graduate Schools**
- Graduate School of Letters
- Graduate School of Education and Human Development
- Graduate School of Law
- Graduate School of Economics
- Graduate School of Science
- Graduate School of Medicine
- Graduate School of Biocultural Sciences
- Graduate School of International Development
- Graduate School of Mathematics
- Graduate School of Languages and Cultures
- Graduate School of Environmental Studies
- Graduate School of Information Science
- Graduate School of Pharmaceutical Sciences

**Institute of Liberal Arts & Sciences**
- Institute for Advanced Research
- Institute of Transformative Bio-Molecules

**Research Institutes**
- Institute for Environmental Medicine
- Institute for Earthquake and Volcano Research
- Institute for Advanced Research
- Institute for Transformative Bio-Molecules
- Institute of Liberal Arts & Sciences

**University Library**
- Nagoya University Library

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**Organizational Structure**

**Graduate Schools**
- Graduate School of Letters
- Graduate School of Education and Human Development
- Graduate School of Law
- Graduate School of Economics
- Graduate School of Science
- Graduate School of International Development
- Graduate School of Mathematics
- Graduate School of Languages and Cultures
- Graduate School of Environmental Studies
- Graduate School of Information Science
- Graduate School of Pharmaceutical Sciences

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- Institute of Liberal Arts & Sciences

**University Library**
- Nagoya University Library
Nagoya University Outline

Access

From Nagoya Station: Take the Subway Higashiyama Line to Motoyama Station (16 min.), then transfer to the Subway Meijo Line to Nagoya Daigaku Station (2 min.). Higashiyama Campus is just off the subway exit.

From Centrair (Central Japan International Airport): Take the Meitetsu Line to Kanayama Station (24 min.), then transfer to the Subway Meijo Line to Nagoya Daigaku Station (21 min.).

To Higashiyama Campus
From Nagoya Station: Take the JR Chuo Line (bound for Tajimi) to Tsurumai Station (6 min.), then walk 5 min.

To Tsurumai Campus
From Nagoya Station: Take the JR Chuo Line (bound for Tajimi) to Tsurumai Station (6 min.), then walk 5 min.

To Daiko Campus
From Nagoya Station: Take the Subway Higashiyama Line to Sakae Station (5 min.), transfer to the Subway Meijo Line to Nagoya Dome-mae Yada Station (12 min.), then walk 5 min.

To Nagoya Station
From Centrair (Central Japan International Airport): Take the Meitetsu Line (28 min.).
From Tokyo Station: Take the Shinkansen (101 min.).
From Shin-Osaka Station: Take the Shinkansen (52 min.).

Student Enrollment

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<th>Name of Schools / Graduate Schools</th>
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International Students by School

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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,781</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Staff

Members of the Board of Trustees
President: 1
Trustees: 7
Auditors: 2

Staff (full-time)
Faculties and Professors: 648 (430*)
Associate Professors: 510 (83)
Associate Professors / Lecturers: 155 (88)
Assistant Professors: 417 (260)
Research Associates: 8
Researchers: 0 (165)

Specialist: 1
School Teachers at Affiliated Schools: 39
Administrative / Technical Staff*: 1,686 (469)

Total: 3,396 (1,095)

* Data in parenthesis show the number of staff under limited-time contracts.
*1 Data include medical staff of the University Hospital.

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Located in the heart of Japan, the Chubu region has played a central role in Japan’s history and has long enjoyed a flourishing culture and economy. The area is well known as the home of Oda Nobunaga, Toyotomi Hideyoshi and Tokugawa Ieyasu, the three leaders who unified Japan over 400 years ago, bringing an end to the “Period of Warring States.” Nagoya Castle, originally built by Tokugawa Ieyasu and famous for the pair of golden dolphins on top of its donjon, serves as the region’s landmark.

Today, this vibrant metropolis occupies an important place in Japan’s political and economic spheres. With a population of 2.2 million, Nagoya is the nerve center of the Chubu Industrial Zone, a merger of both traditional and modern industries, most notably the automotive industry: Nagoya offers a variety of urban conveniences, with shops, restaurants and leisure activities that cater to any taste, making it an exciting place to live, work and study.